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# PERCEPTIONS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

A comparative overview  
(Baseline and Mid-Term Review)

## Disclaimer

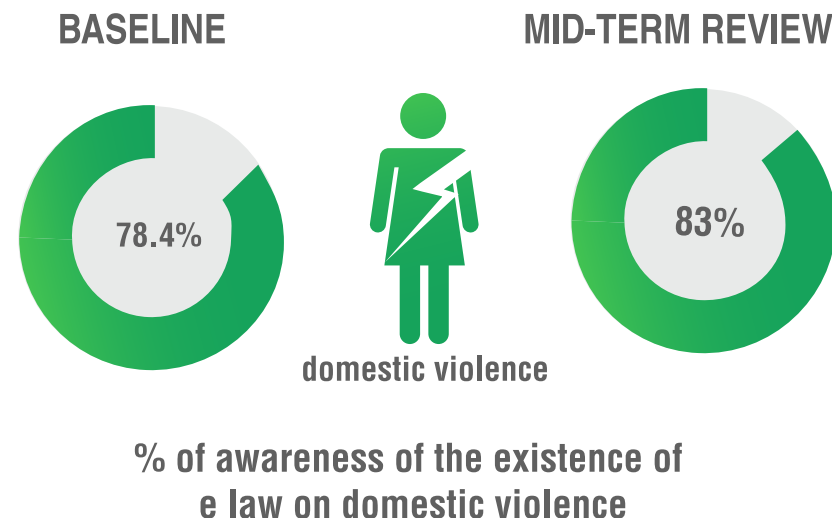
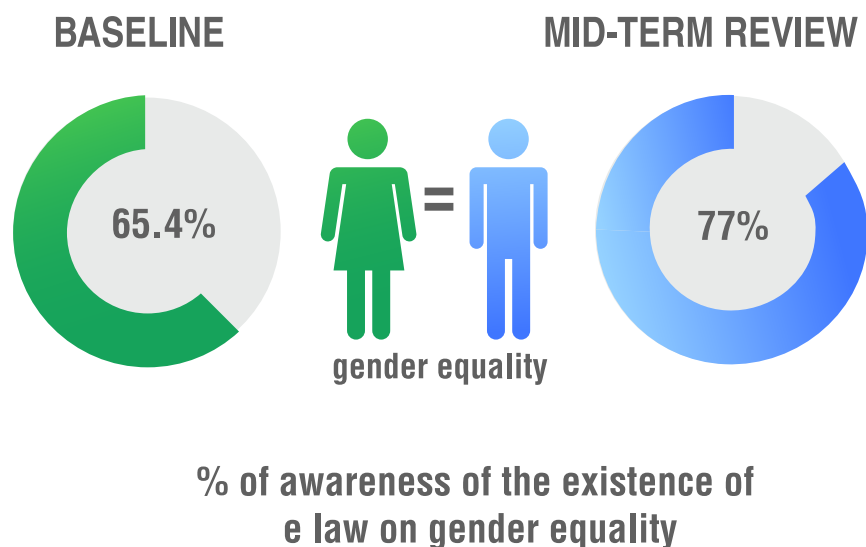
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The opinions expressed in this study are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of UN Women or the European Commission.

**November 2019**

# Knowledge of the Law/ Information about the Law / Familiarity with the Law

- The level of awareness for the existence of the law on gender equality **increased by 17.7%** (during baseline it was 65.4%);
- The level of awareness for the existence of the law on violence against women and domestic violence **increased by 5.8%** (during baseline it was 78.4%).



## More than 35% of respondents were not aware that non-physical and other forms of violence are punishable by law.

- **Forced marriage, forced abortion and economic violence** still have a low level of consideration that they are a form of violence punishable by law (*the level of people's awareness that they are punishable by law is 58-61%*).
- For the **other forms of violence**, the level of awareness that they are punishable by law is more evident during Mid-Term phase (*the level is 65-89%*).

FORCED MARRIAGE



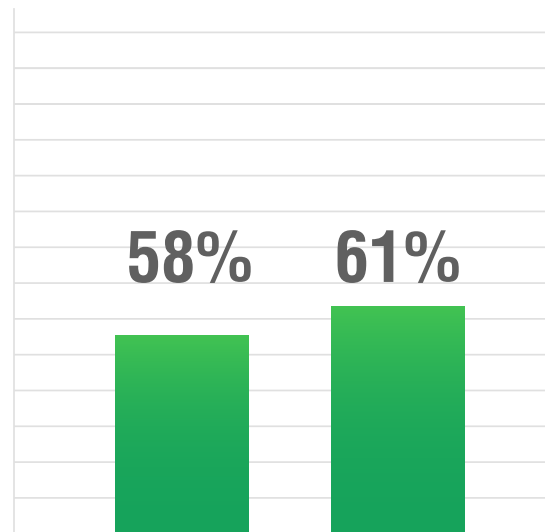
FORCED ABORTION



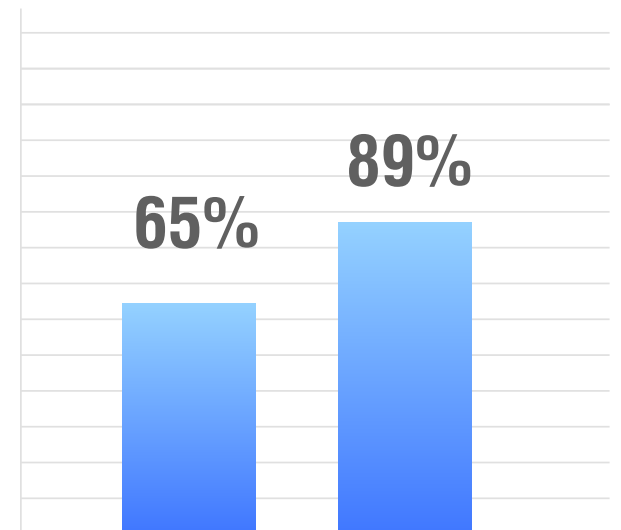
ECONOMIC VIOLENCE



FORCED MARRIAGE/ FORCED ABORTION/ ECONOMIC VIOLENCE



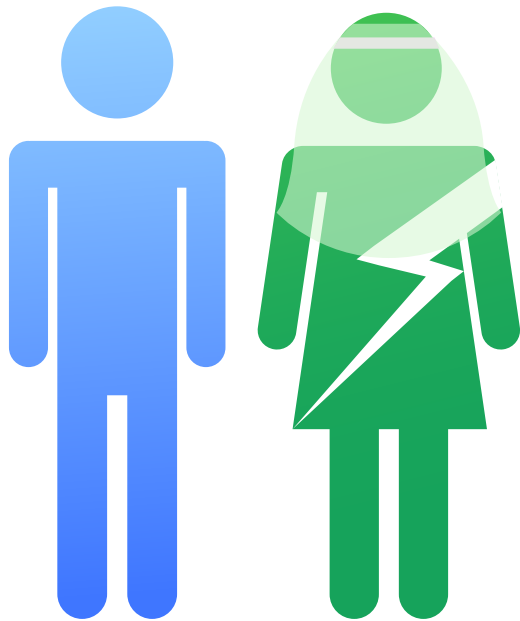
OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE



The level of people's awareness for the forms of violence punishable by law during Mid-term review

## Marital rape is perceived differently than other crimes.

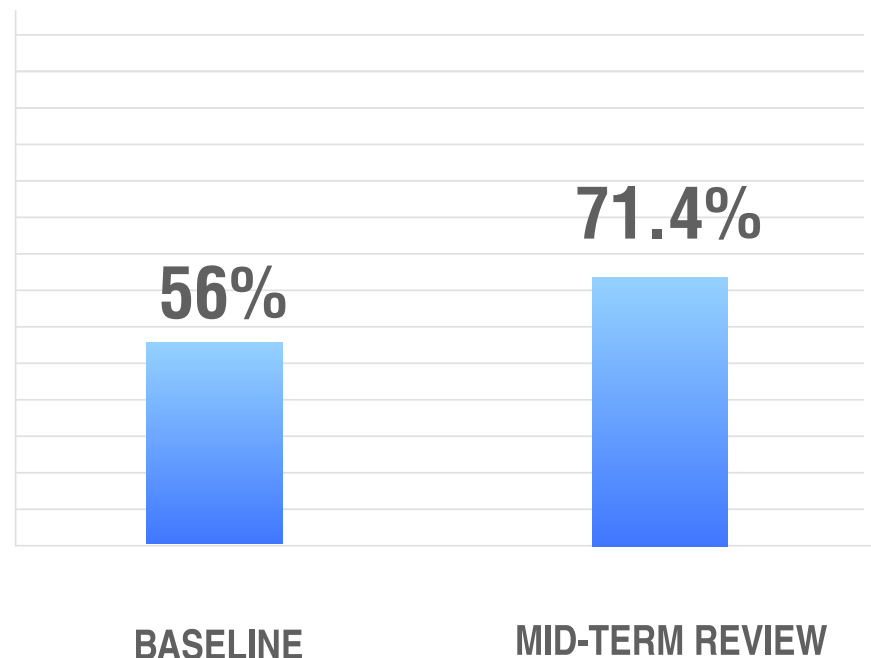
- Compared with the findings from the survey conducted during **Baseline (2018)**, it was evidenced that the percentage of respondents who believe that a person should be punished for forcing sexual relations on a spouse/partner **increased by 27.5%** (*it was 56%*).



**71.4 %** of respondents believed

someone would be punished for forcing sexual relations on a spouse/partner

- % of respondents believed someone would be punished for forcing sexual relations on a spouse/partner



# Perceptions of gender roles

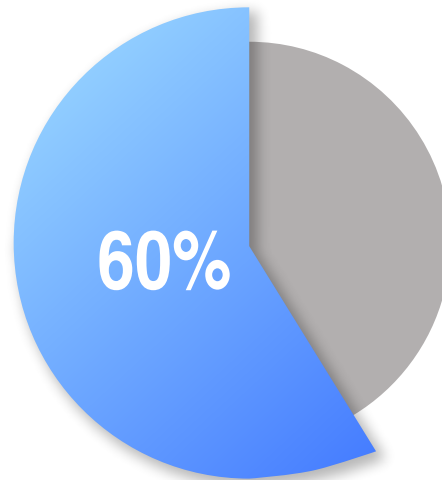
- A considerable number of respondents believe that women are expected to behave within traditional gender roles and be subservient to men.

34.7% of the respondents believe that girls belong in the domestic sphere, while boys should pursue career and leadership opportunities. Thus, the data shows that:

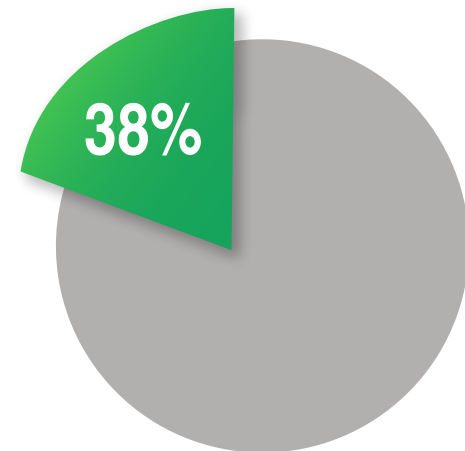
- 60% of Roma/ Egyptians community respondents believe that girls belong in the domestic sphere
- 38% of people with disabilities believe that girls belong in the domestic sphere

**34.7%**

OF THE RESPONDENTS  
BELIEVE GIRLS BELONG  
IN THE DOMESTIC SPHERE



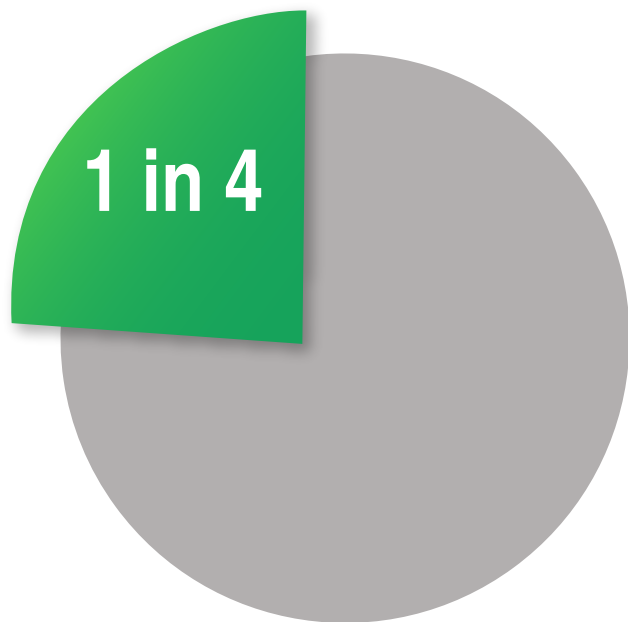
Roma/ Egyptians



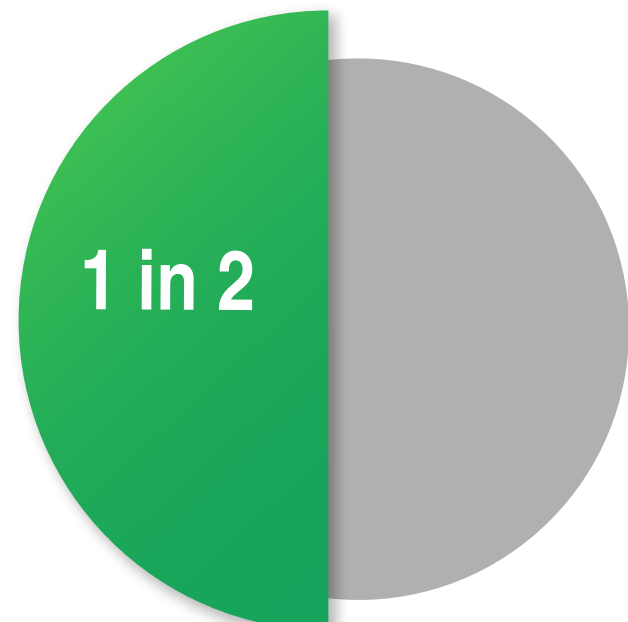
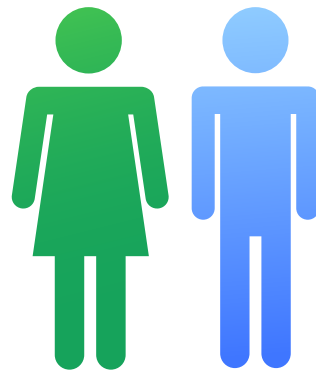
People with disabilities

# Control over women's bodies

- More than 1 in 4 respondents agree that women should have sex with their husbands regardless of their own desire. *In the Roma/ Egyptian respondents this belief is more evident*, as nearly 1 in 2 Roma/ Egyptian respondents agree that women should have sex with their husbands regardless of their own desire.



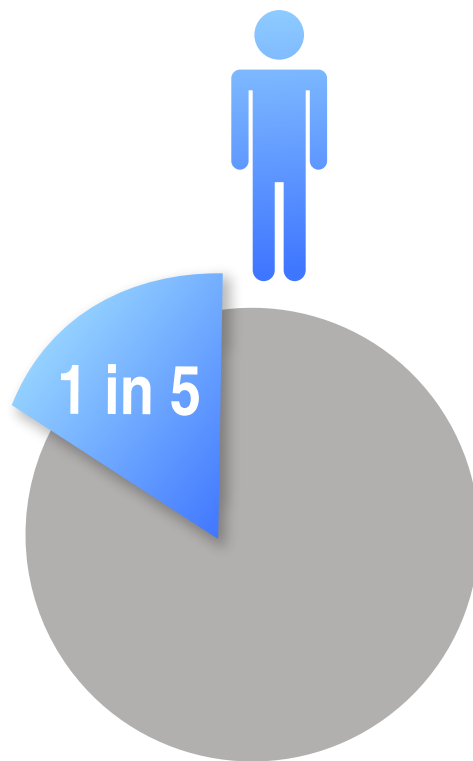
Respondents agree that women should have sex with their husbands regardless of their own desire



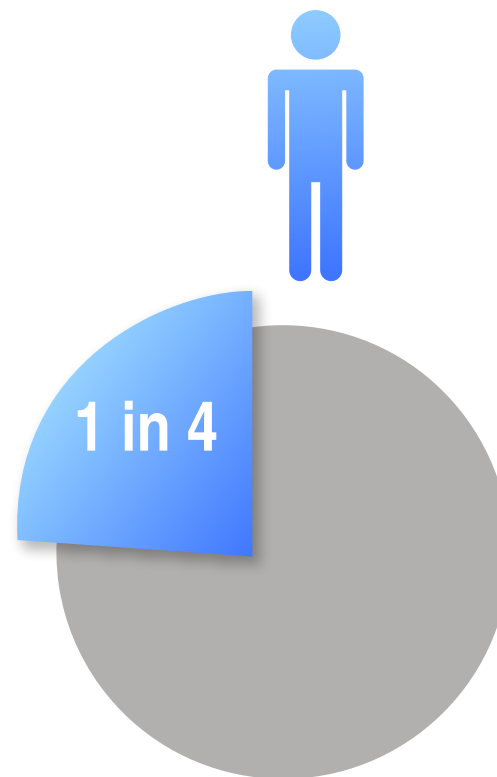
Roma/Egyptian agree that women should have sex with their husbands regardless of their own desire

# Control over women's finances

- Perceptions of women belonging to their husband and his family have worsened as the **Mid-Term Review** survey shows that:
- **1 in 4 men respondents in year 2019** believe that women 'belong' to their husband and his family compared with **1 in 5 men respondents in year 2018**.



**BASELINE**

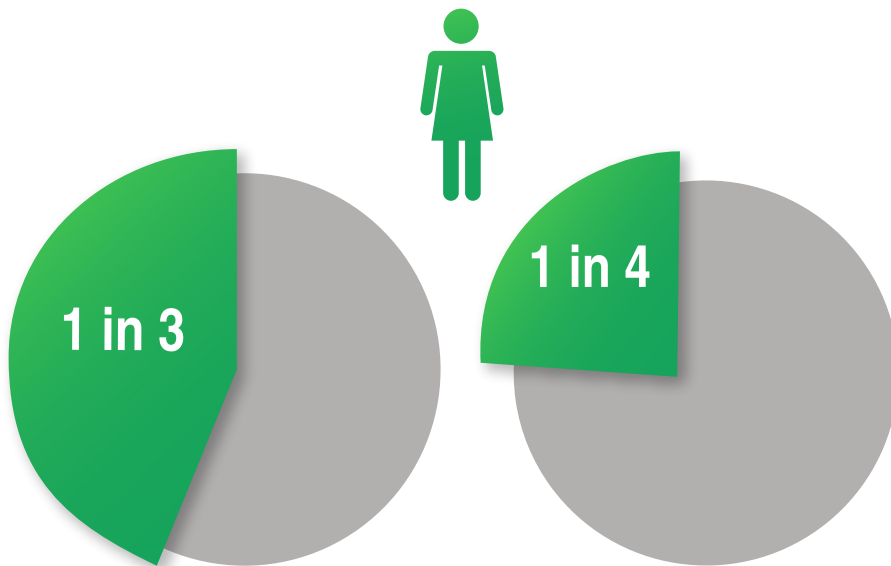


**MID-TERM REVIEW**

# Control over basic decision-making and autonomy

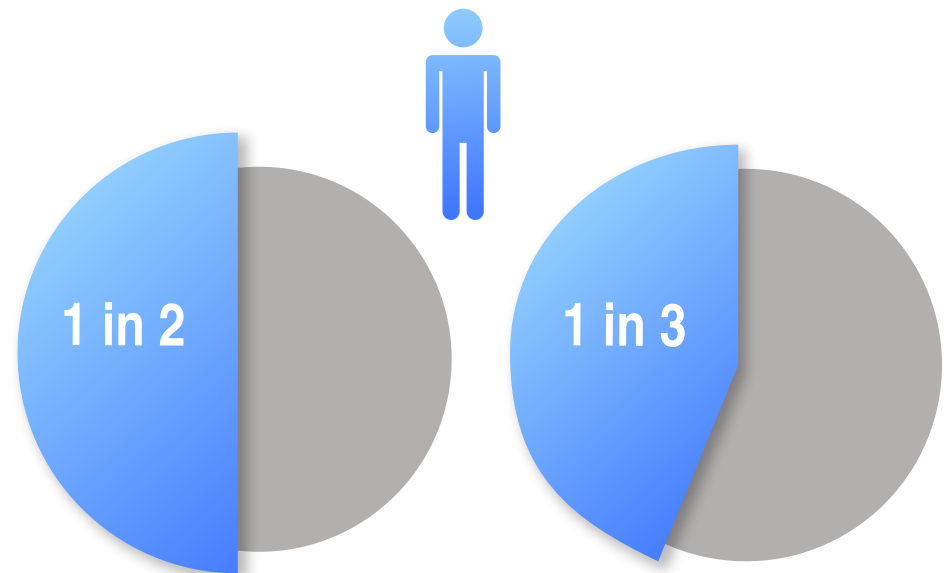
- In 2019 **1 in 4 women** respondents believe that women must obey their husbands compared with **1 in 3 women** respondents during Baseline.

- In 2019 **1 in 3 men** respondents believe that women must obey their husbands compared with **1 in 2 men** respondents during Baseline.



**BASELINE**

**MID-TERM REVIEW**



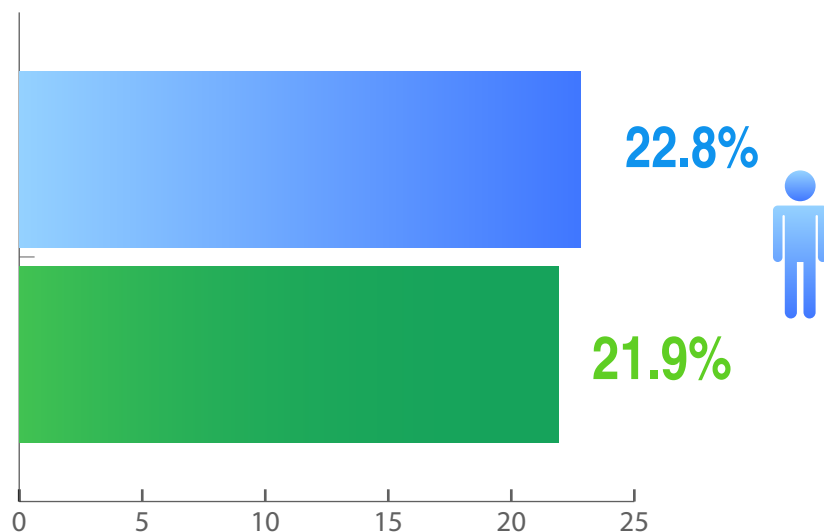
**BASELINE**

**MID-TERM REVIEW**

# Attitudes toward violence against women

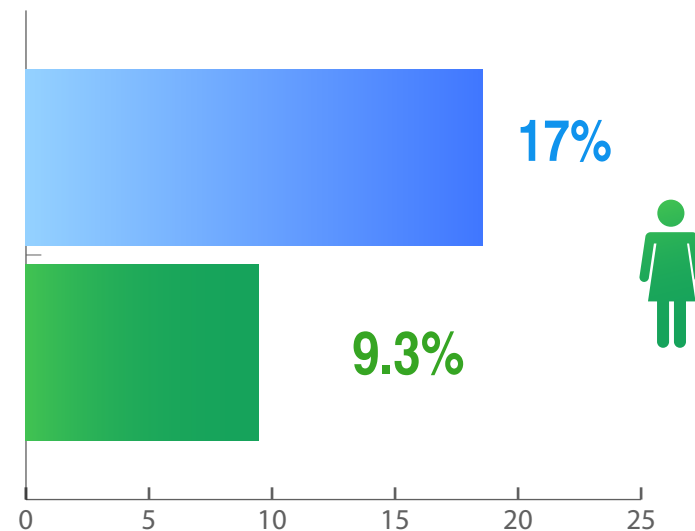
- The percentage of men respondents who believe that the suspicion of infidelity was a 'good reason' for a man to hit his women partner **decreased by 3.9%** (it was 22.8% in Baseline).
- The percentage of women respondents who believe that the suspicion of infidelity was a 'good reason' for a man to hit his women partner **decreased by 45.3%** (it was 17% in Baseline).

% of men respondents believe that the suspicion of infidelity was a 'good reason' for a man to hit his women partner



■ BASELINE  
■ MID-TERM REVIEW

% of women respondents believe that the suspicion of infidelity was a 'good reason' for a man to hit his women partner

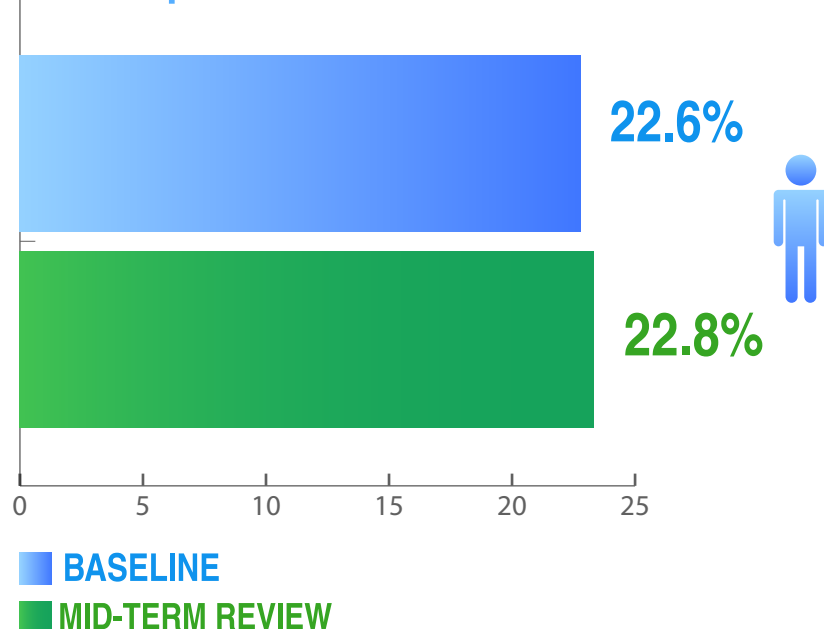


■ BASELINE  
■ MID-TERM REVIEW

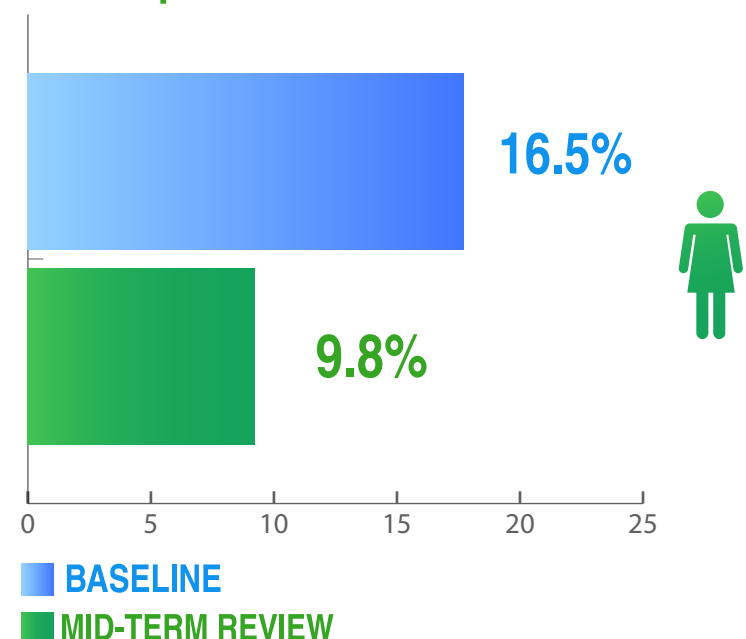
## Domestic violence is perceived as a private issue that should be addressed within the family.

- The percentage of men respondents who believe that those outside of the family should not intervene in situations of domestic abuse remained in the same level as the Baseline.
- The percentage of women respondents who believe that those outside of the family should not intervene in situations of domestic abuse **decreased by 40%** (it was 16.5% in Baseline).

% of men respondents believe that the suspicion of infidelity was a 'good reason' for a man to hit his women partner '



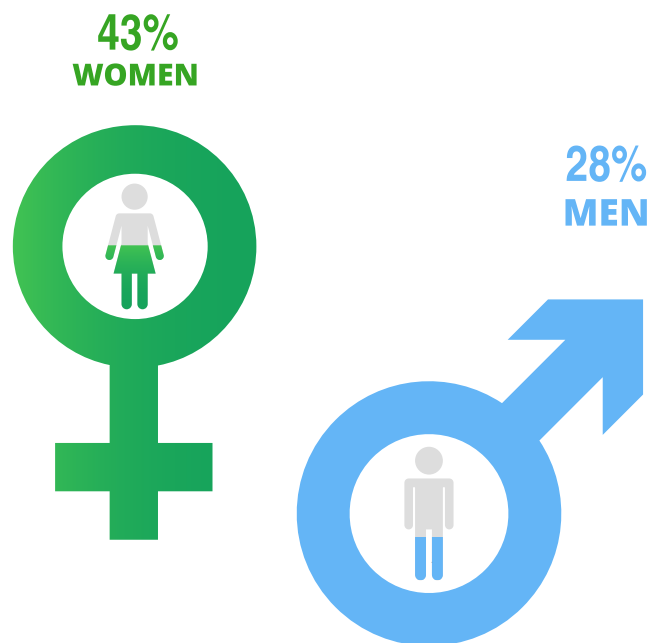
% of women respondents believe that the suspicions of infidelity was a 'good reason' for a man to hit his women partner



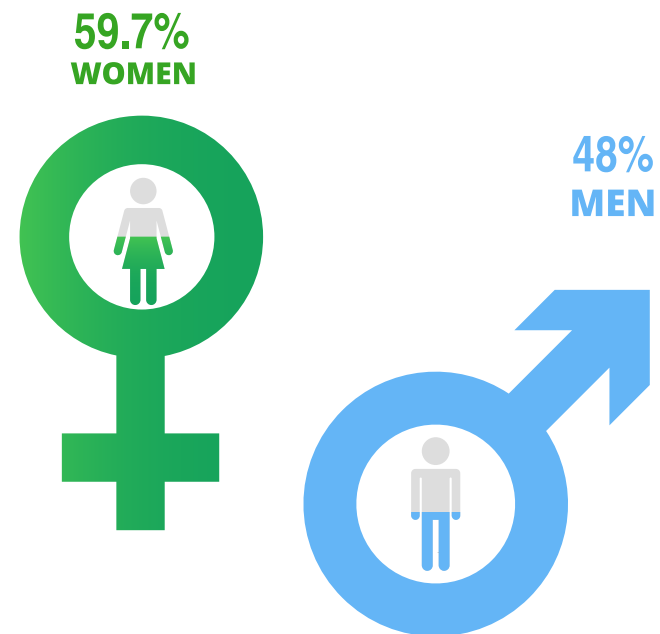
# Willingness to prevent or report violence

- The percentage of men respondents willing to take action to prevent violence against LGBTI individuals increased by **71.4%** (*it was 28% in Baseline*).
- The percentage of women respondents willing to take action to prevent violence against LGBTI individuals increased by **38.8%** (*it was 43% in Baseline*).

% of men and women respondents willing to take action to prevent violence against LGBTI



BASELINE



MID-TERM REVIEW

# Commonality of discussions on VAWG and gender equality

- The percentage of respondents willing to discuss issues related to violence against women and girls with their parents is **32%** (*it was 10% in Baseline*).
- The percentage of respondents willing to discuss issues related to violence against **women and girls with their biological male children is 19%** (*it was 8% in Baseline*).
- The percentage of respondents willing to discuss issues related to violence against women and girls with their biological girl children is **21%** (*it was 10% in Baseline*).

