



This programme is funded  
by the European Union



# PERCEPTIONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

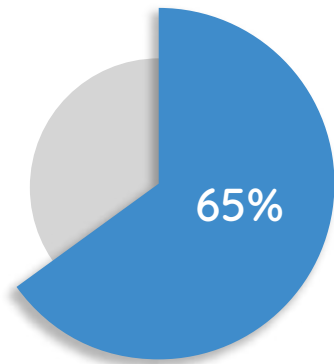
A comparative summary  
(Baseline, Mid-term-Review, Endline)

This document was produced through the programme “Ending Violence against Women in the Western Balkans and Turkey. Implementing Norms Changing Minds”, funded by the European Commission and implemented by UN Women. 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. The initiative was implemented in 6 municipalities (Durrës, Shkodra, Korça, Kamza, Vlora and Tirana) and in 1 region (Elbasan) over three periods: Baseline 2018, Mid -Term 2019 and Endline 2020.

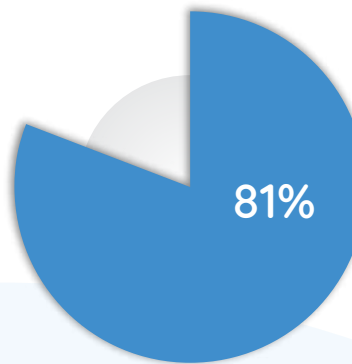
February 2021



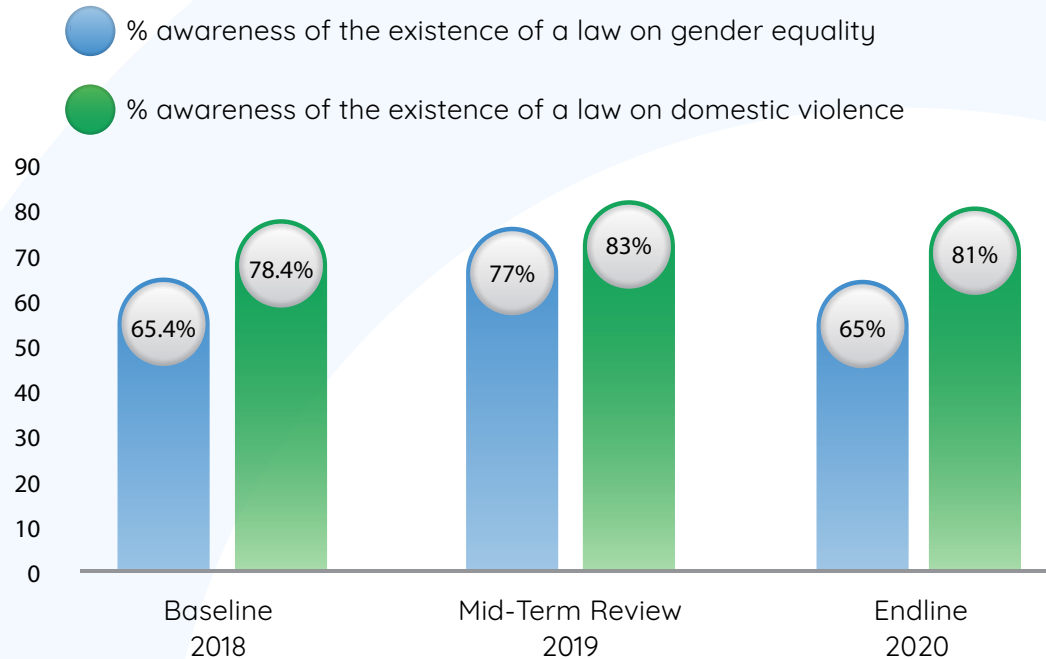
## KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW / INFORMATION ABOUT THE LAW / FAMILIARITY WITH THE LAW



% of respondents were aware of the existence of a law on gender equality during endline (2020)

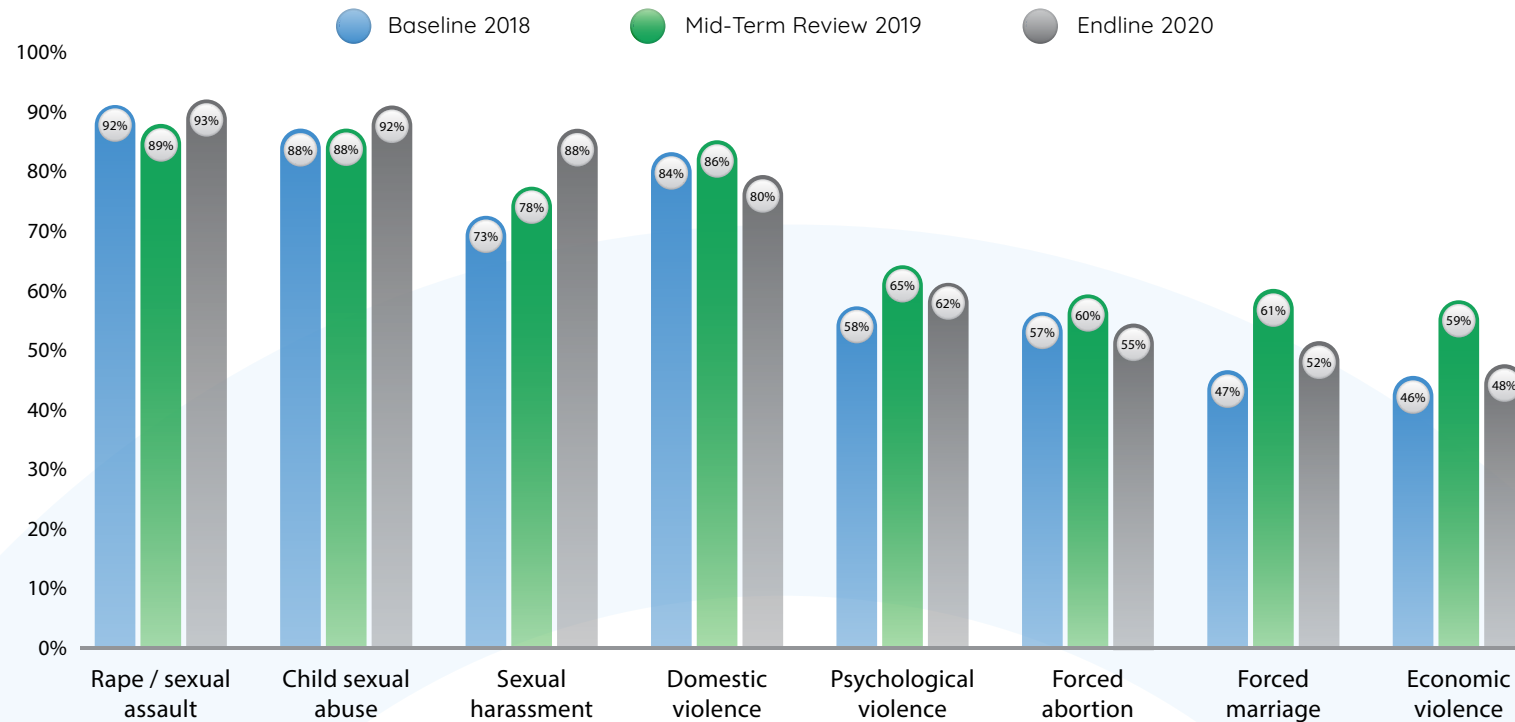


% of respondents that were aware of the existence of a law on violence against women and domestic violence during endline (2020)



Generally in three stages, respondents show the most level high awareness on the existence of a anti-violence law, against the law on gender equality.

- From the findings of the survey conducted **during endline (2020)** it was identified that:
  - Part of the respondents were not aware that other forms of non-physical violence were punishable by law. Most respondents knew that certain types of violence were punishable by law (ranking from highest to lowest):

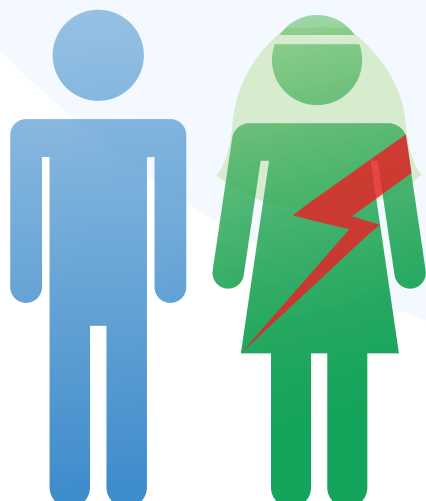


Forced abortion  
Forced marriage  
Economic violence

Economic violence, forced marriage and forced abortion are again considered at a low level as forms of violence punishable by law (the level of awareness of individuals that these are forms of violence punishable by law is 48-55%). For other forms of violence and their legal punishment, the level of awareness was higher during endline phase (62-93%).

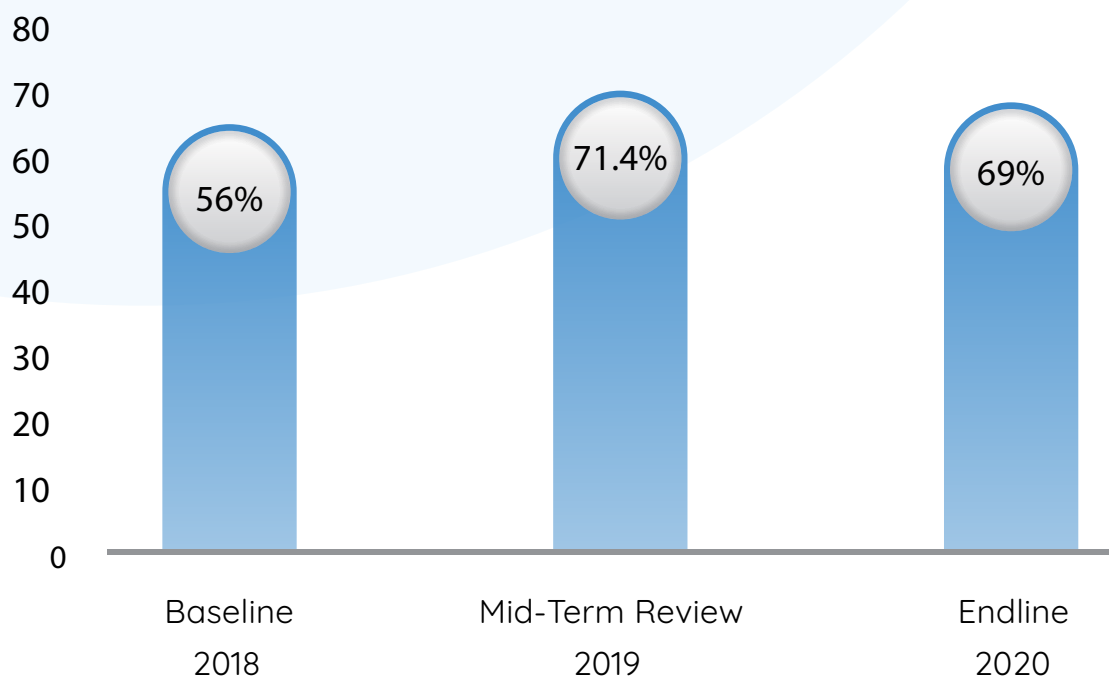
Spousal rape is perceived differently from other crimes. While the majority of respondents during endline phase (2020) consider trafficking and sexual exploitation as crimes believing that a person would be punished for their commission (92%), a smaller percentage of respondents believed someone would be punished for forcing sexual relations on a spouse/partner (69%).

## Spousal rape



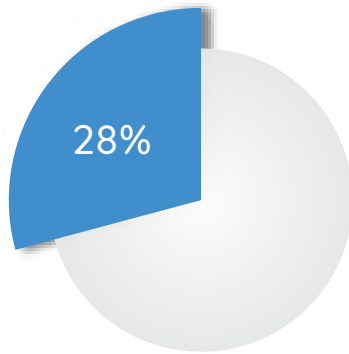
**69% of respondents** believe someone would be punished for forcing sexual relations on a spouse/partner.

● % of respondents believe someone would be punished for forcing sexual relations on a spouse/partner during three phases.

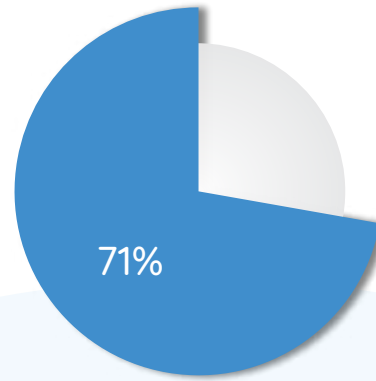


## PERCEPTIONS OF GENDER ROLES

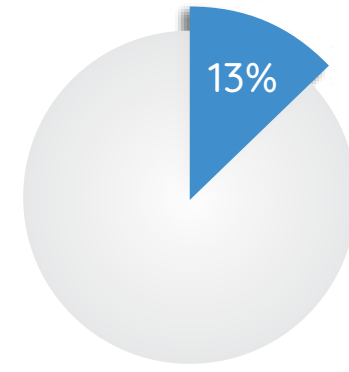
Endline 2020:



**28% of respondents** believe that girls / women belong to the house responsibilities, while boys / men should pursue career opportunities.



**71% of respondents** from the Roma / Egyptian community believe that girls belong to the house responsibilities.



**13% of people** with disabilities believe that girls belong to the house responsibilities

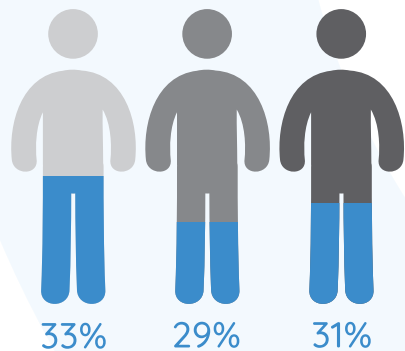


**Less than 1 in 3 respondents** believe that girls / women belong to the household sphere, while boys / men should pursue careers and leadership opportunities.

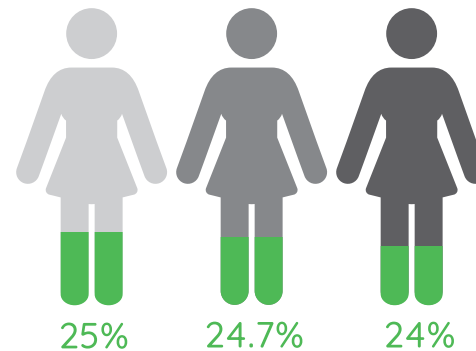
● Baseline 2018

● Mid-Term Review 2019

● Endline 2020



**Approximately 1 in 3 boys / men surveyed** believes that girls/women belong to the house responsibilities while boys / men should pursue careers and leadership opportunities. This perception of men and boys **has decreased by 6%** compared to endline.



**Approximately 1 in 4 girls / women surveyed** believes that girls / women belong to the house responsibilities, while boys / men should pursue careers and leadership opportunities. This perception of girls and women **has decreased by 4%** compared to endline.

## CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S BODY

### BASELINE



**1 in 5** girls / women surveyed agree that women should have sex with their husbands against their will.

### MID-TERM REVIEW



**1 in 4** girls / women surveyed agree that women should have sex with their husbands against their will.

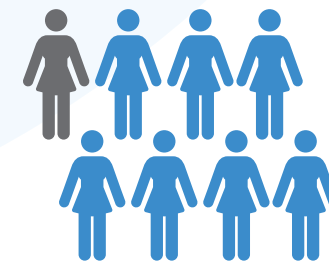


**1 in 2** girls / women surveyed among Roma / Egyptian girls / women agree that women should have sex with their husbands against their will.

### ENDLINE



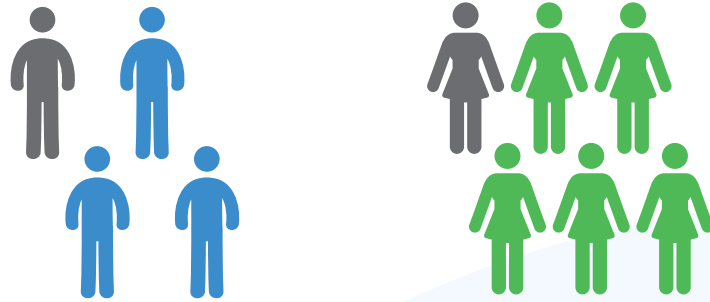
**1 in 6** girls / women surveyed agree that women should have sex with their husbands against their will.



**1 in 8** girls / women surveyed among Roma / Egyptian girls / women agree that women should have sex with their husbands against their will.

## CONTROL OVER WOMEN'S FINANCES

### BASELINE AND MID-TERM REVIEW



**1 in 4** boys / men surveyed and more than **1 in 6** girls / women surveyed believe that the girl / woman's income is owned by the partner.

### ENDLINE



**1 in 3** boys / men surveyed and **1 in 4** girls / women surveyed believe that the girl / woman's income is owned by the partner.



**Control over  
basic decision  
making and  
autonomy**

More than 1 in 3 girls / women surveyed and 1 in 2 boys / men surveyed believe that women should obey their husbands.



Almost 1 in 9 boys / men surveyed believe that girls / women should be visited by doctors only with the permission of their partners.



In 2020 and 2018, **1 in 2** boys / men surveyed believes that women should obey their husbands. While in 2019 this ratio was 1 in 3 boys / men surveyed.

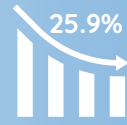


In 2020 and 2018, **1 in 3** girls / women surveyed believes that women should obey their husbands. While in 2019 this ratio was 1 in 4 girls / women surveyed.

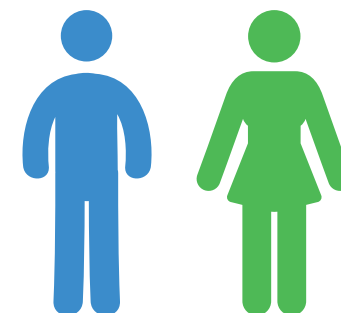
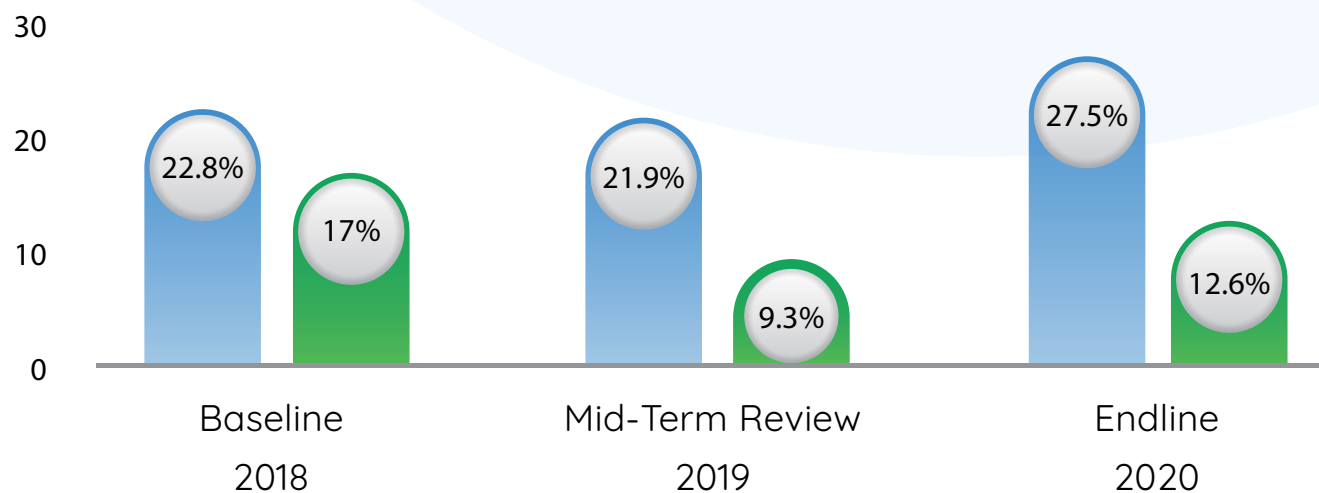
## SUSPICION OF INFIDELITY - REASON TO HIT THE PARTNER



The percentage of boys / men surveyed who believe that suspicion of infidelity is a "good reason" to hit a partner **has increased by 20.6%** (this figure was 22.8% during baseline).



The percentage of girls / women surveyed who believe that suspicion of infidelity is a "good reason" to hit their partner **has decreased by 25.9%** (this figure was 17% during baseline).

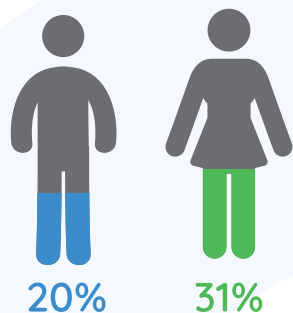






Violence is perceived as a private issue that needs to be addressed within the family. More than three quarters of respondents (78%) admit that abused women should not seek help from the police. This indicator has been more positive during mid-term review.

## WILLINGNESS TO PREVENT OR REPORT VIOLENCE

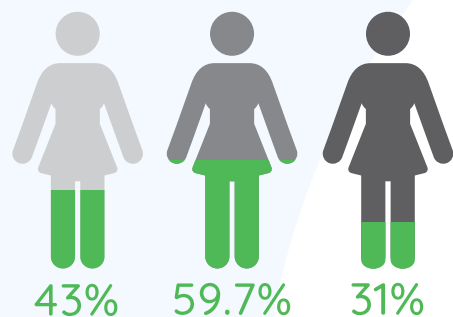


Only **20% of boys / men** surveyed and **31% of girls / women surveyed** were willing to take action to prevent violence against LGBTI community.

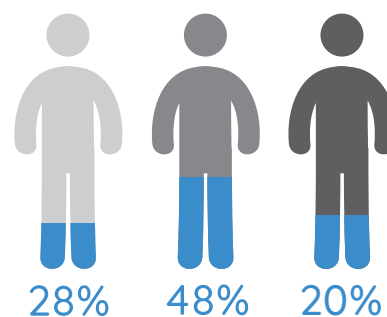
● Baseline 2018

● Mid-Term Review 2019

● Endline 2020

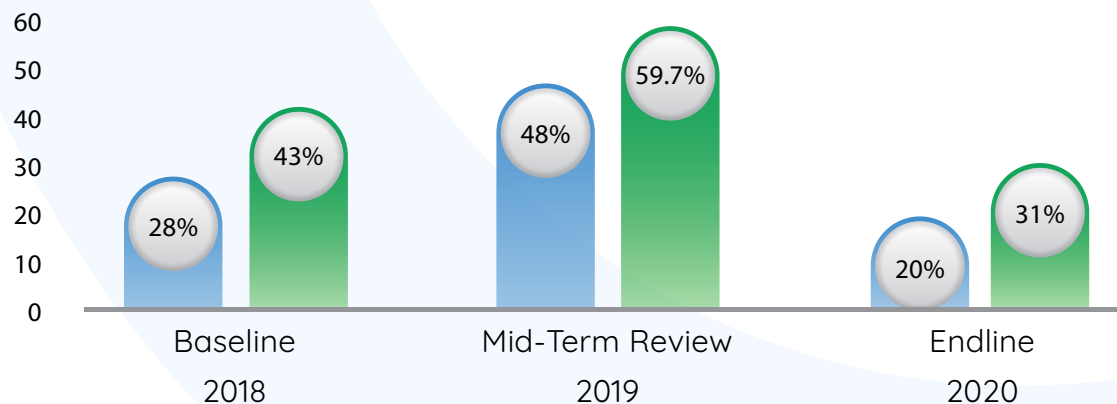


The percentage of girls / women surveyed willing to take action to prevent violence against LGBTI persons **decreased by 27.9%.**

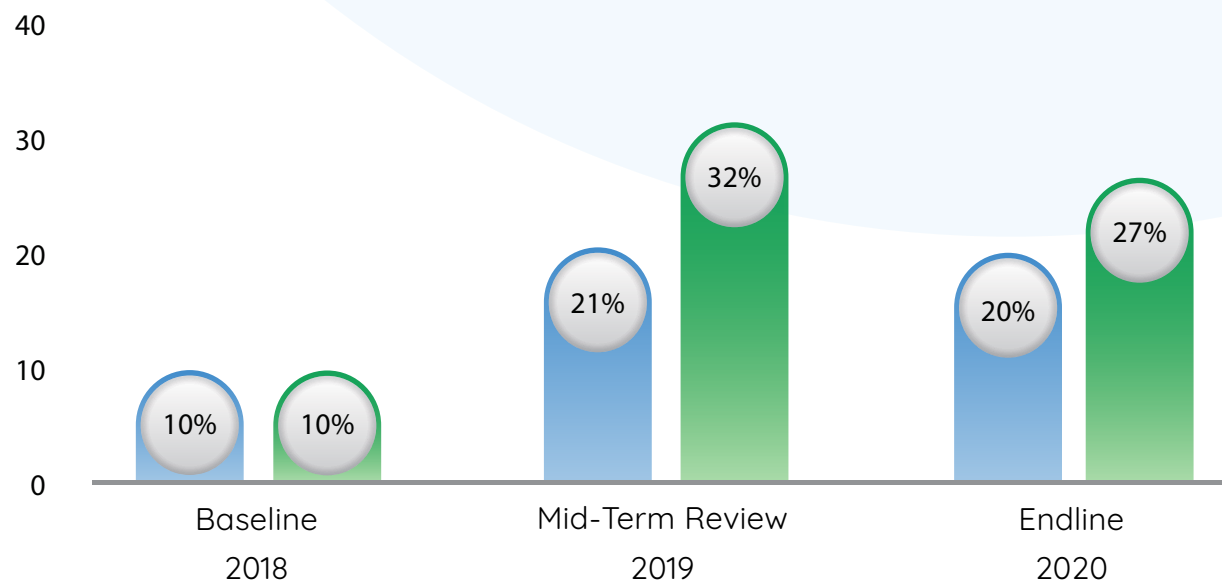


The percentage of boys / men surveyed willing to take action to prevent violence against LGBTI persons **decreased by 28.6%.**

- % of boys / men surveyed, willing to take measures to prevent violence against LGBTI persons
- % of girls / women surveyed, willing to take measures to prevent violence against LGBTI persons



  
 Women showed higher willingness than men to intervene in violent situations and take measures to prevent violence.



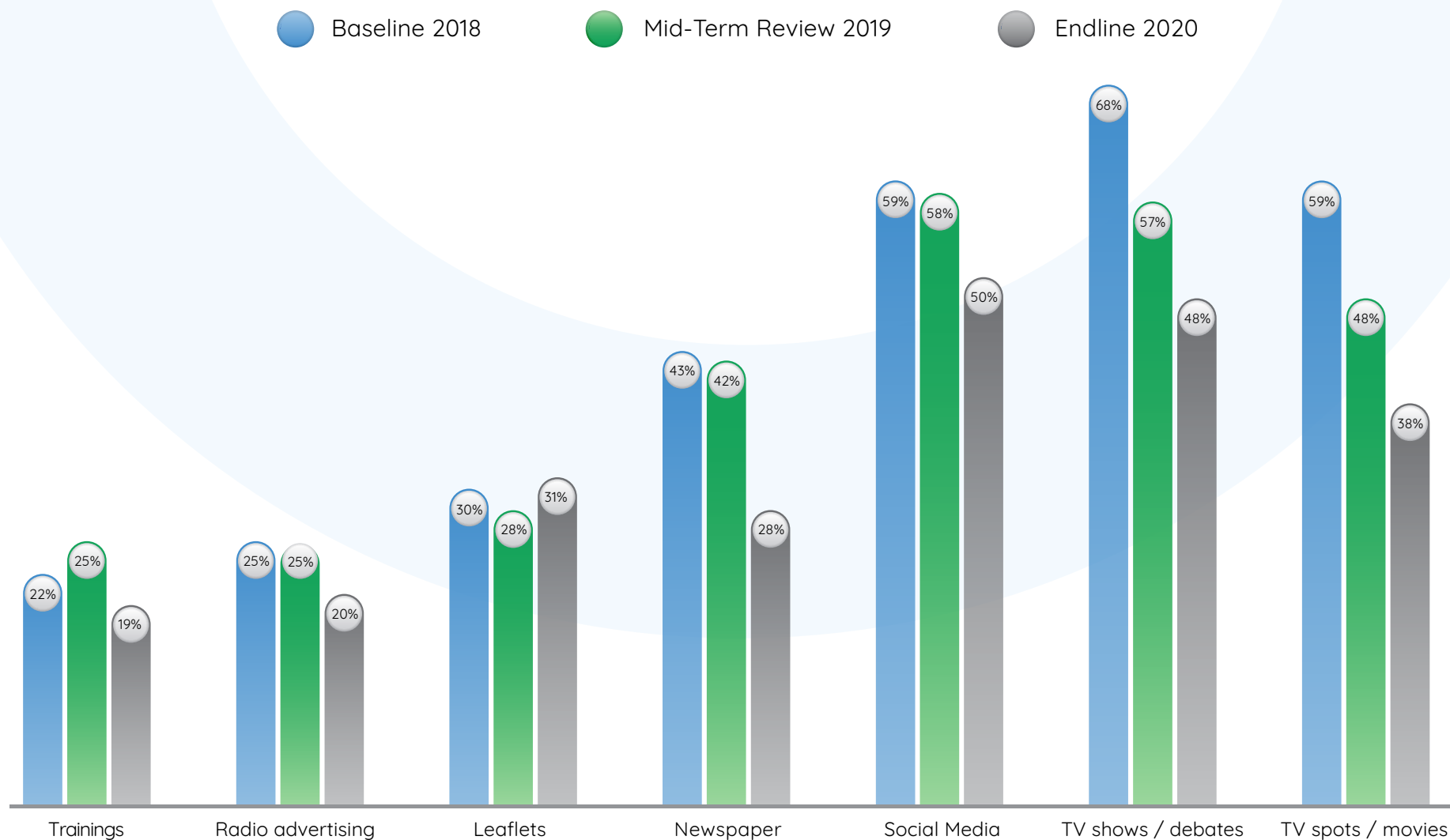
● % of respondents who agree to discuss issues related to violence against women and girls with their parents.

● % of respondents who agree to discuss issues related to violence against women and girls with their girl child.

## COMMON CHANNELS FOR DELIVERING MESSAGES ON VAW/G AND GENDER EQUALITY



## IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT ISSUES RELATED TO GENDER EQUALITY OR THE PREVENTION OF VAW/G THROUGH ...





This programme is funded  
by the European Union



# PERCEPTIONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

## DATA AND FACTS