PERCEPTIONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

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

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February 2021
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:
  o 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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violence Type</th>
<th>Baseline 2018</th>
<th>Mid-Term Review 2019</th>
<th>Endline 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rape / sexual assault</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child sexual abuse</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual harassment</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological violence</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced abortion</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced marriage</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic violence</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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%).

69% of respondents believe someone would be punished for forcing sexual relations on a spouse/partner.
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.
1 in 6 girls / women surveyed agree that women should have sex with their husbands against their will.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline 2018</th>
<th>Mid-Term Review 2019</th>
<th>Endline 2020</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59.7%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
% 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

- Social Media
- TV spots
- TV shows / debates
- Leaflets
- Radio advertising
- Newspapers
- Training

Most effective methods of communication
IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT ISSUES RELATED TO GENDER EQUALITY OR THE PREVENTION OF VAW/G THROUGH ...

- Trainings
- Radio advertising
- Leaflets
- Newspaper
- Social Media
- TV shows / debates
- TV spots / movies

Baseline 2018
Mid-Term Review 2019
Endline 2020
PERCEPTIONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

DATA AND FACTS