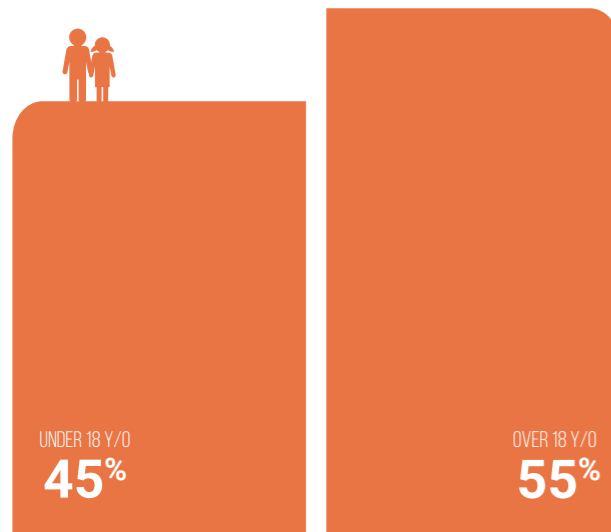


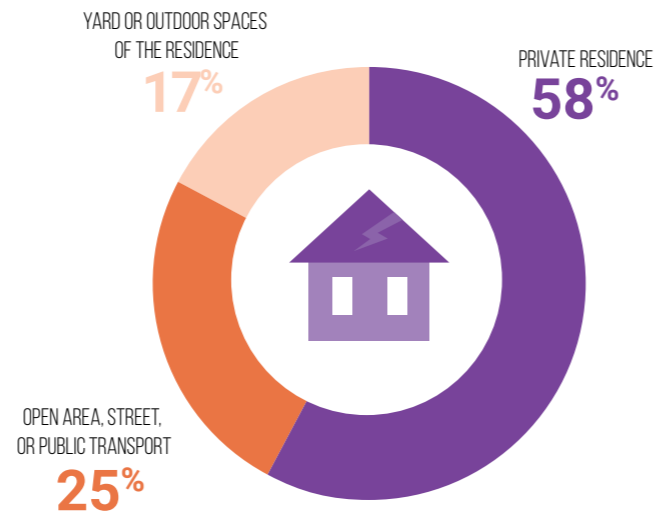
CHILDREN AFFECTED BY FEMICIDE

In total, 37 children were impacted. Among the victims, 20 women were mothers, with 9 having children under the age of 18 and 11 having adult children.



CRIME LOCATION

Approximately 60% of femicides occurred in the victim's residence.



KILLING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AND FEMICIDE IN ALBANIA 2021-2023

Findings from the Observatory for Femicide, established at the Office of the People's Advocate

1. KILLING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

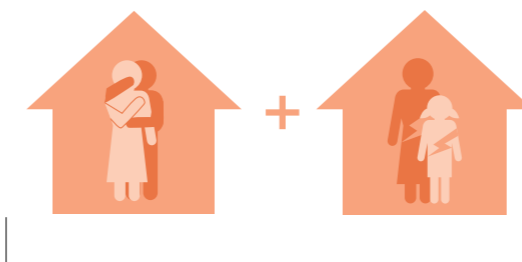
From 2021 to 2023, Albania recorded 32 cases of women and girls being killed, 24 of which were classified as femicides. These incidents took place in 19 municipalities, with Tirana reporting the highest number (6 cases), followed by Fier (4 cases) and Elbasan (3 cases).

GENDER-RELATED KILLINGS (FEMICIDE)

Women and girls killed by intimate partners

Women and girls killed by other family members

Women and girls killed by other known/unknown perpetrator where the homicide modus operandi meets at least one of the following criteria



Based on the solid evidence that killings by intimate partners or other family members are to a large extent based on gender-related factors

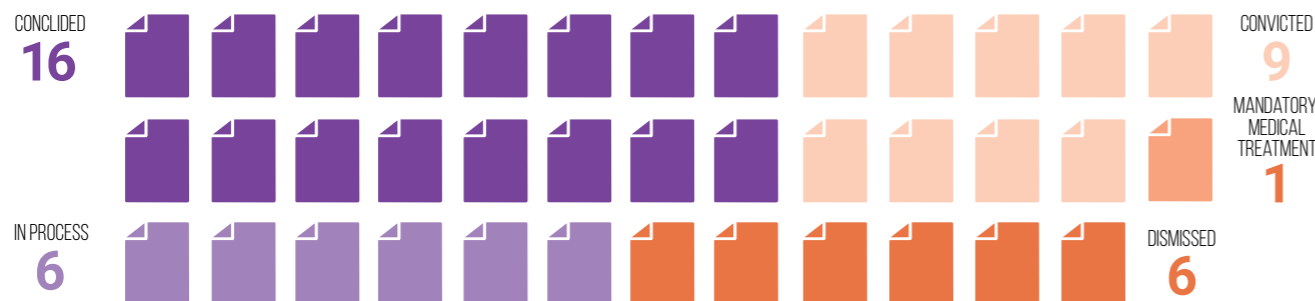


Operational criteria to capture gender-related factors

4. COURT DECISION ON FEMICIDE

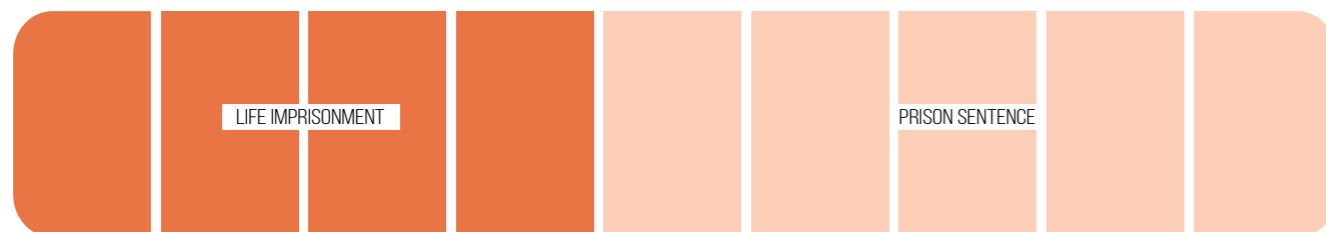
COURT VERDICTS

A court verdict has been issued in 16 cases, out of 24 reported femicides. Among these, 9 perpetrators were convicted, 6 cases were dismissed due to the perpetrators' deaths, and 1 perpetrator was mandated to undergo compulsory medical treatment.



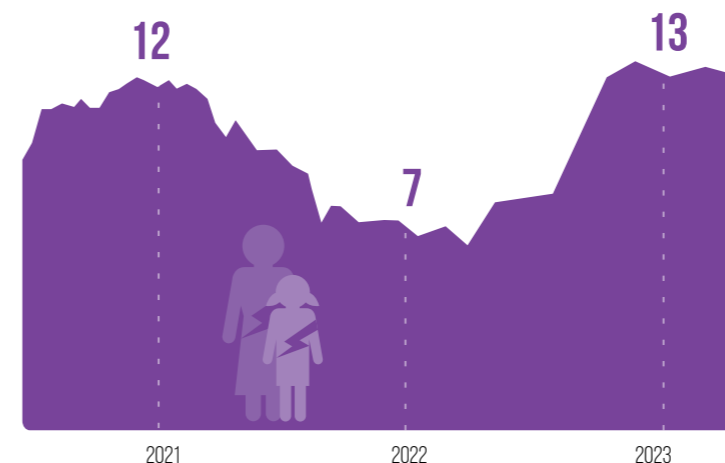
CONVICTED ACCORDING TO THE SEVERITY OF THE SENTENCE

Among the convicted perpetrators, 5 received prison sentences ranging from 12 to 30 years, while another 4 were sentenced to life imprisonment.



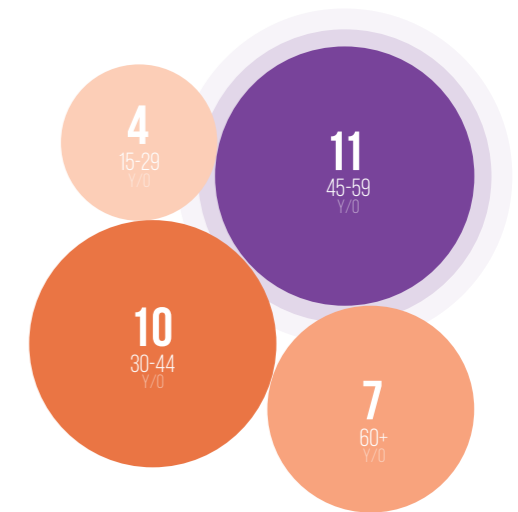
STATISTICS BY YEARS

In 2023, the number of killings reached its highest, with a total of 13 cases.



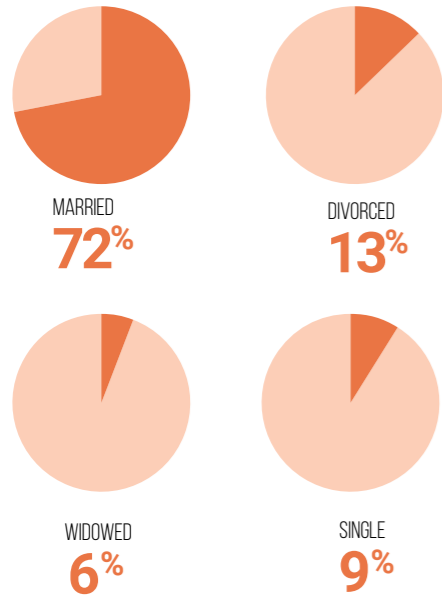
STATISTICS BY AGE GROUP

Most victims were aged 30-44 and 45-59 years.



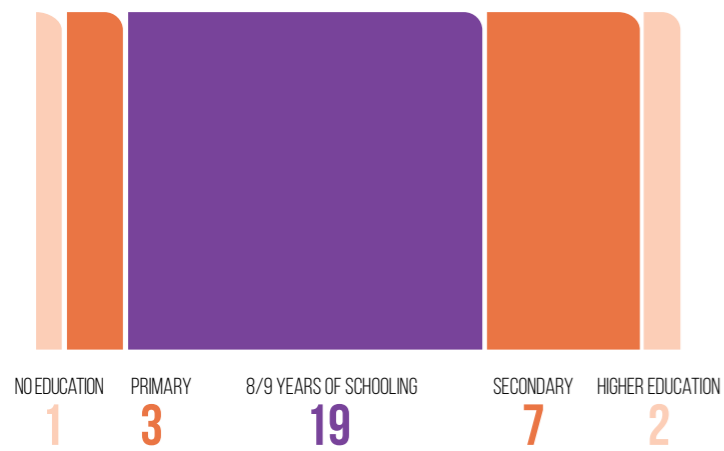
MARITAL STATUS

Approximately **three-quarters of victims were married.**



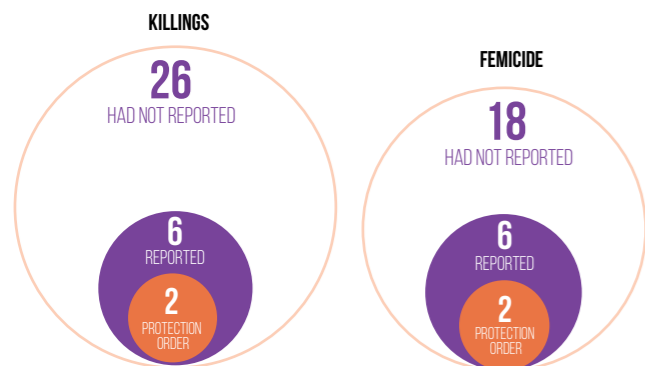
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

60% of victims had a basic 8/9-year education level.



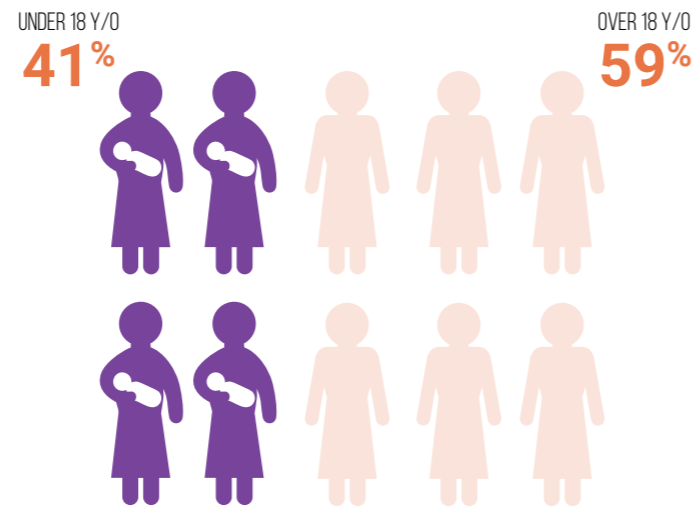
PREVIOUS REPORTS OF VIOLENCE

Less than 20% had previously reported domestic violence, and only two victims had received protection orders.



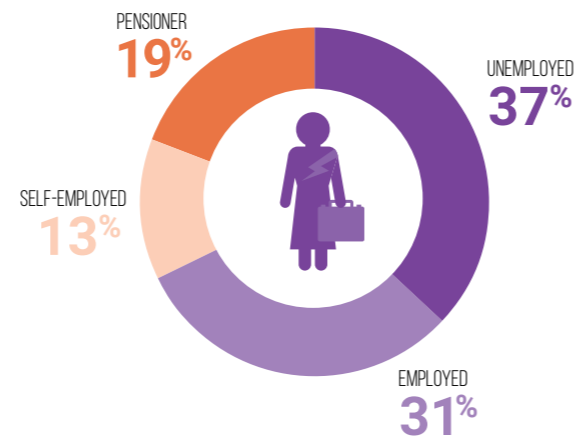
KILLINGS OF WOMEN WITH CHILDREN

Most of them had children; **4 in 10 had children under 18.**



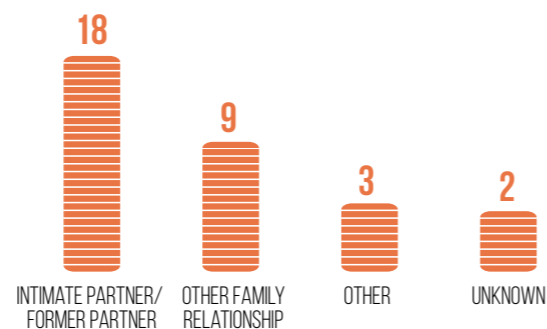
VICTIMS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Over half were unemployed or retired.



RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VICTIMS AND PERPETRATORS

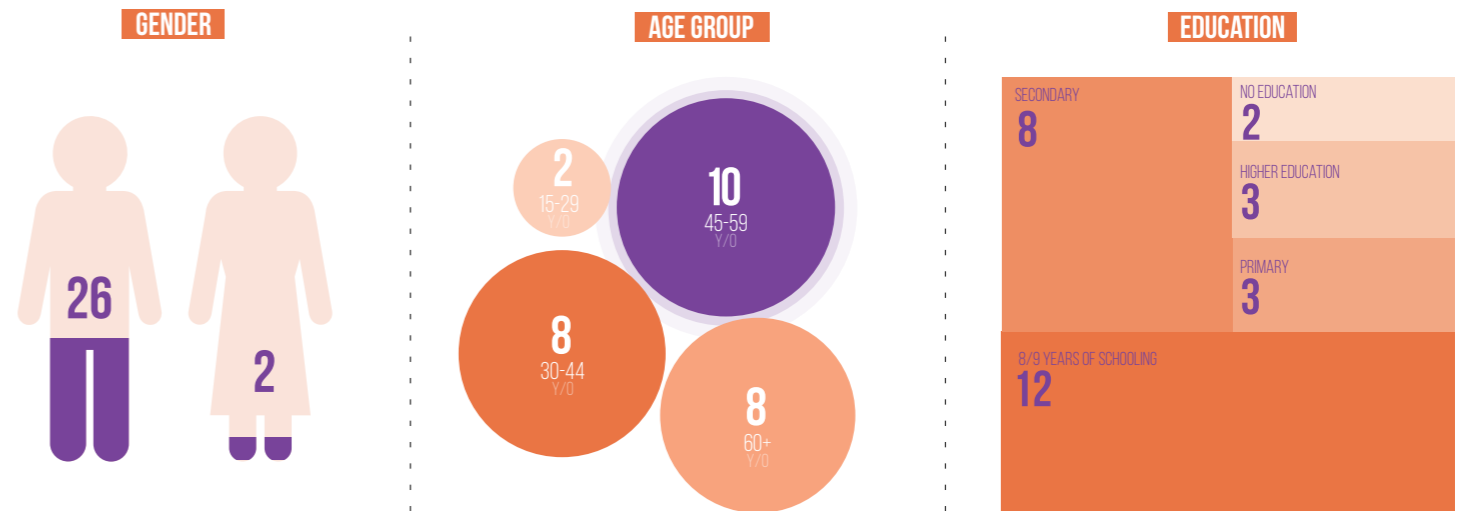
In 27 cases, the victims were related to the perpetrator. **18 cases involved intimate partners or ex-partners**, while **9 cases involved other family members.**



2. PERPETRATORS

Out of the 32 cases, authorities identified **28 perpetrators**, while **2 remain unknown.** One-third of the **perpetrators were aged 45-59**, with the majority being men; **only 2 women were among the perpetrators.** **40% had an 8/9-year education**, and about half were unemployed, at the time of the crime.

PERPETRATORS BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS



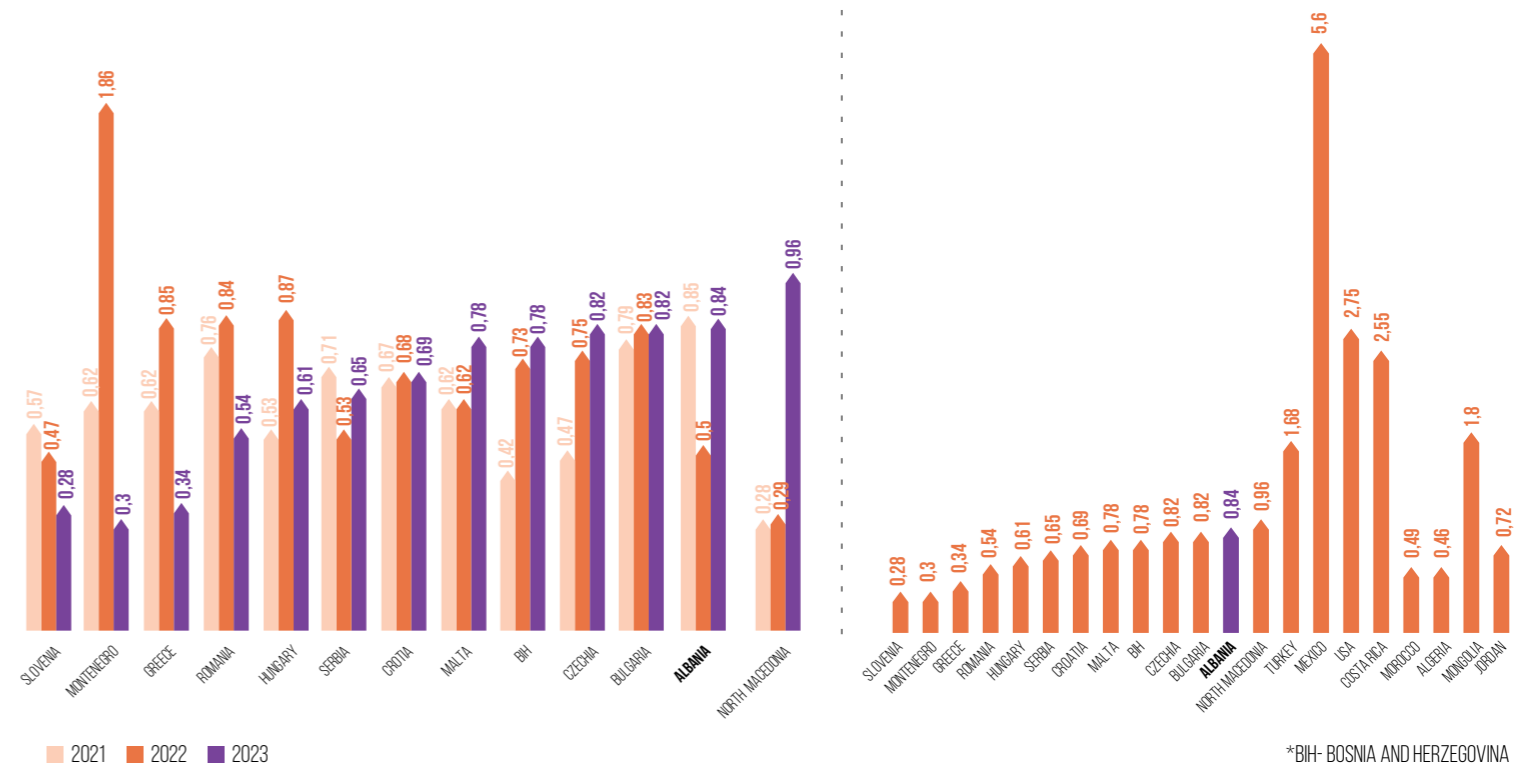
3. FEMICIDE

Femicide is the most extreme form of gender-based violence, involving the intentional killing of women and girls due to their gender (UNODC, UN Women, 2022). Among the 32 killings of women and girls documented between 2021 and 2023, **24 were identified as femicides**, representing a significant portion of extreme violence cases. The analysis of the materials shows that **90% of femicide cases** involved victims who had previously experienced violence from the perpetrators.

FEMICIDE RATE BY COUNTRIES

In 2023, Albania's femicide rate stood at **0.84 per 100,000 females, marking an increase compared to 2022.** This rate was higher than in Montenegro, Greece, Serbia, Croatia, Malta, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, and Bulgaria, but lower than in North Macedonia and Turkey.

In 2023, Albania's femicide rate was comparatively lower than that of countries such as the USA, Mexico, Costa Rica, and Mongolia. However, it exceeded the rates observed in Morocco, Algeria, and Jordan.



*BIH- BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA