



MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION OF SERBIA

FAMILY VIOLENCE SURVEY

REPUBLIC OF SERBIA, 2004

-MISDEMEANOR PROCEEDINGS-

THE SURVEY HAS BEEN PRODUCED BY
SLAVICA BRKIC,
JUDGE AT THE BELGRADE MUNICIPAL MISDEMEANOR COURT



USAID
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SERBIA



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Republic of Serbia, 2004 -Misdemeanor proceedings-

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I

Family violence is phenomena neither new nor exclusively connected to region of Serbia. It, as behavioral model, exists everywhere and is only manifested more or less openly in reference to geographic area, tradition, society development, individual and health of the community as a whole etc. Seriousness of the mentioned problem can be learned i.e. from the survey, done in the year 2004 by German Federal Ministry for family, older citizens, women and youth, that covered over ten thousand women and by which every woman out of four suffered physical violence; in the USA, in approximately 3000 homicides of women yearly their own partners were the murderers; in Austria just during one year, 2004, 2767 persons-women and children were admitted in the 26 shelters for women, and in the same period 4764 orders for moving out of the apartment and ban on accessing the victim were issued. In Serbia from January through November 2003, 31 women were killed by their partners; every woman out of two experienced some kind of physical violence and every one out of three suffered physical assault from her family member. It is worthy to quote the statement from *Guide through the system of the legal family protection against the violence in a family* (Professor Nevena Petrusic Dr., Professor Slobodanka Konstantinovic Vilic Dr.) that “*survey results indicate that, except army at war, a family is a social institution with most violence*”. If we only halt at this information it is obvious that it is about the phenomenon which is excessively negative for the society and often dangerous for the individuals.

The survey from 2004 of misdemeanor with elements of a family violence in the cases which had been completed in a legally binding manner represents the continuation of the previous survey from 2003 bearing the same name. In the introductory part of that survey there are series of explanations given for better understanding of the acquired results (about ways and limits of the survey, accuracy and completeness and incompleteness of the information, perpetrators, victims, phenomena etc.) which are also valid in the survey from 2004, for both were carried out by the same methodology and in the same material. Here, we need to mention only two of them:

- Family violence does not exist as separately defined and legally specified offense. However, the Law on Public peace and order specifies that shouting, quarrelling, threats, insults, provoking fights, taking part in a fight, abuse of another person, impertinent, reckless and indecent behavior (also by family members) are

misdemeanors (Art.6 Para 1, 2, 3, Art.12 Para 1) provided that these acts or act has disrupted public peace and order or has jeopardized public security and/or tranquility. This means that, in order for family violence (the term is not directly related to the criminal offense bearing the same name, even though it closely corresponds to the content of the latter, and it is general and used in this survey actually to “cover” different illegal demeanors) to exist as a misdemeanor it has to be directed at one of the members of the family while at the same time being perceived by the environment where such behavior is taking place;

- Considering that the survey dealt with family violence after it had become the subject of misdemeanor proceedings, indicators had to be adjusted only to data required by the law and those that can be obtained from the defendants and witnesses. In other words the entire results of the project were dictated by the form of the record. At the same time, the survey focused exclusively on cases where a certain person (or persons) was identified as responsible (guilty) for violence committed against members of his/her family, so the survey did not include cases where proceedings had been discontinued on procedure or different grounds (where it was certain that some kind of violence had been committed).

The primary objective of the survey was to recognize the family violence rate through misdemeanor proceeding for the entire area of the Republic of Serbia, statistic comparison of the obtained results to those of the previous year – 2003 and to recognize this phenomenon through the work of police and other authorized institutions. Also the objective was to separate the problems and shortcomings, new or former, which had been noticed during the survey, and to formulate the suggestions for its removal. At last, it was needed to evaluate the significance i.e. eventual influence of the former survey on relevant facts in the country and, indirectly, on the violence exclusively in its forms of appearance. The first three objectives were partly or fully accomplished, but the forth one was not.

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II RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

1. MISDEMEANOR REGIONS-PANELS

Belgrade

Belgrade Misdemeanor Panel covers the city of Belgrade (proper) together with 6 suburban municipalities. Family violence was registered in each suburban municipality as well as in the city of Belgrade.

Belgrade police department is competent for the indicated area.

Number of cases: 1687 in total.

Number of perpetrators: 1810 persons in total, 1582 males, 228 females, 17 minors.

There are 1902 perpetrators according to the indicator “relationship towards the victim” (the number is larger than data on perpetrators for one person could appear/appears at the same time as a husband and a father and also as a son and a brother etc.).

Number of victims: 1889 persons in total, 769 of whom are males, 1120 are females, and 78 are minors.

Valjevo

Valjevo Misdemeanor Panel covers the area of Kolubara and Macva district, together with 14 municipalities. Two of the municipalities (Bogatic and Osecina) had no cases of violence registered, while the survey had not been carried out for the municipality of Mionica. The same area is under jurisdiction of both Valjevo and Sabac.

Number of cases: 876 in total.

Number of perpetrators: 895 in total, 803 of who are males, 92 females and 7 minors.

There are 903 perpetrators according to the indicator “relationship towards the victim”.

Available number of victims: 903 in total, 312 males, 591 females, and 24 minors.

Zajecar

Zajecar Misdemeanor Panel covers the area of Zajecar and Bor district – 8 municipalities and cases of violence had been registered in every one of them.

Competent police authorities are: Zajecar and Bor.

Number of cases: 159 in total.

Number of perpetrators: 167 in total, 155 males, 12 females, no minors.

There are 188 perpetrators according to the indicator “relationship towards the victim”.

Number of victims (available): 179, 57 of who are males, 122 females and 9 minors.

Kragujevac

Kragujevac Misdemeanor Panel covers Sumadija and Pomoravlje district, i.e. 13 municipalities. With the exception of Paracin, where the survey had not been carried out, cases of violence had been registered in every one of them.

Kragujevac and Jagodina police authorities are competent for this area.

Number of cases: 535 in total.

Number of perpetrators: 618 in total, 542 males, 76 females, and 4 minors.

There are 683 perpetrators according to the indicator “relationship towards the victim”.

Number of victims: 590 in total, 160 of who are males, 430 females, and 18 minors.

Kraljevo

Kraljevo Misdemeanor Panel covers the municipality of Sjenica (from Zlatibor district) and the entire Raska, Rasina and Moravica district, from which Ivanjica is excluded – 15 municipalities in total. Three of them (Kraljevo, Cacak, and Aleksandrovac) had no cases of family violence registered, while the survey had not been carried out for the area of Raska.

Competent police authorities are: Kraljevo, Krusevac, Novi Pazar and Cacak (including Ivanjica), which is 16 municipalities in total.

Number of cases: 123 in total.

Number of perpetrators: 135 in total, 124 males, 11 females, no minors as perpetrators.

There are 145 perpetrators according to the indicator “relationship towards the victim”.

Available number of victims: 131 in total, 47 males, and 84 females, no direct minors’ victims.

Leskovac

Leskovac Misdemeanor Panel covers Jablanica and Peinje district with 13 municipalities, and as many as 8 of them had no cases of violence registered (Trgoviste, Bosilegrad, Surdulica, Vladicin Han, Crna Trava, Vlasotince, Medvedja, and Lebane). This is the only area, with Zajecar, observed through number of cases that records less family violence through misdemeanor proceeding in relation to 2003.

Competent police authorities are: Leskovac and Vranje.

Number of cases: 117 in total.

Number of perpetrators: 117 in total, 106 males, 11 females, and 4 minors.

There are 111 perpetrators according to the indicator “relationship towards the victim” (meaning that in some cases there were no victims – cases with more than one defendant – and at the same time in some cases one perpetrator had more victims).

Number of victims: 117 in total, 34 males, 83 females, and 9 minors.

Nis

Nis Misdemeanor Panel covers Nisava; Toplica and Pirot district with 15 municipalities in total, and in two of them (Dimitrovgrad and Kursumlija) no cases of violence were registered.

Competent police authorities for the same territory are: Nis, Pirot and Prokuplje.

Number of cases: 640 in total.

Number of perpetrators: 678 in total, 610 males, 68 females, and 10 minors.

There are 678 perpetrators according to the indicator “relationship towards the victim”.

Number of victims (available): 635, 205 males, 430 females, 15 minors suffered direct violence.

Novi Sad

Novi Sad Misdemeanor Panel covers 45 municipalities in the Northern-Backa, Central-Banat, and Northern-Banat, Southern-Banat, Western-Backa, Southern-Backa, and Srem district. Cases of violence had not been registered in 6 local units, and the survey had not been carried out in Zabalj.

Competent police authorities are: Novi Sad, Sombor, Subotica, Zrenjanin, Kikinda, Pancevo and Sremska Mitrovica (7).

Number of cases: 1784 in total.

Number of perpetrators: 1845 in total, 1661 of who are males, 184 females, and 27 minors.

There are 1862 perpetrators according to the indicator “relationship towards the victim”.

Number of victims according to the available data is 1889, of who 621 males and 1268 females, and 70 direct minors’ victims.

Smederevo

Smederevo Misdemeanor Panel covers Branicevo and Podunav district, i.e. 11 municipalities. Family violence through misdemeanor proceeding had been registered in every one of them.

Competent authorities for the same area are Smederevo and Pozarevac.

Number of cases: 526 in total.

Number of perpetrators: 570 in total, 502 of who are males and 68 females, and 4 minors.

There are 574 perpetrators according to the indicator “relationship towards the victim”.

Available number of victims: 454 in total, 115 males, 339 females, and 20 direct minors’ victims.

Uzice

Uzice Misdemeanor Panel covers Zlatibor district (except Sjenica, which is in the Kraljevo Misdemeanor Panel), to which Ivanjica (from Moravica district) had been added on. Family violence had been registered in all of the 10 municipalities.

Territorial competent authorities are in Uzice and Prijepolje

Number of cases: 633 in total.

Number of perpetrators: 707 in total, 643 are males, 64 females, and 6 minors.

There are 716 perpetrators according to the indicator “relationship towards the victim”.

Number of victims: 706 in total, 261 male, 445 females, and 16 minors.

2. THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

A. BASIC STATISTICAL DATA

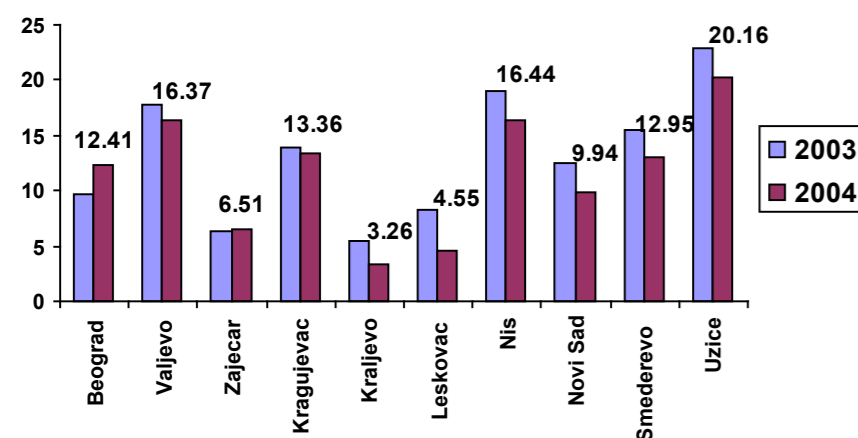
The area of the Republic of Serbia has 29 districts, 24 of which are in Central Serbia and Vojvodina, and 6 are in Kosovo and Metohija. The survey, from the known reasons, included the territory out of KandM, which is divided into 161 municipalities and is covered with the same number of first instance Misdemeanor Courts, 10 Misdemeanor Panels, 27 Police Authorities and 135 Social Work centers. In 2004, 7.463.157 citizens have lived in that territory.

Family violence had been taking place in all of the Serbian municipalities during 2004. Family violence had not been registered through misdemeanor proceeding in total of 22 local autonomies (in 4 – Paracin, Mionica, Raska and Zabalj – it had not been carried out, so data is unknown), but it was registered through the misdemeanor proceedings in the very same areas, so the presented statement is certain.

Number of misdemeanor cases with the elements of family violence is 7080 in total. 7542 perpetrators and, according to available data, 7493 victims appeared in those cases. In relation to the total number of citizens in Serbia it means that every 989th (adult and minor) citizen was violent and every 996th person was a victim. However, if we exclude both minors' population and also the perpetrators category out from the total number of citizens in Serbia, approximately every 800th adult citizen had committed the act of family violence.

In relation to the same number (7080), violence happened daily in approximately 19 cases.

In relation to the number of Public peace and order cases, presence in the area of the Panel is:



The largest percentage of family violence cases, according to the number of Public peace and order cases, is present in Uzice region and in the following municipalities: Temerin (the same as in 2003) – 45,5%, Zitiste (36,67%), Prijepolje (35,31%), Lapovo (33,84%), Vrbas (29,00%), Aleksinac (28,89%), Bac (28,2%, and Sopot (27,3%).

If the presented percentages for the same regions are compared to the values from the year 2003, the illusion of decreasing in the number of family violence cases would be obtained in all of the regions except Beograd and Zajecar. The decreasing is evident but exclusively because of the increase in the number of Public peace and order cases. On the contrary, **according to the number of cases with the elements of family violence in relation to 2003**, the increase is recorded in the territories of all the Misdemeanor Panels, except Leskovac and Zajecar, while in Valjevo region the relation remains unchanged. Incoherent to any of the comparable indexes, **in comparison only to the number of cases in the year 2004** and according to the number of Misdemeanors with the elements of violence Novi Sad is on the first place followed by Beograd, Valjevo, Nis, Uzice, Kragujevac, Smederevo, Zajecar, Kraljevo, and Leskovac. In the framework of some territories (panels) on the whole, fewer municipalities have decrease in reported incidents but the most in their increase. At last, every 878th adult and minor citizen had been a perpetrator, **according to the number of citizens**, e.g. in Beograd district, 575th in Valjevo, 1653rd in Zajecar, every 843rd in the territory of the Kragujevac Misdemeanor Panel, 5675th in Kraljevo, 3992nd in Leskovac, 1096th in Novi Sad, 860th in Nis, every 715th in Smederevo region, and 448th in Uzice. We should bear in mind that here institutionally – in the misdemeanor proceeding - registered incidents are being discussed and in the hierarchy of violence (violence that really happened-reported violence-violence that is subjected to legal proceeding and the violence that is legally finalized in such proceeding) they are at the bottom level and that minors, who seldom appear as perpetrators, represent about 1,5 million in the total number of citizens thus cutting the presented figures at least by half. At the same time, regarding actual violence and actual number of perpetrators, and also the number of citizens that goes for the perpetrator in a region or municipality, stated data lose in significance, that is gain in relativity if it is known that violence has not been reported with the same frequency neither it is equally treated by the police nor, finally, the number of legally finalized cases equals the number of cases that are subjected to legal proceeding. Because of clearness, in the table that follows number of cases with violent incidents (misdemeanor proceeding) and number of perpetrators are simultaneously presented in terms of municipalities, while for the victims the same proportions were not requested out of objective limiting reasons (unreliable obtained figures). In any case, it is real that the victim in term of numbers is least the citizen who represents the perpetrator.

Region	number of cases		tendency	number of perpetrators, 2004	perpetrator each
	2003	2004			
Beograd					
Beograd, proper	590	1126	increase	1181	1087
Barajevo	29	17	decrease	17	1467
Grocka	98	102	increase	130	600
Lazarevac	106	117	increase	119	493
Mladenovac	81	116	increase	138	379
Obrenovac	81	143	increase	157	454
Sopot	56	66	increase	68	299
	1041	1687	increase	1810	aver. 878
Valjevo					
Bogatic	69	none	decrease	none	-
Valjevo	163	110	decrease	110	871
Vladimirci	63	61	decrease	67	298
Krupanj	32	76	increase	76	258
Mionica	10	not done	unknown	unknown	-
Osecina	13	none	decrease	none	-
Ub	63	75	increase	75	420
Ljig	none	27	increase	27	525
Mali Zvornik	36	40	increase	40	346
Koceljeva	23	19	decrease	22	692
Loznica	253	201	decrease	201	426
Sabac	115	203	increase	203	600
Ljubovija	7	52	increase	52	316
Lajkovac	29	22	decrease	22	757
	876	876	unchanged	895	average 575
Zajecar					
Zajecar	55	39	decrease	40	1620
Bor	35	31	decrease	32	1689
Boljevac	2	1	decrease	1	15231
Kladovo	13	23	increase	23	1004
Knjazevac	17	18	increase	21	1702
Majdanpek	8	6	decrease	6	3762
Sokobanja	none	4	increase	4	4510
Negotin	31	37	increase	40	1063
	161	159	mild decrease	167	average 1653

Kragujevac					
Kragujevac	163	224	increase	258	679
Arandjelovac	7	10	increase	10	4790
Batocina	11	15	increase	15	802
Despotovac	19	12	decrease	10	2499
Jagodina	57	91	increase	121	583
Knic	4	8	increase	9	1743
Lapovo	13	22	increase	25	322
Raca	10	19	increase	24	524
Rekovac	9	7	decrease	7	1849
Svilajnac	36	34	decrease	86	385
Topola	9	7	decrease	7	3536
Cuprija	not done	86	unknown	86	385
	385	535	signific. increase	618	average 843
Kraljevo					
Kraljevo	none	none	the same	none	-
Krusevac	30	35	increase	40	3266
Aleksandrovac	1	none	decrease	none	-
Brus	none	2	increase	2	9112
Varvarin	none	5	increase	5	3944
Vrnjacka Banja	11	15	increase	17	1564
G. Milanovac	34	11	decrease	12	3910
Guca - Lucani	12	6	decrease	6	3989
Novi Pazar	26	14	decrease	14	6376
Raska	3	not done	unknown	unknown	-
Sjenica	not done	31	unknown	35	804
Trstenik	none	1	increase	1	47990
Tutin	none	none	the same	none	-
Cacak	none	none	the same	none	-
Cicevac	none	3	increase	3	3478
	117	123	mild increase	135	average 5675
Leskovac					
Leskovac	65	58	decrease	58	2671
Vranje	32	32	the same	32	2726
Bujanovac	2	4	increase	4	1113

Prsevo	3	10	increase	10	3715
Vladicin Han	none	none	the same	none	-
Surdulica	1	none	decrease	none	-
Trgoviste	none	none	the same	none	-
Bosilegrad	none	none	the same	none	-
Medvedja	31	none	decrease	none	-
Lebane	21	none	decrease	none	-
Bojnik	5	13	increase	13	976
Crna Trava	5	none	decrease	none	-
Vlasotince	1	none	decrease	none	-
	166	117	decrease	117	average 3992
N i s					
Nis	326	298	decrease	298	846
Aleksinac	102	152	increase	152	371
Pirot	2	16	increase	20	3136
Prokuplje	10	10	the same	12	3999
Doljevac	44	54	increase	74	259
Merosina	21	20	decrease	20	729
Zitoradja	15	17	increase	21	851
Blace	10	5	decrease	5	2667
Svrljig	10	6	decrease	9	1864
Razanjan	23	39	increase	39	277
Dimitrovgrad	none	none	the same	none	-
Babusnica	none	1	increase	1	14896
Bela Palanka	none	2	increase	2	6941
Kursumlija	none	none	the same	none	-
Gadzin Han	unknown	20	unknown	25	397
	563	640	increase	678	average 860
N o v i S a d					
Ada	none	none	unchanged	none	-
Alibunar	none	none	unchanged	none	-
Apatin	52	56	increase	56	572
Bac	52	51	decrease	51	312
Backa Palanka	91	67	decrease	67	893
Backa Topola	5	none	decrease	none	-

Mali Idjos	none	none	unchanged	none	-
Backi Petrovac	21	22	increase	22	655
Becej	37	36	decrease	38	1059
Bela Crkva	none	3	increase	3	6649
Beocin	3	9	increase	9	1770
Vrbas	67	96	increase	96	471
Vrsac	25	10	decrease	12	4504
Zabalj	3	not done	unknown	unknown	-
Zrenjanin	242	273	increase	281	464
Zitiste	42	117	increase	117	168
Indjija	11	16	increase	16	3115
Irig	1	none	decrease	none	-
Kanjiza	17	29	increase	29	935
Kikinda	19	30	increase	33	1986
Kovacica	22	7	decrease	10	2759
Kovin	52	75	increase	75	502
Kula	39	48	increase	48	993
Nova Crnja	18	12	decrease	12	1010
Novi Becej	54	69	increase	84	312
Novi Knezevac	none	8	increase	8	1568
Novi Sad	140	203	increase	203	1511
Odzaci	34	47	increase	47	731
Opovo	none	5	increase	7	1580
Pancevo	42	18	decrease	20	6348
Pecinci	none	4	increase	4	5577
Plandiste	none	none	unchanged	none	-
Ruma	7	32	increase	34	1752
Senta	4	14	increase	16	1572
Secanj	46	30	decrease	36	440
Sombor	201	188	decrease	188	505
Srbobran	none	6	increase	6	2918
Srem. Mitrovica	42	39	decrease	39	2184
St. Pazova	115	41	decrease	41	1754
Subotica	45	19	decrease	19	7750
Temerin	82	61	decrease	69	410
Titel	19	29	increase	29	578
Coka	4	13	increase	19	703
Sid	6	1	decrease	1	37968
	1605	1784	increase	1845	average 1096

S m e d e r e v o					
Velika Plana	71	77	increase	80	551
Vel. Gradiste	58	68	increase	111	184
Golubac	7	21	increase	22	439
Zabari	6	21	increase	21	606
Zagubica	6	17	increase	24	605
Kucevo	22	23	increase	24	765
Malo Crnice	7	11	increase	17	800
Petr. Na Mlavi	57	52	decrease	67	507
Pozarevac	93	151	increase	119	630
Smederevo	68	36	decrease	36	3046
Sm. Palanka	91	49	decrease	49	1128
	486	526	increase	570	average 715
U z i c e					
Uzice	105	123	increase	147	560
Nova Varos	36	54	increase	62	313
Ivanjica	75	89	increase	117	298
Prijepolje	75	81	increase	81	503
Cajetina	20	30	increase	44	354
Arilje	68	41	decrease	41	480
Pozega	86	63	decrease	63	503
Bajina Basta	36	41	increase	41	702
Priboj	85	80	decrease	80	372
Kosjeric	17	31	increase	31	438
	603	633	increase	707	average 448
T O T A L	6048	7080	increase	7542	a v e r a g e 989

Undoubted is the fact that in 7 out of 10 areas of the Misdemeanor Panels there is the increase of number of cases with elements of family violence. More significant increase has been noted in Kragujevac region. Within the framework of Panels the increase is the most in, as follows: the city of Beograd and municipalities: Krupanj, Ljig, Sokobanja, Knic, Varvarin, Presevo, Pirot, Srbobran (but Zitiste by real number), Zabari, and Kosjeric. At the same time, the Uzice Misdemeanor Panel has the most frequent average perpetrator (every 448th), viewed in relation to the number of citizens, and the Leskovac Misdemeanor Panel has the least frequent one (every 3992nd citizen of this area is perpetrator). Viewed in relation to municipalities, every 168th citizen of Zitiste has appeared the most in the misdemeanor proceeding as perpetrator (and then every 184th in Veliko Gradiste), and every 37968th citizen of Sid appeared the least. Inaccurate picture of real family violence obtained in such a way would be discussed later on.

**NUMBER OF MISDEMEANORS WITH ELEMENTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE
IN 2004., CITY OF BEOGRAD**

table 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
No.	region	Number of filed Public peace and order cases in 2004.	Number of cases with elements of family violence finalized with legally binding	% of cases repr. with elem. of viol. in relat. to Public peace and order cases
1.	Barajevo	1,300	17	1.30
2.	Beograd, proper	9,581	1,126	11.75
3.	Grocka	432	102	23.60
4.	Mladenovac	740	116	15.67
5.	Lazarevac	720	117	16.25
6.	Sopot	242	66	27.27
7.	Obrenovac	578	143	26.24
	TOTAL:	13,593	1,687	12.41

DATA ON THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF BEOGRAD PANEL, PROPER

table 1a1

	1. SEX		2. AGE					3. RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM										4. EDUCATION DEGREE			5. EMPLOY STATUS		6. PLACE OF LIV.		7. CONDIT.		8. ETHNIC AFFILIATION					9. SANCTIONS						
	male	female	aged up to 18	18-30	30 - 40	40 -50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison sentence	confiscated objects	treatment for alcoholism
total	1020	161	14	263	266	262	258	119	460	47	50	7	184	16	119	10	77	11	198	260	859	62	569	612	182	999	582	599	908	---	66	2	105	57	1126	4	33	---

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF BEOGRAD PANEL, PROPER

table 1b1

	1. SEX		2. AGE					3. RELATIONSHIP TOWARD THE PERPETRATOR										4. EDUCATION DEGREE			5. EMPLOY STATUS		6. PLACE OF LIV.		7. ETHNIC AFFILIATION					8. TYPES OF VIOLENCE			9. RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE				
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	mental	physical	both	yes	no	no data
total	508	708	48	98	149	169	161	88	47	460	7	50	102	17	160	113	70	28	146	402	518	42	204	312	161	814	896	---	74	2	111	384	432	300	36	---	1090

DATA ON THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF THE BEOGRAD PANEL

table 1a

	1.		2.					3.					4.			5.		6.		7.		8.					9.											
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM					EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS											
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison sentence	confisc.objekt.	treat. for alco.
TOTAL	1582	228	17	405	408	412	398	170	670	66	89	14	300	24	190	16	131	24	320	519	1216	75	793	1017	569	1241	817	993	1481	1	118	2	108	72	1729	15	47	2

DATA ON THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF THE VALJEVO PANEL

table 2a

	1.		2.					3.					4.			5.		6.		7.		8.					9.											
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM					EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS											
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	other	warning	fine	prison sentence	confisc.objects	treat.for alco.
total	803	92	7	147	195	207	234	105	300	36	61	14	179	18	109	11	72	11	93	534	345	16	283	612	643	242	359	536	838	---	45	6	6	126	756	13	31	---

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF THE BEOGRAD PANEL

table 1b

	1.		2.					3.					4.			5.		6.		7.					8.			9.									
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE PERPETRATOR					EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					TYPES OF VIOLENCE			RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE									
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	mental	physical	both	yes	no	no data
TOTAL	769	1120	78	215	249	302	267	179	66	664	14	89	151	49	245	160	118	51	276	643	720	46	299	618	546	1025	1429	---	109	2	112	550	723	365	101	89	1497

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF THE VALJEVO PANEL

table 2b

	1.		2.					3.					4.			5.		6.		7.					8.			9.									
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE PERPETRATOR					EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					TYPES OF VIOLENCE			RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE									
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	mental	physical	both	yes	no	no data
total	312	591	24	140	212	187	187	164	54	289	15	66	81	49	84	100	47	35	107	584	306	11	245	672	662	267	868	---	46	6	7	197	604	102	248	398	230

DATA ON THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF THE ZAJECAR PANEL

table 3a

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.		8.					9.										
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS										
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison sentence	confisc.objects	treat.for.alcoh.
total	155	12	---	32	41	45	30	19	59	6	24	1	22	1	23	1	8	2	41	85	70	3	49	117	65	102	77	87	143	---	13	---	9	3	162	3	1	---

DATA ON THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF KRAGUJEVAC PANEL

table 4a

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.		8.					9.										
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS										
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison sent.	confict. objects	treat.for.alcoh
total	542	76	4	117	136	199	112	50	219	28	53	8	112	13	58	5	63	7	117	288	300	30	263	355	279	339	273	345	557	---	48	3	10	26	454	145	39	27

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF THE ZAJECAR PANEL

table 3b

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.					8.			9.								
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE PERPETRATOR						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					TYPES OF VIOLENCE			RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE								
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	mental	physical	both	yes	no	no data
total	57	122	9	41	37	37	21	20	4	58	4	22	11	16	12	11	7	1	42	99	54	4	39	118	76	114	158	---	18	---	12	54	115	8	34	65	60

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF KRAGUJEVAC PANEL

table 4b

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.					8.			9.								
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE PERPETRATOR						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					TYPES OF VIOLENCE			RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE								
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	mental	physical	both	yes	no	no data
total	160	430	18	101	142	147	99	83	15	198	8	53	38	25	52	55	23	21	102	283	250	18	153	375	263	315	515	1	49	2	8	105	221	262	244	135	238

DATA OF THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF THE KRALJEVO PANEL

table 5a

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.		8.					9.										
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS										
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison senten.	confisc.objekt.	treat. for alcoh
total	124	11	---	19	35	48	28	5	23	3	17	3	10	1	10	3	26	4	45	84	47	4	54	81	82	53	58	77	83	---	10	42	---	16	98	21	6	---

DATA ON THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF THE LESKOVAC PANEL

table 6a

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.		8.					9.										
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS										
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison sentenc.	confisc.objects	treatment for
total	106	11	4	27	48	28	10	---	41	2	9	11	17	3	6	2	10	5	11	73	38	6	47	70	59	58	65	52	38	---	67	---	12	15	91	11	7	2

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF THE KRALJEVO PANEL

table 5b

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.					8.			9.								
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE PERPETRATOR						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					TYPES OF VIOLENCE			RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE								
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	mental	physical	both	yes	no	unknown
total	47	84	---	22	31	23	9	8	3	24	2	18	2	10	4	8	17	11	39	76	42	2	36	82	79	43	82	---	10	39	---	41	58	21	38	44	41

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF THE LESKOVAC PANEL

table 6b

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.					8.			9.							
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE PERPETRATOR						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					TYPES OF VIOLENCE			RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE							
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	mental	physical	both	yes	no
total	34	83	9	40	40	21	7	2	38	20	3	5	7	8	5	3	24	76	37	4	41	76	47	70	38	67	12	1	107	9	12	25	80			

DATA ON THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF THE NIS PANEL

table 7a

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.		8.					9.										
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS										
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison senten.	confisc.objects	treatment for alco.
total	610	68	10	117	207	143	126	75	152	20	84	11	125	18	64	5	59	1	139	300	363	15	271	407	375	303	222	456	542	---	133	---	3	53	606	19	25	2

DATA ON THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF THE NOVI SAD PANEL

table 8a

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.		8.					9.										
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS										
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison sentenc.	confisc.objects	treatment for alco.
total	1661	184	27	370	560	439	323	126	643	91	201	23	250	31	169	31	179	20	224	790	979	55	659	1180	963	887	782	1065	1054	239	261	16	202	65	1768	32	34	6

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF THE NIS PANEL

table 7b

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.					8.			9.								
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE PERPETRATOR						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					TYPES OF VIOLENCE			RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE								
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	mental	physical	both	yes	no	no data
total	205	430	15	154	138	132	95	101	19	152	10	87	41	28	59	87	40	15	97	332	297	6	115	520	304	331	494	---	138	---	3	76	336	223	92	208	340

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF THE NOVI SAD PANEL

table 8b

	1.		2.					3.						4.			5.		6.		7.					8.			9.								
	SEX		AGE					RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE PERPETRATOR						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					TYPES OF VIOLENCE			RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE								
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	mental	physical	both	yes	no	no data
total	621	1268	70	438	445	449	278	174	68	664	28	199	157	97	161	127	139	84	268	911	829	39	535	1218	1054	919	1099	285	308	19	203	452	968	576	285	849	650

DATA ON THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF THE SMEDEREVO PANEL

table 9a

	1.		2.				3.						4.			5.		6.		7.		8.					9.											
	SEX		AGE				RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS											
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison senten.	confisc.objects	treatm. for alcohol.
total	502	68	4	114	127	134	138	53	148	34	43	4	88	5	49	7	36	1	99	345	213	6	174	387	373	177	208	363	518	---	62	---	9	97	468	5	9	---

DATA ON THE PERPETRATOR FOR THE AREA OF THE UZICE PANEL

table 10a

	1.		2.				3.						4.			5.		6.		7.		8.					9.											
	SEX		AGE				RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM						EDUCATION DEGREE			STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS											
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison sentence	confisc.objects	treatment for alcohol.
total	643	64	6	91	117	262	167	64	253	21	20	2	125	7	56	14	61	5	152	314	386	7	298	409	397	310	333	374	615	---	13	75	4	32	614	41	17	22

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF THE SMEDEREVO PANEL

table 9b

	1.		2.				3.						4.			5.		6.		7.					8.			9.									
	SEX		AGE				RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE PERPETRATOR						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					TYPES OF VIOLENCE			RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE									
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	mental	physical	both	yes	no	no data
total	115	339	20	106	92	98	65	59	29	133	3	56	41	19	37	39	18	10	69	246	129	1	90	254	296	161	391	---	56	---	7	80	59	70	45	87	394

DATA ON THE VICTIM FOR THE AREA OF THE UZICE PANEL

table 10b

	1.		2.				3.						4.			5.		6.		7.					8.			9.									
	SEX		AGE				RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE PERPETRATOR						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					TYPES OF VIOLENCE			RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE									
	male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	Serbs	Hungaryans	Roma	Bosniaks	other	mental	physical	both	yes	no	no data
total	261	445	16	91	131	229	124	91	19	261	2	17	47	12	66	63	51	14	155	340	316	7	231	436	375	304	556	---	13	87	4	119	324	258	263	342	110

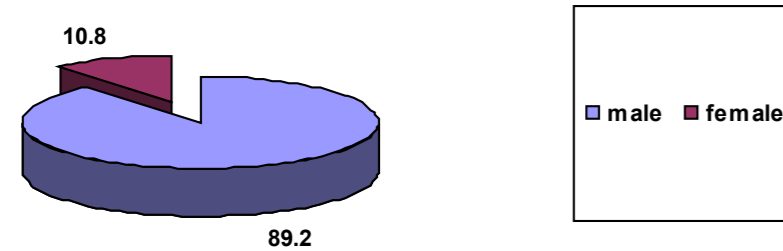
B. RESULTS ACCORDING TO PARAMETERS – ANALYSIS

1. SEX

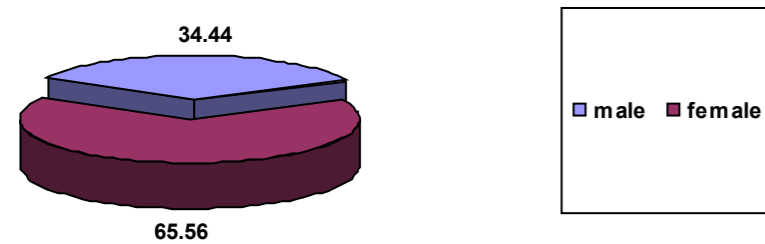
This is, together with the number of perpetrators, their age and pronounced sanctions, the only complete reliable indicator in the survey (all other data, especially on victims, correspond to those existing in the cases but are obviously incomplete).

There are 6728 male perpetrators (approximately 9 out of 10) and 814 female (1 out of 10) in total. It is interesting that mutual relation of male and female violence is equalized neither among regions nor in local autonomy within the framework of these regions. So, there are no female perpetrators at all in the area of the municipalities of Indjija, Vrsac, Sremska Mitrovica, Pecinci, Beocin, Srbobran, Ruma, Kula, Bujanovac, Bojnik, Bela Palatka, Koceljeva, Ljig, Ub, Mali Zvornik, Sokobanja, Boljevac, Kladovo, Sjenica, Cicevac, Guca, Trstenik, Brus, and Krusevac, proportionally to the total number majority of them are in the area of the Beograd Misdemeanor Panel and appeared in the fewest number in the territory of the Zajecar Misdemeanor Panel.

Expressed violence according to the percentage:



Within the framework of the available number of victims, 2581 are males (slightly above 1/3) and 4912 are females (two-thirds)

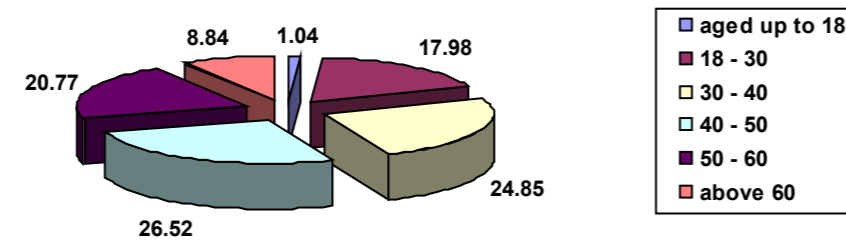


Relation of male and female violence and of male and female suffering is, by regions:

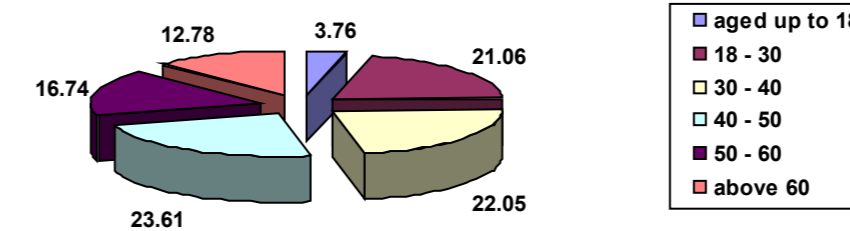
Region	Perpetrator, specimen including 100 persons		Victim, specimen including 100 persons	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Beograd	87	13	41	59
Valjevo	90	10	35	65
Zajecar	93	7	32	68
Kragujevac	88	12	27	73
Kraljevo	92	8	36	64
Leskovac	91	9	36	64
Nis	89	11	45	55
Novi Sad	90	10	33	67
Smederevo	88	12	25	75
Uzice	91	9	37	63

2. AGE

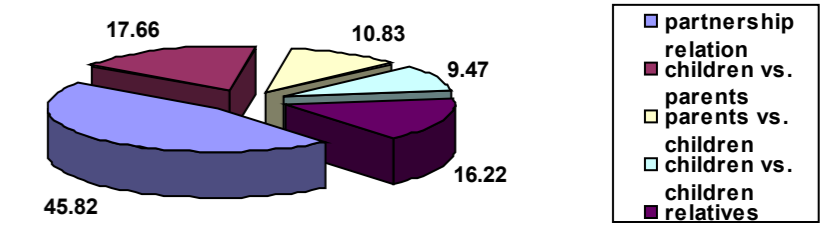
According to the age structure, among 7542 perpetrators in the cases with elements of family violence persons aged 40-50 are the most frequent category (area of Beograd, Zajecar, Kragujevac, Uzice), exception to that rule are Valjevo and Smederevo (persons aged 50-60), Leskovac, Nis, and Novi Sad (most perpetrators aged 30-40). It is interesting that relatively big number of perpetrators aged over 60 is registered in the Valjevo Misdemeanor Panel and that in Leskovac territory there are not any at all. Minors appeared as perpetrators in the fewest number of cases in Serbia as a whole of whom areas of Leskovac, Novi Sad and Beograd had majority of cases while no minors were registered as perpetrators in the Zajecar and Kraljevo Misdemeanor Panels.



Persons aged 40-50 suffer violence the most (Novi Sad, Beograd, Kragujevac, Uzice), age group from 30-40 is more significant in the Valjevo and Kraljevo Misdemeanor Panels, and in the case of the areas of Zajecar, Nis, Smederevo the age group from 18-30 suffers the most. In Leskovac, relation is equalized between the age categories from 18-30 and 30-40. The most persons aged over 60 who suffered violence in proportion to the total number are in the territory of Valjevo, Kragujevac, and Nis and the least of them are in Kraljevo. Minors as victims appeared in a relatively significant number of cases in the area of the Zajecar Misdemeanor Panel (5,08%), but in the case of the Kraljevo Misdemeanor Panel they were not registered.

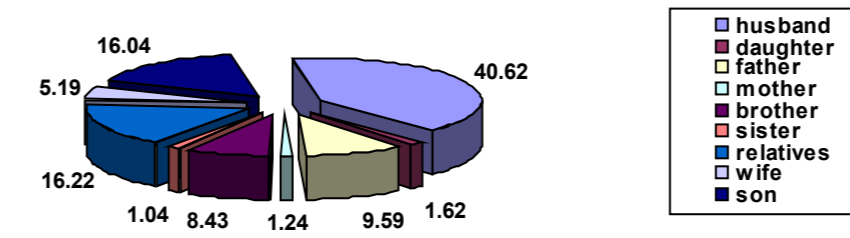


Violence was manifested by partners 45,82%, relatives 16,22%, children in relation to their parents 17,66%, parents in relation to their children 10,83%, and mutually by children 9,47%.



3. PERPETRATOR – VICTIM and VICE VERSA

Information was obtained about 7654 persons on the basis of “relationship towards the victim” parameter. Among these:



According to regions, violent situations are manifested:

**DEGREE OF VIOLENCE DEMONSTRATION ACCORDING TO PARAMETER
“RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM”
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL VIOLENCE**

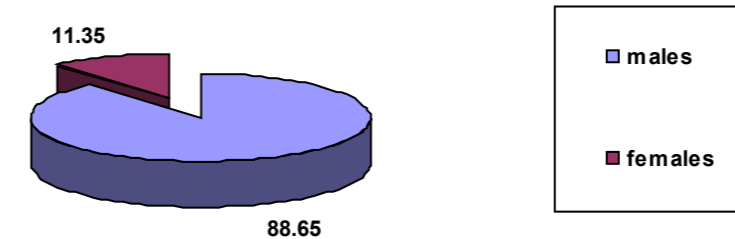
1. Panel	2. the first(the most)	3. the second	4. the third	5. the fourth	6. the fifth-the least
Beograd	partner. relation 45.5	child vs. paren. 17.5	relatives 17.4	parent. vs. child. 11.2	child. vs. child. 8.4
Valjevo	partner relation 45.5	child vs. paren. 21.8	parent. vs. child. 13.2	relatives 10.3	child. vs. child. 9.2
Zajecar	partner relation 47.9	relatives 21.8	parent. vs. child. 12.8	child. vs. paren. 12.2	child. vs. child. 5.3
Kragujevac	partner relation 45.1	child vs. paren. 18.3	relatives 17.1	child. vs. child. 10.2	parent. vs. child. 9.3
Kraljevo	partner. relation 31.7	relatives 31.0	child. vs. child. 20.7	parent. vs. child. 9.0	child. vs. paren. 7.6
Leskovac	partner. relation 51.4	child vs. paren. 18.0	child. vs. child. 13.5	relatives 9.9	parent. vs. child. 7.2
Nis	partner relation 39.4	child vs. paren. 21.1	relatives 20.5	parent. vs. child. 10.2	child. vs. child. 8.8
Novi Sad	partner. relation 52.2	child vs. paren. 14.9	relatives 12.5	parent. vs. child. 11.2	child. vs. child. 9.2
Smederevo	partner. relation 44.5	relatives 19.3	child. vs. paren. 18.1	parent. vs. child. 10.9	child. vs. child. 7.2
Uzice	partner. relation 41.4	relatives 21.2	child. vs. paren. 18.4	parent. vs. child. 9.8	child. vs. child. 9.2

It is evident that violence manifested by partner (relation husband, wife, ex-husband, ex-wife, illegitimate) is the most frequent in the districts of the Novi Sad and than Leskovac Misdemeanor Panels and the least in the territory of Kraljevo; the most manifested violence in the Valjevo Misdemeanor Panel is children in relation to their parents, the least manifested in the area of Kraljevo; in the reversed relation (parents to their children) it is mostly manifested again in Valjevo (it seems that in the same area the incidents are mainly, after those of partners, happening in the ascendant and descendant way), and the least in Leskovac; number of violent incidents manifested by relatives is significant in the territory of the Kraljevo Misdemeanor Panel and are manifested in the fewest number in Leskovac area. At last, significant percentage of mutual children violence is registered in the Kraljevo Misdemeanor Panel (therefore, dysfunctional relation on the horizontal level, which also includes the one of the relatives, but relatively good relation between partners and in parents-children relations).The fewest cases of this kind of violence were registered in the Zajecar Misdemeanor Panel.

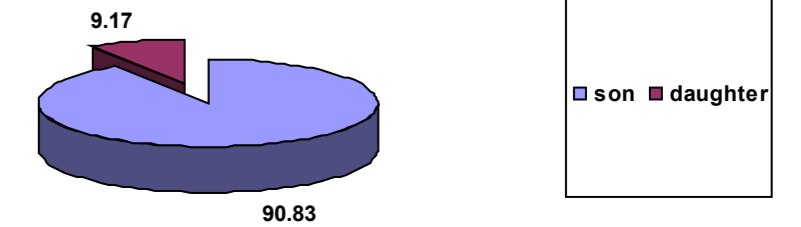
By further explanation of the quoted data it is evident that

perpetrated violence by	the most in	the least in
Husband	Novi Sad, Zajecar	Kraljevo
Wife	Leskovac, Smederevo	Uzice
Son	Valjevo, Nis	Kraljevo
Daughter	Nis, Leskovac	Zajecar
Father	Zajecar, Valjevo	Leskovac
Other	Kraljevo	Zajecar
Brother	Kraljevo	Zajecar
Sister	Leskovac	Nis
Relatives	Kraljevo	Leskovac

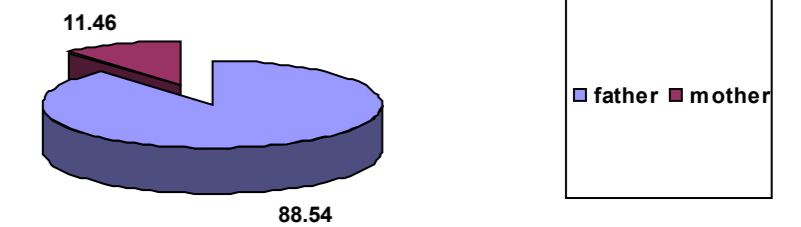
Within the framework of the given groups, excluding the indicator “relatives”, violence performed by males is dominant, therefore:



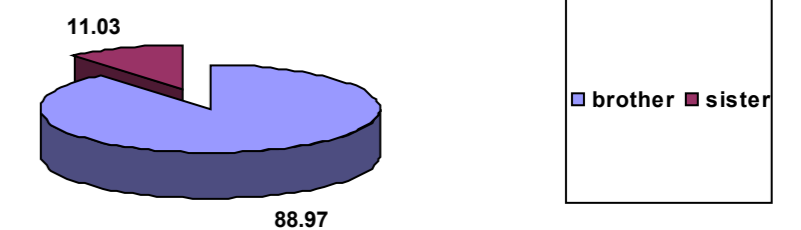
In, children in relation to their parents:



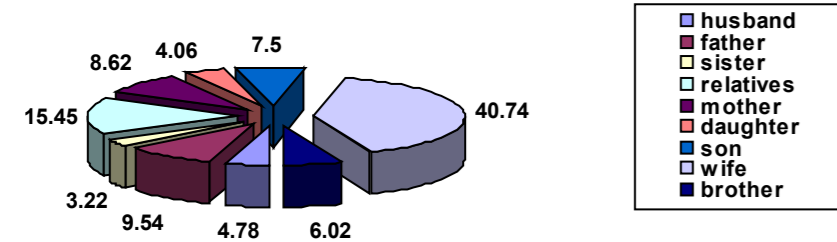
In, parents in relation to their children:



In, mutual children violence:



Among victims, 7629 in number, violence is suffered by:



If, from the parameters “relation towards the perpetrator” and “relation towards the victim”, “relatives” are excluded and than comparison of the obtained percentage of perpetrators and victims is done, it is evident that:

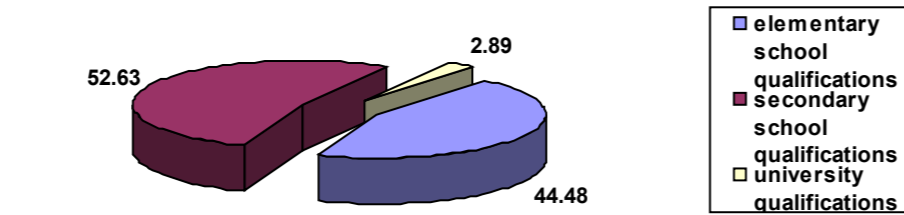
perpetrated violence, from the most to the least	suffered violence, from the most to the least
Husband	wife
Son	father
Father	mother
Brother	son
Wife	brother
Daughter	husband
Mother	daughter
Sister	sister

There is no essential difference between these and 2003 data.

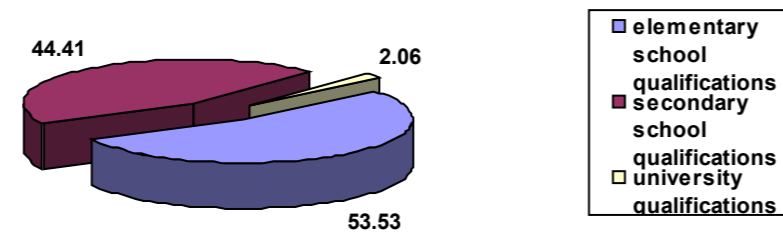
4. DEGREE OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Perpetrator:

Among 7518 perpetrators, an extremely small number of them had university qualifications and are, in relation to the total number, mostly in the area of Leskovac, followed by Kragujevac and Beograd. The regions of Valjevo, Kraljevo, Zajecar, Leskovac and Smederevo had the greatest number of perpetrators with elementary school qualifications, and with secondary school qualifications are dominant in all other regions.



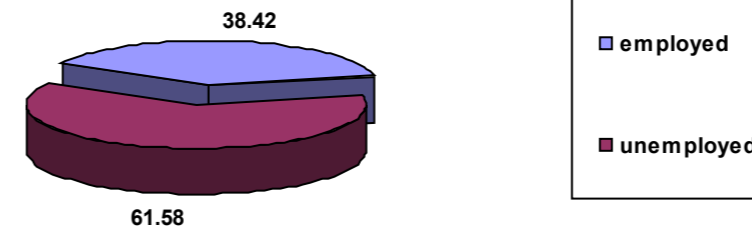
As for the victims, majority of persons with university qualifications is in the areas of Beograd and Kragujevac. Educational degree of victims is in proportion to educational degree of rowdies – e.g. in the places where secondary school qualifications are dominant for perpetrators they are also dominant for the persons who suffer violence. Kragujevac, Novi Sad, Nis and Uzice represent exceptions.



Perpetrators and victims are present in all social levels, i.e. professions regardless of the educational degree, but number of cases within the framework of university qualifications remains significantly darkened than other cases. These parameters are mainly unchanged in relation to the year 2003.

5. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Most of both the misdemeanor perpetrators and victims, according to the indicators, are not employed. However, these data probably do not correspond to the actual condition for it is real that both categories have fifty-fifty relation because the experience tells us that defendants primarily present such circumstance incorrectly in order to get a mild punishment and the checking is not possible or proceeding is on or obtaining information is made difficult in that sense. However, unemployment had not been mentioned as dominant choice for violence almost in any of the cases. In the number of 7526 perpetrators the relation is:



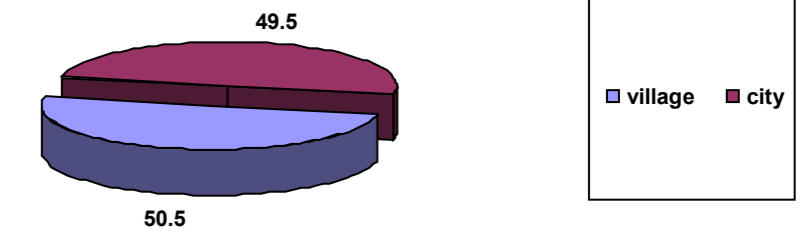
And in the case of victims, within the available number of 6153, is



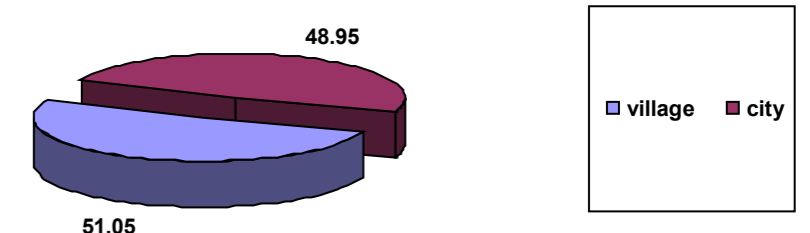
Viewed according to the year 2003 the relation has been slightly changed in favor of both the unemployed perpetrators and victims – in 2004 the number of both categories is greater.

6. PLACE OF LIVING

In relation to the survey from 2003 this has been the only indicator, from which it is concluded that violence, in approximate percentage, is present in rural and urban areas, further on, regarding the number of citizens in those same areas, it actually means that urban surrounding had less number of violent incidents (the information was unexpected as same as the fact that violence is reported – but does not go into the proceeding - more in the undeveloped areas). Here, a line of questions can be inserted: can severe living conditions, can traditional relations etc. contribute significantly to the violence or violent cases had been reported because of their seriousness (it is unreal that victims’ consciousness is in question) or the answer lies in the easier breaking of partnerships in the urban areas etc. Differences by regions, in terms of their existing, just correspond to their geographical spread i.e. cover, thus Valjevo, Kraljevo, Leskovac, Novi Sad, Nis, Smederevo, and Uzice Misdemeanor Panels had more perpetrators from rural areas. Within the framework of convicted persons’ cases, in the stated number of 7500, the relation is

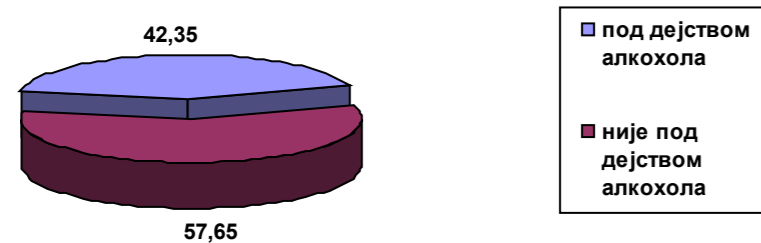


And in the case of victims, within the available number of 7251, the relation is



7. THE CONDITION THE PERSON IS IN

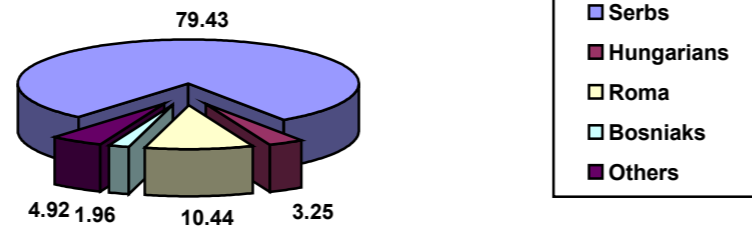
Obtained data confirm the results from the year 2003 that prevalent number of perpetrators in the time of perpetrating were not intoxicated (or drugged). The outcome should be taken with reserve regarding preciseness for defendants (convicted) often deny intoxication as the eventual cause for the incidents or they try to make it insignificant, and magistrates do not go specially into establishing such circumstance because even if the perpetrator was intoxicated the responsibility exists all the same. Still the fact remains that perpetrator is not mostly intoxicated or stunned in any way, (e.g. in the area of the Nis Misdemeanor Panel it is significantly expressive) and the fact that we should not seek the reason for violence in alcoholism but only the framework i.e. stimulus. In the available data for 7542 persons the relation is similar to the year 2003: intoxicated 42,35%, not intoxicated 57,65%.



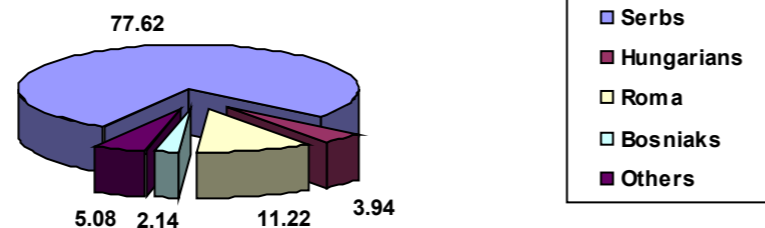
8. ETHNIC AFFILIATION

The results obtained correspond to the population structure according to the parts of the Republic where that population was dwelling. Vojvodina, as ethnically most mixed, had a comparatively large number of convicted persons classified under the parameter "other" (where also persons with dual or foreign citizenship belong) and perpetrators of Hungarian nationality, the Uzice Region (in relation to others) with numerous Muslims-Bosniaks, and Beograd, Nis and Novi Sad with Roma. In relation to perpetrators of Roma nationality violence takes place in 10% of the cases, which points to the large number of victim among Roma. Structure of the victims is in a relative proportion and follows structure of the rowdies, and absolutely there can not be of the violence of one ethnic group against the other, whichever is in question.

The perpetrators, in the available number of 7376, are:



And victims, in the available number of 7253, are:

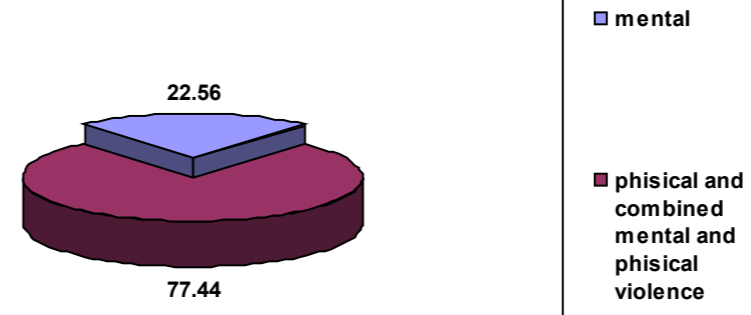


This parameter, too, has no major deviations in relation to data from the year 2003.

9. TYPES OF VIOLENCE

Given indicator was related exclusively to mental or physical or both combined violence, because other forms (sexual, economic) were in the process of Misdemeanor Proceeding or could not have appeared separately or have remained hidden, within the framework of one of the forms that have been surveyed. Mental violence includes all shapes of verbal i.e. emotional violence – insulting (calling names, humiliation, disdaining, and cursing), shouting, quarrels, treats, frightening, motion and

communication restrictions, tailing etc., while physical violence includes hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, scratching, pulling hair out, strangling, fighting, and the like – use of force by which physical integrity of the victim is directly injured, that is, endangered.



It has been noted, taking into consideration the total number of incidents, that mental violence occurred in 1/5 of the cases or slightly above, while all other cases are combined mental and physical or "sole" physical violence. Viewed by regions, the most drastic demonstration of various shapes relations, same as in the year 2003, is in the area of the Leskovac Misdemeanor Panel, where physical violence proceeding was carried out in 116 out of 117 cases or 99,14% (which means that either mental violence had not been reported or later the case was not put into the legal proceeding by police, thus remaining in the form of warning); in the territory of Nis the percentage of mental violence in relation to the other forms is 11,9, in Uzice 17,2%, in Kragujevac 18,45, in Smederevo 17,6%, in Valjevo 21,8%, in Beograd 33,5%, in Zajecar 30,5%, in Kraljevo 34,2%, in Novi Sad 24,4%. Any comparison in the concrete case could present an irregular picture about a rowdy and it does not give evidence if the violence is more severe or lighter in one or the other territory of the Republic. On the other hand, it is clear, that forms of physical and simultaneous mental and physical violence are getting more numerous referring to the year 2003 (in the preceding period 75% of violent situations manifested themselves as physical conflicts).

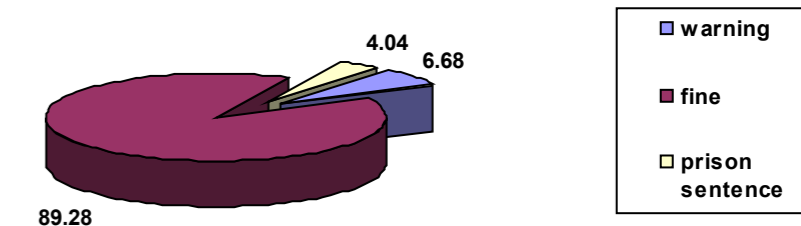
10. RECURRENCE OF VIOLENCE

In regard to this, obtained data were extremely unreliable; therefore only the "yes" answer can be considered with certainty, in the case when from the documents on the basis of the supplied records or from the statements it could be established that the violence recurred. Of the total number, both answers "no" and "not known" are classified into the same percentage (83,07%) for the reason that "no" still does not

mean a reliable denial. However, it is known from the practice that every reporting and processing of a violent incident comes only after a series of such cases of which governmental agencies had been unaware and that violence is more frequent in partnership relations, followed by growth of both brutality and the number of situations.

11. SANCTIONS

7556 sanctions were pronounced in 7080 cases, of which 505 warnings, 6746 fines and 305 prison sentences. 216 cases involved confiscation of objects used in the misdemeanors and 61 measures of protection instructing treatment for alcoholism were pronounced.



The Kragujevac Misdemeanor Panel is accounted for the most numerous prison sentences (27%) – in every 4th case, and within the same Misdemeanor Panel in this respect, the city of Cuprija had absolutely the largest number (96,5%) and Kragujevac (23%). Varvarin Misdemeanor Court had 80%, Novi Pazar 64%, and Presevo 40%. At the same time significant number of Misdemeanor Courts pronounced no sentences of this kind. 216 measures of protection instructing confiscation of objects used in misdemeanor (in the situation when an object was used during violence) were pronounced, of which most cases in the area of Kragujevac (7,3%). At last, 61 measures of treatment for alcoholism (or drug addiction) were pronounced, while the areas of Valjevo, Zajecar, Kraljevo, and Smederevo pronounced measures of this kind. One could say that more devoted to these cases were magistrates from the areas of Kragujevac (27 cases) and Uzice (22 cases), more precisely from Kragujevac, Cuprija, Prijepolje, and Kosjeric.

**NUMBER OF MISDEMEANORS WITH ELEMENTS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE,
IN 2004., REPUBLIC OF SERBIA**

table 1

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
No.	area of Panel	No. of filed cases in 2004	Public peace and order filed cases in 2004.	No. of cases with elements of family violence, finalized with legally binding	% of cases with elements of viol. in relation to Public peace and order cases
1.	Beograd(broad)	258,653	13,593	1,687	12.41
2.	Valjevo	91,550	5,319	876	16.47
3.	Zajecar	27,505	2,442	159	6.51
4.	Kragujevac	79,004	4,005	535	13.36
5.	Kraljevo	134,969	3,775	123	3.26
6.	Leskovac	43,813	2,567	117	4.55
7.	Nis	96,010	3,892	640	16.44
8.	Novi Sad	226,339	17,954	1784	9.94
9.	Pristina	---	---	---	---
10.	Smederevo	47,853	4,059	526	12.95
11.	Uzice	40,609	3,140	633	20.16
	TOTAL:	1,046,305	60,746	7,080	average 11,6

COLECTIVE REPORT ON PERPETRATORS, FOR THE AREA OF SERBIA

	1.	2.		3.						4.						5.			6.		7.		8.		9.					10.									
	REPUBLIC OF SERBIA	SEX		AGE						RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS THE VICTIM						EDUCATION DEGREE			EMPLOY STATUS		PLACE OF LIV.		CONDIT.		ETHNIC AFFILIATION					SANCTIONS									
		male	female	aged up to 18	18 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	above 60	husband	wife	ex-husband	ex-wife	son	daughter	father	mother	brother	sister	relative	elementary	secondary	university	employed	unemployed	village	city	intoxicated	not intoxicated	Serbs	Hungarians	Roma	Bosniaks	others	warning	fine	prison sentences	confiscated objects	treatment for alcoholism
total		6728	814	79	1356	1874	2000	1566	667	2508	307	601	91	1228	124	734	95	645	80	1241	3332	3957	217	2891	4635	3788	3712	3194	4350	5859	240	770	144	363	505	6746	305	216	61

III

ЗБИРНИ ИЗВЕШТАЈ О ЖРТВАМА

	1.	2.	3.						4.						5.	6.	7.		8.				9.		10.													
	РЕПУБЛИКА СРБИЈА	ПОЛ	СТАРОСТ						ОДНОС ПРЕМА ИЗВРШИОЦУ						СТЕПЕН ОБРАЗОВ.	РАДНИ ОДНОС	МЕСТО ЖИВЉ.		ЕТНИЧКА ПРИПАДНОСТ				ВРСТА НАСИЉА		НАСИЉЕ ПОНОВЉЕНО													
		мушкарац жена	до 18	од 18 до 30	од 30 до 40	од 40 до 50	од 50 до 60	преко 60	супруг	супруга	бив. супруг	бив. супруга	син	ћерка	отац	мајка	брат	сестра	сродник	ниска	средња	висока	запослен	незапослен	село	град	српска	мађарска	ромска	бошњачка	остало	психичко	физичко	и једно и др.	да	не	нема подат.	
УКУПНО		2581	4912	259	1449	1517	1625	1152	879	279	2481	86	627	572	310	727	658	465	245	1179	3592	2980	138	1784	4369	3702	3549	5630	286	814	155	368	1645	3771	1874	1198	2242	3640

1. THE WORK OF THE POLICE

The area of the Republic of Serbia, except Kosovo and Metohija, has 161 municipalities covered by 27 police authorities. 50127 violent situations were recorded from January 1st 2004 to July 31st 2006 (in all of those cases police intervened upon the information that violence was being in progress). 31274 cases or 62,39% were ended by issuing the warning (advice, referring to other authorities or the like), misdemeanor reports were filed and forwarded to the prosecutor's office in 15894 cases or 31,70%, and criminal reports make the rest of 3469 cases (6,92%). 4360 criminal reports were made from January 1st 2004 to October 31st 2006.

The following table presents the number of residents in the municipalities, the number of police interventions on reported violence, the number of misdemeanor reports (violation of public order with elements of family violence), number of criminal reports, all parallel for the years 2004 and 2005, and on a person who appears as a perpetrator in the area of the certain local community. The explanation, for better understanding, is needed that parameter "number of interventions" should include the other three in its total (warnings, misdemeanor reports, and criminal reports), but it is not the case with some authorities or police stations (number of interventions had been identified with the number of warnings and/or had been less or larger than other three indicators in total), depending on what is meant by "intervention", direct intervention on the scene of violence or just reporting of the violence (also in certain cases the victims reported the incidents directly to PI) or possible overlap of criminal and misdemeanor reports (there were cases where the both were filed at the same time). In the survey, "number of interventions" is equalized with the number of the events reported, with the number of victims' referring to the police, to be precise. **While figuring out the average perpetrator in the area of the local community that number was than identified to exactly the number of the person who reported incident (one report of the incident is equal to one rowdy)**, although it is realistic that in the same reporting there might be or often was more persons as perpetrators later as the convicted ones. It means that the obtained average number really has to be slightly reduced in order to be correct. At last, while establishing the mutual relation among warnings, misdemeanor reports, and criminal reports the proportion was sought in regard to the sum of those three indicators (not the number of interventions), because, as it is stated, these two facts differ within the insignificant number of the police administrations (areas with significant disagreement of the stated four parameters are marked ** in the table).

Police department of Beograd	number of residents	2004.				2005.				Извр. просечно, (однос бр. интервен. и бр. стан. 2004.)
		бр. интервенција	упозорења	прекршајне пријаве	кривичне пријаве	бр. интервенција	упозорења	прекр. пријаве	крив. пријаве	
MUNICIPALITY										
Barajevo	24948	82	54	28	-	53	30	23	-	304
Cukarica	172108	407	196	175	29	415	126	231	46	423
Grocka	78028	223	105	113	5	274	136	133	5	350
Lazarevac	58638	119	72	41	6	241	180	51	10	493
Mladenovac	52250	100	5	95	12	90	3	87	8	522
N. Beograd	217706	491	181	195	115	351	159	147	45	443
Obrenovac	71236	536	343	147	46	469	270	148	51	133
Palilula	159047	146	116	19	11	168	129	18	21	1089
Rakovica	99758	212	110	85	17	360	251	98	11	470
Sav. Venac	41481	59	32	27	8	52	22	15	15	703
Sopot	20361	41	-	37	4	46	-	45	1	497
Stari grad	54449	259	216	30	13	241	194	38	9	210
Vozdovac	152697	180	36	124	20	193	44	125	24	848
Vracar	56923	71	58	26	5	90	70	21	13	801
Zemun	193397	197	80	117	17	134	46	88	25	982
Zvezdara	136233	256	149	103	4	356	141	210	6	532
	1589260	3379	1753	1362	312	3533	1801	1478	290	470
Department of Kragujevac										
Arandjelovac	47909	191	165	7	19	237	203	18	16	251
Batocina	12038	37	23	13	1	48	24	21	3	163
Knjic	15688	42	33	2	7	70	60	3	7	373
Kragujevac	175209	564	377	396	19	603	391	416	26	310
Lapovo	8055	29	10	19	-	27	12	14	1	277
Raca	12568	77	55	20	2	65	44	15	6	163
Topola	24756	154	135	10	9	143	116	13	14	161
	296223	1094	798	467	57	1193	850	500	73	270
Police depart. Jagodina										
Despotovac	24999	8	2	6	-	26	3	20	3	3125
Jagodina	70566	432	330	101	1	456	351	98	7	163
Paracin	57926	70	26	41	3	77	31	44	2	827
Rekovac	12941	47	44	3	-	48	42	6	-	275
Svilajnac	25314	26	13	10	3	39	11	25	3	974
Cuprija	33128	240	189	41	10	218	175	30	13	138
	224874	823	604	202	17	864	613	223	28	273

Police depart. Nis										
Aleksinac	56396	54	1	47	3	18	-	13	4	1044
Doljevac	19200	5	-	4	1	7	-	-	6	3840
Merosina	14572	5	-	-	5	6	-	-	6	2914
Nis	252131	95	2	61	28	88	2	42	30	2654
Razanjanj	10813	3	-	1	2	12	1	7	2	3604
Svrljig	16779	3	-	1	2	4	-	3	1	5593
	379829	167	3	116	41	143	3	70	50	2274
Police depart. Pirot										
Babusnica	14896	86	81	3	2	78	75	1	2	173
B. Palanka	13882	47	37	10	-	47	40	1	6	295
Dimitrovgrad	11355	47	44	2	1	96	85	3	8	241
Pirot	62735	502	475	6	21	712	693	4	15	125
	102868	682	637	21	24	933	893	9	31	151
Police depart. Prokuplje										
Blace	13336	35	20	11	4	22	5	15	2	381
Žitoradja	17887	152	137	14	1	123	112	9	2	118
Kursumlija	21036	18	8	7	3	22	7	6	9	1169
Prokuplje	47995	51	45	-	6	33	15	-	18	941
	100254	256	210	32	14	200	139	30	31	392
Police depart. Leskovac										
Bojnik	12694	6	4	1	1	6	4	1	1	2116
Vlasotince	32822	119	97	6	16	114	93	5	16	276
Lebane	24518	110	78	27	5	116	82	31	3	223
Leskovac	154895	206	170	4	32	241	154	5	82	752
Crna Trava	2267	9	9	-	-	11	10	1	-	252
Medveda	10569	9	8	-	1	6	5	-	1	1174
	237765	459	366	38	55	494	348	43	103	518
Police depart. Vranje										
Bosilegrad	9437	16	13	2	1	23	22	1	-	5898
Bujanovac	44506	51	43	7	1	60	54	3	3	872
Presevo	37154	17	14	2	1	42	31	7	4	2185
Surdulica	21707	35	28	9	3	65	55	8	2	620
Trgoviste	6058	11	6	5	2	21	12	9	1	550
Vlad. Han	23265	111	105	1	5	98	92	2	4	210
Vranje	87234	51	31	2	8	58	34	3	6	1710
	229361	292	240	28	21	367	300	33	20	785

Police depart.											
Zajecar											
Boljevac	15231	30	23	4	3	56	44	12	-	507	
Knjazevac	35744	134	129	3	2	144	131	12	1	266	
Sokobanja	18041	41	32	8	1	106	76	29	-	440	
Zajecar	64809	149	126	20	3	239	174	55	10	435	
	133825	354	310	35	9	545	425	108	11	378	
Bor											
Bor	54046	147	76	50	21	200	117	65	18	368	
Kladovo	23097	54	24	27	3	57	21	26	10	428	
Majdanpek	22571	44	29	12	3	40	22	16	2	513	
Negotin	42526	97	48	35	14	115	64	35	16	438	
	142240	342	177	124	41	412	224	142	46	416	
Smederevo											
Sm. Palanka	55282	157	84	61	12	171	116	46	9	352	
Smederevo**	109669	83	99	26	42	117	125	42	55	1321	
Vel. Plana	44080	282	96	174	12	265	121	144	20	156	
	209031	522	279	261	66	553	362	232	84	400	
Pozarevac											
Golubac	9658	26	11	15	2	22	14	8	-	371	
Kucevo	18373	32	3	29	3	39	5	34	4	574	
M. Crnice	13606	26	18	7	1	29	20	4	5	523	
Petrovac	34016	54	2	49	5	89	8	76	6	630	
Požarevac	75021	359	253	106	9	295	216	79	16	209	
V. Gradiste	20458	110	68	42	3	129	89	40	7	186	
Zabari	12736	17	9	4	4	26	11	9	6	749	
Zagubica	14532	16	12	4	-	16	8	8	-	908	
	198400	640	376	256	27	645	371	258	44	310	
Valjevo											
Lajkovac	16662	113	73	40	2	77	49	29	8	147	
Ljig	14181	59	21	36	3	53	28	21	6	240	
Mionica	16206	52	23	9	20	66	37	14	15	312	
Osecina	14682	38	27	11	1	38	21	18	4	386	
Ub	31568	168	101	61	2	173	120	44	9	188	
Valjevo**	95857	242	242	124	28	347	347	186	46	396	
	189156	672	487	281	56	754	602	312	88	281	

Police depart.											
Sabac											
Bogatic	32494	146	76	54	1	198	98	85	1	222	
Koceljeva	15221	42	10	29	1	56	30	25	3	362	
Krupanj	19620	106	45	59	2	83	37	45	1	185	
Ljubovija	16454	53	49	9	5	59	44	8	7	310	
Loznica	85631	149	48	92	9	81	20	57	4	575	
M. Zvornik	13854	67	39	26	2	59	37	20	2	207	
Sabac	121869	474	167	298	6	259	131	282	13	257	
Vladimirci	19975	71	15	53	3	73	27	40	6	281	
	325118	1108	449	620	29	868	424	562	37	293	
Kraljevo											
Kraljevo**	120971	379	379	11	20	449	420	13	13	319	
Raska	26415	115	92	18	5	88	72	10	6	230	
Vr. Banja	26591	77	68	1	7	62	55	-	6	345	
	173977	571	539	30	32	599	547	23	25	305	
Krusevac											
Aleksandr.	28881	97	92	-	5	97	78	-	19	298	
Brus	18224	11	10	-	1	37	32	-	5	1657	
Cicevac	10439	39	32	6	-	36	31	4	1	268	
Krusevac	130626	290	251	35	4	316	274	31	11	450	
Trstenik	47990	61	59	1	1	72	64	2	6	786	
Varvarin	19719	41	35	4	4	34	29	3	2	481	
	255879	539	479	46	15	592	508	40	44	475	
Cacak											
Cacak**	117115	511	322	32	21	615	379	18	28	229	
G. Milanovac	46917	105	82	20	3	159	133	20	6	447	
Ivanjica	34876	150	85	56	2	182	133	74	7	232	
Lucani – Guca	23937	48	43	8	5	57	48	15	9	498	
	222845	814	532	116	31	1013	693	127	50	274	
N. Pazar											
Novi Pazar	89262	45	23	16	6	51	17	14	20	1984	
Sjenica	28155	23	4	2	17	21	8	-	13	1224	
Tutin	30877	5	1	2	2	3	-	1	2	6175	
	148294	73	28	20	25	75	25	15	35	2031	

Police depart. Uzice											
Arilje	19690	14	-	14	1	13	-	13	2	1406	
Bajina Basta	28776	57	35	22	6	56	33	23	5	505	
Cajetina	15577	63	38	18	7	52	34	13	5	247	
Kosjeric	13584	27	6	21	11	19	4	15	5	503	
Pozega	31716	189	106	83	14	192	100	92	18	168	
Uzice**	82417	127	114	96	19	162	140	123	23	649	
	191760	477	299	254	58	494	311	279	58	402	
Police depart. Prijepolje											
Nova Varos	19428	85	30	54	1	89	34	52	3	228	
Priboj	29793	76	36	40	4	67	34	34	2	392	
Prijepolje	40720	146	61	53	22	134	72	35	7	279	
	89941	307	127	147	27	290	140	121	12	293	
Police depart. Novi Sad											
Novi Sad	306853	881	258	453	18	805	247	440	40	348	
Bac. Pertov.	14429	115	96	16	-	96	71	22	3	125	
Beocin	15938	120	97	21	2	80	65	13	2	133	
Zabalj	27076	123	105	14	-	91	67	24	5	220	
Temerin	28311	102	47	55	-	117	57	60	-	277	
Titel	16770	70	62	7	1	77	61	13	3	239	
Bac	15925	49	17	30	2	40	9	27	4	325	
Srbobran	17508	76	64	4	8	75	56	13	6	230	
Sr. Karl.	8824	23	15	8	-	28	11	17	-	384	
Bac. Palanka	59851	167	119	38	10	207	151	41	15	358	
Becej	40238	98	94	1	3	102	96	1	5	410	
Vrbas	45287	245	176	69	8	282	190	92	8	184	
	597010	2069	1150	716	52	2000	1081	763	91	288	
Police depart. Sombor											
Sombor	94981	517	338	171	8	538	380	148	10	184	
Apatin	32048	222	156	66	-	170	113	56	1	144	
Odzaci	34366	76	41	34	1	137	70	63	4	452	
Kula	47662	230	191	36	3	288	213	72	3	207	
	209057	1045	726	307	12	1133	776	339	18	200	
Police depart. Subotica											
Subotica	147254	363	238	6	2	348	248	6	23	406	
Bac. Topola	37427	3	3	-	-	8	6	-	2	12476	
M. Idjoš	13238	25	23	2	-	28	27	-	1	531	
	197919	391	264	8	2	384	281	6	26	506	

Police depart. Zrenjanin											
Zrenjanin	130464	182	-	176	6	328	-	320	8	717	
Zitiste	19725	16	2	12	2	11	1	10	-	1233	
Novi Becej	26211	100	7	91	2	97	1	92	4	262	
Nova Crnja	12120	27	2	23	2	39	1	36	2	449	
Secanj	15862	80	-	78	2	56	-	54	2	198	
	204382	405	11	380	14	531	3	512	16	505	
Police depart. Kikinda											
Kikinda	65532	54	21	27	1	109	30	49	19	1213	
Ada	18724	11	-	4	1	38	2	4	3	1702	
Kanjiza	27123	61	37	14	1	49	15	11	-	445	
Sentra	25155	54	47	4	5	60	52	5	2	466	
Coka	13351	51	41	8	1	75	65	5	5	262	
N. Knezevac	12550	36	28	2	1	44	22	5	3	349	
	162435	267	174	59	10	375	186	79	32	608	
Police depart. Pancevo											
Pancevo	126960	344	276	44	24	244	135	46	63	369	
Alibunar	22465	12	3	2	7	23	6	7	10	1872	
Opovo	11064	31	25	6	-	45	39	5	1	357	
Kovin	37629	217	154	52	11	183	138	39	6	173	
Kovacica	27590	72	57	6	9	81	45	11	25	383	
B. Crkva	19949	10	8	-	2	22	17	-	5	1994	
Plandiste	12909	33	23	8	2	38	28	3	7	391	
Vrsac	54055	100	82	10	8	128	123	2	3	540	
	312621	819	628	128	63	764	531	113	120	382	
Police depart. Sr. Mitrovica											
Sr. Mitrovica	85205	258	217	54	2	390	349	33	10	330	
Sid	37968	44	39	5	-	37	31	5	1	863	
St. Pazova	71900	95	51	42	2	160	84	71	5	757	
Pecinci	22309	40	30	4	5	61	41	8	5	558	
Indjija	49848	171	140	29	2	168	154	12	2	291	
Irig	12041	27	14	14	2	37	24	13	1	291	
Ruma	59562	104	89	31	8	125	140	35	14	573	
	338833	739	580	179	21	978	787	177	38	485	
Total											
	7463157	19306	12226	6233	1131	20732	13224	6594	1501	387	

Data on the reported cases of violence and the method of police procedure after the intervention are stated in the following table for the first 6 months of the year 2006,

Police department	No. of police interventions	warnings	misdemeanor reports	criminal reports
Beograd	1580	745	679	142
Kragujevac	531	385	240	22
Jagodina	414	310	95	9
Nis	55	-	21	33
Pirot	347	325	8	24
Prokuplje	133	93	11	29
Leskovac	469	396	13	60
Vranje	232	190	15	27
Zajecar	229	169	51	9
Bor	231	144	57	30
Smederevo	294	190	107	41
Pozarevac	302	184	114	16
Valjevo	303	220	104	37
Sabac	457	167	298	6
Kraljevo	374	321	6	13
Krusevac	272	236	20	13
Cacak	432	280	58	24
Novi Pazar	67	23	10	34
Uzice	246	163	131	48
Prijepolje	162	71	58	8
Novi Sad	1009	522	406	69
Sombor	469	243	212	14
Subotica	243	144	5	13
Zrenjanin	217	2	207	8
Kikinda	177	77	52	20
Pancevo	389	288	47	54
Sr. Mitrovica	455	398	58	29
Total	10089	6274	3067	837

Simple statistics, **according to** the previously given criteria (number of the reports in relation to the number of citizens) that is, obtained **average perpetrator for the area of the department**, informs us about the **presence and reporting of the violence** in the following order, from the highest to the lowest degree: Pirot, Sombor, Kragujevac,

Jagodina, Cacak, Valjevo, Novi Sad, Sabac, Prijepolje, Kraljevo, Pozarevac, Zajecar, Pancevo, Prokuplje, Smederevo, Uzice, Bor, Beograd, Krusevac, Sremska Mitrovica, Zrenjanin, Subotica, Leskovac, Kikinda, Vranje, Novi Pazar, and finally Nis. But data about the most frequent reporting in the area of the Pirot department or the least frequent in the Nis department absolutely do not represent the confirmation of the most or the least actual violence, and even less of proportional processing, which can be seen when number of cases in misdemeanor proceeding is compared to the number of reporting to the police. That way we come to the negation of the assertion that e.g. the region of Uzice has most violence, which can be concluded by the number of cases in the years 2003 and 2004 (just the opposite, this territory is slightly under the Republic average according to the number of the reported cases of violence); or that e.g. town of Pirot, again according to misdemeanor proceeding data, has no such cases, and this example is even more drastic than the previous one (the explanation is certainly and firstly in the way of how the police reacts after the events). The first ten **municipalities** according to the same indicator are: Zitoradja – every 118th citizen is perpetrator, Backi Petrovac – every 125th, Pirot – 125th, Obrenovac - 133rd, Cuprija – 138th, Apatin – 144th, Lajkovac – 147th, Velika Planar – 156th, Topola – 161st, Pozega – 168th, Kovin – 173rd, Vrbas – 184th, Sombor – 184th, Krupanj – 185th, Veliko Gradiste – 186th, and so on. In the reverse order, the least reports (and appropriately, the least average number of rowdies) according to the number of citizens have: Backa Topola – every 12476th citizen is the perpetrator, Bosilegrad – 5898th, Doljevac – 3840th, Despotovac – 3125th.

It can be concluded from the police data that, in relation to the years 2004 and 2005, six departments in total had the decrease in the number of interventions: Nis, Prokuplje, Sabac, Prijepolje, Novi Sad, and Subotica, and that as much as 21 departments had the increase (i.e. the increase in the events); in comparison to those same two years the decrease in the number of the **warnings** have police departments of Beograd, Prokuplje, Leskovac, Pozarevac, Novi Pazar, Prijepolje, Sabac, Novi Sad, Zrenjanin, and Pancevo, and all the others have the increase; in the Nis police department this number has remained the same. The decrease in **misdemeanor reports** is registered in the police departments of Nis, Prokuplje, Smederevo, Sabac, Kraljevo, Krusevac, Novi Pazar, Prijepolje, Subotica, Sremska Mitrovica, and Pirot, and in the other 16 departments the decrease is certain. Finally, there are less criminal reports in the year 2005 than in 2004 in the police departments of Beograd, Vranje, Smederevo, Kraljevo, and Prijepolje (two times), in Uzice department the number has remained the same and considerable increase is in the departments of Subotica (13 times), Kikinda (3 times), Krusevac (3 times), Leskovac (2 times), Pancevo (2 times), and, somewhat less, all the others. Changes in the number of warnings, misdemeanor and criminal reports are firstly the result of the police methods of work i.e. of possible different access to the problem, in positive and negative sense, and secondly they are caused by seriousness-nature of the events and many other circumstances

Viewed by municipalities, referring to the years 2004 and 2005, **the greatest increase in violence (reported cases)** is registered; in Lazarevac - Beograd department, Arandjelovac -Kragujevac department, Despotovac – Jagodina department, Razanj – Nis department, Dimitrovgrad – Pirot department, Leskovac – Leskovac department. In Vranje department Presevo has the largest increase, In Zajecar department Sokobanja has a significant increase, and in Bor department Bor municipality. In the area of Smederevo department the town of Smederevo has the increase, in Pozarevac department Petrovac has, in Valjevo department the town of Valjevo has, in Sabac department Bogatic has. Within Kraljevo department the increase is noticeable in Kraljevo, within Krusevac department in Brus, within Cacak department in Ivanjica, and in Novi Pazar and Uzice departments the increase in violence cases is in the towns having the same name. In the area of Prijepolje department the increase is noted in Nova Varos, in Novi Sad department in Backa Palanka, in Sombor department in Odjaci, in Subotica department in Backa Topola, in Zrenjanin department in Zrenjanin town, in Kikinda department in Ada, in Pancevo department in Bela Crkva, and in Sremska Mitrovica department in Stara Pazova. By the same sequence of departments, **in comparison of the year 2004 to the year 2005, the largest increase in the number of the criminal reports** within the framework of this departments, is visible in: Vracar municipality – 2.6 times, Lazarevac – 1.6 times, Raca and Batocina the same – 3 times, Jagodina – 7 times, Doljevac – 6 times, Dimitrovgrad – 8 times, Prokuplje and Kursumlija equally – 3 times, Leskovac – 2.5 times, Presevo - 4 times, Zajecar – 3.3 times, Kladovo – 3.3 times, Velika Plana – 1.6 times, Mali Crnic – 5 times, Ub – 4.5 times, Koceljevo – 3 times. In the area of Raska the increase is insignificant, in Trstenik 6 times, in Ivanjica 3.5 times, in Novi Pazar 3.3 times, Arilje 2 times, Nova Varos 3 times, Zabalj 5 times, Odjaci 4 times, in Subotica even 11.5 times, Novi Becej 2 times, Kikinda had 1 criminal report in 2004 but 19 in 2005, Plandiste 3.5 times and finally Sremska Mitrovica had 5 times larger the number than the one from the preceding year.

Police acted completely different after a report (information) that violence took place and that circumstance has determined how much the mentioned problem would further manifest in the outer world. The Number of warnings cases is extremely high in the area of the departments of Pirot, Prokuplje, Leskovac, Vranje, Zajecar, Kraljevo, Krusevac, Cacak, and Subotica, and nearly insignificant in the departments of Nis and Zrenjanin (in the municipalities of Sopot, Svrlijig, Gadjin Han, Doljevac, Merosina, Razanj, Arilje, Zrenjanin, Secanj, and Ada issuing a warning was not used as the way in possible solving of the events. Totally on the contrary, there was hardly initiating of legal proceedings in the local communities of: Crna Trava – all of the 9 events remained on issuing a warning, Vladicin Han – of 111 violent situations filing a request for initiating proceeding was demanded for 6 only, in Aleksandrovac of 97 events criminal report was filed in 5, the rest are warnings, situation is the same in the area of Kraljevo, Cacak, etc.). The impression is acquired that in the southern part of Central Serbia and the part of Sumadija the police has established the way to make violent situations

remain on issuing a warning, maybe contribution to that is made by persons who had suffered a violence, but also the uniform interpreting of the standards by the ones who are in obligation to put them into effect, which than leads to unequal law application. In significantly smaller number the reports are being “forwarded” to criminal proceeding (as it is stated, it depends on the seriousness i.e. nature of the felony, but this data can also be taken relatively because e.g. the fact that Police departments of Novi Pazar and then Nis have the highest percentage of criminal reports does not necessarily mean also the significant number of serious violence in the area of those departments). In any case, there should not be an automatic and personal approach, as for the police or in the police courts.

DEPARTMENT	issuing a warning	misdemeanor rep.	criminal report
Beograd	51,1%	39,8%	9,1%
Kragujevac	60,3%	35,4%	4,3%
Jagodina	73,4%	24,5%	2,1%
Nis	1,8%	72,5%	25,7%
Pirot	93,4%	3,1%	3,5%
Prokuplje	82,0%	12,5%	5,5%
Leskovac	79,7%	83%	12,0%
Vranje	83,0%	9,7%	7,3%
Zajecar	87,5%	9,9%	2,6%
Bor	51,8%	36,2%	12,0%
Smederevo	46,0%	43,1%	10,9%
Pozarevac	57,1%	38,8%	4,1%
Baljevo	59,1%	34,1%	6,8%
Sabac	40,9%	56,5%	2,6%
Kraljevo	89,7%	5,0%	5,3%
Krusevac	88,7%	8,5%	2,8%
Cacak	78,3%	17,0%	5,7%
Novi Pazar	38,3%	27,4%	34,3%
Uzice	48,9%	41,6%	9,5%
Prijepolje	42,2%	48,8%	9,0%
Novi Sad	60,0%	37,3%	2,7%
Sombor	69,5%	29,4%	1,1%
Subotica	96,3%	2,9%	0,8%
Zrenjanin	2,7%	93,8%	3,5%
Kikinda	71,6%	24,3%	4,1%
Pancevo	76,7%	15,6%	7,7%
Sr. Mitrovica	74,2%	23,0%	2,8%

If we now compare figures obtained from the indicator “average perpetrator resident” in the misdemeanor proceeding to the ones from the police with the same parameter, the difference is expressive nearly at all Panels i.e. Departments (the explanation is once again in the way of how the police acts after the reporting of violent event but also in the impossibility of police courts to finalize successfully initiated proceeding). When the areas of Panels and Departments are being territory overlapped (Beograd Misdemeanor Panel is equal to Beograd police department, Valjevo Misdemeanor Panel is equal to Valjevo and Sabac police department, Kraljevo Misdemeanor Panel is equal to Kraljevo, Krusevac, Cacak and Novi Pazar police department and so on), we receive data that e.g. in the Beograd region the most common average perpetrator in the misdemeanor proceeding is in the Sopot municipality, the most uncommon in Barajevo. In domain of the police work, that precedes initiating of the proceeding, the most common perpetrator is in the area of Obrenovac, and the most uncommon in the Palilula municipality; in the Kragujevac Misdemeanor Panel, in the proceeding again, the most common perpetrator is in Lapovo, the most uncommon in Arandjelovac, but in account of turning to the police, the act of violence is the most common in Cuprija, the most uncommon in Despotovac (all viewed in relation to the number of residents in the units of local autonomy). Although from the beginning of the project **police data were not the primary target, they are of great importance for the survey of family violence because those data picture the second “step” of this phenomena therefore they are the most important part of this survey. For the first time data for the whole of Serbia are on the same place and for the first time on the basis of these data the proportions of the real violence could be realized a little more reliably**, on the elements of one reliable and one unreliable criterion. The percentage of reporting of all the cases is uncertain (data from the survey done in 2003 by the Victimology Association of Serbia, which related to women victims, show 16,8% of violent reports, data from Autonomous Women Center from the year 2004 show 78% of victims who did not ask help from the government institutions, exclusively women again). The reliable fact for the year 2004 is the 19306 reports to the police made by victims. If it is assumed that of all the violent cases 30% were reported (because it is not only about the “pure” violence against women but also against other persons, for it also includes and relatives, the relationship parents-children and vice versa) and so when the 19306 reported cases represent this 30%, than the real violence took place in 64353 cases during the year, i.e.176 daily, therefore approximately every 116th adult citizen of the Republic was a rowdy. If we start from the assumption that victims asked for help in even 50% of the cases, which is the least expected, (19306 cases now represent this 50%), than the real violence took place in 38612 situations, 106 daily, and approximately every 193rd adult citizen of the community was a rowdy. But, even in the most idealistic situation, if the degree of actual violence and of

reporting would coincide (19306 represent 100%), it is certain that in 2004 it took place in 53 cases daily and that the perpetrator was every 387th adult and minor citizen (if however the number of 7463157 citizens is reduced for approximately 1500000 minors – in the year 2004 there were 1672421 persons under the age of 19 – and at the same time minor perpetrators are excluded and information to the police are rounded off to 19000, than in such ideal situation every 316th citizen Serbia would be a perpetrator).

Notable and only by appearance confusing fact that when comparing the police data to the data of misdemeanor and regular courts the numbers of filed reports (misdemeanor and criminal) and the numbers of cases are mutually different on the level of some (not all) municipalities, which than gives different final result for the area of Serbia, but this circumstance has its justification: first of all, within judicial organs it is not uncommon when receiving subjects at the end of the year to record them in the following year, which in the concrete case, in local autonomy units, could mean smaller or bigger number from the one of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; it is real that in all of the PI the evidence is not kept in the same way (misdemeanor with elements of the family violence was overlapped with public peace and order violation and “lost”) and, finally, reclassification of the criminal offence of family violence into something else is possible, due to findings of the prosecutor’s office. The explanation is given only for the understanding of the stated illogic.

2. PROSECUTOR’S OFFICES AND COURTS (statistical data), SOCIAL WELFARE CENTERS

In the criminal offence of family violence under Art. 118a of the CL of the RS (now Art. 194 of the same CL) four possible forms are differentiated and graded according to their difficulty i.e. their originated consequences. Thus, in paragraph 1 of the article the punishment is foreseen for the person who with the use of force or serious threat attacks the life and body hurts or endangers physical or mental integrity of family member, the second perpetration form (paragraph 2) is existing if during perpetrating of the act from paragraph 1 the weapons are used, dangerous tools or instrument suitable to hurt the body or heavily violate the health, and in paragraph 3 Art. 118a of the CL the punishment was regulated in the case when perpetrated violence caused the aggravated assault and battery or permanent and serious violation of health of the family member or when it is done against the minor. Finally, the most serious form of the criminal offence of family violence (paragraph 4) is when it causes death of the family member (the amendments introduced paragraph 5 Art. 194 of the CL of the RS where violation of the protective measures against family violence issued by the court was sanctioned). However, from this legal definition

it is impossible to conclude if different forms of psychical violence taking place within the family, especially verbal and actual insult, can be assigned under Act. 118a CL (or special criminal offences are in question). At the same time in criminal legislature the concept “family member” has not been defined (but has been in the Law on Family), which leads to the uneven proceeding of the prosecutor’s office and courts when deciding if as family member are considered persons in the real union, same as domestic, divorced and separated marital partners or only the members of the immediate family. This has, as a practical consequence, different legal qualifications for the acts performed in the certain law concerning family relation – act under Art. 118a CL is related only to the members of the immediate family, and violence among other members is treated as light or aggravated assault and battery etc. Observations were presented due to the fact that only the offence under Art. 118a of the CL was included in the statistical data of this survey and not the other acts which took place among family members and which by its essence represent violence, but are qualified differently (It is not possible to “draw out” the act of violence from the filed number of e.g. light assault and battery, security endangering, aggravated assault and battery, murders etc.). Therefore the number of the reports made to the prosecutor’s office and the number of cases in the courts which were presented in the table is correct, but do not “cover” all of the violence cases that have occurred within the family (as illustration, in the 109 court cases in the area of the city of Beograd which were the subject of the survey in the study of “Criminal offence in family violence – legal practice in the Republic of Serbia”, by the professor Dr. Novena Petrusic, professor Dr. Slobodanka Konstantinovic Vilic only 47 are under Art. 118a of the CL of the RS, and as much as 62 from other criminal acts among the family members), so the existing data should be doubled at least.

**CRIMINAL OFFENCE UNDER Act. 118a
of the CL of the RS – Act. 194 of the CL of the RS**

1.	2.				3.							
	Prosecutor’s office				Court							
					Accusation				Sentence			
	CT.1	CT.2	CT.3	CT.4	CT.1	CT.2	CT.3	CT.4	CT.1	CT.2	CT.3	CT.4
2004	743	173	89	4	309	76	43	3	264	68	40	2
total	1009				431				374			
2005	1085	185	120	7	482	120	72	1	408	101	64	1
total	1397				675				574			

Data on the number of cases in the lawsuits for the protection against family violence and on the outcome of these cases have not been gathered because they are related (or could be related) to the period from the first half of the year 2005 and further on (not to the year 2004, when the Law on family was not issued yet). Data for the Social Welfare Centers regarding the number of the family violence victims addressing on the level of the Republic of Serbia and for the monitored period were not possible to obtain (the lack of the unique evidence in the year 2004) but from the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Politics reports on the work in the year 2005, it is originated that the Centers in the same year, out of the rights which are being financed from the budget of the Republic and budgets of the municipalities-towns, and within the framework of the rights extended by self decisions, had registered 1700 SOS calls from the users. The number of the local communities with such form of help is very little and rarely functions within the Center, but mostly within the framework of Non Government Organizations. However, from the year 2005, there has been the obligation of the guardian authorities to, keep the appropriate records upon forwarded court decisions, according to the book of regulations for keeping the evidence and documentation on the persons that suffered family violence and on persons against whom measure of protection from family violence were fixed by law, which means that such keeping of records on the level of Serbia in 2006 already exist and could be used in some future surveys. In the quantitative sense, quite the good work of the police and prosecutor’s office and the courts can be noticed. On the other hand, any comment on the qualitative work of the government bodies would have been inappropriate, but in that same (qualitative) sense those Non Government Organizations whose primary goal is the aid of violence victims can be praised. So, everyone within its line of work, acts well, but it is evident that still there is no mutual connection, which is not in the short or long run the way by which family violence can be stopped if not prevented.

IV

1. EXAMPLES FROM PRACTICE

1. Husband, born in 1968, intoxicated, hit his wife with his fists and telephone on the head several times. Motif: jealousy;
2. Husband, born in 1958, after physical conflict, hit his wife with his fists on the head, seized her by the hair, dragged her out of the apartment and threw her out, locked the door to prevent her from coming back in, all in the presence of the juvenile son;
3. Husband, born in 1962, hit his wife with his opened hands and his fists on the head and body, strangulated her, she got a cut on her mouth, neighbors separated them;
4. Man, born in 1968, intoxicated, smashed the things in the house, insulted his father, mother, and brother and then threw all of them out from the apartment;
5. Son, born in 1979, during verbal conflict with his parents, hit his father with his fists on the head and chest, the victim got ribs fracture;
6. Unmarried husband, born in 1947, upset because his wife, a mentally disturbed person (totally incapable of taking care of herself, urinates around the house, hit her with wooden chair on the head. Woman got cuts and the fracture of her forehead;
7. Son, born in 1972, threatened his father and his mother that he will cut their throats and set them afire, insulted both of his parents, hit his father and when he fell he threw cassette loudspeaker at him, pushed his mother so she twisted her ankle and she hit her head against the chair;
8. Son, born in 1980, during quarrel with his father threw him down on the floor where he kicked him with his feet. He kept repeating: “If you touch my mother again I am going to kill you”;
9. Granddaughter, born in 1982, physically molested her grandmother;
10. Husband, born in 1967, insulted his wife, dragged her by the hair around the yard, hit her several times with his fists on the head and body, kicking her legs with his feet, she got cuts on the top of her head and body and she got blood bruises;
11. Daughter, born in 1982, intoxicated by drug- heroin, called her mother a whore, threatened to cut her mother’s throat, hit with her fists her mother on the head and neck;
12. Husband, born in 1973, during a quarrel with his wife, beat his wife with his fists on the head, banged her head against the door, kicked with his feet on her back;

13. Brothers, born in 1979 and 1975, in a mutual fight using their legs and arms both suffered injuries-rips, cuts and bruises, younger sized a kitchen knife, elder fled, emergency squad intervened;
 14. Son, born in 1978, with butcher knife smashed things inside the house, destroyed the glass on the front door, threatened to cut off his father’s head, the police founded him with the butcher knife in his hands, taken away to the mental hospital;
 15. Ex husband, forced his way in the apartment of his former wife, hit her with his opened hands and fists on the head, chest and back, when she fell he went on kicking her with his feet, insulted her by saying: “You whore, you forgot how I beat”, he broke the glass on the terrace. She did not fight back at all;
 16. The same man, after a month or so from the first event, tried to force his way in the apartment, kicked the door with his feet, threatened to cut the heads off his wife and of the entire family, stood in front of the door forbidding the persons that were inside to come out;
 17. Son, born in 1975, drug addict, asked the money of his father, mother and grandmother, hit his father against the door, cut his mother with the butcher’s knife in the area of her left shoulder blade (the injury long 5 cm). Mother is a disabled person. Until the verdict was pronounced his father died, his mother changed the statement given to the police (“my son defended me from my husband”), medical certificate does not exist. The proceeding was suspended.
 18. Husband, born in 1959, intoxicated, threw his wife out of the apartment dressed only in trousers and T-shirt, before the police he threatened to kill her, he left her 3 years prior to the event, came back and requested of his wife to live together with him and his new woman (or that the wife moved out). They divorced.
- Husband, born in 1955, intoxicated, insulted his wife, he beat her with his fists on the head and belly, and bit her on the hand.

2. GENERAL OVERVIEW OF FAMILY VIOLENCE, RECOMMENDATIONS

General overview of family violence is somber. Things that can be considered as constant are:

- it is very widespread and long lasting, and it frequently becomes, learned, implied way of life; both the victims and perpetrators move in a circle from which there is no way out, rowdy because violence gives him the feeling of power (or real power and control), victim for the reasons of having unsolved economic and

residential problems, being taught to submit and suffer as a behavior pattern through generations, fear of fresh and even more serious violence, absence of support from the broader family, embarrassment and the like;

- violence is mostly perpetrated by males, first of all against women but also against other men; at the same time, women suffer most violence in partnership relation, less as mothers, sisters, daughters; children are indirect and real victims, as a neglected category, which watches, is silent, endure, remember, and very rarely does not repeat the picture-transformation from a victim to a perpetrator is more often;

- significance of the violence is minimized during time, even if it has serious consequences. Victim and perpetrator contribute to that by reducing the events on purpose to momentary disputes, intoxication, economic problems and the like (victims attitude sometimes (beginning and leading of the procedure is not possible sometimes because of the attitude of the victims). Reasons are known: this access suits the rowdy, model of behavior is prolonged, and the victim keeps the status quo because better solution is not in sight or there is not one. Final consequences are destructible to individual and social level.

In the sense of legislature, the state did a lot to protect victims and to punish rowdies. The amendments to the CL of the RS introduced the criminal offence of family violence (Art. 118a, now Art. 194 of the same Law); Law on Family prescribes in detail what is considered as family violence (Art. 197) the behavior by which one family member endangers physical integrity, mental health or peace of the other family member, and states precisely who is to be regarded as a family member (marital or ex marital, children, parents, blood kinship, in-laws persons or adoptive kinship, persons connected by breadwinning, persons who live or had lived in the same family household, domestic union or former domestic union, persons who are or had been in an emotional or sexual relationship or persons having mutual child, or child is on its way to be born, even thou they did not live in the same household), effectively organized procedure in the dispute for violence protection (including subjects legitimated to begin the proceeding – member of the family who suffered violence, his defense attorney, district attorney, guardianship body, but also the court when from marital or lawsuit from the parent-child relation find out that violence is in progress and that the need for the legal protection of the victim exists), also measures that can be pronounced against the perpetrator (5 in total – issuing a warrant for expelling from the apartment or a house, disregarding the ownership right or rent, issuing the warrant to move in the apartment or house, again disregarding the ownership right or rent, ban on accessing the family member within certain limits, ban on accessing the family member within the place of living or work, ban on further harassment of the family member); finally, the new Misdemeanor Law introduced

extremely significant protective measure ban on accessing the person who suffered a damage, the building or place where the misdemeanor took place and punishment in the case of violation of this ban. Therefore, the institutional frame has been encircled: endangered person-victim has at its disposal the possibility of protection but the decision to ask for it is not easy and the state must do more regarding this problem, to strengthen the institutions which have the obligation to pass the laws (their sole existence is not enough, the essence is in their effective enforcement), and also to strengthen the victims.

This really means:

1.
 - in every police station or branch, in every social welfare centre and every court, police or regular, **to form teams and departments** to deal exclusively or mostly with family violence problems, which includes preliminary regular selection (criteria of skill, responsibility and, above all, sensibility for the indicated area) and education of these people;
 - in every municipality (or region at least) **to build shelters for victims** of the family violence. For those women and children (mostly about this category) whose lives could be or are endangered secured space represents a short-term but the first and the most essential solution;
 - in every municipality **to form special mobile teams** for acting in the violent situations, just formed from the police employees and the employees in the social welfare centers who passed through educational preparing and who are ready for such work;
 - if possible, if not in every local community then at least in the regions **to open counseling offices-centers for working with rowdies**; we should not forget the repetition of the behavioral pattern as a constant recorded in the cases: where father was a rowdy one day also (in a newly created parent role, and earlier as a husband or brother) the son would be, too, or he is already a rowdy, mostly trying to prevent the violence which is going on before him; transmission of violence is slow but certain and the chain keeps going on. Besides, when the victim is protected in every way or put away from the rowdy, accepted form of behavior or individual pathology has not been changed and it is real that, sooner or later, in the life of this person a new victim would appear. It means that working only with person who suffered violence, thou the most essential in every aspect, would be partial unless it is parallel to the right access to the perpetrators, especially in those places where violence had not become the model of mutual relations. The state is obligated to at least try and preserve the family as really essential environment for healthy and normal development of individuals, and that is the prerequisite of the healthy society;

- to obligate health workers, the police, social welfare centers, prosecutors' offices and courts (through legal and other regulations) **to mutual coordination of actions**, giving data and reestablished information and monitoring of family violence from the beginning till the end of the proceeding, and even after that in the social welfare centers;

- finally, to introduce **the obligation of keeping records** of family violence for every of the mentioned organs **under the uniform model for the whole area of Serbia** so that at every moment and in every area every police officer, prosecutor, employee of the social welfare center, judge or other person in the proceeding has free access and can get the complete information on perpetrator, eventual recurrent, status of the victim etc, and in regard to this directives concerning further evaluations and proceedings. Not only that methodology uniform keeping of records is needed but also linking of all the institutions dealing with family violence.

Presented suggestions are not new (they existed in the previous survey and also were given earlier by many non government organizations). Some of them were practically carried out in larger number of municipalities in Serbia. But the stamping out of family violence can not rest neither on the energy of an individual nor to be left to their ability and will. **State position is not to start from nothing but to make long-term national plan and to estimate the solutions that are suitable and to support them financially** that is to change limited and partial access conditioned by large number of samples with the one all-inclusive, systematical and equal for all areas.

2.

Primary goal of the society, within the framework of family violence, has to be and is victims safety. State has the obligation to work on strengthening of those persons who suffered violence and to whom the help is necessary. Parallel to building of shelters, forming of intervention teams, collaboration and linking of national institutions in the network and establishing partnership relations with non government organizations, and for that reason community should:

- help i.e. enable **opening of SOS telephone service** in every municipality or at region level (the number has to be public, visible and always accessible to those who need it);

- enable for victims **help in: information, money** (and in long-term, if it is needed), **accommodation, access to legal measures** and in later bearable and in any case maintainable life. It is essential that persons who suffered violence are aware of the support they have, to know where to look for it and to get it **as long as it is needed**, because none of the victims – in time of making decision to stop suffering violence – is able to cope with consequences of such decision completely alone.

In Serbia there is enough people who could do the work in the best possible way if institutional frame would be built (also brought down to the level of local community) and financial resources set aside.

Surveying of misdemeanors with element of family violence gave no answer to the question where are the causes of the quoted phenomenon (nor was its aim). Number of real cases of violent situations remained in the domain of assumption, as it was not possible to establish if the previous survey (in the year 2003) had any influence on state institutions or on the occurrence of violence within the family (in the latter case such evaluation could be given only in the view of violent situations that are in progress or will be, but not for the situations that had been long before the results of the previous survey were published). Presented observations, together with already mentioned and certain necessary repetitions from the results described earlier, can be looked upon as shortage of the survey. On the other side, its quality lies in covering of the territory in question,

more precise perceiving of violence proportion through police data, and for the first time, in possible comparison, for the misdemeanor areas only (which, regardless to obviously neglected importance of this part of judiciary, according to the given numbers, neither is small nor ignorable). In any case, for those who are engaged in the stated problem, **three key words are: sense of seriousness of violence, devotion and time.**

The project was completely financially realized with the support of ABA CELLI, and practically carried out by the members of the Association of Misdemeanor Judges of the Republic of Serbia, 160 in number, according to determined beforehand parameters. Help in providing the data requested was given by the Ministry of work, employment and social politics, the Ministry of justice, Federal Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Serbia and, especially by Ministry of interior affairs. The association wishes to convey its gratitude to all of them for the utmost correct collaboration.

SUMMARY OF THE SURVET RESULTS

There is not a unit of local autonomy in the area of Serbia, without KandM, that did not register family violence, in the year 2004.

In the same year, in relation to 2003, violent situations are increasing.

Number of cases reported to the police is 19306, 53 daily. Every approximately 387th adult citizen of Serbia was a perpetrator.

Number of filed criminal reports is 1131 (nearly 3 per day), and of misdemeanor reports is 6233 (17 daily). 374 cases (regular court) were finalized with a legally binding judgment, and 7080 cases (sanctions before police court).

If we assume that violence is being reported in 30% of the cases that really happened, than actual number of violent cases would be 64353 throughout the year – 176 daily.

Number of perpetrators in misdemeanor proceeding is: 7542. Which means that every 989th citizen of Serbia was punished for the act of violence towards one of the family members. There were 19 cases daily and nearly 21 perpetrator.

Available number of victims is:7493. 259 minors-direct victims are included.

Primarily, violence is committed by males (a little less than nine tenth of all the cases) and in partnership relation, too. Women suffer violence the most, also in partnership relations, but victims are in relatively large number males, too, especially in son-father relation and vice versa, and finally relatives (a little above one third of the violent situations). Reliable conclusion is that the violence is mostly male, and suffering is divided – mutually.

Violence is mostly done by persons of age 40-50. The same category suffers violence the most.

Profile of the rowdy and victim regarding degree of education, employment, place of living and ethnical affiliation is mutually approximate and corresponds to the population structure.

Rowdies mostly were not intoxicated at the time of act.

In misdemeanor proceeding in the area of Serbia in the monitored year 7556 sanctions were sentenced. In violent situations 216 object were used or with the intention to be used (approximately every 33rd situation).

Physical violence is expressively dominant in relation to psychological (almost four fifth of all the cases).

Violence had been repeated in 17% of the situations, at least.

