



Univerza v Mariboru

Fakulteta za varnostne vede



arrs

JAVNA AGENCIJA ZA RAZISKOVALNO DEJAVNOST
REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE



UNIVERZITET CRNE GORE
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CRIME VICTIMS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

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- Rural crime rates have traditionally been lower than urban crime rates, but rural crime patterns now point to both the export of urban problems to rural areas and problems that are unique in these areas.
- Also the economic problems facing rural areas are increasingly affecting the nature and scale of crime.
- In addition, aspects of rural culture may affect the willingness of crime victims to report violence and participate in the criminal justice system.
- The impact on the resources available to communities to respond to crime and help victims is enormous.

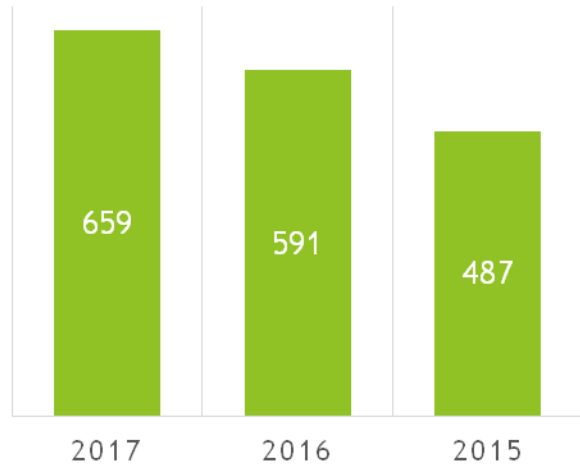
CRIMES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES (MOST FREQUENT):

- Crimes against property
- Homicide, severe body injuries
- Sexual violence, including rape, assault and abuse
- Domestic violence
- Intimate partner violence

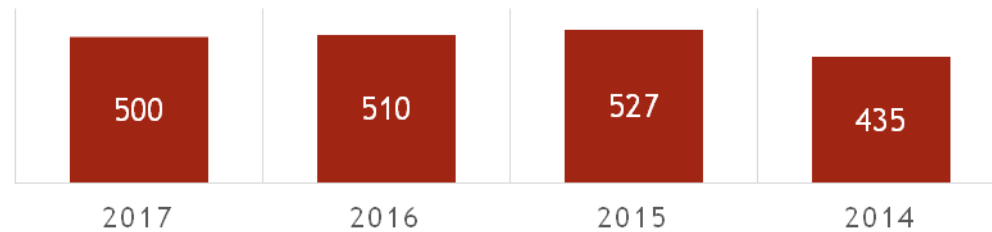


STATE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE – REPORT FROM 2017

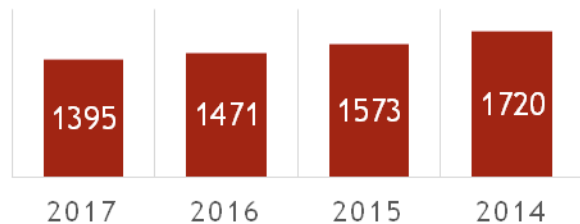
RESOLVED CASES



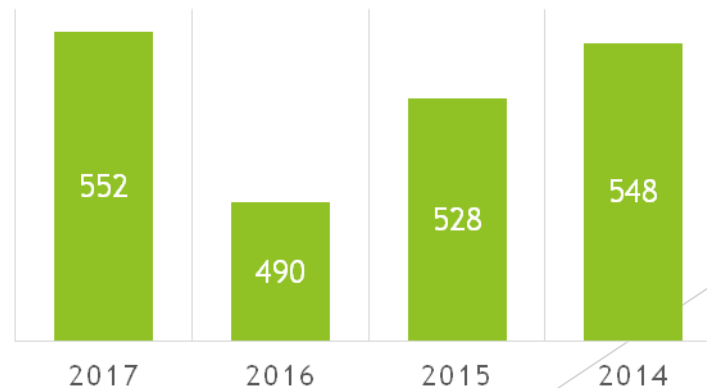
PERSONS REPORTED DUE TO CRIMINAL OFFENSES AGAINST MARRIAGE AND FAMILY



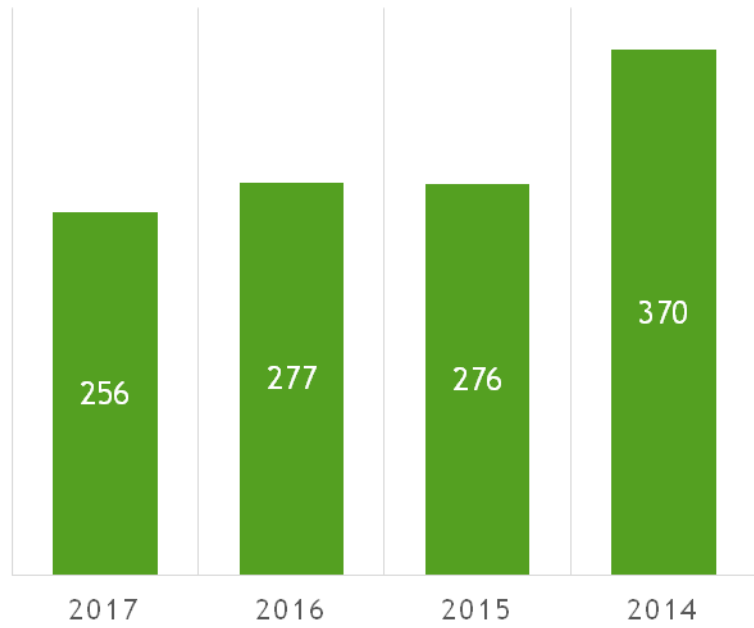
PERSONS REPORTED FOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY



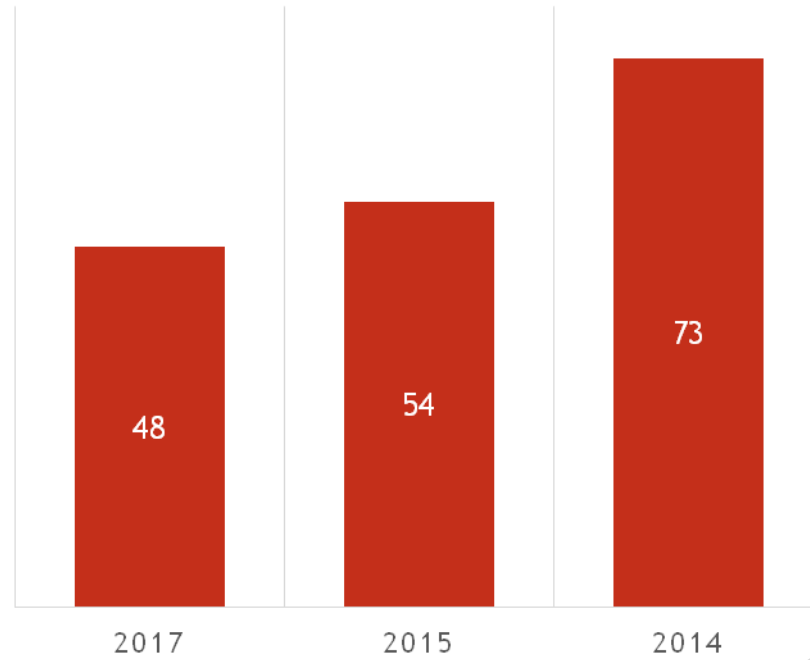
CRIMINAL OFFENSE OF THEFT



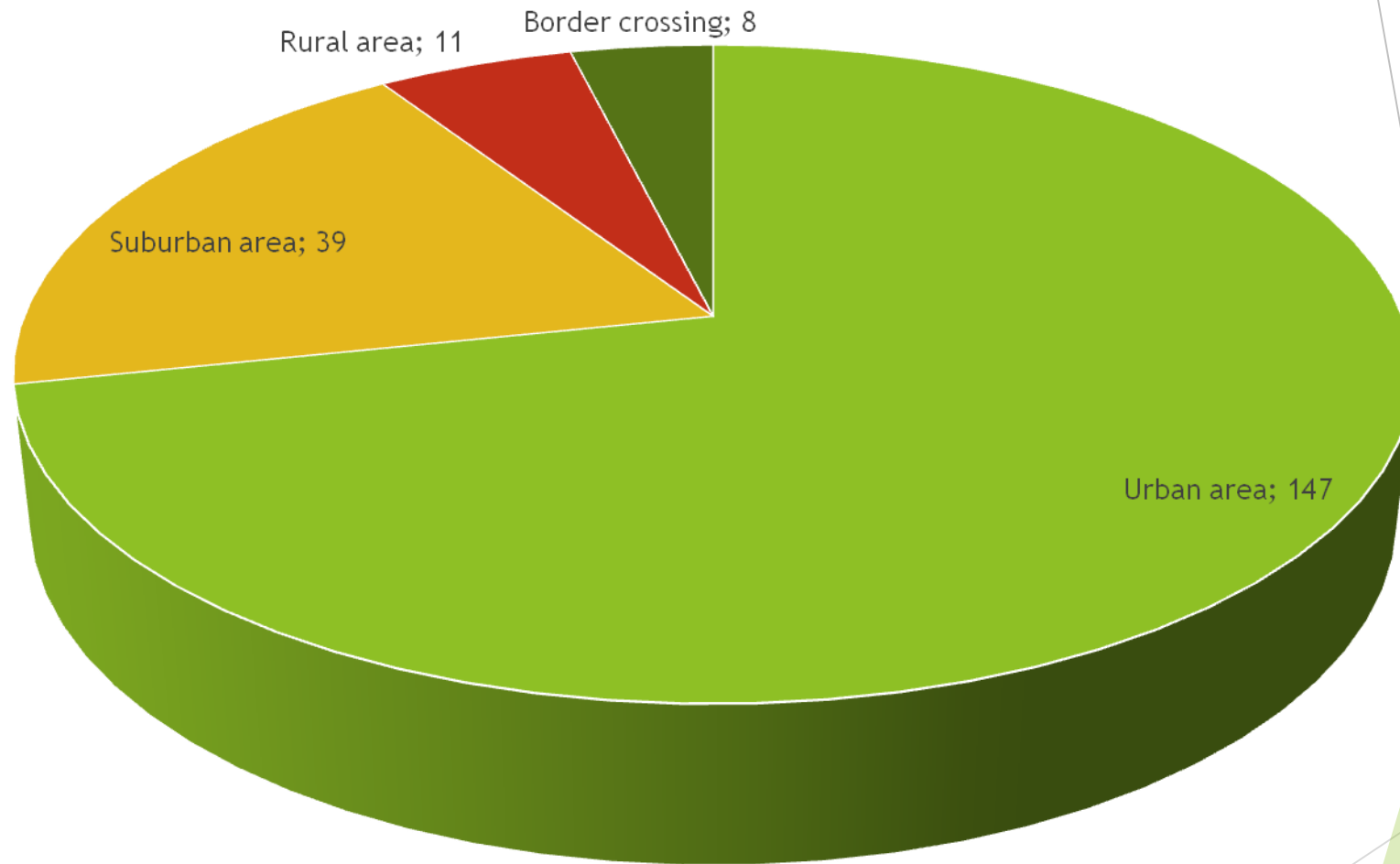
FRAUD



ROBBERY

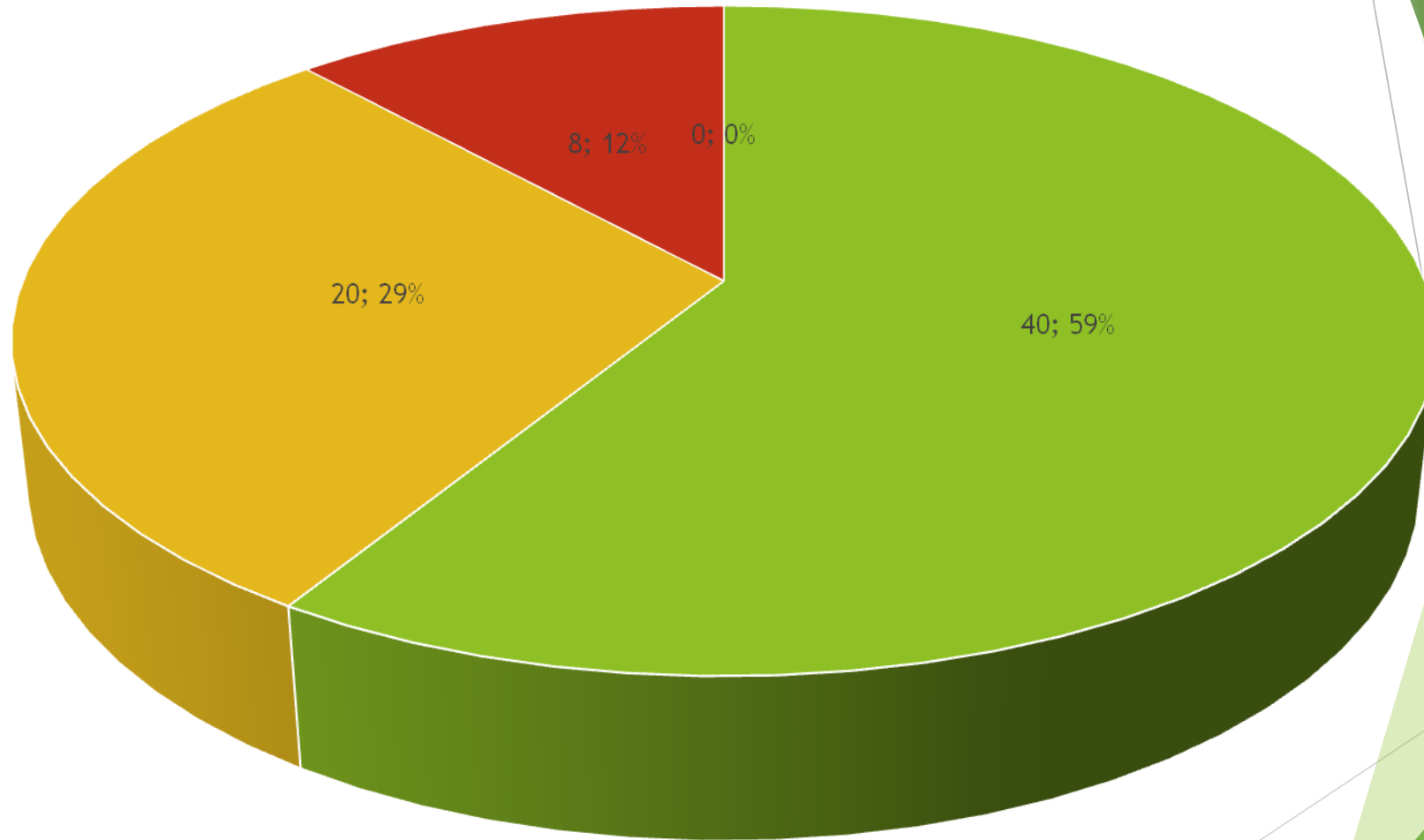


HIGHER STATE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN PODGORICA (REPORT 2018)



HIGHER STATE PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN BIJELO POLJE

■ Urban area ■ Suburban area ■ Rural area ■



Basic state prosecutor's office in **Podgorica**

- 1694 committed criminal offenses in the urban area
- 397 persons committed a criminal offense in a suburban area
- **269 persons committed a criminal offense in a rural area**

Basic state prosecutor's office in **Cetinje**

- 119 persons committed a criminal offense in the urban area
- 19 persons committed criminal offenses in the suburbs
- **43 persons committed a felony in rural areas**

Basic state prosecutor's office in **Kolašin**

- 65 persons committed a criminal offense in an urban area
- 20 persons in a suburban area
- **86 persons in a rural area**
- 11 cases the place of commission of a criminal offense was not determined.

Basic state prosecutor's office in **Nikšić**

- 443 persons committed the criminal offense in the urban area
- 49 persons in the suburbs
- **62 persons in the rural area**

Basic state prosecutor's office in **Kotor**

- 507 persons committed a criminal offense in an urban area
- 192 persons committed criminal offenses in a suburban area
- **45 persons committed a criminal offense in a rural area**

Basic state prosecutor's office in **Plav**

- 140 persons committed criminal offenses in the urban area
- **64 persons committed the criminal offense in rural area**

Basic state prosecutor's office in **Bar**

- 248 criminal offenses was committed in the urban area
- 202 in the suburbs
- **82 in rural areas**
- 30 in an unspecified area

Basic state prosecutor's office in **Ulcinj**

- 285 persons committed a criminal offense in an urban area
- 65 committed a criminal offense in a suburban area
- **21 committed a criminal offense in a rural area**

Basic state prosecutor's office in **Pljevlja**

- 150 persons committed a criminal offense in an urban area
- 16 persons committed a criminal offense in a suburban area
- **77 persons committed a criminal offense in a rural area**

Basic state prosecutor's office in **Berane**

- 126 persons committed in urban areas
- 59 persons committed lay acts on the outskirts (suburban area)
- **217 persons committed criminal offenses in rural areas**

A very important topic we want to talk about is violence against women in rural areas and to look at research from 2019 that *OSCE* conducted.

41% of women living in rural areas think it is important for "a man to show his wife who is the head of the family"

28% of women believe that sexual intercourse without consent is considered justified in marriage

52% of women think that violence is a private matter



FORMS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE FROM AN INTIMATE PARTNER (HOW OFTEN DID THEY EXIST AND WHAT TYPES OF VIOLENCE?)

- Slapped you? 9%
- Pushed you? 7%
- Grabbed you or pulled your hair? 3%
- Beat you with a fist or kick you? 2%
- Banged your head on something? 2%
- Tried to drown or suffocate you? 1%



The different forms of psychological violence that women are asked about are categorized into the following four broad types:

- a) economic violence - means preventing a woman from making decisions about family finances and independently doing shopping and banning work outside the home. (10%)
- b) controlling behavior - includes situations in which there is a ban on a woman to see her family, relatives, to continue her education, attend courses, get a job, etc. (28%)
- c) abusive behavior (19%)
- d) use of wife's children for blackmail or abuse (5%)

Percentages of reported violence (current, former partner, partner or non-partner violence)

- women living in urban areas say they have experienced non-partner physical violence at some point in their lives
- women living in the north (23%) experienced physical and / or sexual violence from their ex-partner compared to those living in other regions (14%)
- a small number of women in the north say they have been sexually harassed (24% vs. 31% in total)

- Women were also of the opinion that attitudes towards violence differ in rural areas, as there is a tendency for the community to see it as a normal part of marriage and something that women should tolerate.
- Women expressed the belief that there is less awareness among rural women about what violence really is.
- Research shows that women in the north of Montenegro are less informed than women in the south and central area about what they should do in case of violence.
- Also women living in rural areas are much more likely to indicate that they do not know what to do in case of violence than those in urban areas (13% vs. 5%, respectively).



SAFETY COUNCIL IN RURAL COMMUNITIES :

Formation of Safety Council in rural communities and The Rural Safety Strategy would entail addressing rural safety as part of an inclusive, integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach, based on the principles of community policing, as expressed operationally through sector policing.

THE END