

# VICTIMS OF (DOMESTIC) VIOLENCE IN CROATIA

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#### **VIOLENCE?**

- Physical, psychological or emotional, verbal, sexual, economic, cyber, institutional, structural
- Violence against women, violence against children, violence against the elderly, violence between intimate partners, peer violence...

#### **CHALLENGE?**

Expansion of the concept of violence
Challenges in defining psychological violence
Grading the severity of violence

### Domestic violence concept

#### **DOMESTIC?**

 Intimate partners, ancestors and descendants, adoptive parents/adoptees, siblings, persons living in the same household

### **Challenge?**

Transformation of the family (extended / nuclear)
Subjective vs. formal criteria







# Conceptual features

- **Social concept** its definition depends on the values of each society (culturally conditioned)
- Awareness of the devastating effects of family violence—and thus the very topic—only entered the spotlight of scientific research, the public, and policy-makers in the second half of the 20th century (a **relatively recent concept**)
- **No single, clear definition** exists; family violence is often equated with intimate partner violence, while violence against children is examined separately as child abuse (fragmented research approach)
- Family violence is typically perpetrated **in private settings** and marked by a **high dark figure** of crime (detection challenges)







### Key social forces

- Civil-rights movements + women's rights movement (strong feminist influence)
- Building victim-oriented criminal-justice systems (focus on the victim)
- Development of the **scientific disciplines** of criminology, victimology, psychology, and sociology, which showed how growing up in a violent family environment shapes behaviour patterns in adulthood (the cycle of violence)
- Secularisation + liberal-democratic ideals (equal protection for all)
- Strong influence of NGOs + globalization
- Penal populism
- Humanitarian law (international mechanisms)







# Etiology

#### STRUCTURAL THEORIES

The cause: patriarchal social

structures

PROBLEM:what about homosexual couples/violence of women against men/violence against children?

# PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL THEORIES

The cause: psychopathology

PROBLEM: Overcircular, relatively high proportion of domestic violence in relation to the proportion of psychopathology in society







# Etiology

#### **SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES**

social learning theory – domestic violence is a learned phenomenon (based on previous direct experiences and learned patterns)

PROBLEM:Growing up in violence sometimes leads to a person becoming a victim of violence, not a perpetrator.

#### **PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES**

frustration theory - see the cause of domestic violence as the individual's inability to cope with frustration (in situations where an individual's goal is unachievable), which the person expresses through aggression.

PROBLEM: They explain the risk factor, but don't answer the question why

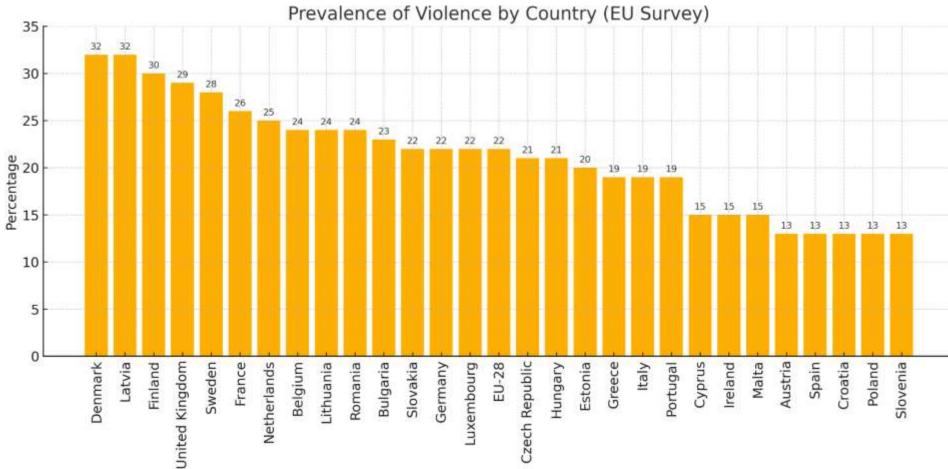






# VIOLENCE RESEARCH

IAD









FOOD FOR THOUGHT – unpopular topics?

Should family (domestic) violence be punished more severely than violence between strangers, and why?

Cheating .....VIOLENCE?

Autonomy of the victim in less severe cases?

Bystanders and responsibility?







### Project info

FULL NAME OF THE PROJECT: CROATIAN VIOLENCE MONITOR - A Study of the Phenomenology, Etiology, and Prosecution of Delinquent Violence with Focus on Protecting Particularly Vulnerable Groups of Victims (Violence Research Lab)

PROJECT LEADER: Prof. Dr. Anna-Maria Getoš Kalac, LL.M. (June 2021), Assist. Prof. Dr. Reana Bezić

**PROJECT FUNDED BY: Croatian Science Foundation** 

PROJECT DURATION: 60 months (March 1st 2018 – February 28th 2023)-extension September 2025







## Project info

MEMBERS: 24 members (including 6 experts) – multidiciplinary approach

**FUNDS: 265.500 EUR** 

WEBPAGE: www.violence-lab.eu

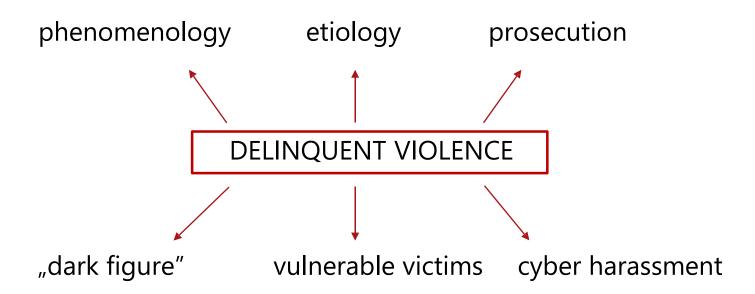






# Research focuses

 Delinquent violence – unlawful use of force by person(s) towards another person(s) against their will with the exclusive or primary intent to inflict physical harm or to kill









# Methodology & Field work

- 4 Municipal and County Courts
- Establishing 1 Central Violence Lab in Zagreb and 3 Regional
   Violence Research Lab in Split, Rijeka, Osijek
- Field work: 2021/2022 and 2022/2023
- 1117 finally adjudicated court files occurring between 2017-2021
- Students (law background)
- Online vs paper and pencil
- Questionnaire: case, offender & victim







First findings:

#### PROFILE OF VIOLENCE VICTIMS IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Dr. sc. Marko Mrakovčić, Assoc. Prof. at the Faculty of Law, University of Rijeka

Dr. sc. Petra Šprem, Senior Assistant at the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb

Dr. sc. Reana Bezić, Assist. Prof. at the Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb







Location of the file	0/0	Gender of the victim, %		
Zagreb	28,5	female	58,3	
Split	29,6	male	34,2	
Osijek	22,5	M.D.	7,5	
Rijeka	19,4			
Working status	%	Income	%	
Unemployed	14	There is none	25,8	
Employed	32	Below average	26,6	
Pupil/student	15	Average	7,7	
A pensioner	9,9	Above average	0,4	
M.D.	29,1	M.D.	39,5	







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Age	%	Education	%	Relationship	%	Kids	%
0-18	22,3	unfinished elementary school	13,3	Single	23	No	36,3
19- 30	22,8	finished elementary school	10,2	In a relationship	3,7	One	18,5
31- 40	13,7	finished three- year high school	28,3	Marriage union	21,1	Two	15,8
41- 50	9,8	finished four-year high school	3,7	Extramarital union	10,7	Three	4,6
51- 64	11,6	bachelor degree	4,1	Divorced	3	Four	1,3
65 and more	7,5	master's degree	5,5	In the process of separation	2,8	Five	0,3
M.D.	12,3	M.D.	34,9	A widower	0,7	Six and more	0,5
				M.D.	34,9	M.D.	22,7







- **women** are significantly more likely to become victims of violence, especially within a private environment, where the perpetrators are often partners or family members
- men are exposed to a greater risk of violence in public spaces, often by strangers or acquaintances
- age also plays a key role, with younger people more likely to be victims of violence compared to those of an older age







- Socioeconomic status, including education level and financial status, also affects the likelihood of becoming a victim of violence.
- People with lower education and income are more often exposed to violence, which points to a complex interaction between economic opportunities, education and the risk of violence.
- Violence is more often reported by the victims themselves
- The majority of victims do not suffer physical injuries or experience only light physical injuries, while more serious injuries and deaths are rarer







# Conclusion & Practical impact

- Lack of Victimology Research
- Victim oriented system
- Department for support and assistance to victims and witnesses
- ✓ Improving normative framework
- ✓ Training, workshops and seminars for practitioners
- ✓ Findings actively incorporated in higher education programs
- ✓ Methodological solutions for violence researches







# Thank you for your time!

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