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The following is a short summary of the book, “*Violence in Family*” by Jelena Radulovic, which was published by SOS Hotline for Women and Children Victims of Violence Podgorica, in Podgorica, 2003

This book presents data about frequency and types of violence against women and children in Montenegrin families.

The data presented in the book was obtained through empirical research by a poll conducted on a representative stratified sample. The poll covered 500 women who were/are in marriage, and out of this

number, 50 of them had husbands who are alcoholics. The questionnaire with 110 questions has been developed as an instrument for gathering data.

The data on violence in the family included in the book was gathered with the analysis of available data from the following institutions – Center for Social Work in Podgorica and the Ministry of the Interior.

The second part of the book presents data obtained from abused women who called NGO SOS Hotline for Women and Children Victims of Violence Podgorica during the five-year period of its operation. The data about domestic violence obtained by a poll reflects women’s personal experience with violence and a worrying prevalence of this problem among families in Montenegro. The data shows that certain types of violence, which are in fact types of control (bans on putting on makeup, independent money handling, employment, visiting relatives and friends, etc.) are present in 15 to 20% of women polled. Severe types of violence against women are present in the extreme. Every fourth woman stated that her husband beat her up, and every fifth woman was thrown out from the house, once or several times. Almost every third woman polled experienced maltreatment by a husband who was drunk or under the influence of alcohol. Women who called SOS hotline were exposed to different types of violence. Even if they mentioned physical or psychological violence, in most cases, they had been exposed to more than one type of the violence during the same time period.

Out of the total number of women calling the SOS Hotline for Women and Children Victims of Violence, 83.7% were mentally abused, 81.8% were physically abused, and 33.3% of women were thrown out of their apartment. Of the abused mothers who called, 15.3% stated that their children had been kidnapped.

Data obtained in the poll and from SOS hotline’s clients shows that a disturbing relationship between partners and the existence of domestic violence against women

unavoidably endangers children. Thus, 17% of polled women stated that their children had been exposed to the psychological violence, and 13% had been exposed to physical violence.

Endangerment of children was present in the data of 42.6% of abused women who called SOS hotline.

At the end of the book, there is information about women's rights, and current legislation, as well as instruction concerning ways to eliminate or escape violence.

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