



Centar za pravnu pomoć ženama – Center of Legal Assistance for Women

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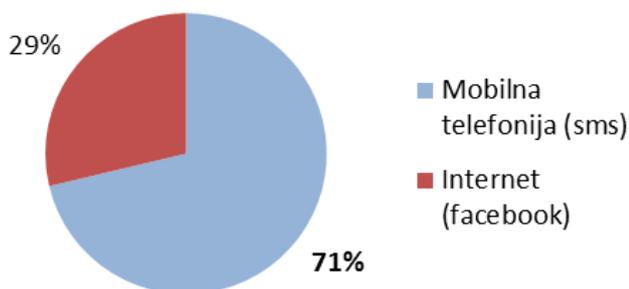
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The data used in the study are based on the data processing of the Center for Legal Assistance for Women Zenica for 12 months in 2012.

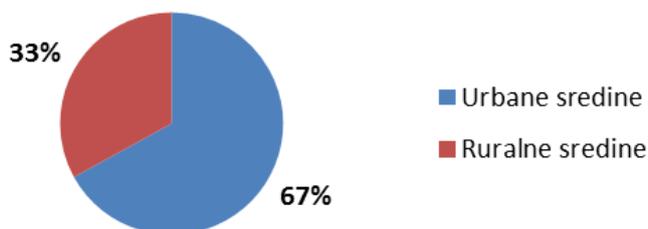
Grafikon 1: IT sredstvo preko kojeg je vršeno nasilje



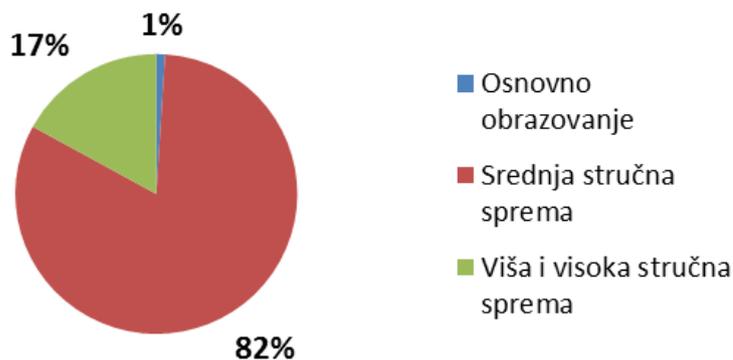
In the course of that year, the Center has provided over 2,000 legal services. From that family law was a total of 750 cases. Violence via the internet and mobile telephony has undergone more than one in four (202 clients). The violence and other forms of harassment, mostly conducted via mobile phones (SMS), and in 144 cases, and harassment via facebook profile has recognized 58 clients. After threats via text messages, or messages through the Internet, are often bullies realize their threats after the virtual space and physical space.

An interesting fact is that the clients from urban areas more exposed to harassment via the Internet, while clients from rural areas have not been exposed to this type of harassment, threats other than text messages. Threats and stalking involving multiple sending threats or false accusations by email or cell phone, putting the person at risk situations.

Grafikon 2: Gdje žive žene koje doživljavaju IT nasilje



Grafikon 3: Stepen obrazovanja klijentica koje su bile izložene IT nasilju



When we look at education level clients who were exposed to this type of violence (202 of them), most of them with high school, 165 of them, with a university degree and 35 with primary education two.

1. In respect of obtaining data was not major difficulties because we had resources and a database from which we could extract the necessary information. However, in the course of our work we did not pay much attention to obtain evidence from a client relating to violence against women that occurs via the Internet or mobile phone. Oral clients tell your problem in detail and it is recorded somewhere, but for the preparation of written submissions such details are not readers include us were casual information we consumed unconscious of the fact that this is an important data for mapping IT violence.
2. I must emphasize that each object from 2012 had to read in order to find the elements that are the focus of this research.
3. For us, it was an unexpected finding of a large number of clients who have recognized this form of violence and asked for protection. Unfortunately, no one did not give them professional help in order to protect (IT security) when it comes to IT violence and abuse, especially when it comes to stealing a person's identity and making a false profile on Facebook. Such a case occurred lawyers in our organization. After reporting to the police and the Prosecution has not found an adequate punishment although there is some evidence when the person who did it.
4. Steps that we made after this initial research changes our evidencijskog form that relates to the client, add the filling and input into the database.
5. When providing legal aid, after meeting with the staff of your organization and point out the problem, completely different, and we think we just found that we have a lot of data that was not used, nor were we warned about this problem while we have the fact that this kind of violence exists, and to a large numbers.
6. Our vision is that in the future pay more attention to this problem and do a legal analysis with regard to this problem.