

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF ANXIETY IN VICTIMIZATION

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Introduction: Victimization is the behaviour of the victim in sexual violence that can be violent and non-violent. The aim of the study is to analyse anxiety in victimization in relation to mental disorders, stress and transition weaknesses in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H) in the period 2001 -2010.

Method: Experimental group consists of n= 75 females on psychiatric treatment. They are victims after the rape: non-violent victimization is committed by: persons with mental disorders, victimization by abuse of power and unclear victimization. N=75 persons make the control group of females with violent victimization. The design of the study is longitudinal, multicentric study with these tests: GDL, EPQ, HAMD, and PIE. Intercorrelation was done statistically, as well as univariable and canonical discriminative analysis.

Results: Violators are male ($c^2 = 29.970$) significance $P < 0.001$), with broken family ($c^2 = 0.830$), migration ($c^2 = 0.064$), and heredity ($c^2 = 0.406$) NS. Act over mental patient: 16.08% (2002) to 22.61% (2007), act of abuse of power: 2.12% (2001) to 3.55% (2008), and unclear rape acts: 0.88% (2004) to 1.74% (2007) and they are followed by fear in smaller extent. Violent victimization is shown by persons with the fear HAMD15: t-test=11.01, HAMD19: t-test=13.91, and HAMD21: t-test=14.66.

Conclusion: Anxiety emerges in both non-violent and violent victimization with which it is more expressed. In non-violent victimization anxiety can result in mental disorders in adult period.