



# WP4



**BECAN** Project "Balkan  
Epidemiological Study on Child  
Abuse and Neglect"

**Grant agreement no.: 223478,  
Collaborative Project**



**Faculty of Political Science  
University fo Sarajevo**

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## **CASE-BASED SURVEILLANCE STUDY (CBSS): BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA REPORT**

In the context of Achievement 4.2: "Incidence rates of reported and/or detected CAN cases, types of CAN and socio-demographic characteristics of families, in 9 Balkan countries" & Achievement 5.4: "Ten Reports of the researcher's results (9 National and 1 Balkan)" for the preparation of Deliverable 4.2: "Report on Incidence rates (on national and Balkan level) of reported CAN cases"

## REPORT INFORMATION

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Every day in the world millions of children are victims of abuse. Violent acts occur at homes, schools, on the streets. The phenomenon of violence is a complex one, and it is not easy to prevent it, keep it under control or suppress it. The first significant and comprehensive international project in the field of children abuse and neglect in Southeast Europe was conducted from 2009 to 2012 named "Balkan Epidemiological Study on Child Abuse and Neglect" (B.E.C.A.N.). The project was conducted in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, F.Y.R, Macedonia, Greece, Romania, Serbia and Turkey.

Analysis of reported cases of child abuse and neglect (CAN) -*Case-Based Surveillance Study*, with results being presented in this report, sought to determine incidence rates of CAN cases based on previously existing data taken from agency archives included in cases treatment (child protection services, health services, judiciary and police, as well as non-governmental organizations). The data were collected in institutions operating in same geographical areas and for the comparable time period (during 2010). The research focused on recording the content of data the institutions collected on CAN cases and other violent events as well as data pertaining to the offender, caretaker, and family information. Concurrently, CBSS aimed to identify the existing mechanisms of CAN cases screening, where possible, as well as providing for the overview of CAN screening characteristics for every participating country.

Bosnia and Herzegovina, a country burdened by post-war and transitional experience, unfortunately, is not an exception in the issue of CAN cases screening.

Centres for social welfare (CSW) are identified as the key national institutions for solving the violence against children in the family. In Federation of BiH there are 71 municipal centres and 10 centres for social work at the cantonal level. In Republic of Srpska there are 44 centres for social work as well as 18 centres for social work and protection of children functioning as municipal government. Centre for social work is an institution where a child victim of violence gets professional help, appropriate treatment, counselling and therapeutic services and other types of help.

CAN cases screening in BiH is fragmented while systems incomparably differ and are inflexible to coordination. This results in unclear and unreliable information about the CAN issue leading to possible undermining to the scope of this problem. Centres for social welfare are identified as the key national institutions for solving the violence against children in the family. Therefore, the cases reported in these institutions present the subject of this Study in BiH. According to available financial funds and time constraints, it was not possible to include each of 43 Centres for social work which deal in the areas/municipalities where the epidemiological research was conducted although that was the plan in the beginning. However, the research was conducted using an adequate sample of 19 Centres in the entire BiH which reported, in the process of data collection, that in their archives they had 5 CAN registered cases for children aged 11, 13 and 16 in 2010.

Implementation of case studies of abuse and neglect of children in BiH had complicated dynamics. Implementation of the study including: translation and adaptation of instruments, conducting training for

researchers, initially collecting data from the centres for social work, obtaining the necessary permits from relevant ministries, collecting data centres and their processing and analysis, has lasted since the beginning of December 2010 until the end of January 2013.

It was concluded, based on the data collected, that there is no clear and unified definition of CAN cases within centres for social work. Accordingly, cases are instituted as different behaviour problems (family abuse, spouse mediation, alcoholism and other addictions in family, working with mentally disabled persons, and the like), expectedly leaving many CAN cases undiscovered. Centres for social work have no structured CAN record-keeping forms. The data recorded are often poor and incomplete. Most of the centres have no specialized services with workers principally trained to work with children that have been abused or neglected.

The research findings demonstrate the urgent need for the development and standardization of record-keeping and monitoring of child victims of abuse and neglect. It needs improvement and revision of types of data collected in cases of violence against children.

Establishing a system of recording in a variety of systems that are working on issues of violence against children contributes to the creation of a clear and realistic picture of the incidence of reported CAN cases in BiH that can be a starting point for determining the existence of serious problems.

Furthermore, it is important to emphasise the need for an initiative including full range of professional training and empowerment of CSW staff members working with child victims of abuse and neglect in the family.

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## CHAPTER A: INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

### A.1. The BECAN Project

The Project “Balkan Epidemiological Study on Child Abuse and Neglect” (B.E.C.A.N.) has run from September 2009 until January 2013 in 9 Balkan countries and was co-funded by the EU’s 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (FP7/2007-2013)<sup>1</sup> and the participating partner Organizations. The project’s coordinator was the Institute of Child Health, Department of Mental Health and Social Welfare, Centre for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ICH-MHSW), in Athens (Greece), while the national coordinators for each of the participating countries were the following Organizations:

- Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania (Albania)
- Department of Medical Social Sciences, South-West University "Neofit Rilski" (Bulgaria)
- Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Sarajevo (Bosnia & Herzegovina)
- Department of Social Work, Faculty of Law, University of Zagreb (Croatia)
- University Clinic of Psychiatry, University of Skopje (F.Y.R. of Macedonia)
- Social Work Department, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, Babes-Bolyai University (Romania)
- Faculty for Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade (Serbia)
- Association of Emergency Ambulance Physicians (Turkey)

The project’s evaluation was conducted by Istituto degli Innocenti (Italy) and the project’s external scientific supervision was undertaken by Prof. Kevin Browne, Head of the W.H.O. Collaborating Centre for Child Care and Protection (United Kingdom) and Chair of Forensic Psychology and Child Health, Institute of Work, Health & Organisations, University of Nottingham.

The BECAN project included the design and realization of an **Epidemiological field survey** and a **Case-Based Surveillance study** in 9 Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, F.Y.R. of Macedonia, Greece, Romania, Serbia and Turkey).

The 9 Epidemiological Surveys that were conducted aimed at investigating the prevalence and incidence of child abuse and neglect (CAN) in representative randomized samples of the general population of pupils attending three grades (the grades attended mainly by children 11, 13 and 16 year-olds). In addition, supplementary surveys were conducted to convenience samples of children that have dropped-out of school in countries where the drop-out rates are high for producing estimates of respectful CAN indicators at national level. Data were collected by two sources, namely by matched pairs of children and their parents, by using two of the ICAST Questionnaires (the ICAST-CH and the ICAST-P) modified for the purposes of the BECAN project.

The Case-Based Surveillance Study (CBSS) aimed at identifying CAN incidence rates based on already existing data extracted from the archives of agencies involved in the handling of CAN cases (such as child protection, health, judicial and police-services and NGOs) in the same geographical areas and for the same time period as the epidemiological field survey. The collected data were related to the characteristics of

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individual cases such as child, incident, perpetrator(s), caregiver(s), and information concerning the family. At the same time, the CBSS targeted to map the existing surveillance mechanisms, where available, and to outline the characteristics of the surveillance practices in each participating country. Moreover, comparison at national level between inductance rates of CAN as found in field survey in one hand and in case-based surveillance study on the other would produce evidence-based estimates of the instantiation of the “iceberg” phenomenon regarding CAN, viz. that actual rates of the phenomenon are substantially higher than the number of cases actually known or provided for by services in the participant countries.

In addition, in the context of the BECAN Project, National Networks of agencies (governmental and non-governmental) working in the fields of child protection from the areas of welfare, health, justice, education and public order have been created. In total, 9 National Networks were developed in the participating countries, having more than 430 agencies-members. Last but not least, a wide range of dissemination activities were conducted which included the organization of National Conferences and one International Conference, scientific papers, announcements to scientific conferences and meetings, publications in press/media, publication of Reports, etc (more information about the project's activities can be found at the project's website: [www.becan.eu](http://www.becan.eu)).

Finally, BECAN aimed to include all aforementioned outcomes in terms of evidence produced, experience gained and networking of resources into comprehensive consolidated reports at national and Balkan level that could facilitate evidence-based social policy design and implementation for improving child protection services and overall provisos.

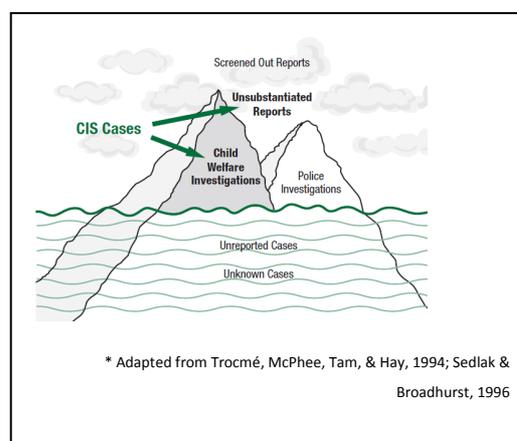
The current Report describes in detail the methodology and the main results of the case-based surveillance conducted in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the sample of 16 centres for social work which reported CAN cases for 11, 13 and 16 year olds archived in 2010.

## A.2. CBSS in BiH: Background and Objectives

Research and interventions in CAN, despite laborious efforts and undoubted progresses achieved insofar, still face a number of serious shortcomings. First of all, there is still a considerable distance between reported cases and the actual incidence and prevalence of cases of child abuse, the latter remaining quite unclear in a substantial part of the world. This results in serious deficiencies in the epidemiological understanding of the phenomenon, obscuring the picture and, thus, decreasing effectiveness of respectful interventions. Secondly, there are – even today - disparities in definitions utilized by services and professionals as well as discrepancies in research and monitoring tools used. BECAN study aims at tackling all issues mentioned above, facilitating the progress from currently existing condition in all these aspects.

Among the objectives of the BECAN Project were the following

- A more realistic picture to be revealed concerning the difference between reported and hidden incidence of CAN cases in school-aged children in Balkan countries through the Consortium's access to national databases of identified cases of CAN and the obtaining of epidemiological data..
- Comparable and compatible data on CAN to be delivered, facilitating future research and better understanding of CAN features via the use of common instruments for data collection from all potential data-sources and unified definitions related to CAN issues.



Following up annually at CAN's level will provide a longitudinal view of the problem and thus a better understanding of the effectiveness of intervention and prevention programs, permitting for corrective decisions. Differences between reported and hidden incidence and prevalence: even today, throughout the world, there aren't many widely accepted field surveys of a general population's randomly selected sample. Seen from this angle, BECAN study will be a pioneering attempt to map (a) prevalence and incidence of child abuse in a randomized population sample and (b) observed differences between findings of population-based research and reported cases of abuse. Thus, a more realistic picture will be revealed and the relation between reported and hidden prevalence will be clarified (will be achieved through milestones 2 and 9, and reported in Final Report to EC). Consequently, a number of indicators can be delivered concerning the actual incidence, prevalence and observed socio-demographic and regional differences of child abuse in respect to reported/registered cases (will be achieved through milestones 2, 4 and 9, and reported in Final Report to EC).

## **Case-based surveillance study (CBSS)**

A case-based surveillance study is scheduled to be conducted in the nine Balkan countries in the context of the BECAN Project, in conjunction with the epidemiological survey in the same geographical areas and for the same time period.

### **Aim & Objectives**

BECAN CBSS, a subject of the present protocol, constitutes a systematic effort to collect CAN data from already existing archives and databases of agencies and facilities involved in the handling of CAN cases, such as child protection services, health, judicial and police services and NGOs while at the same time aiming to map the existing surveillance mechanisms.

The primary aim of the CBSS is to measure all forms of CAN incidence rate, namely the number of children maltreated in a single year, including substantiated, suspected, and unsubstantiated cases based on already existing CAN surveillance practices from a variety of related agencies in 9 Balkan countries for a specific time period.

CAN prevalence concerns the measurement of the number of people maltreated at any time during their childhood. Given that data collection will target a specific 12-month time period, CAN prevalence estimation is not feasible and therefore is out of the scope of this study.

The second aim of the study is to compare its results with the results of the epidemiological survey; in this manner the opportunity will be provided to test whether the non-systematic recording of CAN cases (reported/detected) in some of the participating countries and the more systematic surveillance in some others sufficiently depict the CAN incidence rates. Such a comparison is expected to reveal a more realistic picture concerning the difference between reported and hidden incidence of CAN cases in school-aged children nationally in the nine Balkan countries. Therefore, the results can be used as a "needs assessment" indicator in order to identify potential weaknesses of the existing surveillance mechanisms in each individual country, even for those that have already established a CAN surveillance system. The conclusions of the CBSS and the results of its comparison with the respective results of the epidemiological survey could be used for the development of a strategic plan in the context of the BECAN project suggesting the establishment of national permanent CAN monitoring systems in countries where no such systems exist or to improve already available systems. Furthermore, these data would operate as a starting point to enable the analysis of fundamental questions about the causes of variation between and within these countries, cultures and ethnic groups. Moreover, identification of the differences between the epidemiological survey and the CBSS results within each country and consequent comparison of these differences among countries could potentially indicate what works better in CAN surveillance and to assess the quality of the already existing CAN surveillance systems in terms of their usefulness, simplicity, flexibility, acceptability, sensitivity, specificity, representative, timeliness and resources, given that different methodologies, tools and mechanisms are currently employed for the monitoring of CAN.

Specific objectives of BECAN CBSS are:

- To identify CAN incidence rates, namely to quantify the size of the problem based on already existing data in the same geographical areas and for the same time period the epidemiological survey will be conducted in nine Balkan countries.
- To collect data on child maltreatment from a range of sources nationwide in each country about the characteristics of individual cases including case identity, child-, incident-, perpetrator(s)-, caregiver-, family-, household, previous maltreatment-, agencies involved- and services provided-related information (see also "indicators to be explored"). On the basis of this information the objective is to outline the profile of maltreated children and their families, to identify potential risk factors and characteristics of groups at risk, to explore the severity of CAN in terms of duration and harm/injury and to outline investigation outcomes, including substantiation rates, placement in care, use of child welfare court, and criminal prosecution.
- To collect data related to characteristics of the existing surveillance systems targeting the outline of the current situation in the participating countries concerning CAN-surveillance infrastructures and identify common patterns and differences in the methods and tools used. Towards this objective, data are going to be collected concerning the identity of the agencies keeping CAN-related records, their legal status, the sector they belong to and their mission, their size (number of employees and the number of CAN cases turnover), the people who make the recording and whether they have received any special training in handling CAN cases, the sources of referrals, whether routine screening is being enforced and implemented and whether these agencies collect statistic data on CAN. Furthermore, data will be collected on characteristics of the records, namely the format of the record (database or archive, electronic or paper), the total time-period covered by the archive/database, whether a specific "CAN recording form" is used, the type of cases that are included in the record and whether further documentation accompanying the record is available in the agencies.

#### Indicators

The following are specific indicators suggested to be explored targeting:

- to measure the extent of CAN (total incidence and incidence per form of CAN and status of substantiation)
- to outline risks for CAN related to child, family and household, characteristics of perpetrator exposure to abuse
- to map the characteristics of existing archives/databases and agencies collecting CAN data or recording CAN cases

### *A.3. Current situation concerning CAN Monitoring System in BiH*

Bosnia and Herzegovina, a country burdened by post war and transitional experience is, unfortunately, not an exception in CAN screening issue.

Overall complex administrative and political organisation in the Country is impeding unified approach in CAN protection, data collection and single legal framework. Bosnia and Herzegovina is administratively organised in two Entities and one District: Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH), Republic of Srpska (RS) and Brcko District (BD BiH). Federation of BiH is comprised of 10 Cantons, which consist of a number of municipalities. Republic of Srpska has only municipality level of local governance. Brcko District is a separate small administrative unit with a few municipalities.

Current state of things regarding CAN cases screening in BiH is concerning. Draft strategy for fight against family violence in RS 2009 – 2013 (Government of RS, 2009) shows that Republic of Srpska does not have one database for information collection on victims of domestic abuse, but every institution, or NGO that deals with this problem has its own database based on the criteria developed by each respective institution. State of things in Federation of BiH is even more complex. Data collected during the making of this report confirm the inconsistency and indicate the conclusion that the existence of different strategies and research methodologies makes CAN cases comparison and analysis extremely difficult. The only available comprehensive report in BiH, dealing with prevention of violence against children, was Initial Report on Violence against Children in Bosnia and Herzegovina completed by the Council for Children of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in cooperation with international organization Save the Children Norway (Council for Children of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2006). Trying to point out the seriousness of the problem in order to collect relevant data and presentation to the situation, the numerous organisations and institutions worked together on this project. Processed data were collected during four-year period (2000-2003), using unified research methodology for the entire Bosnia and Herzegovina. The target group were children who were subject to violence, and children in conflict with the law. However, relatively small number of reporting institutions submitted requested data to this report. Educational and health institutions, unfortunately, did not submit data about registered CAN cases in their institutions, which is one of the downfalls of this report. Unfortunately, no such effort of Council for children during a four-year period provided for the clear data on incidence and prevalence of CAN cases. Although in Bosnia and Herzegovina there are many institutions whose mission, among others, is to provide social, legal, safety or other child protection, in the following lines we will present only those who deal with this issue through more direct programmes of prevention, intervention and monitoring.

Among the governmental institutions we want to emphasise the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH whose main scope of work is to coordinate and monitor children's rights in BiH. Previously within this Ministry there was Council for Children which unfortunately does not exist now. Today the Ministry works through working groups and thus coordinates and monitors children's rights in BiH. The Ministry of Human

Rights and Refugees of BiH also prepared Children's Action Plan for BiH (2011-2012) adopted by the Council of Ministers in June, 2011. This Ministry's task is: the reporting to the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, when necessary, at least once a year, regarding the implementation of the Action Plan for Children; the coordination with the competent Entity ministries and non-governmental organisations; the proposal of measures for the improvement of the implementation of the Action Plan for children in BiH; The preparation of the operative plans for each year. etc. At this Ministry it was established an inter-sector team for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy to fight violence against children adopted in November, 2012 and related to the time period 2012 – 2015. As emphasised in the beginning, this is the only governmental institution (previously it was the Council for Children) in BiH which, at the governmental level, collects data on the monitoring system of CAN. The data are collected from different sources, namely, the educational systems, social welfare, health and legal systems.

Apart the Ministry of Human Rights and Refugees of BiH the Ministry for Social Policy and Child Protection (on Entity levels: in Federation of BiH, in Republic of Srpska) also deals with the protection of a child, victim of abuse and neglect. This Ministry's task is: administrative, professional and other activities in laws related to: social politics (social security and solidarity, protection of civilian victims of war, family protection, adoption and custody, social protection, labour and employment, pension and disability insurance. These Ministries are responsible for the work of the Centres for Social Work (CSW) which presents the main institutions within the scope of social and all other protections of a child, victim of violence in a family.

In BiH, the roles of the leading governmental agencies for solving violence against children are the Centres for Social Work. In Federation of BiH, there are 71 municipality centres and 10 cantonal centres for social work. In Republic of Srpska, there are 44 social work centres and 18 social services for child protection that function as the municipal authority. Centre for Social work is the institution where the child victim of violence can get professional help, appropriate treatment, advisory-therapeutic services and any other necessary assistance to its protection. Centres for social work do not have special funds to solve the general form of violence.

Many other institutions (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Security, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Gender centres of FBiH and RS, Ombudsperson in BiH and RS) do have a child victim of abuse and neglect within their jurisdiction and programmes.

In Bosnia and Herzegovina today exists around 1300 non - governmental organizations. There are only a few of them dedicated to dealing with child abuse and neglect and they haven't built an official network.

It is important to emphasize that it were nongovernmental organizations that started a discussion on family violence in BiH in 1998 although their main focus was/still is prevention of violence against women in family. The main non – governmental organizations permanently dealing with this problem are: Save the Children Norway (Office for South East Europe in Sarajevo), Foundation of Local Democracy (Sarajevo), Vive žene - Center for Therapy and Rehabilitation (Tuzla), and Medica (Zenica).

When reviewing the institutional monitoring of CAN phenomenon, we came to a conclusion that in BiH we can not talk about unified system of monitoring child abuse and neglect due to the lack of coordination and unified

recording system of the phenomenon characteristics. As a result, the data provided by various institutions/organizations do not match which makes it impossible to follow the incidence and prevalence rates of child abuse and neglect at an annual or any other level.

Apart from the above mentioned, BiH inter-sector cooperation is still not adjusted to the needs of a child victim of abuse and neglect. The document defining roles and responsibilities for every institution included in protection of the child victim is Protocol for dealing with cases of violence, abuse or neglect signed at the entity level in only one part of BiH. Ministers in the Government of Republic of Srpska signed (in 2012) a protocol aiming to protect a child from every form of violence, abuse or neglect and to strengthen the responsibilities of institutions and services providing, within their legal warrants, measures and activities to protect children from any form of maltreatment. In the other entity (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina), consisting of 10 cantons, the protocol was signed only in a few of them. However fragmented and unrepresentative, data pointing towards trends in incidence and prevalence of CAN cases in BiH do exist.

According to data provided by the social protection sector (pertaining to data provided by centres for social work) contained in the *Initial report on violence against children in Bosnia and Herzegovina* (2006), the most frequent form of abuse is psychological abuse, followed by physical and sexual abuse. According to research data, parents were the most common perpetrators, with father-offenders in 48% of the recorded cases and mothers in 28%. Although the research for the Initial report on violence against children could not obtain data from RS using the same methodology and the same time-period, information provided by Ombudsman of Republic of Srpska indicate the frequency of violence. Ombudsman of Republic of Srpska, within project for Protection of children's rights, 2004, collected data from Centres for social work on children victims of violence, forms of abuse, the most frequent perpetrators, as well as programmes for the affected children. According to this study, the most frequent form of CAN reported in 2002 (N=204) was psychological abuse (71%), followed by physical (28%), and sexual abuse (1%). In the year 2003, the number of reported cases rose for 68, but the ratio of representation of different forms of CAN remained the same (Ombudsman of Republic of Srpska, 2004). Perpetrators of abuse against children were fathers in 48% of the reported cases and mothers in 23%.

The more recent social protection sector data point to noticeable differences in the number of reported cases of CAN. According to data found in Report on Implementation of Strategy to Combat Violence against Children 2007-2010 (2012) in year 2010 a higher number of girls victims of abuse was recorded (61%), while the ratio of boys and girls in 2009 amounted to 49:51. 2010 records show equal distribution of all forms of abuse, compared to year 2009 when neglect was found prevalent (29%) as well as psychological abuse (22%) among reported CAN cases in Centres for Social Work in BiH. Thus, in 2010, neglect and combined abuse make up a half of all reported cases, while the fifth of it (21%) breaks down to psychological abuse and economic neglect (20%). Physical violence was recorded in only 11% of the overall reported cases.

#### A.4. The necessity for development/improvement of a National CAN Monitoring System in BiH

Having in mind the fact that occurrence of various forms of violence against children remains unknown all around the world, in 1996, UN Secretary-General called for the global study on violence against children. One of the main results was the recognition of the need for common methodology, mutual definitions, actions, and research tools with aims to set priorities and referential points for national comparisons, as well as development of preventive action plans in national and international surrounding. The study also aimed to score measures for CAN cases prevention and strategies to deal with individual cases and families with abuse history.

The need for CAN monitoring system is considered to be a generally accepted priority. Developed countries recognize the importance of national centres for reporting and processing of CAN cases. They include cooperation of various sectors such as social, health, judicial and police protection sector and nongovernmental organizations.

According to the "Analysis of the harmonization of the legislation of BiH with the Convention on the Rights of the Child"<sup>2</sup> there is a positive shift in judiciary concerning protection of children from all forms of violence. However, "slow enacting of legal acts and non-implementation of other UN Committee recommendations related to the implementation of Article 19 of the Convention, such as the permanent training of professionals included in this field, are also significant factors which disable efficient protection of children against violence, especially from that happening in the family. It is also very important to indicate that relevant authorities do not sufficiently engage themselves in strengthening the capacity of the CSW which should play the main role in preventing violence in the family by organizing family counselling" (Analysis of harmonization of legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 2009:88). In the same document the Ombudsmen Institution of BiH recommends necessary analysis of the situation within this field, and at the same time emphasizing human and other available resources of the institutions dealing with the prevention of violence in the family. The lack of procedures and coordination between the institutions has been pointed out (2009:88,89). Report on Implementation of Strategies to Combat Violence against Children 2007-2010 (2012) also points out to key issues in CAN cases screening related to inter-sector cooperation and the absence of common protocol on treatment of children victims of violence that would largely specify all measures relevant for this cooperation. Such a protocol would make the possibility for detailed protocol at local levels, in accordance with local action plans. It would recognize the absence of analytical screening in the framework of health care institutions, social protection, and education, at all levels of government, in order to provide the most important data for tracking the suppression of child abuse in BiH.

As can be concluded from the previous text, monitoring the phenomenon of abuse and neglect in BiH has fragmented structure and various systems are not comparable or mutually compliant. Consequently, we do not have a realistic and reliable depiction of CAN problem which can lead to underestimation of the problem's scope.

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<sup>2</sup> Document available at: <http://www.ombudsmen.gov.ba/materijali/analizauskkladjenostibih.pdf>

On the other hand, the results of BECAN epidemiological study indicate that violent upbringing patterns are still largely present in BiH and in this regard they differ from current state statistical data. The research conducted in 2011 had children state the frequency of peculiar parent behaviour during their life and in the previous year, namely 2010. The research included **2638** children aged 11, 13, and 16 attending **111** primary and secondary schools, as well as **2209** parents. The results showed that the largest number of children experience psychological abuse in their lifetime (72.48%), followed by physical violence (67.65%), and finally, neglect (48.04%). The results were similar for the year 2010. Girls have been more frequently exposed to psychological abuse in their families, while boys experienced physical violence. Sexual abuse, whether the perpetrator is a close family member or not, is more frequently experienced by boys than girls. Girl more frequently experience neglect during their lifetime (47.51%).

#### **A.5. CBSS Challenges Encountered in Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Centres for social welfare are identified as the key national institutions for solving the violence against children in the family. After BECAN BiH team obtained the required licences from the authorized entity ministries for conducting the survey in the Centres in FBiH and RS, we had the initial talks with the Centres' management. Since there is no formal institution network for the prevention of violence against children involving the Centres for social welfare, each of the Centres was individually contacted. There were no difficulties in the process of obtaining various compliances for entering the Centres but it was necessary to receive positive opinion by the Personal Data Protection Agency so that the Centres' management would approve the admission for the researchers who searched the cases of abuse and neglect. According to available financial funds and time constraints, it was not possible to include each of 43 Centres for social working in the areas/municipalities where the epidemiological research was conducted, although that was the plan in the beginning. Nonetheless, the research was conducted using an adequate sample of 19 Centres in the entire BiH which reported, in the process of data collection, that in their archives they had 5 CAN registered cases for children aged 11, 13 and 16 in 2010. It is important to emphasise that in the initial phase of the research we noticed some deficiencies of the archives of the CSW because the CSW staff in our talks emphasised that they did not have official definitions of abuse and neglect which made case classification difficult. Also worth stressing is the fact that during our initial data collection on CAN, the Centres reported greater number of cases which, in our future talks, and especially during field work, turned out to a smaller number of cases which correspond to the methodological demands of the Study (we considered only the official records and documentation on the case, not including the private records of employees or additional information which did not have support in written archive).

## CHAPTER B. METHODOLOGY

### *B.1. Organization of CBSS in Bosnia and Herzegovina*

#### *B1.1. Timeframe*

Implementation of case studies of abuse and neglect of children in BiH had complicated dynamics. Implementation of the study including translation and adaptation of instruments, conducting training for researchers, initially collecting data from the centres for social work, obtaining the necessary permits from relevant ministries, collecting data centres and their processing and analysis, has lasted since the beginning of December 2010 until the end of January 2013. Research stages were conducted on a subsequent timeframe: translation and adaptation of instruments was conducted in December 2010 and training for researchers took place in January 2011. In the February 2011 began the process identifying Centres for Social Work (CSW) in areas where the epidemiological study was to be conducted along with the procedure of obtaining the necessary permits / approvals of the relevant ministries. In May 2011, once the necessary permits have been obtained, CSW have been contacted to collect information on the number of reported cases of CAN, and to determine contact persons for the research conduct, previously arranged with centres' management. Since the administrative difficulties in project realization led to short-termed suspension of program activities, the new researchers' training was organized in the beginning of April 2012. By the beginning of May the process of data collection commenced in Centres for Social Work. In collaboration with contact persons, the information on the number of reported CAN cases in CSW reporting more than 5 cases for the year 2010 has once again been confirmed. Data collection has been completed in August 2012, and data entry in September and October 2012. By mid-November the process of database review started, followed by the process of data analysis and writing of the final report in December 2012. The final report was completed by January 2013.

#### *B.1.2. Identification of Eligible Services-CBSS Data Sources*

The system of social protection in BiH is based on Centres for Social Work that operates as focal points in treatment and recording of violence against children in the family. For the purposes of this study, in addition to other institutions that have their own records of this phenomenon, only centres for social work were selected. Centres for Social Work will necessarily register each case of child victim of violence recorded in the police, health care or NGO documents. The latter is not the case with records of other agencies. In addition, CSW meet the basic eligibility criteria for participation in the PLC:

- CSW operate in all (geographical) areas included in the epidemiological study, hence their archives/databases pertain to geographical area where the research was conducted (WP3)
- CSW are government organizations belonging to social protection/child protection system
- The action mission is, among others, visible improvement of the lives of children
- They have a database or a register with discovered/reported CAN cases

### ***B.1.3. Preparation of the National Research instruments***

The following documents intended as research instruments have been translated and adapted: Protocol for extracting data from the archives/databases and working material for the researchers to extract data patterns for analysis of the characteristics of the organization (1) and testing the characteristics of the case (2). Compared to the original versions of the document, along the translations to local languages, relevant terminology was adjusted to BiH legislation. A variable describing average household incomes in BiH was determined on the basis of official statistical data on household incomes and the sum of average food basket. The instruments were tested in a pilot study organized in one of the CSW in order to determine possible mismatches in terminology or other instrument defects.

### ***B.1.4. Training the National Research Team***

Training on Case Based Surveillance Study (WP4) took place at the Faculty of Political Sciences scheduled for 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> January 2011. The trainers were Jelena Brkić Šmigoc, and Emir Vajzović, researchers familiar with the contents of the Protocol to extract data from the archive / database provided by the BECAN project coordinator. During the 12-hour course, the CBSS tools were presented (CBSS Protocol, Booklet for Researchers and Extraction Forms) and demonstrated, along with other relevant aspects of WP4 research as well. A total of 5 researches have been trained: two Masters of Social Work, two M.A. candidates from Sociology, and one Psychology B.A. degree holder. Due to the ensuing time intermission, it was necessary to recruit additional team members and repeat the training. Hence, in April 2012 further education was organized for three previous attendees along with training of the four new researchers previously engaged in epidemiological research. Upon completion of the training, the team consisted of 7 researches trained to use provided equipment and conduct research in accordance with the guidelines governing the unified methodological approach at project BECAN consortium level. After the final training, qualifications of the research team are as follows: 4 M.A.'s of Social Work, 2 social workers, and one B.A. psychologist. Prior to the testing in the Centres for Social Work, researchers have had the chance to review a copy of the document on the case of the abused child that has been obtained with the permission of one of the CSW and with the omitted personal information about the child and other subjects involved in the case. The researchers have encountered similar documents in their previous professional experience but this intended to clarify any ambiguities concerning the handling of data extraction forms. Each researcher received a copy of the Researcher's Work Sheet, necessary copies of forms for extraction of organization's characteristics and other information on centres to be visited in the course of the research

### ***B.2. Data Collection Process***

In accordance with project objectives, the analysis of recorded cases was to be conducted in all Centres for Social Work / Protection Services operating in areas included in epidemiological research. Thus, 43 CSW were identified and contacted via official request. Sent requests aimed to obtain information on the number of recorded CAN cases in 2010 (according to sample clusters: 11-, 13-, and 16-year-olds). Eleven CSW reported not having recorded CAN cases for the year 2010, twelve declared less than 5 recorder cases, while 20 CSW claimed to have more than 5 recorded CAN cases in 2010. Financial and time constraints led to the exclusion of all CSW having less that 5 recorded CAN cases in 2010. The final sample consists of 19 CSW (since one

refused to cooperate due to extraordinary circumstances). Based on the criteria of the number of recorded cases a selection of CSW resulted in the sample consisting of 17 CSW, with one at the cantonal level coordinating work of 9 services, 7 of which were included in the research. In one of the centres a pilot research was conducted to test the equipment and get insight in the organization's characteristics and their archives/databases.

It needs to be emphasized that as soon as in the preparatory phase, some of the centres' characteristics have been noticed. The staff emphasized the lack of official definition of child abuse and neglect that made it hard for them to classify cases accordingly. Additionally, during the initial data collection on CAN cases, the centres reported higher number of cases, while the field work discovered otherwise, pertaining to the methodological requirements of the study (only the official records and documents have been taken into account, not considering private staff records or additional information not supported in written form).



## CHAPTER C. CBSS RESULTS IN BiH

### C.1. Description of Participating Services & their Archives-Databases

Following the process described in part B.1.2 and given situation, a total of 43 organizations/child services were identified in the two geographical areas that were the same in the WP3 (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (FBiH) and Republic of Srpska (RS))<sup>3</sup>. All of these 43 organizations/services fulfilled the eligibility criteria set for the needs of the CBSS in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A pilot study was conducted in one of the CSW; eleven CSW indicated that they do not have recorded cases of CAN for 2010; twelve stated having less than 5 cases, while 20 stated to have more than 5 cases recorded in 2010. Due to the financial and time constraints, it was decided to exclude from sample all CSW which had five and less than five reported CAN cases in 2010. Out of initial 43 organizations, the final sample included 19 CSW that participated in the research and gave access to their databases/archives. Table C.1.1. Identifies CSW included in the study:

Table C.1.1. Organizations/Services that participated in CBSS by providing access to their archives/databases by geographical area

	Total		FBiH		RS		DB	
	f	%	F	%	F	%	f	%
<b>Total Agencies identified</b>	43	100	28	65,12	14	32,56	1	2,33
<b>Agencies invited to provide data</b>	43	100	28	65,12	14	32,56	1	2,33
Eligible	21	48,84	16	37,21	5	11,63	0	0
Non eligible	22	51,16	12	27,91	9	20,93	1	2,33
<b>Eligible agencies</b>	21	48,84	16	37,21	5	11,63	0	0
[Selected by sampling]	21	48,84	16	37,21	5	11,63	0	0
Provided data	19	44,19	14	32,56	5	11,63	0	0
Non cooperated	1	2,33	1	2,33	0	0	0	0
Reason a. One agency refused to participate in the survey due to lack of staff and time capacities.	1	12,33	0	0				
<b>Non eligible agencies</b>	22	51,16	12	27,91	9	20,93	1	2,33
Reason a: Accepted participation in the survey but had either none reported CAN case in 2010, or they had reported cases which did not correspond with the sample.	10	23,26	6	13,95	4	9,30	0	
Reason b: Agencies had reported less than 5 CAN cases; therefore they were omitted from the sample.	12	27,91	6	13,95	5	11,63	1	2,33

<sup>3</sup> There is also District Brčko as administrative unit in B&H. Their CSW was not included into this research due to the fact that had less than five cases of CAN reported in 2010.

Table C.1.2. Profile of the Organizations/Services that provided data for the CBSS

	Total		Federation of BiH		RS	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
<b>Total CSW</b>	19	100,0	15	78,9	4	21,1
<b>Sector</b>						
<i>Social Welfare</i>	19	100,0	15	78,9	4	21,1
<b>Mission</b>						
<i>Primary Prevention</i>	18	94,7	14	77,8	4	22,2
<i>Secondary Prevention/Support</i>	18	94,7	14	77,8	4	22,2
<i>Tertiary Prevention/Treatment</i>	19	100,0	15	78,9	4	21,1
<i>Legal Support</i>	13	68,4	9	69,2	4	30,8
<b>Geographic area</b>						
<i>Urban</i>	19	100,0	15	78,9	4	21,1
<i>Suburban</i>	12	63,2	8	66,7	4	33,3
<i>Rural</i>	17	89,5	13	76,5	4	23,5
<b>Routine Screening Policy</b>						
<i>No</i>	2	10,5	2	100,0	0	0,0
<i>Yes</i>	13	68,4	11	84,6	2	15,4
<i>Not applicable</i>	4	21,1	2	50,0	2	50,0
<b>Special CAN-training for personnel</b>						
<i>No</i>	5	26,3	5	100,0	0	0,0
<i>Yes, but not formal</i>	8	42,1	6	75,0	2	25,0
<i>Yes</i>	5	26,3	3	60,0	2	40,0
<i>Missing</i>	1	5,3	1	100,0	0	0,0
<b>Availability of CAN data</b>						
<i>No</i>	3	15,8	3	100,0	0	0,0
<i>Yes</i>	15	78,9	11	73,3	4	26,7
<i>Unspecified</i>	1	5,26	1	100	0	0

Table C.1.3. Main characteristics of Archives/Databases from which the data were derived

	Total		Federation of BiH		RS	
	F	%	f	%	f	%
<b>Total CSW</b>	19	100,0	15	78,9	4	21,1
<b>Trained staff for recording cases</b>	5	1,0	5	100,0	0	0,0
<i>No</i>	8	1,0	6	75,0	2	25,0
<i>Yes</i>	6	1,0	4	66,7	2	33,3
<i>Yes, but not formal</i>						
<b>Specialties of staff who record CAN</b>	13	1,0	9	69,2	4	30,8
<i>Social Workers</i>	1	1,0	0	0,0	1	100,0
<i>Health Professionals</i>	11	1,0	8	72,7	3	27,3
<i>Mental Health Professionals</i>	5	1,0	3	60,0	2	40,0
<i>Judicial officer</i>						
<b>Type of archive</b>	18	1,0	14	77,8	4	22,2
<i>Paper archive</i>	11	1,0	9	81,8	2	18,2
<i>Electronic archive</i>						
<b>Existence of recording form</b>	11	1,0	9	81,8	2	18,2
<i>No</i>	8	1,0	6	75,0	2	25,0
<i>Yes</i>						
<b>Type of cases recorded in the files</b>	4	1,0	2	50,0	2	50,0
<i>Reported CAN cases</i>	3	1,0	2	66,7	1	33,3
<i>Detected CAN cases</i>	17	1,0	13	76,5	4	23,5
<i>Mixed file (including non-CAN cases)</i>						
<b>Availability of text description</b>	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
<i>No</i>	16	1,0	12	75,0	4	25,0
<i>Yes</i>	3	1,0	3	100,0	0	0,0
<i>Unspecified/ missing</i>						
<b>Availability of further documentation</b>	3	1,0	3	100,0	0	0,0
<i>No</i>	12	1,0	8	66,7	4	33,3
<i>Yes</i>	4	1,0	4	100,0	0	0,0

## C.2. CAN incidence in BiH

Table C.2.1. Child maltreatment incidence per form of CAN, age, gender and geographical area

	General population for selected areas**	CAN Cases identified *					Incidence /1000 children					
		Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Psychological Abuse	Neglect	All forms of CAN	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Psychological Abuse	Neglect	All forms of CAN	
<b>FBiH</b>	<b>Male</b>	29888,125	23	0	16	44	63	0,77	0,00	0,54	1,47	2,11
	11	14944,063	5	0	3	11	16	0,33	0,00	0,20	0,74	1,07
	13	14944,063	11	0	7	16	26	0,74	0,00	0,47	1,07	1,74
	16	13961	7	0	6	17	21	0,50	0,00	0,43	1,22	1,50
	<b>Female</b>	29888,125	24	3	14	37	58	0,80	0,10	0,47	1,24	1,94
	11	14944,063	6	1	4	6	12	0,40	0,07	0,27	0,40	0,80
	13	14944,063	8	0	5	16	22	0,54	0,00	0,33	1,07	1,47
	16	13961	10	2	5	15	24	0,72	0,14	0,36	1,07	1,72
	<b>Overall</b>	59776,25	47	3	30	81	121	0,79	0,05	0,50	1,36	2,02
	11	29888,125	11	1	7	17	28	0,37	0,03	0,23	0,57	0,94
	13	29888,125	19	0	12	32	48	0,64	0,00	0,40	1,07	1,61
	16	27922	17	2	11	32	45	0,61	0,07	0,39	1,15	1,61
<b>RS</b>	<b>Male</b>	20531,375	2	0	2	26	26	0,10	0,00	0,10	1,27	1,27
	11	7214,375	1	0	0	6	6	0,14	0,00	0,00	0,83	0,83
	13	7214,375	0	0	0	10	10	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,39	1,39
	16	6102,625	1	0	2	10	10	0,16	0,00	0,33	1,64	1,64
	<b>Female</b>	20531,375	4	2	3	20	21	0,19	0,10	0,15	0,97	1,02
	11	7214,375	2	1	3	8	9	0,28	0,14	0,42	1,11	1,25
	13	7214,375	0	0	0	9	9	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,25	1,25
	16	6102,625	2	1	0	3	3	0,33	0,16	0,00	0,49	0,49
	<b>Overall</b>	41062,75	6	2	5	46	47	0,15	0,05	0,12	1,12	1,14
	11	14428,75	3	1	3	14	15	0,21	0,07	0,21	0,97	1,04
	13	14428,75	0	0	0	19	19	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,32	1,32
	16	12205,25	3	1	2	13	13	0,25	0,08	0,16	1,07	1,07
<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	50419,5	25	0	18	70	89	0,50	0,00	0,36	1,39	1,77
	11	22158,438	6	0	3	17	22	0,27	0,00	0,14	0,77	0,99
	13	22158,438	11	0	7	26	36	0,50	0,00	0,32	1,17	1,62
	16	20063,625	8	0	8	27	31	0,40	0,00	0,40	1,35	1,55
	<b>Female</b>	50419,5	28	5	17	57	79	0,56	0,10	0,34	1,13	1,57
	11	22158,438	8	2	7	14	21	0,36	0,09	0,32	0,63	0,95
	13	22158,438	8	0	5	25	31	0,36	0,00	0,23	1,13	1,40
	16	20063,625	12	3	5	18	27	0,60	0,15	0,25	0,90	1,35
	<b>Overall</b>	100839	53	5	35	127	168	0,53	0,05	0,35	1,26	1,67
	11	44316,875	14	2	10	31	43	0,32	0,05	0,23	0,70	0,97
	13	44316,875	19	0	12	51	67	0,43	0,00	0,27	1,15	1,51
	16	40127,25	20	3	13	45	58	0,50	0,07	0,32	1,12	1,45

\* Since the Census is not in BiH conducted since 1991 in the table are only rough estimates of the population of children ages 11, 13 and 16 years. Estimates are based on the number of primary and secondary school children in FBiH and RS in 2010. To get an estimate of the population of children aged 11 and 13, the total number of primary school children for each entity, divided by eight because it was assumed that each of the classes is equal to the number of children in the classroom, then multiplied by two (for two age groups in this population). And it was assumed that an equal number of boys and girls in each grade. Sixteen year old population estimates are based on the total number of secondary school children in each of the entities and divided by four (four years of high school). And here is assumed to be equal to the number of girls and boys in each grade. Data on the number of school-age population are based on data from the Federal Statistical Office and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Srpska in 2010.

Table C.2.2. Status of CAN's substantiation\* for children 11, 13 & 16 years old, per form of maltreatment and geographical area (for the year 2010)

	Status of Substantiation										
	No of Cases	Substantiated		Indicated		Unsubstantiated		On-going		Unspecified/other	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
<b>Federation of BiH</b>	121										
Physical abuse	46	21	45,7	14	30,4	4	8,7	5	10,9	2	4,3
Sexual abuse	3	1	33,3	2	66,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Psycholog. Abuse	29	17	58,6	8	27,6	1	3,4	3	10,3	0	0,0
Neglect	72	51	70,8	17	23,6	2	2,8	2	2,8	0	0,0
<b>RS</b>	47										
Physical abuse	6	4	66,7	2	33,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Sexual abuse	2	1	50,0	0	0,0	1	50,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Psycholog. Abuse	5	5	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Neglect	46	46	100,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
<b>Overall-Total</b>	168										
Physical abuse	52	25	48,1	16	30,8	4	7,7	5	9,6	2	3,8
Sexual abuse	5	2	40,0	2	40,0	1	20,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Psycholog. Abuse	34	22	64,7	8	23,5	1	2,9	3	8,8	0	0,0
Neglect	118	97	82,2	17	14,4	2	1,7	2	1,7	0	0,0

\* According to the Agencies that provided information for maltreatment

\*\* In many cases multiple forms of CAN were identified; therefore, sum of CAN's forms is higher than the number of cases

## C.2.1. Children's vulnerability to CAN and to Specific Forms of Maltreatment

Table C.2.1.1 Single versus Multiple Forms of abuse per age, gender and geographical area

	Total CAN Cases		Single vs. Multiple forms of CAN				Individual forms of CAN							
			Single form		Multiple forms		Physical abuse		Sexual abuse		Psychological abuse		Neglect	
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	F	%
<b>Federation of BiH</b>	121	100,0	87	100,0	34	100,0	47	100,0	3	100,0	30	100,0	81	100,0
<i>male</i> 11	16	13,2	13	14,9	3	8,8	5	10,6	0	0,0	3	10,0	11	13,6
13	26	21,5	18	20,7	8	23,5	11	23,4	0	0,0	7	23,3	16	19,8
16	21	17,4	15	17,2	6	17,6	7	14,9	0	0,0	6	20,0	17	21,0
<i>subtotal</i>	63	52,1	46	52,9	17	50,0	23	48,9	0	0,0	16	53,3	44	54,3
<i>female</i> 11	12	9,9	8	9,2	4	11,8	6	12,8	1	33,3	4	13,3	6	7,4
13	22	18,2	16	18,4	6	17,6	8	17,0	0	0,0	5	16,7	16	19,8
16	24	19,8	17	19,5	7	20,6	10	21,3	2	66,7	5	16,7	15	18,5
<i>subtotal</i>	58	47,9	41	47,1	17	50,0	24	51,1	3	100,0	14	46,7	37	45,7
<b>RS</b>	47	100,0	37	100,0	10	100,0	6	100,0	2	100,0	5	100,0	46	100,0
<i>male</i> 11	6	12,8	5	13,5	1	10,0	1	16,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	13,0
13	10	21,3	10	27,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	10	21,7
16	10	21,3	8	21,6	2	20,0	1	16,7	0	0,0	2	40,0	10	21,7
<i>subtotal</i>	26	55,3	23	62,2	3	30,0	2	33,3	0	0,0	2	40,0	26	56,5
<i>female</i> 11	9	19,1	5	13,5	4	40,0	2	33,3	1	50,0	3	60,0	8	17,4
13	9	19,1	9	24,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	9	19,6
16	3	6,4	0	0,0	3	30,0	2	33,3	1	50,0	0	0,0	3	6,5
<i>subtotal</i>	21	44,7	14	37,8	7	70,0	4	66,7	2	100,0	3	60,0	20	43,5
<b>All areas-Total</b>	168	100,0	124	100,0	44	100,0	53	100,0	5	100,0	35	100,0	127	100,0
<i>male</i> 11	22	13,1	18	14,5	4	9,1	6	11,3	0	0,0	3	8,6	17	13,4
13	36	21,4	28	22,6	8	18,2	11	20,8	0	0,0	7	20,0	26	20,5
16	31	18,5	23	18,5	8	18,2	8	15,1	0	0,0	8	22,9	27	21,3
<i>subtotal</i>	89	53,0	69	55,6	20	45,5	25	47,2	0	0,0	18	51,4	70	55,1
<i>female</i> 11	21	12,5	13	10,5	8	18,2	8	15,1	2	40,0	7	20,0	14	11,0
13	31	18,5	25	20,2	6	13,6	8	15,1	0	0,0	5	14,3	25	19,7
16	27	16,1	17	13,7	10	22,7	12	22,6	3	60,0	5	14,3	18	14,2
<i>Subtotal</i>	79	47,0	55	44,4	24	54,5	28	52,8	5	100,0	17	48,6	57	44,9

Table C.2.1.2 Physical abuse (n=53): Specific types of physical abuse, injuries sustained and severity of injuries per gender and age (for the year 2010)

	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
<b>Total CAN cases</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>168</b>
Total Physical abuse cases identified	6	11	8	25	8	8	12	28	14	19	20	53
Type of physical abuse-Unspecified	0	9,1	12,5	8	25	37,5	0	17,9	14,3	21,1	5	13,2
Type of physical abuse-Specified	100,0	90,9	87,5	92,0	75,0	62,5	100,0	82,1	85,7	78,9	95,0	86,8
Spanking	0,0	9,1	12,5	8,0	12,5	12,5	0,0	7,1	7,1	10,5	5,0	7,5
Slapping/Beating	50,0	45,5	87,5	60,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	50,0	47,4	65,0	54,7
Beat-up	33,3	9,1	12,5	16,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	5,3	5,0	7,5
Pushing/Kicking/Throwing	16,7	72,7	37,5	48,0	37,5	37,5	50,0	42,9	28,6	57,9	45,0	45,3
Hitting with an object	0,0	18,2	37,5	20,0	12,5	12,5	0,0	7,1	7,1	15,8	15,0	13,2
Grabbing/Shaking	16,7	18,2	0,0	12,0	25,0	12,5	8,3	14,3	21,4	15,8	5,0	13,2
Hitting on head	50,0	45,5	62,5	52,0	12,5	37,5	33,3	28,6	28,6	42,1	45,0	39,6
Hair-pulling	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	3,6	0,0	0,0	5,0	1,9
Locking up	0,0	9,1	12,5	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,3	5,0	3,8
Forcing to hold painful position	0,0	18,2	12,5	12,0	0,0	12,5	16,7	10,7	0,0	15,8	15,0	11,3
Threatening with a knife or gun	0,0	18,2	0,0	8,0	0,0	12,5	16,7	10,7	0,0	15,8	10,0	9,4
Tying up or tying to something	0,0	0,0	25,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	3,8
Stabbing/ Shooting	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	0,0	0,0	3,6	7,1	0,0	0,0	1,9
Choking/ Smothering /Squeezing neck	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	3,6	0,0	0,0	5,0	1,9
Severity of Injury-Unspecified	50,0	45,5	50,0	48,0	12,5	62,5	8,3	25,0	28,6	52,6	25,0	35,8
Severity of Injury-Specified	16,7	36,4	0,0	20,0	37,5	37,5	50,0	42,9	28,6	36,8	30,0	32,1
No Injury	16,7	9,1	37,5	20,0	25,0	0,0	16,7	14,3	21,4	5,3	25,0	17,0
Minor	0,0	27,3	0,0	12,0	12,5	25,0	33,3	25,0	7,1	26,3	20,0	18,9
Moderate	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	12,5	8,3	14,3	14,3	5,3	5,0	7,5
Severe	16,7	9,1	0,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	3,6	7,1	5,3	5,0	5,7
Life threatening	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	16,7	9,1	12,5	12,0	25,0	0,0	25,0	17,9	21,4	5,3	20,0	15,1
Nature of Injury-Unspecified	80,0	60,0	80,0	70,0	66,7	75,0	40,0	58,3	72,7	66,7	53,3	63,6
Nature of Injury-Specified	20,0	40,0	20,0	30,0	33,3	25,0	60,0	41,7	27,3	33,3	46,7	36,4
Bruise	16,7	27,3	12,5	20,0	12,5	25,0	33,3	25,0	14,3	26,3	25,0	22,6
Cute/Bite/Open wound	0,0	9,1	12,5	8,0	12,5	0,0	8,3	7,1	7,1	5,3	10,0	7,5
Burn	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Fracture	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	7,1	0,0	0,0	10,0	3,8
Organs system injury	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Concussion	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sprain/Strain	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Table C.2.1.3 Sexual abuse (n=5): Specific types of sexual abuse per gender and age (for the year 2010)

	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total CAN cases identified (n)	22	36	31	89	21	31	27	79	43	67	58	168
Total Sexual abuse cases identified (n)	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5	2	0	3	5
Type of Sexual abuse-Unspecified					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Type of Sexual abuse-Specified					100,0		100,0	100,0	100,0		100,0	100,0
Completed sexual activity					50,0		66,7	60,0	50,0		66,7	60,0
Attempted sexual activity					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Touching/fondling genitals					0,0		33,3	20,0	0,0		33,3	20,0
Adult exposing genitals to child					0,0		33,3	20,0	0,0		33,3	20,0
Sexual exploitation					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Sexual harassment					50,0		0,0	20,0	50,0		0,0	20,0
Voyeurism					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0

Table C.2.1.4 Psychological abuse (n=35): Specific types of psychological abuse per gender, age and geographical area (for the year 2010)

	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total CAN cases identified (n)	22	36	31	89	21	31	27	79	43	67	58	168
Total Psychol. abuse cases identified (n)	3	7	8	18	7	5	5	17	10	12	13	35
Type of Psychol. abuse-Unspecified	100,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Type of Psychol. abuse-Specified	100,0	100,0	87,5	94,4	100,0	80,0	100,0	94,1	100,0	91,7	92,3	94,3
Rejection through verbal abuse	0,0	42,9	25,0	27,8	28,6	20,0	40,0	29,4	20,0	33,3	30,8	28,6
Isolation	66,7	14,3	25,0	27,8	14,3	20,0	40,0	23,5	30,0	16,7	30,8	25,7
Ignorance	33,3	14,3	12,5	16,7	28,6	0,0	20,0	17,6	30,0	8,3	15,4	17,1
Corruption	0,0	0,0	12,5	5,6	0,0	20,0	20,0	11,8	0,0	8,3	15,4	8,6
Exploitation	33,3	0,0	0,0	5,6	0,0	0,0	20,0	5,9	10,0	0,0	7,7	5,7
Terrorization	33,3	14,3	0,0	11,1	0,0	40,0	0,0	11,8	10,0	25,0	0,0	11,4
Witnessing family violence	0,0	28,6	50,0	33,3	57,1	20,0	40,0	41,2	40,0	25,0	46,2	37,1
NA/Missing	0,0	0,0	12,5	5,6	0,0	20,0	0,0	5,9	0,0	8,3	7,7	5,7

Table C.2.1.5 Neglect (n=127): Specific types of neglect per age, gender and geographical area (for the year 2010)

	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total CAN cases identified (n)	22	36	31	89	21	31	27	79	43	67	58	168
Total Neglect cases (n)	17	26	27	70	14	25	18	57	31	51	45	127
Type-Unspecified	5,9	3,8	3,7	4,3	7,1	0,0	0,0	1,8	6,5	2,0	2,2	3,1
Type of Neglect-Specified	88,2	88,5	92,6	90,0	92,9	92,0	83,3	89,5	90,3	90,2	88,9	89,8
Physical neglect	70,6	61,5	55,6	61,4	71,4	64,0	66,7	66,7	71,0	62,7	60,0	63,8
Medical neglect	76,5	61,5	48,1	60,0	50,0	68,0	66,7	63,2	64,5	64,7	55,6	61,4
Educational neglect	82,4	80,8	81,5	81,4	57,1	84,0	72,2	73,7	71,0	82,4	77,8	78,0
Economic exploitation	35,3	30,8	11,1	24,3	7,1	32,0	5,6	17,5	22,6	31,4	8,9	21,3
Failure to protect from physical harm	5,9	7,7	0,0	4,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	3,9	0,0	2,4
Failure to protect from sexual abuse	0,0	3,8	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	5,6	1,8	0,0	2,0	2,2	1,6
Failure to provide treatment for mental problems	0,0	11,5	3,7	5,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,9	2,2	3,1
Permitting maladaptive behaviour	17,6	11,5	14,8	14,3	0,0	0,0	22,2	7,0	9,7	5,9	17,8	11,0
Abandonment/Refusal of custody	11,8	7,7	11,1	10,0	7,1	4,0	0,0	3,5	9,7	5,9	6,7	7,1
NA/Missing	5,9	7,7	3,7	5,7	0,0	8,0	16,7	8,8	3,2	7,8	8,9	7,1

Table C.2.1.6 Single and Multiple forms of abuse per gender, age and geographical area (for the year 2010)

	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Cases	22	36	31	89	21	31	27	79	43	67	58	168
<b>Single CAN form</b>	<b>81,8</b>	<b>77,8</b>	<b>74,2</b>	<b>77,5</b>	<b>61,9</b>	<b>80,6</b>	<b>63,0</b>	<b>69,6</b>	<b>72,1</b>	<b>79,1</b>	<b>69,0</b>	<b>73,8</b>
Physical abuse	9,1	11,1	6,5	9,0	14,3	16,1	14,8	15,2	11,6	13,4	10,3	11,9
Sexual abuse	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,8	0,0	7,4	3,8	2,3	0,0	3,4	1,8
Psychological abuse	4,5	0,0	3,2	2,2	0,0	3,2	0,0	1,3	2,3	1,5	1,7	1,8
<b>Neglect</b>	<b>68,2</b>	<b>66,7</b>	<b>64,5</b>	<b>66,3</b>	<b>42,9</b>	<b>61,3</b>	<b>40,7</b>	<b>49,4</b>	<b>55,8</b>	<b>64,2</b>	<b>53,4</b>	<b>58,3</b>
<b>Multiple CAN forms</b>	<b>18,2</b>	<b>22,2</b>	<b>25,8</b>	<b>22,5</b>	<b>38,1</b>	<b>19,4</b>	<b>37,0</b>	<b>30,4</b>	<b>27,9</b>	<b>20,9</b>	<b>31,0</b>	<b>26,2</b>
Physical & Sexual	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,8	0,0	0,0	1,3	2,3	0,0	0,0	0,6
Physical & Psychological	9,1	16,7	3,2	10,1	9,5	0,0	11,1	6,3	9,3	9,0	6,9	8,3
Physical & Neglect	9,1	2,8	3,2	4,5	0,0	6,5	14,8	7,6	4,7	4,5	8,6	6,0
Sexual & Psychological	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sexual & Neglect	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7	1,3	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,6
Psychological & Neglect	0,0	2,8	6,5	3,4	14,3	9,7	3,7	8,9	7,0	6,0	5,2	6,0
Physical, Sexual & Psych.	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Physical, Sexual & Neglect	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Physical, Psych. & Neglect	0,0	0,0	12,9	4,5	9,5	0,0	3,7	3,8	4,7	0,0	8,6	4,2
Sexual, Psych. & Neglect	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	0,0	1,3	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,6
All four forms of CAN	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

## C.2.2. Child-CAN victim characteristics

Table C.2.2.1 Child-CAN victims' characteristics per age and gender

	All forms of Maltreatment (n=168)											
	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total no of victims (n)	22	36	31	89	21	31	27	79	43	67	58	168
<b>Educational status</b>												
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	3,7	2,5	0,0	1,5	1,7	1,2
Not attending school at all	9,1	5,6	6,5	6,7	0,0	9,7	11,1	7,6	4,7	7,5	8,6	7,1
Dropped out	0,0	0,0	16,1	5,6	0,0	0,0	7,4	2,5	0,0	0,0	12,1	4,2
Attends school	86,4	88,9	74,2	83,1	95,2	87,1	77,8	86,1	90,7	88,1	75,9	84,5
NA/Missing	4,5	5,6	3,2	4,5	4,8	0,0	0,0	1,3	4,7	3,0	1,7	3,0
<b>Work status</b>												
Unspecified	9,1	5,6	3,2	5,6	4,8	0,0	0,0	1,3	7,0	3,0	1,7	3,6
Not working	36,4	33,3	38,7	36,0	52,4	38,7	18,5	35,4	44,2	35,8	29,3	35,7
Working domestic/ unpaid	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Working salaried work	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,7	1,3	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,6
NA/Missing	54,5	61,1	58,1	58,4	42,9	61,3	77,8	62,0	48,8	61,2	67,2	60,1
<b>Education-related problems</b>												
Unspecified	13,6	11,1	9,7	11,2	0,0	3,2	18,5	7,6	7,0	7,5	13,8	9,5
None	18,2	25,0	19,4	21,3	57,1	41,9	14,8	36,7	37,2	32,8	17,2	28,6
Learning disability	36,4	41,7	41,9	40,4	28,6	32,3	48,1	36,7	32,6	37,3	44,8	38,7
Specialized education class	4,5	0,0	0,0	1,1	4,8	0,0	0,0	1,3	4,7	0,0	0,0	1,2
Irregular school attendance	16,3	36,7	34,7	87,8	4,1	20,4	22,4	46,9	20,4	57,1	57,1	39,3
<b>Behaviour-related problems</b>												
Unspecified	9,1	2,8	6,5	5,6	14,3	0,0	0,0	3,8	11,6	1,5	3,4	4,8
None	22,7	27,8	16,1	22,5	38,1	54,8	11,1	35,4	30,2	40,3	13,8	28,6
Problems in school	40,9	52,8	61,3	52,8	28,6	32,3	51,9	38,0	34,9	43,3	56,9	45,8
Problems in home	27,3	44,4	35,5	37,1	23,8	35,5	40,7	34,2	25,6	40,3	37,9	35,7
Violent behaviour	13,6	30,6	22,6	23,6	0,0	3,2	0,0	1,3	7,0	17,9	12,1	13,1
Bullying	13,6	30,6	19,4	22,5	0,0	9,7	0,0	3,8	7,0	20,9	10,3	13,7
Self-harming behaviour	0,0	5,6	6,5	4,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,0	3,4	2,4
Running away	0,0	25,0	19,4	16,9	0,0	16,1	14,8	11,4	0,0	20,9	17,2	14,3
Negative peer involvement	13,6	16,7	29,0	20,2	4,8	16,1	25,9	16,5	9,3	16,4	27,6	18,5
Inappropriate sexual behaviour	0,0	2,8	0,0	1,1	0,0	9,7	18,5	10,1	0,0	6,0	8,6	5,4
Criminal involvement	9,1	8,3	22,6	13,5	4,8	3,2	7,4	5,1	7,0	6,0	15,5	9,5
<b>Substance abuse problems</b>												
Unspecified	13,6	5,6	12,9	10,1	9,5	6,5	25,9	13,9	11,6	6,0	19,0	11,9
None	59,1	44,4	25,8	41,6	52,4	54,8	44,4	50,6	55,8	49,3	34,5	45,8
Drug abuse	0,0	5,6	12,9	6,7	0,0	0,0	3,7	1,3	0,0	3,0	8,6	4,2
Alcohol abuse	0,0	5,6	19,4	9,0	0,0	3,2	7,4	3,8	0,0	4,5	13,8	6,5
<b>Diagnosed Disabilities</b>												
Unspecified	4,5	2,8	19,4	9,0	9,5	6,5	25,9	13,9	7,0	4,5	22,4	11,3
None	68,2	50,0	48,4	53,9	47,6	48,4	51,9	49,4	58,1	49,3	50,0	51,8
Physical handicap	0,0	2,8	0,0	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,0	0,6
Visual-hear-speech impairment	0,0	2,8	0,0	1,1	0,0	3,2	3,7	2,5	0,0	3,0	1,7	1,8
Impaired cognitive functioning	4,5	8,3	3,2	5,6	9,5	6,5	3,7	6,3	7,0	7,5	3,4	6,0
Psychiatric disorder	4,5	5,6	9,7	6,7	0,0	3,2	0,0	1,3	2,3	4,5	5,2	4,2

Table C.2.2.2 Child-physical abuse victims' characteristics

	Physical abuse (n=240)											
	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total no of children-victims (n)	6	11	8	25	8	8	12	28	14	19	20	53
<b>Educational status</b>												
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	0,0	3,6	0,0	5,3	0,0	1,9
Not attending school at all	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	12,5	0,0	3,6	0,0	5,3	0,0	1,9
Dropped out	0,0	0,0	25,0	8,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	3,6	0,0	0,0	15,0	5,7
Attends school	100,0	90,9	75,0	88,0	100,0	75,0	91,7	89,3	100,0	84,2	85,0	88,7
NA/Missing	0,0	9,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,3	0,0	1,9
<b>Work status</b>												
Unspecified	0,0	9,1	12,5	8,0	12,5	0,0	0,0	3,6	7,1	5,3	5,0	5,7
Not working	16,7	0,0	25,0	12,0	12,5	12,5	25,0	17,9	14,3	5,3	25,0	15,1
Working domestic/ unpaid	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Working salaried work	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	83,3	90,9	62,5	80,0	75,0	87,5	75,0	78,6	78,6	89,5	70,0	79,2
<b>Education-related problems</b>												
Unspecified	0,0	18,2	25,0	16,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,5	10,0	7,5
None	50,0	54,5	25,0	44,0	75,0	62,5	33,3	53,6	64,3	57,9	30,0	49,1
Learning disability	16,7	18,2	25,0	20,0	25,0	12,5	41,7	28,6	21,4	15,8	35,0	24,5
Specialized education class	16,7	0,0	0,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,1	0,0	0,0	1,9
Irregular school attendance	4,1	4,1	6,1	14,3	0,0	0,0	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	10,2	17,0
<b>Behaviour-related problems</b>												
Unspecified	0,0	9,1	25,0	12,0	12,5	0,0	0,0	3,6	7,1	5,3	10,0	7,5
None	50,0	45,5	25,0	40,0	50,0	75,0	16,7	42,9	50,0	57,9	20,0	41,5
Problems in school	33,3	27,3	37,5	32,0	25,0	12,5	41,7	28,6	28,6	21,1	40,0	30,2
Problems in home	33,3	27,3	37,5	32,0	12,5	12,5	33,3	21,4	21,4	21,1	35,0	26,4
Violent behaviour	0,0	27,3	37,5	24,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,8	15,0	11,3
Bullying	16,7	36,4	50,0	36,0	0,0	12,5	0,0	3,6	7,1	26,3	20,0	18,9
Self-harming behaviour	0,0	9,1	25,0	12,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,3	10,0	5,7
Running away	0,0	27,3	37,5	24,0	0,0	25,0	8,3	10,7	0,0	26,3	20,0	17,0
Negative peer involvement	0,0	9,1	50,0	20,0	0,0	12,5	8,3	7,1	0,0	10,5	25,0	13,2
Inappropriate sexual behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	25,0	8,3	10,7	0,0	10,5	5,0	5,7
Criminal involvement	0,0	0,0	12,5	4,0	0,0	12,5	0,0	3,6	0,0	5,3	5,0	3,8
<b>Substance abuse problems</b>												
Unspecified	16,7	9,1	37,5	20,0	12,5	12,5	0,0	7,1	14,3	10,5	15,0	13,2
None	66,7	72,7	37,5	60,0	62,5	87,5	50,0	64,3	64,3	78,9	45,0	62,3
Drug abuse	0,0	9,1	12,5	8,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	3,6	0,0	5,3	10,0	5,7
Alcohol abuse	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	3,6	0,0	0,0	5,0	1,9
<b>Diagnosed Disabilities</b>												
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	25,0	8,0	12,5	12,5	0,0	7,1	7,1	5,3	10,0	7,5
None	83,3	81,8	50,0	72,0	62,5	75,0	58,3	64,3	71,4	78,9	55,0	67,9
Physical handicap	0,0	9,1	0,0	4,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	3,6	0,0	5,3	5,0	3,8
Visual-hear-speech impairment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Impaired cognitive functioning	16,7	9,1	0,0	8,0	0,0	12,5	8,3	7,1	7,1	10,5	5,0	7,5
Psychiatric disorder	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	7,1	0,0	0,0	10,0	3,8

Table C.2.2.3 Child-sexual abuse victims' characteristics

	Sexual Abuse (n=5)											
	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total no of children-victims (n)	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5	2	0	3	5
<b>Educational status</b>												
Unspecified					0,0		33,3	20,0	0,0		33,3	20,0
Not attending school at all					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Dropped out					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Attends school					100,0		66,7	80,0	100,0		66,7	80,0
NA/Missing												
<b>Work status</b>												
Unspecified					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Not working					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Working domestic/ unpaid					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Working salaried work					0,0		33,3	20,0	0,0		33,3	20,0
NA/Missing					100,0		66,7	80,0	100,0		66,7	80,0
<b>Education-related problems</b>												
Unspecified					0,0		66,7	40,0	0,0		66,7	40,0
None					100,0		0,0	40,0	100,0		0,0	40,0
Learning disability					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Specialized education class					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Irregular school attendance					0,0		2,0	2,0	0,0		2,0	2,0
<b>Behaviour-related problems</b>												
Unspecified					100,0		0,0	40,0	100,0		0,0	40,0
None					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Problems in school					0,0		33,3	20,0	0,0		33,3	20,0
Problems in home					0,0		33,3	20,0	0,0		33,3	20,0
Violent behaviour					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Bullying					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Self-harming behaviour					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Running away					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Negative peer involvement					0,0		66,7	40,0	0,0		66,7	40,0
Inappropriate sexual behaviour					0,0		33,3	20,0	0,0		33,3	20,0
Criminal involvement					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
<b>Substance abuse problems</b>												
Unspecified					50,0		66,7	60,0	50,0		66,7	60,0
None					50,0		33,3	40,0	50,0		33,3	40,0
Drug abuse					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Alcohol abuse					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
<b>Diagnosed Disabilities</b>												
Unspecified					50,0		33,3	40,0	50,0		33,3	40,0
None					50,0		66,7	60,0	50,0		66,7	60,0
Physical handicap					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Visual-hear-speech impairment					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Impaired cognitive functioning					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0
Psychiatric disorder					0,0		0,0	0,0	0,0		0,0	0,0

Table C.2.2.4 Child-CAN psychological abuse victims' characteristics

	Psychological Abuse (n=35)											
	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total number of victims (n)	3	7	8	18	7	5	5	17	10	12	13	35
<b>Educational status</b>												
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not attending school at all	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Dropped out	0,0	0,0	25,0	11,1	0,0	0,0	20,0	5,9	0,0	0,0	23,1	8,6
Attends school	100,0	85,7	75,0	83,3	85,7	100,0	80,0	88,2	90,0	91,7	76,9	85,7
NA/Missing	0,0	14,3	0,0	5,6	14,3	0,0	0,0	5,9	10,0	8,3	0,0	5,7
<b>Work status</b>												
Unspecified	33,3	14,3	12,5	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	8,3	7,7	8,6
Not working	0,0	0,0	50,0	22,2	42,9	40,0	40,0	41,2	30,0	16,7	46,2	31,4
Working domestic/ unpaid	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Working salaried work	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	66,7	28,6	37,5	38,9	57,1	60,0	60,0	58,8	60,0	41,7	46,2	48,6
<b>Education-related problems</b>												
Unspecified	33,3	14,3	12,5	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	8,3	7,7	8,6
None	66,7	42,9	50,0	50,0	71,4	80,0	0,0	52,9	70,0	58,3	30,8	51,4
Learning disability	0,0	28,6	25,0	22,2	14,3	20,0	40,0	23,5	10,0	25,0	30,8	22,9
Specialized education class	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Irregular school attendance	0,0	4,1	4,1	8,2	0,0	0,0	2,0	2,0	0,0	4,1	6,1	14,3
<b>Behaviour-related problems</b>												
Unspecified	33,3	14,3	12,5	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	8,3	7,7	8,6
None	66,7	42,9	37,5	44,4	42,9	80,0	0,0	41,2	50,0	58,3	23,1	42,9
Problems in school	0,0	28,6	25,0	22,2	14,3	40,0	40,0	29,4	10,0	33,3	30,8	25,7
Problems in home	0,0	28,6	37,5	27,8	0,0	20,0	20,0	11,8	0,0	25,0	30,8	20,0
Violent behaviour	0,0	28,6	25,0	22,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	15,4	11,4
Bullying	0,0	28,6	25,0	22,2	0,0	20,0	0,0	5,9	0,0	25,0	15,4	14,3
Self-harming behaviour	0,0	14,3	25,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	15,4	8,6
Running away	0,0	28,6	25,0	22,2	0,0	20,0	20,0	11,8	0,0	25,0	23,1	17,1
Negative peer involvement	0,0	28,6	25,0	22,2	0,0	20,0	20,0	11,8	0,0	25,0	23,1	17,1
Inappropriate sexual behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,0	20,0	11,8	0,0	8,3	7,7	5,7
Criminal involvement	0,0	0,0	12,5	5,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,7	2,9
<b>Substance abuse problems</b>												
Unspecified	33,3	14,3	12,5	16,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	8,3	7,7	8,6
None	66,7	71,4	37,5	55,6	28,6	40,0	40,0	35,3	40,0	58,3	38,5	45,7
Drug abuse	0,0	0,0	12,5	5,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	7,7	2,9
Alcohol abuse	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Diagnosed Disabilities</b>												
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
None	100,0	71,4	50,0	66,7	28,6	20,0	40,0	29,4	50,0	50,0	46,2	48,6
Physical handicap	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Visual-hear-speech	0,0	14,3	0,0	5,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,3	0,0	2,9
Impaired cognitive	0,0	14,3	12,5	11,1	0,0	20,0	20,0	11,8	0,0	16,7	15,4	11,4
Psychiatric disorder	0,0	0,0	25,0	11,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	15,4	5,7

Table C.2.2.5 Child-neglect victims' characteristics

	Neglect (n=127)											
	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total number of children-victims (n)	17	26	27	70	14	25	18	57	31	51	45	127
<b>Educational status</b>												
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Not attending school at all	11,8	7,7	7,4	8,6	0,0	12,0	16,7	10,5	6,5	9,8	11,1	9,4
Dropped out	0,0	0,0	14,8	5,7	0,0	0,0	5,6	1,8	0,0	0,0	11,1	3,9
Attends school	82,4	88,5	74,1	81,4	92,9	88,0	77,8	86,0	87,1	88,2	75,6	83,5
NA/Missing	5,9	3,8	3,7	4,3	7,1	0,0	0,0	1,8	6,5	2,0	2,2	3,1
<b>Work status</b>												
Unspecified	5,9	3,8	3,7	4,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,2	2,0	2,2	2,4
Not working	47,1	46,2	40,7	44,3	78,6	40,0	16,7	42,1	61,3	43,1	31,1	43,3
Working domestic/ unpaid	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Working salaried work	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	47,1	50,0	55,6	51,4	21,4	60,0	83,3	57,9	35,5	54,9	66,7	54,3
<b>Education-related problems</b>												
Unspecified	11,8	7,7	7,4	8,6	0,0	4,0	16,7	7,0	6,5	5,9	11,1	7,9
None	5,9	11,5	18,5	12,9	50,0	32,0	5,6	28,1	25,8	21,6	13,3	19,7
Learning disability	47,1	53,8	48,1	50,0	28,6	40,0	61,1	43,9	38,7	47,1	53,3	47,2
Specialized education class	5,9	0,0	0,0	1,4	7,1	0,0	0,0	1,8	6,5	0,0	0,0	1,6
Irregular school attendance	14,3	34,7	32,7	81,6	4,1	20,4	18,4	42,9	18,4	55,1	51,0	48,0
<b>Behaviour-related problems</b>												
Unspecified	5,9	0,0	3,7	2,9	7,1	0,0	0,0	1,8	6,5	0,0	2,2	2,4
None	11,8	19,2	14,8	15,7	35,7	44,0	5,6	29,8	22,6	31,4	11,1	22,0
Problems in school	47,1	65,4	66,7	61,4	28,6	40,0	61,1	43,9	38,7	52,9	64,4	53,5
Problems in home	29,4	53,8	37,0	41,4	28,6	44,0	44,4	40,4	29,0	49,0	40,0	40,9
Violent behaviour	17,6	30,8	18,5	22,9	0,0	4,0	0,0	1,8	9,7	17,6	11,1	13,4
Bullying	11,8	26,9	14,8	18,6	0,0	12,0	0,0	5,3	6,5	19,6	8,9	12,6
Self-harming behaviour	0,0	3,8	3,7	2,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	2,2	1,6
Running away	0,0	26,9	18,5	17,1	0,0	20,0	16,7	14,0	0,0	23,5	17,8	15,7
Negative peer involvement	17,6	19,2	25,9	21,4	7,1	20,0	27,8	19,3	12,9	19,6	26,7	20,5
Inappropriate sexual behaviour	0,0	3,8	0,0	1,4	0,0	12,0	16,7	10,5	0,0	7,8	6,7	5,5
Criminal involvement	11,8	11,5	25,9	17,1	7,1	4,0	11,1	7,0	9,7	7,8	20,0	12,6
<b>Substance abuse problems</b>												
Unspecified	11,8	3,8	11,1	8,6	7,1	8,0	27,8	14,0	9,7	5,9	17,8	11,0
None	52,9	34,6	22,2	34,3	35,7	48,0	38,9	42,1	45,2	41,2	28,9	37,8
Drug abuse	0,0	3,8	14,8	7,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	8,9	3,9
Alcohol abuse	0,0	7,7	22,2	11,4	0,0	4,0	5,6	3,5	0,0	5,9	15,6	7,9
<b>Diagnosed Disabilities</b>												
Unspecified	5,9	3,8	18,5	10,0	7,1	8,0	33,3	15,8	6,5	5,9	24,4	12,6
None	58,8	38,5	48,1	47,1	28,6	40,0	38,9	36,8	45,2	39,2	44,4	42,5
Physical handicap	0,0	3,8	0,0	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,8
Visual-hear-speech	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,0	5,6	3,5	0,0	2,0	2,2	1,6
Impaired cognitive	5,9	7,7	3,7	5,7	14,3	8,0	5,6	8,8	9,7	7,8	4,4	7,1
Psychiatric disorder	5,9	7,7	7,4	7,1	0,0	4,0	0,0	1,8	3,2	5,9	4,4	4,7

### C.2.3. Characteristics of Families and Households of Maltreated Children

Table C.2.3 Children-victims' Family and Household characteristics per form of maltreatment

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse (n=100) 53	Sexual abuse (n=100) 5	Psychological abuse (n=100) 35	Neglect (n=100) 127	All forms of maltreatment (n=300) 168
<b>Family Status</b>					
Unspecified	0	0	0	2,362204724	1,785714286
Married parents	41,5	0,0	42,9	41,7	42,3
Divorced parents	28,3	20,0	17,1	20,5	22,6
Single parent family	11,3	40,0	22,9	16,5	15,5
Step family	7,5	40,0	0,0	7,9	7,7
Foster family	1,9	0,0	2,9	3,9	3,0
Adoption family	0,0	0,0	2,9	0,8	1,2
Other	7,5	0,0	8,6	5,5	4,8
NA/Missing	1,9	0,0	2,9	0,8	1,2
<b>Number of co-habitants</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,6
1	7,5	20,0	5,7	11,0	11,3
2	22,6	20,0	28,6	23,6	23,8
3	32,1	0,0	25,7	23,6	24,4
4	26,4	20,0	25,7	18,9	20,2
>5	3,8	20,0	2,9	15,7	13,7
NA/Missing	7,5	20,0	11,4	6,3	6,0
<b>Co-habitants identity</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6	1,2
Mother	81,1	40,0	80,0	73,2	74,4
Father	52,8	40,0	45,7	55,9	56,5
Siblings	64,2	60,0	62,9	68,5	66,7
Grandparent(s)	11,3	20,0	14,3	10,2	11,9
Other blood/in-laws relative(s)	3,8	0,0	2,9	3,9	3,0
Parent's partner	17,0	20,0	8,6	13,4	12,5
<b>Other CAN victims</b>					
Unspecified	7,5	0,0	8,6	10,2	9,5
None	45,3	60,0	45,7	37,8	40,5
Siblings	30,2	0,0	22,9	40,2	36,9
NA/Missing	17,0	40,0	22,9	11,8	13,1
<b>Other types of abuse</b>					
Unspecified	5,7	0,0	8,6	8,7	7,1
None	24,5	60,0	17,1	34,6	33,3
Intimate partner violence	39,6	0,0	25,7	12,6	20,2
Elderly abuse	11,3	0,0	8,6	3,1	4,8

Sibling abuse	0,0	0,0	5,7	3,9	3,0
NA/Missing	18,9	40,0	37,1	37,8	32,1
<b>Housing adequacy</b>					
Unspecified	11,3	60,0	8,6	7,1	9,5
No	20,8	0,0	20,0	36,2	31,0
Yes	58,5	40,0	60,0	48,8	52,4
NA/Missing	9,4	0,0	11,4	7,9	7,1
<b>Household income</b>					
Unspecified	34,0	20,0	17,1	7,1	14,9
Very low	34,0	40,0	25,7	45,7	42,9
Low	11,3	20,0	14,3	8,7	10,1
Moderate	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,6
High	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Very high	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	20,8	20,0	42,9	37,8	31,5
<b>Source of income</b>					
Unspecified	37,7	40,0	20,0	11,0	20,2
No source of income	5,7	0,0	2,9	5,5	4,8
Full time employment	20,8	20,0	31,4	22,8	22,0
Part time/Seasonal employment	3,8	0,0	11,4	3,1	3,6
Social assistance	3,8	0,0	5,7	26,0	20,2
No reliable source	7,5	20,0	2,9	6,3	7,1
Other	11,3	0,0	8,6	7,1	7,1
NA/Missing	9,4	20,0	17,1	18,1	14,9
<b>Financial problems</b>					
Unspecified	32,1	40,0	14,3	7,1	15,5
No	17,0	0,0	25,7	15,0	16,7
Yes	28,3	20,0	25,7	51,2	44,6
NA/Missing	22,6	40,0	34,3	26,8	23,2

### C.2.4. CAN-Perpetrators & Caregivers of maltreated children

Table C.2.4 Perpetrators and Caregivers

	Perpetrators and Caregivers				Total
	Perpetrators only	Perpetrators & Caregivers	Caregivers only		
<b>Frequency</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>311</b>	
<b>%</b>	29,3	43,1	27,7	100,0	

## C.2.5. Characteristics of Perpetrators and Caregivers

Table C.2.5.1 Perpetrators' characteristics per form of maltreatment

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse	Sexual	Psychological abuse	Neglect	All forms of maltreatment (n=)
<b>Number of Perpetrators (N)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>91</b>
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
1	46,7	42,9	60,0	42,5	47,3
2	13,3	0,0	13,3	8,2	8,8
3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	44,0
4 or more	40,0	57,1	26,7	49,3	0,0
<b>Status of allegation</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Perpetrator	70,0	100,0	86,7	42,5	51,6
Alleged Perpetrator	16,7	0,0	6,7	12,3	12,1
NA/Missing	13,3	0,0	6,7	45,2	36,3
<b>Gender</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,1
Male	66,7	71,4	66,7	38,4	46,2
Female	16,7	14,3	33,3	16,4	16,5
NA/Missing	16,7	14,3	0,0	43,8	36,3
<b>Age group</b>					
Unspecified	33,3	28,6	13,3	26,0	29,7
>18	3,3	0,0	6,7	1,4	1,1
19-24	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
25-34	10,0	14,3	13,3	4,1	7,7
35-44	16,7	0,0	40,0	6,8	8,8
45-54	3,3	14,3	6,7	5,5	4,4
55-64	3,3	0,0	6,7	1,4	1,1
>65	6,7	0,0	13,3	4,1	3,3
NA/Missing	23,3	42,9	0,0	50,7	44,0
<b>Educational Level</b>					
Unspecified	40,0	42,9	26,7	26,0	31,9
Has not attended school	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Elementary school	10,0	14,3	13,3	6,8	7,7
Middle School	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
High School	13,3	0,0	33,3	8,2	9,9
Technical School	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
University	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Post-graduate studies	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	36,7	42,9	26,7	58,9	50,5
<b>Employment status</b>					
Unspecified	30,0	14,3	13,3	23,3	27,5
Employed	6,7	14,3	6,7	2,7	5,5
Unemployed	20,0	28,6	46,7	12,3	14,3
Retired	13,3	0,0	13,3	6,8	5,5
NA/Missing	30,0	42,9	20,0	54,8	47,3
<b>Marital Status</b>					
Unspecified	13,3	28,6	6,7	19,2	22,0
Single	16,7	14,3	33,3	4,1	7,7
Married	10,0	0,0	13,3	2,7	3,3
Living together	10,0	14,3	0,0	8,2	7,7
Separated	3,3	0,0	6,7	2,7	3,3
Divorced	13,3	14,3	20,0	11,0	11,0
Widow/er	3,3	0,0	6,7	2,7	2,2
NA/Missing	30,0	28,6	13,3	49,3	42,9

(Table C.2.5.1 cont.)

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse	Sexual	Psychological abuse	Neglect	All forms of maltreatment (n=)
<b>Relation to child</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>91</b>
Unspecified	3,3	14,3	0,0	13,7	13,2
Mother	3,3	0,0	13,3	9,6	9,9
Father	16,7	14,3	26,7	11,0	12,1
Step-mother	3,3	14,3	0,0	0,0	1,1
Step-father	10,0	0,0	6,7	4,1	3,3
Full sibling	10,0	14,3	13,3	0,0	3,3
Partial/half sibling	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Step-sibling	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Grandparent	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,1
Other blood relative	16,7	14,3	20,0	4,1	5,5
In-laws	3,3	0,0	6,7	1,4	1,1
Foster Parent	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Caregiver in institution	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Health care provider	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Parent's partner	6,7	0,0	13,3	2,7	2,2
Date	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,1
Roommate	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work-relation	0,0	14,3	0,0	0,0	1,1
Neighbour	3,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1
Friend	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Official /legal authority	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stranger	6,7	0,0	0,0	4,1	5,5
School Teacher	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Teacher/Coach (outside school)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Family friend	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,1
Other	3,3	14,3	0,0	0,0	1,1
NA/Missing	13,3	0,0	0,0	45,2	36,3
<b>History of substance abuse</b>					
Unspecified	40,0	28,6	26,7	26,0	29,7
None	10,0	0,0	6,7	5,5	6,6
Drug abuse	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,4	1,1
Alcohol abuse	3,3	14,3	6,7	6,8	6,6
<b>Physical-Mental Disabilities</b>					
Unspecified	36,7	28,6	20,0	24,7	27,5
None	10,0	0,0	6,7	4,1	6,6
Physical handicap	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Psychiatric Disorder	6,7	0,0	13,3	1,4	2,2
Impaired cognitive functioning	3,3	0,0	6,7	2,7	3,3
<b>History of victimization</b>					
Unspecified	30,0	28,6	13,3	23,3	25,3
None	23,3	0,0	26,7	6,8	11,0
Yes	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	46,7	71,4	60,0	69,9	63,7
<b>Previous similar allegations</b>					
Unspecified	16,7	28,6	0,0	16,4	19,8
None	33,3	0,0	33,3	19,2	19,8
Yes	3,3	0,0	6,7	0,0	1,1
NA/Missing	46,7	71,4	60,0	64,4	59,3

Table C.2.5.2 Caregivers who are also Perpetrators' characteristics per form of maltreatment

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse	Sexual	Psychological abuse	Neglect	All forms of maltreatment
<b>No of Caregivers/Perpetrators</b>	38,0	1,0	31,0	108,0	134,0
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
1	68,4	100,0	48,4	42,6	52,2
2	31,6	0,0	51,6	57,4	47,8
3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
4 or more	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Status of allegation</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	3,2	0,9	1,5
Perpetrator	97,4	100,0	93,5	94,4	94,8
Alleged Perpetrator	2,6	0,0	3,2	4,6	3,7
<b>Gender</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Male	23,7	100,0	64,5	52,8	59,0
Female	76,3	0,0	35,5	47,2	41,0
<b>Age group</b>					
Unspecified	34,2	100,0	19,4	14,8	20,9
>18	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
19-24	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
25-34	2,6	0,0	3,2	9,3	7,5
35-44	26,3	0,0	19,4	25,9	25,4
45-54	10,5	0,0	35,5	20,4	18,7
55-64	13,2	0,0	9,7	6,5	8,2
>65	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,7
	13,2	0,0	12,9	22,2	18,7
<b>Educational Level</b>					
Unspecified	52,6	100,0	38,7	7,4	20,9
Has not attended school	5,3	0,0	0,0	8,3	6,7
Few grades of elementary school	0,0	0,0	0,0	11,1	9,0
Elementary school	21,1	0,0	29,0	21,3	18,7
Middle School	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
High School	0,0	0,0	6,5	22,2	17,9
Technical School	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
University	0,0	0,0	3,2	2,8	2,2
Post-graduate studies	5,3	0,0	6,5	0,0	1,5
Other	0,0	0,0	3,2	1,9	1,5
NA/Missing	15,8	0,0	12,9	25,0	21,6
<b>Employment status</b>					
Unspecified	47,4	100,0	25,8	5,6	16,4
Employed	21,1	0,0	48,4	26,9	26,1
Unemployed	28,9	0,0	22,6	60,2	50,0
Retired	2,6	0,0	3,2	0,9	2,2
NA/Missing	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,5	5,2
<b>Marital Status</b>					
Unspecified	2,6	0,0	3,2	0,0	0,7
Single	0,0	0,0	3,2	1,9	1,5
Married	68,4	0,0	83,9	57,4	60,4
Living together	13,2	0,0	0,0	15,7	13,4
Separated	15,8	0,0	9,7	5,6	7,5
Divorced	0,0	100,0	0,0	10,2	9,0
Widow/er	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,5	5,2
NA/Missing	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,8	2,2

(Table C.2.5.1 cont.)

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse	Sexual	Psychological abuse	Neglect	All forms of maltreatment
<b>Relation to child</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>134</b>
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Mother					
Father	23,7	0,0	35,5	46,3	40,3
Step-mother	68,4	100,0	64,5	50,0	56,0
Step-father	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Full sibling	7,9	0,0	0,0	1,9	2,2
Partial/half sibling	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Step-sibling	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Grandparent	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other blood relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
In-laws	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	0,7
Foster Parent	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Caregiver in institution	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Health care provider	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Parent's partner	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Date	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Roommate	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Work-relation	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Neighbour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Friend	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Official /legal authority	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stranger	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
School Teacher	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Teacher/Coach (outside school)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Family friend	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>History of substance abuse</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,9</b>	<b>0,7</b>
Unspecified					
None	18,4	0,0	9,7	6,5	9,7
Drug abuse	15,8	0,0	19,4	20,4	20,1
Alcohol abuse	7,9	0,0	6,5	1,9	3,7
<b>Physical-Mental Disabilities</b>	<b>42,1</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>16,1</b>	<b>20,4</b>	<b>23,9</b>
Unspecified					
None	18,4	0,0	12,9	8,3	10,4
Physical handicap	36,8	100,0	19,4	25,0	29,9
Psychiatric Disorder	7,9	0,0	6,5	2,8	6,0
Impaired cognitive functioning	18,4	0,0	12,9	15,7	15,7
<b>History of victimization</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>5,6</b>	<b>4,5</b>
Unspecified					
None	15,8	0,0	16,1	11,1	14,2
Yes	52,6	100,0	29,0	23,1	31,3
NA/Missing	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,9	1,5
<b>Previous similar allegations</b>	<b>31,6</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>54,8</b>	<b>63,9</b>	<b>53,0</b>
Unspecified					
None	21,1	100,0	12,9	8,3	10,4
Yes	34,2	0,0	25,8	15,7	23,9
NA/Missing	21,1	0,0	16,1	19,4	18,7
<b>Relation to child</b>	<b>23,7</b>	<b>0,0</b>	<b>45,2</b>	<b>56,5</b>	<b>47,0</b>

Table C.2.5.3 Caregivers' characteristics per form of maltreatment

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse	Sexual	Psychological abuse	Neglect	All forms of maltreatment (n=)
<b>Number of Caregivers</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>86</b>
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
1	69,2	100,0	62,5	47,1	51,2
2	30,8	0,0	37,5	52,9	48,8
3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
4 or more	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Gender</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Male	15,4	25,0	18,8	22,1	23,3
Female	57,7	25,0	68,8	51,5	48,8
NA/Missing	26,9	50,0	12,5	26,5	27,9
<b>Age group</b>					
Unspecified	23,1	0,0	6,3	38,2	32,6
>18	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
19-24	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
25-34	7,7	0,0	6,3	1,5	2,3
35-44	15,4	50,0	25,0	11,8	12,8
45-54	0,0	0,0	12,5	2,9	4,7
55-64	11,5	0,0	18,8	1,5	3,5
>65	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	42,3	50,0	31,3	44,1	44,2
<b>Relation to child</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Mother	50,0	25,0	50,0	45,6	41,9
Father	7,7	25,0	0,0	20,6	18,6
Step mother	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Step father	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Grandmother	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	1,2
Grandfather	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Sibling	3,8	0,0	6,3	0,0	1,2
Step sibling	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other blood relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
In laws relative	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Foster mother	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Foster father	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Caregiver in institution	7,7	0,0	12,5	2,9	3,5
Parent's partner	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other	3,8	0,0	18,8	2,9	5,8
NA/Missing	26,9	50,0	12,5	26,5	27,9
<b>Type of Guardianship</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Parent	61,5	50,0	56,3	66,2	61,6
Legal guardian	7,7	0,0	25,0	5,9	8,1
Step parent	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Foster parent	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Caretaker	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	1,2
NA/Missing	30,8	50,0	18,8	26,5	29,1

(Table C.2.5.3 cont.)

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse	Sexual	Psychological abuse (n=)	Neglect	All forms of maltreatment (n=)
<b>Educational Level</b>					
Unspecified	26,9	50,0	6,3	7,4	15,1
Has not attended school	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	1,2
Elementary school	0,0	0,0	6,3	2,9	2,3
Middle School	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
High School	11,5	25,0	31,3	14,7	16,3
Technical School	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
University	7,7	0,0	12,5	2,9	3,5
Post-graduate studies	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	1,2
NA/Missing	53,8	25,0	43,8	69,1	60,5
<b>Employment status</b>					
Unspecified	15,4	25,0	6,3	7,4	10,5
Employed	19,2	25,0	37,5	20,6	23,3
Unemployed	15,4	25,0	18,8	7,4	10,5
Retired	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9	2,3
NA/Missing	50,0	25,0	37,5	61,8	53,5
<b>Marital Status</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	25,0	0,0	4,4	4,7
Single	3,8	0,0	6,3	0,0	1,2
Married	11,5	0,0	25,0	13,2	15,1
Living together	7,7	50,0	0,0	7,4	8,1
Separated	7,7	0,0	6,3	2,9	4,7
Divorced	11,5	25,0	12,5	10,3	11,6
Widow/er	3,8	0,0	6,3	1,5	2,3
NA/Missing	53,8	0,0	43,8	60,3	52,3
<b>History of substance abuse</b>					
Unspecified	7,7	25,0	0,0	7,4	8,1
None	19,2	25,0	6,3	8,8	14,0
Drug abuse	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Alcohol abuse	3,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,2
<b>Physical-Mental Disabilities</b>					
Unspecified	7,7	25,0	0,0	7,4	8,1
None	19,2	25,0	6,3	5,9	11,6
Physical handicap	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9	2,3
Psychiatric Disorder	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,4	3,5
Impaired cognitive functioning	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>History of victimization</b>					
Unspecified	3,8	25,0	0,0	4,4	5,8
None	23,1	25,0	6,3	8,8	14,0
Yes	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	73,1	50,0	93,8	86,8	80,2
<b>History of CAN allegations</b>					
Unspecified	3,8	25,0	0,0	4,4	5,8
None	23,1	25,0	6,3	8,8	14,0
Yes	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
NA/Missing	73,1	50,0	93,8	86,8	80,2

**C.2.6. Agencies involved in administration of CAN cases and Services provided to children-victims and their families**

Table C.2.6.1 Agencies involved in CAN cases' administration per form of maltreatment

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse	Sexual	Psychological abuse	Neglect	All forms of maltreatment
	53	5	35	127	168
<b>Case assessment of allegation</b>					
<b>Unspecified</b>	7,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4
Medical /Health services	30,2	60,0	25,7	10,2	14,9
Mental Health services	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,6	1,2
Education services	17,0	20,0	11,4	32,3	26,2
Social services	84,9	80,0	97,1	91,3	89,3
Police services	52,8	40,0	48,6	31,5	37,5
Legal/Judicial services	3,8	0,0	2,9	6,3	6,0
<b>Maltreatment confirmation</b>					
<b>Unspecified</b>	11,3	20,0	11,4	6,3	8,9
Medical /Health services	32,1	40,0	28,6	9,4	13,1
Mental Health services	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6
Education services	11,3	20,0	5,7	26,0	21,4
Social services	75,5	60,0	82,9	88,2	83,3
Police services	39,6	20,0	37,1	22,0	25,6
Legal/Judicial services	1,9	0,0	2,9	2,4	2,4
<b>Legal Action Taken</b>					
<b>Unspecified</b>	3,8	120,0	11,4	5,5	4,2
None legal action taken	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	20,8
Social service/police -NO court involvement	32,1	0,0	22,9	37,0	35,1
Emergency protection procedures implemented	22,6	20,0	20,0	17,3	16,1
Judicial action to protect victim by court order(s)	11,3	40,0	14,3	6,3	8,9
Judicial action to remove parent(s) rights	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,6
Police/Judicial action to prosecute abuser	9,4	0,0	11,4	12,6	11,9
<b>Care plan for child</b>					
<b>Unspecified</b>	7,5	0,0	8,6	1,6	4,2
Child remains in family with no intervention	17,0	20,0	2,9	5,5	10,1
Child remains in family with planned intervention	32,1	20,0	34,3	66,9	57,1
Child removed from family (parents co-operation)	28,3	40,0	28,6	12,6	16,1
Child removed from family home by court order	5,7	0,0	8,6	6,3	4,8
Other	9,4	20,0	11,4	4,7	6,0
NA/Missing	0,0	0,0	5,7	2,4	1,8
<b>Out of home placement</b>					
<b>Unspecified</b>	9,4	0,0	11,4	1,6	4,2
No out of home placement	43,4	40,0	20,0	63,8	60,1
Children's Home Institution-NO individual carer	15,1	0,0	20,0	11,8	10,1
Mother/child shelter	20,8	20,0	14,3	3,1	8,3
Kinship Care with relatives/extended family	5,7	0,0	11,4	4,7	4,8
Foster Care with volunteer/paid carers	1,9	0,0	0,0	1,6	1,2
Adoption with parents agreement or court order	0,0	0,0	2,9	0,8	1,2
Other	1,9	40,0	5,7	3,1	3,0
NA/Missing	1,9	0,0	14,3	9,4	7,1

Table C.2.6.2 Referrals made to services and services provided to children-victims and their families per form of maltreatment

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse	Sexual	Psychological abuse	Neglect	All forms of maltreatment
	53	5	35	127	168
<b>Referrals made to services</b>					
Unspecified	11,3	0,0	11,4	9,4	8,3
None	43,4	60,0	28,6	25,2	32,1
Parent support program	3,8	20,0	2,9	3,1	3,0
Drug or alcohol counselling	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6
Other family counselling	9,4	0,0	2,9	3,1	5,4
Social welfare assistance	5,7	0,0	11,4	26,0	21,4
Domestic violence counselling	5,7	0,0	11,4	6,3	6,0
Psychiatric services	1,9	0,0	2,9	3,9	3,0
Psychological services	5,7	20,0	5,7	7,1	7,1
Special education referral	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,6
Recreational program	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,7	3,6
Victim support program	1,9	20,0	0,0	5,5	4,8
Medical/dental services	3,8	0,0	2,9	1,6	1,8
Other child counselling	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	1,8
<b>Services received</b>					
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,6
None	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Parent support program	3,8	20,0	2,9	3,1	3,0
Drug or alcohol counselling	1,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,6
Other family counselling	9,4	0,0	2,9	3,1	5,4
Social welfare assistance	5,7	0,0	11,4	25,2	20,8
Food Bank	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Shelter services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Domestic violence counselling	5,7	0,0	11,4	6,3	6,0
Psychiatric services	1,9	0,0	2,9	3,9	3,0
Psychological services	5,7	20,0	5,7	7,1	7,1
Special education referral	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,6
Recreational program	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,7	3,6
Victim support program	1,9	20,0	0,0	5,5	4,8
Medical/dental services	1,9	0,0	0,0	1,6	1,2
Other child counselling	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	1,8

**C.3. File completeness concerning the characteristics of the recorded CAN cases: lessons learned from the missing values**

Table C.2.6.1 Agencies involved in CAN cases' administration per form of maltreatment

	Availability of information (n=168)			
	Available information		Non-available information (missing/unspecified)	
	f	%	F	%
Report date (exact date of intake) (n=168)	132	78,6	36	21,4
<b>Child-related information (n=168)</b>				
Age	168	100,0	0	0,0
Date of birth	162	96,4	6	3,6
Gender	168	100,0	0	0,0
Nationality	23	13,7	145	86,3
Educational Status	161	95,8	7	4,2
Work Status	61	36,3	107	63,7
Education-related problems	136	81,0	32	19,0
Behaviour related problems	145	86,3	23	13,7
Substance-abuse problems	90	53,6	78	46,4
Diagnosed Disabilities	108	64,3	60	35,7
<b>Contact details (n=168)</b>				
Telephone number	158	94,0	10	6,0
Address	166	98,8	2	1,2
<b>Incident related information (n=168)</b>				
Duration of maltreatment	85	50,6	83	49,4
Source of referral	168	100,0	0	0,0
Scene of incident	154	91,7	14	8,3
Form of maltreatment	168	100,0	0	0,0
<b>Physical abuse (n=53)</b>				
Status of substantiation	50	94,3	3	5,7
Specific Forms	46	86,8	7	13,2
Injury due to physical abuse	26	49,1	27	50,9
Nature of injury(-ies)	16	30,2	37	69,8
<b>Sexual abuse (n=5)</b>				
Status of substantiation	5	100,0	0	0,0
Specific Forms	5	100,0	0	0,0
<b>Psychological abuse (n=35)</b>				
Status of substantiation	33	94,3	2	5,7
Specific Forms	33	94,3	2	5,7
<b>Neglect (n=127)</b>				
Status of substantiation	118	92,9	9	7,1
Specific Forms	114	89,8	13	10,2
Case assessment of allegation (n=168)	163	97,0	5	3,0
Maltreatment confirmation (n=168)	150	89,3	18	10,7
Legal action taken	139	82,7	29	17,3
Care plan for child	158	94,0	10	6,0
Out of Home placement	149	88,7	19	11,3

(Table C.3. cont.)

	Availability of information (n=168)			
	Available information		Non-available information (missing/unspecified)	
	f	%	F	%
<b>Perpetrator(s)' related information (n=225)</b>				
Number of perpetrators	225	100,0		0,0
Status of allegation	190	84,4	35	15,6
Gender	191	84,9	34	15,1
Age	105	46,7	120	53,3
Nationality	18	8,0	207	92,0
Educational level	93	41,3	132	58,7
Employment status	128	56,9	97	43,1
Marital status	162	72,0	63	28,0
Relationship to child	179	79,6	46	20,4
History of substance abuse	76	33,8	149	66,2
Physical-Mental Disabilities	81	36,0	144	64,0
History of victimization/abuse	54	24,0	171	76,0
Previous similar allegations	76	33,8	149	66,2
<b>Contact details (n=225)</b>			225	
Telephone number	169	75,1	56	24,9
Address	177	78,7	48	21,3
<b>Caregiver(s) related information (n=86)</b>				
Relation to Perpetrators				
Number of caregivers	86	100,0		0,0
Relationship to Child	62	72,1	24	27,9
Type of Guardianship	61	70,9	25	29,1
Gender	62	72,1	24	27,9
Age	20	23,3	66	76,7
Nationality	2	2,3	84	97,7
Educational level	21	24,4	65	75,6
Employment status	31	36,0	55	64,0
Marital status	37	43,0	49	57,0
History of substance abuse	12	14,0	74	86,0
Physical-Mental Disabilities	15	17,4	71	82,6
History of victimization/abuse	12	14,0	74	86,0
History of CAN allegations	12	14,0	74	86,0
<b>Contact details (n=86)</b>			86	
Telephone number	40	46,5	46	53,5
Address	41	47,7	45	52,3
<b>Family-related information (n=168)</b>				
Family status	163	97,0	5	3,0
Number of co-habitants	157	93,5	11	6,5
Co-habitants' identity	157	93,5	11	6,5
Other CAN victims	130	77,4	38	22,6
Other types of abuse	102	60,7	66	39,3
Referrals made to services	110	65,5	58	34,5
Services received	55	32,7	113	67,3
<b>Household-related information (n=168),</b>				
Housing adequacy	140	83,3	28	16,7
Household income	90	53,6	78	46,4
Source of income	109	64,9	59	35,1
Financial problems	103	61,3	65	38,7
<b>Previous maltreatment (n=168)</b>				
Type of most severe maltreatment	78	46,4	90	53,6
Perpetrator(s)	30	17,9	138	82,1
Investigating agencies	28	16,7	140	83,3
<b>Follow-up information (n=168)</b>	133	79,2	35	20,8

## CHAPTER D. CONCLUSIONS

Social protection in BiH is administratively organized in entities and cantons, District Brcko having its own. This means that CSW are organized to operate locally, but as a part of central government organization. In Federation of BiH, divided in ten cantons, social protection is both a part of federal and cantonal level organization. CSW in this part of the country also operate locally, but they account to regional ministry (10 ministries for 10 cantons). A structure this complex points out to the difficulties CSW face in their work, as much in (in)adequacy as in the number of trained staff, as well as work conditions in general.

Document analysis protocol collected data on activity of 19 CSW, namely, their structure, mode of activity, number of staff, mission of action, area where the organization provides social care to children, archive/database format, the existence of specific forms for recording of CAN cases, as well as its use, and the number of staff exclusively working with CAN cases, and the existence of specialized training for CAN, etc.

Data collected and presented in tables C.1.2 and C.1.3. indicate that CSW are institutions dealing with all forms of prevention and they frequently engage a professional (or service) providing legal services to the beneficiaries. Each centre provides social protection services both in urban and rural areas of operating county. According to data collected, only a small number of CSW has a specialized program for staff training on CAN issues, such as reporting and recording. Most of them report having trainings, but informal ones. CSW usually report on the existence of statistical data about child abuse and neglect. Most of them suggest that there are experts in the organization trained to track CAN, although one of them claims the training was informal. Social workers and psychologists are usually the ones working with abused and neglected children. Archives in most of the CSW are written and digital. According to field experience, written archives were usually readily available, while the researches had little to no access to the digital ones. Only a small number of centres have a specialized Form for CAN entries that would help collect and classify data on CAN cases. (even though table C.1.3 shows 8 out of 19 centres having such a form, 7 of the 8 belong to a single cantonal centre having jurisdiction over their work and all of them use the same entry procedure). With centres in possession of such entry forms, it is noticeable that they are not tailored to suit the child-victim, but adult – victim. Almost all of CSW (17) report that their CAN archives rarely record individual cases with entries including combined cases (family violence, alcoholism or other family member addictions, working with mentally disabled persons, and the like). Additionally, every centre keeps track of the cases both through written archives and narrative descriptions that, as further report demonstrates, helped us collect most of the data using forms for data extraction.

As previously discussed in chapter on challenges, basic data necessary to determine CAN incidence in BiH did not take long to collect. The last population census indicating the exact numbers of children aged 11, 13, and 16 was conducted in 1991. Table C.2. shows only rough estimates of population of children aged 11, 13, and 16. The estimates are based on the number of children attending primary and secondary schools in FBiH and RS in 2010. In order to get population estimates of children aged 11 and 13, the overall number of elementary school children for each entity was divided by 8, assuming the number of children in every class

was the same. The number was subsequently divided by 2, corresponding to two age groups in the population. It was also assumed that the number of boys and girls in classes was the same. Estimates of population of 16-year-olds were based on the overall number of high-school children in each of the entities, divided by four (four grades). Again, it was assumed that the number of boys and girls in each class was the same. Data on the number of school children population are based on Federal Statistical Office and the Statistical Office of Republic of Srpska for the year 2010. Data on the number of CAN identified cases also form a common sample. Actual data on the number of identified CAN cases do not exist because a large number of cases is recorded under different names.

For all these reasons, it is difficult to name reliable indicators of child abuse and neglect in our country. We can, however, point out to certain CAN trends. According to the recorded CAN cases analysis in CSW, incidence of all forms of maltreatment for the population of eleven-, thirteen-, and sixteen-year-olds amounts to 1.67%. This means that in 100 000 children one can expect 1670 recorded cases of CAN. The incidence for physical abuse is 0.53%, sexual abuse – 0.05%, for psychological – 0.35%, while the numbers reach their highest for neglect – 1.26%. Incidence of all forms of maltreatment is somewhat higher for boys (1.77%) than it is for girls (1.57%). Evidently, CAN incidence in general population cannot be evaluated based exclusively on the number of officially reported CAN cases. Reported cases are ordinarily just a part of phenomenon and may serve only as a starting point for determining the existence of problem.

Protocol of document analysis collected data on characteristics of the reported cases of violence against children in the family. i.e., recorded cases of violence, status of each of the forms, as well as nature of the injuries sustained. Data collected and presented in tables C.2.1.1. up to C.2.1.6. emphasize that out of 168 children, 124 were victims of some form of violence, with 44 inflicted with multiple abuse. Children experience neglect most frequently, with 78% recorded cases indicating education neglect, 63.8% physical neglect, and 61.4% medical neglect. Physical abuse is significantly present in recorded cases, with children most frequently experiencing slapping/hitting (54.7%), pushing / hitting / pitching (45.3%), as well as hitting the head (39.6%). Worrisome data indicate that in 63.6% out of 53 recorded cases the nature of the injury sustained was not recorded. In 37.1% of the cases children witness domestic violence. In process of data collection for sexual abuse, we encountered data on five cases of sexual abuse with all female victims. It is difficult to speak of differences in perception of various forms of maltreatment since 53% of the cases have boys for victims and 47% girls aged 11, 13, and 16.

This protocol intended to collect data on characteristics of children CAN victims. The data collected included following characteristics: age, sex, nationality/ethnicity, education and work status, school problems, problematic behaviour patterns, substance abuse and health. Tables from C.2.2.1. to C.2.2.5. clearly specify characteristics of children CAN victims, as compared to the experienced form of maltreatment, age, and sex. Most of the CAN victim children attend school (84.5%), but many of them face problems such as learning difficulties (38.7%) or irregular school attendance. There is significant presence of problems at home (35.7%), as well as negative peer pressure (18.5%). Most of them, however, have no substance abuse issues (45.8%), and a small number of recorded cases point out to a health problem.

Data on the family environment of children CAN victims include: marital status of the adults currently living with a child, the number of family members, identity of the household members who are not child-victim, presence of family violence, a report on the inadequate family housing conditions, as well as financial issues the family faces. The data collected emphasize that parents of the majority of children CAN victims are married (42.3%). Family, alongside the child CAN victim, consists of two to four other members. Children CAN victims usually live in families with both parents. Family members of children CAN victims include mothers (74.4%), fathers (56.5%) and siblings (66.7%). Violence against other family members is present as well, especially intimate partner violence amounting even up to 39.6%. Siblings as well experience forms of abuse in family (36.9%). Housing environment is usually inadequate (52.4%), and the incomes are very low (42.9%). In 44.6% cases family faces severe financial issues.

Analysis of the data collected for 168 registered CAN cases indicate that for all forms of maltreatment 91 perpetrators who are not caretakers have been identified, and 134 are both perpetrators and caretakers. Among recorded cases, 79.7% of persons have been identified as perpetrators and they are usually men (71.2%). Data on perpetrator's age, marital status, educational level, and work status are not reliable, since they are not recorded in over 40% of the cases. Concerning data point out to the lack of information on the relationship between the perpetrator and child-victim, as well as victimization history in 20% of the cases where the perpetrator is not a caretaker.

Perpetrators/caretakers are persons identified as offenders in 94.8% of the cases, 59% men and 41% women. Age of the perpetrator/caretaker spans from 35 to 55 years. Out of 134 perpetrators/caregivers, mothers are offenders in 40.3% of the cases, and fathers in 56%. Fathers are more frequently the perpetrators of all form of maltreatment, both physical (68.4%) and psychological (64.5%), as well as neglect (50%). Data on the education level, work status, victimization history, or the existence of health problems are not reliable since they are very rarely recorded.

Tables C.2.6.1 and C.2.6.2 indicate that in the analyzed CAN cases social services usually record and affirm the abuse (83.3%), the case is subsequently handed to the police (25.6%), and later, the judiciary (2.4%). Only a small number of cases were subject to judicial measures (11.9%), while most cases included measures of social services and the police without the interference of judicial services (35.1%). Children abuse victims usually stay with their families with emergency measures plan (57.1%).

Table C.3 partly reflects the recording and screening patterns of CAN in CSW. According to data collected from 168 recorded CAN cases in CSW, we conclude that, even though standardized data collection forms are inexistent, the cases are fairly well documented, especially educational difficulties, health issues and problematic behaviour patterns.

Violent events are most frequently well documented, including specific forms of maltreatment, as well as status of confirmation and registration. The data on CAN child victim caretaker are being documented very well, as well as family circumstances a child is living in (number of family members, kinship, financial and housing conditions). In small number of cases, we can find records on social or other types of services the

family earlier received from CSW. In the documents on children CAN victims, the data about the perpetrator are frequently missing. Some significant characteristics are not being systematically recorded in documents such as: age, education level, substance abuse, health status, experienced child abuse or previous entries for similar offences. Field work experience indicates the lack of systematic, unified, and simple data collection on the child, the violent act, and the perpetrator.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

After the review of the current state of monitoring and screening of the CAN cases in key institutions for social protection of children-victims, there are certain recommendations and conclusions to be made in this regard.

At the state level of Bosnia and Herzegovina, there is no standardized procedure for recording and monitoring CAN incidence. Centres for Social Work have no clear and unified definition of CAN phenomenon. Accordingly, cases are archived as other behaviour problems (family violence, mediation of spouses, family substance abuse, working with mentally disabled persons, etc.) leading to the many undiscovered CAN cases. CSW have no structured forms for CAN data entry, for taking statements, or further referrals to the competent institutions. Data about CAN victims are often poor and incomplete. Most of the centres have no specialized services for children CAN victims.

Considering the above mentioned, we find the urgent need for development and standardisation of the record-keeping and monitoring system on child CAN victim. There is an evident need for improvement and revision of the type of data collected in cases of child abuse and neglect.

Establishment of the unified screening and monitoring system in different services working with CAN cases will help in creating the clear picture of the incidence of recorded CAN cases in a country. This can subsequently be used as a starting point for determining the existence of the problem. It is important to emphasize the need for professional education and improvement of professionals working in CSW with CAN victim children. Additionally, it is important to improve the CAN cases archiving method, as well as to prompt the digital archive system for easier handling of databases.

In one part of BiH, Ministers in the Government of Republic of Srpska have signed the Rules of Procedure in CAN cases, while in the other entity, consisting of 10 cantons, such a protocol was signed in only a few of them. It is our opinion that such a protocol needs to be signed and implemented at the state level. The basic purpose of this protocol is the improvement of the child social care and protection leading to adequate help in cases of child exposure to forms of maltreatment by providing adequate and timely answer of the relevant agencies.

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## **ANNEXES**

ANNEX I: List of Organizations that provided data

ANNEX II: Extraction Forms Part I & II

ANNEX III: Operations' Manual for Researchers