



WP4



BECAN Project

**“Balkan Epidemiological Study
on Child Abuse and Neglect”**

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

**University of Zagreb
Faculty of Law
Department of Social Work
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CASE-BASED SURVEILLANCE STUDY (CBSS): CROATIA 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 researches 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”

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Maltreatment of children by their parents or other caregivers is a major public-health and social-welfare problem. Case Based Surveillance Study in Croatia was a first national wide study to examine the incidence of reported child abuse and neglect and the characteristics of cases reported to Centres for Social Care in Croatia. The primary objective is to provide reliable estimates of the scope and characteristics of child abuse and neglect reported incidents in Centres of Social Work. Specifically, the CBSS is designed to: 1. determine rates of investigated and substantiated physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse and neglect as well as multiple forms of maltreatment; 2. investigate duration of maltreatment and physical harm; 3. examine child related information along with information about their perpetrators and caregivers and to 4. monitor short-term investigation outcomes.

Two stage probabilistic sample was used. The Centres for social care (N=37) were randomly selected using systematic sampling method. The unit of analysis was reported incident and we used stratified cluster design. Population of reported CAN incidents was split in two subpopulations: reported CAN incidents where victims were children between 11 and 16 years and reported CAN incidents where witnesses of domestic violence were children between 11 and 16 years. The unproportional stratified sample was used, where stratification was made according to the information on whether the child was the victim or the witness in the reported incident. From each stratum we selected five reported incidents. At the second stage the cluster sample was used because we selected all children between 11 and 16 who were present during the incident as victims or witnesses. Total sample size was 466 children, which means that we have covered 52.77% children from the population. Two main data collection instruments used for the study were: (1) the Extraction Form for Agency which was completed per each selected Centre for Social Care and (2) the Extraction Form for Cases which was completed per each selected child. Also, additional research tool was developed specifically for the purpose of this study to examine inter-institutional coordination (police, legal, health and social services) regarding CAN cases.

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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.) run from September 2009 until January 2013 in 9 Balkan countries and was co-funded by the EU’s 7th Framework Programme for Research and Innovation (FP7/2007-2013)¹ 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.

¹Grant Agreement No: HEALTH-F2-2009-223478.

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 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 incidence 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 were built 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. 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).

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 study in Croatia to the samples of reported CAN incidents .

A.2. CBSS in Croatia: Background, Aim 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. Thirdly, due to the very nature of the subject matter, interdisciplinary approaches are necessary (from health, social and legal scientific discourses), implying wide diversities in methodological approaches employed by different disciplines. This is the source of another known problem, namely, the sometimes occurring, incommensurability of health, social and legal processes employed to address a single case of child abuse. Finally, on the grounds of all the above, policy and decision makers seem often to be left without vital information in resources prioritizing and procedures harmonizing, resulting in sometimes fragmented interventions, campaigns and networks. Moreover, within the range of the EU, things concerning child abuse seem to face severe troubles towards the targets of harmonization of procedures and health unification. BECAN study aims at tackling all issues mentioned above, facilitating the progress from currently existing condition in all these aspects. Among the aims 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. 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.

Surveillance data are collected to support decision makers in setting priorities and allocating resources in policy development. The data should be able to identify at-risk populations, monitor trends, detect emerging issues and notice changes in professional practice.

The primary aim of the CBSS in BECAN project was 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.

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. Specific objectives of BECAN CBSS are:

1. 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.
2. To collect data on child maltreatment from a range of sources nationwide in each country about the characteristics of individual cases including characteristics of incident, child, perpetrator, caregiver and family.
3. 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.

Specific objective in Croatia

The Rules of Procedure in Cases of Family Violence contain a number of precisely defined measures, which competent authorities must follow when providing assistance and protection to a person exposed to any form of family violence. Additionally, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure, all competent authorities must treat victims of violence with respect and ensure a gender sensitive approach. When the victim of the violence is a child, it is mandatory to act according to the best interest of the child, which includes taking into account the child's age, the level of child's psychophysical development, his/her physical and mental health..

As stressed by Ajduković, D. (2010) the purpose of the Rules of Procedure is to provide the conditions for an effective, integrative and harmonized functioning of the competent authorities in order to improve the protection and assistance available to victims of family violence, and to help the offenders to stop with their violent behaviour by changing their value system in order to encourage non-violent conflict resolution, to develop the respect for gender equality and to increase the safety of family members. Therefore, the Rules of Procedure stipulate the obligation of establishing cooperation between the competent authorities through: monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Rules of Procedure, cooperation and information exchange among local self-administrative units and cooperation with other authorities and institutions who deal with the problem of family violence. According to that, specific objective in Case-Based Surveillance Study in Croatia was to examine cooperation between institutions (police, social services, court) who deal with the problem of family violence and to get insight in their applied interventions and actions.

A.3. Current situation concerning CAN Monitoring System in Croatia

The Republic of Croatia has made a respectable legal framework which prohibits physical punishment, child abuse and neglect. The protection from family violence in Croatia in terms of legislation is regulated by high standards. The fact that Croatia has signed the Convention on the Rights of the Child has significantly influenced the development of the legislation designed to protect the welfare of children, their education and development. As particularly significant, we highlight the Family Act (Official Gazette, 116/03, 17/04, 107/7), the Act on the Protection against Family Violence (Official Gazette, 116/3, 137/09), Social Welfare Act (Official Gazette 73/97, 27/01, 59/01, 82/01, 103/03), Juvenile Courts Act (Official Gazette 111/98, 27/98, 12/02), the laws in the field of education, as well as the law governing the criminal-legal protection of children . This primarily refers to the provisions of the Family Act, Act on the Protection against Family Violence and Criminal Code. In order to protect children and minors, Criminal Code (Official Gazette No. 110/97) incriminates violence against children in Article 213. Changes were also introduced regarding the problem of unreported criminal offences, therefore, an item was added in the Article 300 which obligates professionals to report all crimes committed against a child or a juvenile. Act on the Protection against Family Violence (Official Gazette, No. 116/03; 137/09), which is a part of the misdemeanour legislation, regulates the notion of family violence, protection against the family violence, and types and purpose of criminal sanctions which range from protective measures, prison sentence, fines, and other types of criminal sanctions. Although the Act on the Protection against Family Violence from 2003 did not specifically regulate the position of children in court proceedings, in Article 18 (under new act in Article 20) it was clearly indicated that a violent act that occurred in the presence of a child or a juvenile, or a violent act directed towards a child or a juvenile is a felony

In Croatia there is no uniform system for the recording of the data on cases of abuse and neglect of children. Ministry of the Interior (i.e. police), Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Ministry of Science, Education and Sports, Ministry of Family, Veterans' Affairs and Intergenerational Solidarity, Ombudsman for Children and various NGO's are all responsible for tracking cases of child abuse and neglect.

For the purpose of creating a uniform system of collecting data on cases of abuse and neglect in families the Croatian government on September 15, 2005 adopted the Rules of Procedure in Cases of Family Violence by which the responsibility for data collection and implementation of the protocol is put under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Family, Veterans' Affairs and Intergeneration Solidarity. The Rules regulate the handling and reporting of cases abuse in the family for the Ministry of the Interior (i.e. police), centres for social welfare, medical, educational and training institutions, and judicial bodies. In November 2009 The Ministry of Family, Veterans' Affairs and Intergenerational Solidarity issued a report on the implementation of the Rules of Procedure in Cases of Family Violence for the years 2007 and 2008 .

In addition there is a problem of having no comparable data available for different institutions, because they differ in the ways they process data and time periods in which they process data, and some institutions do not submit required reports.

A.4. The necessity for improvement of a National CAN Monitoring System

CBSS showed that:

1. The existing system of data recording and monitoring is not focused on the child.
2. There is no standardized database that are collected in all cases of reported or confirmed violence against children that could make possible to follow the negative effects of experienced violence and the effectiveness of the obtained professional help in their reduction or elimination.
3. Methodology of recording and documenting reported cases of child abuse and neglect in different systems is not synchronized. Because of this, in the Republic of Croatia there is a need for a separate system of recording and monitoring of child abuse and neglect and improvement of the existing system of collecting data on family violence in a way that the data are comparable among legal, social and health system.

A.5. CBSS Challenges Encountered in Croatia

As described in the Family Act (Article 108) and in the Rules of Procedure in Cases of Family Violence, all the information and knowledge about violence and abuse and/or neglect of children should be reported to the Centres for Social Care, who are obligated to immediately investigate the case and take measures to protect the child. However, smaller-scale studies have shown that CSC's did not encompass all cases of violence against children, that are, for example, recorded in the justice system. However, analysis of the documentation of reported cases is not expanded to other systems because the other systems, by the nature of their work, are not required to collect information, for example, about the victim and/or family that were relevant to this research.

While conducting the research we were faced with the question: "What are the record keeping units in each of these systems? What "counts" - violent events, or children who are exposed to violence, perpetrators, or families in which children have no protection from violence? ". For the justice system response is simple and straightforward – the events. But in the social welfare system, which was the main source of our data, the case starts from the registration of the event, but a way of organizing work is focused on users (the child-victim and the family) and that produces difficulties in the recording of complete documentation. Also data on the incidence in the age group of 16 year-olds in the welfare system is very rare. This can be explained by the fact that violence rarely begins in that age, and that children who have previously experienced abuse in childhood are more often welfare recipients because of problems in their behavior. In these cases, although it is possible that they continue to experience violence in their families, they are not primarily processed as victims, but for other problems. To grasp the incidence of violence in this age group of welfare recipients, a different research methodology should be developed.

B.1. Organization of CBSS in Croatia

As described in the Family Act (Article 108) and in the Rules of Procedure in Cases of Family Violence, all the information and knowledge about violence and abuse and/or neglect of children should be reported to the Centres for Social Care, who are obligated to immediately investigate the case and take measures to protect the child. When the Centre for Social Care estimates that the best interest of the child is threatened, depending on the level of threat, it issues and implements preventive measures such as cautioning parents about mistakes and shortcomings in their care for and upbringing of a child or surveillance of the enforcement of parental care (Article 109 and 110 of the Family Act). If the parent's right to live with his child and to raise him/her has been taken away by the court, due to negligence in the upbringing of his/her child, the Centre for Social Care organizes and monitors the implementation of these measures, particularly accommodating the child into a foster family or into the institutions/care home for children. In the tables that follow, the data obtained from system of social care on the number of measures issued from 2003 to 2008 to protect the rights and welfare of child are listed.

The aim of the Rules of Procedure regarding the centres for social care is the improvement of the family violence victims' protection, prevention of violence and development of measures for protection of rights and for the welfare of persons exposed to family violence. Employees in social care centres are obliged to act promptly in cases of violence in the family, if they have knowledge or have obtained reasonable doubt of such cases, they should without delay inform the police regardless of whether another competent body had already done so, provide all received information regarding the case and write an official note containing all the available information about the victim, the offender and the committed violence. Employees in centres for social care must establish contact with the victim as soon as possible, inform him/her of their rights, about competence and procedures of the centre for social care and the measures that the centre for social care intends to undertake. In any criminal or misdemeanour proceeding, centres for social care are obliged to carefully consider whether the rights and interests of the child are fully observed. Centres for social care have the right to implement measures of legal protection of the family for the purpose of protecting the victim and, in urgent cases, such as the need to eliminate the imminent threat to life or health of the family member – victim of family violence, to pass a verbal decision for the immediate protection of the victim, particularly if the victim is a child, and order the enforcement of the decision without delay.

B1.1. Timeframe

Also, additional research tool was developed specifically for the purpose of this study and in line with the Croatian legal system. It was used for examining inter-institutional coordination (police, legal, health and social services) regarding CAN cases.

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

Two stage probabilistic sample was used. The Centres for social care (N=37) were randomly selected using systematic sampling method. We define unit of analysis as reported incident and we used stratified cluster design. Population of reported CAN incidents was split in two subpopulations: reported CAN incidents where victims were children between 11 and 16 years and reported CAN incidents where witnesses of domestic violence were children between 11 and 16 years. The unproportional stratified sample was used, where stratification was made according to the information on whether the child was the victim or the witness in the reported incident. From each stratum we have selected five reported incidents. At the second stage we used a cluster sample because we selected all children between 11 and 16 who were present during the incident as victims or witnesses. The final realized sample of the survey consisted of a total of 466 children, which means that we have covered 52.77% children from the population. The sample is composed of 42.5% (N = 198) children who were victims and 57.5% (N = 268) children who witnessed family violence. According to child gender, 50.2% (N=233) were male and 49.8% (N=231) were women. Average age was 12.86 years (SD=1.55), while most of the children were 11 years old (29%).

The data weighting process was also done because of unequal probability for reported incident and child selection (e.g. in some cases we have two or more reported incidents for one child).

B.1.3. Preparation of the Croatian Research instruments

Three measure instruments were used for data collection: Extraction Form for Agency/Archive, Extraction Form for Cases and Extraction Form for examining inter-institutional coordination regarding reported CAN cases.

Extraction Form for Agency/Archive included two general categories related to the agency's identity and its archive. According to agency characteristics, following variables were measured: legal status, mission, size, no of CAN cases turnover, area of action, referral sources, screening policy. Considering the characteristics of archives/databases of agencies information collected were: type of records, existence & use of recording forms, personnel who record the cases, if documentation is available, etc. Form was completed only once per each agency that has provided access to its database/archive, regardless of the number of cases that was identified and extracted. Information will collected through an "interview" with the contact (or other) person representing the organization. In Croatia they were social workers who work on CAN cases. A set of 13 variables was used to record all information needed for the identity of the agency that provides the data and a second set comprised of 7 variables was used to keep the needed information for the archive/database maintained by the agency.

Extraction Form for Cases included ten general categories related to case identity, child, incident, perpetrator(s), caregivers (in cases where they are different persons than the perpetrators), family, household, history of previous maltreatment and which agencies they contacted and what services they provided as a consequence of the specific incident (if any). This Extraction Form was completed as many times as CAN-cases records/files are identified in an archive/database for the pre-defined time period, i.e. one form per each child. Data were collected through extraction of information by reading the information included in the archive/database for any CAN case identified by the researcher. Some additional criteria regarding data collection process and information extraction were: 1) incident was recorded during the specific 12-month time period (during 2010); 2) reported incident concerned child aged between 11 and 16 years old; 3) process of information extraction was done without support of organizations' personnel and 4) adjusted with operational definitions of variables included in the operations' booklet.

Extraction Form for examining inter-institutional coordination regarding reported CAN cases included five categories related to information about reported incident, court interventions, social services interventions, previous allegations of perpetrators and completeness of files. This Extraction Form was

B.1.4. Train the Croatian Research Team

We selected 55 students (University Graduate Programme 2nd cycle on Department of Social Work) as a field researchers and finished preliminary training with them which included:

- overview of all materials,
- analysis of Mock Case,
- analysis of two CAN cases from one of the Centre of Social Care in Croatia and
- testing SPSS data entry file.

On 10th of December we had meeting with experts for CAN cases (social workers, lawyer, psychologist working in Ministry of Health and Social Care, Child Protection Centre of Zagreb, Ombudsman for Children and Centre for Social Care) who gave us more advice about conducting field research regarding specificity of CAN policy in Croatia.

CHAPTER C. CBSS RESULTS IN CROATIA

The analysis of the results made with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 18.0.

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

Following the process described in part B.1.2 and given the situation (adapted per country), a total of 118 organizations/child services were identified. From these organizations/services all of them fulfilled the eligibility criteria set for the needs of the CBSS in Croatia. Out of the 37 of the eligible organizations that were invited to participate in the CBSS, all of them provided access to their archives. In Table C.1.1 the identified, selected by sampling and finally participating organizations/services-data sources for the CBSS are presented below.

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

	Total	
	f	%
Total Agencies identified	118	
Agencies invited to provide data	37	
Eligible	37	100,0
Non eligible	0	0,0
Eligible agencies	37	
Selected by sampling	37	100,0
Provided data	0	0,0
Non cooperated	0	0,0
Reason a. e.g. Refused to participate	0	0,0
Reason b. Cooperation not achieved due to practical reasons	0	0,0
Reason n.	0	0,0
Non eligible agencies	0	0,0
Reason a. e.g. Accepted the invitation but had no CAN cases during 2010	0	0,0
Reason b. e.g. Referred all CAN cases to other agencies	0	0,0
Reason n: Less than x cases for 2010	0	0,0

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

	Total	
	f	%
Total CSW Sector		
<i>Health Sector</i>	0	0,0
<i>Social Welfare</i>	37	100,0
<i>Judicial Sector</i>	0	0,0
<i>Public Order/Police</i>	0	0,0
<i>Education</i>	0	0,0
Mission		
<i>Primary Prevention</i>	37	25,0
<i>Secondary Prevention/Support</i>	37	25,0
<i>Tertiary Prevention/Treatment</i>	37	25,0
<i>Legal Support</i>	37	25,0
Geographic area		
<i>Urban</i>	34	44,7
<i>Suburban</i>	20	26,3
<i>Rural</i>	22	28,9
Routine Screening Policy		
<i>No</i>	4	10,8
<i>Yes</i>	33	89,2
Special CAN-training for personnel		
<i>No</i>	16	43,2
<i>Yes, but not formal</i>	18	48,6
<i>Yes</i>	3	8,10
Availability of CAN data		
<i>No</i>	0	0,0
<i>Yes</i>	37	100,0

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

	Total	
	f	%
Total CSW		
Trained staff for recording cases		
No	16	43,2
Yes	18	48,6
Yes, but not formal	3	8,1
Specialties of staff who record CAN		
Social Workers	36	36,3
Health Professionals	0	0,0
Mental Health Professionals	33	33,3
Education-related professional	9	9
Police officer	1	1
Judicial officer	20	20
Type of archive		
Paper archive	37	67,2
Electronic archive	10	18,1
Database	8	14,5
Existence of recording form		
No	31	83,7
Yes	6	16,3
Type of cases recorded in the files		
Reported CAN cases	37	33,3
Detected CAN cases	37	33,3
Mixed file (including non-CAN cases)	37	33,3
Availability of text description		
No	0	0,0
Yes	37	100,0
Availability of further documentation		
No	0	0,0
Yes	37	100,0

C.2. CAN incidence in Croatia

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

	General population for selected areas*	CAN Cases identified*					All forms of CAN	Incidence /1000 children				
		Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Psychological Abuse	Neglect	Physical Abuse		Sexual Abuse	Psychological Abuse	Neglect	All forms of CAN	
Total												
Male	68637	28	0	99	9	116	0,41	0,00	1,44	0,13	1,69	
11	22700	10	0	36	4	43	0,44	0,00	1,59	0,18	1,89	
13	24624	9	0	30	1	34	0,37	0,00	1,22	0,04	1,38	
16	21313	9	0	33	4	39	0,42	0,00	1,55	0,19	1,83	
Female	68858	34	2	110	11	120	0,49	0,03	1,60	0,16	1,74	
11	21473	8	1	32	2	35	0,37	0,05	1,49	0,09	1,63	
13	23603	6	0	36	6	37	0,25	0,00	1,53	0,25	1,57	
16	23782	20	1	42	3	48	0,84	0,04	1,77	0,13	2,02	
Overall	137495	62	2	209	20	236	0,45	0,01	1,52	0,15	1,72	
11	44173	18	1	68	6	78	0,41	0,02	1,54	0,14	1,77	
13	48227	15	0	66	7	71	0,31	0,00	1,37	0,15	1,47	
16	45095	29	1	75	7	87	0,64	0,02	1,66	0,16	1,93	

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

	Status of Substantiation										
	No of Cases**	Substantiated		Indicated		Unsubstantiated		Ongoing		Unspecified	
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
Overall-Total											
Physical abuse	67	27	40,3	25	37,3	4	6,0	7	10,4	4	6,0
Sexual abuse	14	0	0,0	5	35,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	9	64,3
Psycholog. Abuse	203	97	47,8	68	33,5	9	4,4	25	12,3	4	2,0
Neglect	29	7	24,1	9	31,0	4	13,8	1	3,4	8	27,6

*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 and gender

	Total CAN cases		Single vs. Multiple CAN				Individual forms of CAN							
			Single form		Multiple forms		Physical abuse		Sexual abuse		Psychol. abuse		Neglect	
Total	236	100	181	100	126	100	62	100	2	100	209	100	20	100
male														
11	43	18,2	31	17,1	12	9,5	9	14,5	0	0,0	36	17,2	4	20,0
13	34	14,4	28	15,5	6	4,8	9	14,5	0	0,0	30	14,4	1	5,0
16	39	16,5	32	17,7	7	5,6	10	16,1	0	0,0	33	15,8	4	20,0
subtotal	116	49,2	91	50,3	25	19,8	28	45,2	0	0,0	99	47,4	9	45,0
female														
11	35	14,8	27	14,9	8	6,3	8	12,9	1	50,0	32	15,3	2	10,0
13	37	15,7	30	16,6	7	5,6	6	9,7	0	0,0	36	17,2	6	30,0
16	48	20,3	33	18,2	15	11,9	20	32,3	1	50,0	42	20,1	3	15,0
Subtotal	120	50,8	90	49,7	30	23,8	34	54,8	2	100	110	52,6	11	55,0

Table C.2.1.2 Physical abuse (n=63): 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
Total CAN cases identified	43	34	39	116	35	37	48	120	100	100	100	236
Total Physical Abuse cases identified	11	10	8	29	9	6	19	34	20	16	27	63
Type of physical abuse-Unspecified	6,66	30	23,	20	6,66	3,33	3,33	4,44	6,66	16,6	13,3	12,2
Type of physical abuse-Specified	30	30	23,3	27,7	23,3	16,6	60	33,3	26,6	23,3	41,6	30,5
Spanking	0,0	3,3	3,3	2,2	0,0	3,3	0,0	1,1	0,0	3,3	1,7	1,7
Slapping/Beating	23,3	23,3	10,0	18,9	13,3	6,7	40,0	20,0	18,3	15,0	25,0	19,4
"Beat-up"	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Pushing/Kicking/Throwing	0,0	3,3	3,3	2,2	3,3	10,0	16,7	10,0	1,7	6,7	10,0	6,1
Hitting with an object	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	6,7	0,0	3,3	3,3	5,0	1,7	3,3	3,3
Grabbing/Shaking	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	0,0	3,3	2,2	1,7	0,0	1,7	1,1
Hitting on head	6,7	0,0	3,3	3,3	3,3	3,3	23,3	10,0	5,0	1,7	13,3	6,7
Hair pulling	3,3	0,0	3,3	2,2	3,3	0,0	6,7	3,3	3,3	0,0	5,0	2,8
Twisting ears	0,0	3,3	0,0	1,1	0,0	3,3	3,3	2,2	0,0	3,3	1,7	1,7
Locking up	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	0,0	0,0	1,1	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,6
Forcing to hold painful position	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Pinching	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Threatening with a knife or gun	0,0	0,0	3,3	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,6
Burning/Scalding	0,0	0,0	3,3	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,6
Tying up or tying to something	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Choking/Smothering/Squeezing Neck	3,3	0,0	3,3	2,2	0,0	0,0	6,7	2,2	1,7	0,0	5,0	2,2
Stabbing/Shooting	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Biting	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Forcing Spicy Foods	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Severity of Injury- Unspecified	23,3	20,0	13,3	18,9	26,7	13,3	46,7	28,9	25,0	16,7	30,0	23,9
Severity of Injury- Specified	0,0	6,7	10,0	5,6	3,3	3,3	10,0	5,6	1,7	5,0	10,0	5,6
No Injury	13,3	6,7	0,0	0,0	3,3	6,7	3,3	4,4	8,3	6,7	1,7	5,6
Minor	0,0	6,7	10,0	5,6	3,3	0,0	10,0	4,4	1,7	3,3	10,0	5,0
Moderate	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	0,0	1,1	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,6
Severe	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
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
Nature of Injury- Unspecified	100	83,3	25,0	86,2	100	66,7	72,7	86,7	100	83,3	76,9	84,9
Nature of Injury- Specified	0,0	16,7	75,0	13,8	0,0	33,3	27,3	13,3	0,0	16,7	23,1	15,1
Bruise	0,0	3,3	6,7	3,3	0,0	0,0	6,7	2,2	0,0	1,7	6,7	2,8
Cute/Bite/Open wound	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	1,1	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,6
Burn	0,0	0,0	3,3	1,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,6
Fracture	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,3	0,0	1,1	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,6
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=2): 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	43	34	39	116	35	37	48	120	100	100	100	236
Total Sexual abuse cases identified	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Type of Sexual abuse- Unspecified	10,0	10,0	0,0	6,7	30,0	0,0	10,0	13,3	20,0	5,0	5,0	10,0
Type of Sexual abuse-Specified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	3,3	0,0	0,0	5,0	1,7
Completed sexual activity	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Attempted sexual activity	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Touching/fondling genitals	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Adult exposing genitals to child	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 exploitation	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 harassment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	3,3	0,0	0,0	5,0	1,7
Voyeurism	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.2.1.4 Psychological abuse (n=209): Specific types of psychological 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	43	34	39	116	35	37	48	120	78	71	87	236
Total Psychol. abuse cases identified	36	30	33	99	32	36	42	110	68	66	75	209
Type of Psychol. abuse- Unspecified	2,8	0,0	6,1	3,0	3,1	2,8	2,4	2,7	2,9	1,5	4,0	2,9
Type of Psychol. abuse-Specified	97,2	100	90,9	96,0	96,9	91,7	97,6	95,5	97,1	95,5	94,7	95,7
Rejection through verbal abuse	11,1	10,0	15,2	12,1	12,5	8,3	38,1	20,9	11,8	9,1	28,0	16,7
Isolation	2,8	3,3	0,0	2,0	3,1	2,8	0,0	1,8	2,9	3,0	0,0	1,9
Ignorance	2,8	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,9	1,5	0,0	1,3	1,0
Corruption	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,5
Exploitation	0,0	3,3	6,1	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	2,7	1,4
Terrorization	8,3	23,3	21,2	17,2	12,5	19,4	35,7	23,6	10,3	21,2	29,3	20,6
Witnessing family violence	91,7	83,3	78,8	84,8	84,4	86,1	73,8	80,9	88,2	84,8	76,0	82,8

Table C.2.1.5 Neglect (n=20): Specific types of neglect per age and gender (for the year 2010)

	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total CAN cases identified	43	34	39	116	35	37	48	120	78	71	87	236
Total Neglect cases identified	4	1	4	9	2	6	3	11	6	7	7	20
Type of Neglect-Unspecified	75,0	200	50,0	77,8	50,0	50,0	33,3	45,5	66,7	71,4	42,9	60,0
Type of Neglect-Specified	75,0	0,0	50,0	55,6	150	50,0	100	81,8	100	42,9	71,4	70,0
Physical neglect	0,0	0,0	50,0	22,2	50,0	50,0	66,7	54,5	16,7	42,9	57,1	40,0
Medical neglect	25,0	0,0	25,0	22,2	50,0	16,7	33,3	27,3	33,3	14,3	28,6	25,0
Educational neglect	50,0	0,0	25,0	33,3	50,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	50,0	0,0	14,3	20,0
Economic exploitation	25,0	0,0	0,0	11,1	0,0	0,0	33,3	9,1	16,7	0,0	14,3	10,0
Failure to protect from physical harm	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	16,7	0,0	0,0	5,0
Failure to protect from sexual 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
Failure to provide treatment for mental problems	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Permitting maladaptive/criminal behaviour	0,0	0,0	25,0	11,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	5,0
Abandonment/Refusal of custody	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.2.1.6 Single and Multiple forms of abuse (n=xxx) 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 cases	43	34	39	116	35	37	48	120	78	71	87	236
Single CAN form	72,1	82,4	82,1	78,4	77,1	81,1	68,8	75,0	74,4	81,7	74,7	76,7
Physical abuse	7,0	8,8	10,3	8,6	2,9	0,0	10,4	5,0	5,1	4,2	10,3	6,8
Sexual abuse	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9	0,0	2,1	1,7	1,3	0,0	1,1	0,8
Psychological abuse	62,8	70,6	69,2	67,2	68,6	78,4	60,4	68,3	65,4	74,6	64,4	67,8
Neglect	2,3	2,9	2,6	2,6	2,9	2,7	0,0	1,7	2,6	2,8	1,1	2,1
Multiple CAN forms	27,9	17,6	17,9	21,6	22,9	18,9	31,3	25,0	25,6	18,3	25,3	23,3
Physical & Sexual	0,0	0,0	5,1	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,8
Physical & Psychological	14,0	17,6	7,7	12,9	37,1	21,6	31,3	30,0	24,4	19,7	20,7	21,6
Physical & 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
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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Psychological & Neglect	4,7	0,0	2,6	2,6	2,9	2,7	0,0	1,7	3,8	1,4	1,1	2,1
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	2,3	0,0	5,1	2,6	0,0	2,7	6,3	3,3	1,3	1,4	5,7	3,0
Sexual, Psych. & 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, Sexual, Psychological & 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

Table C.2.1.3 Sexual abuse (n=2): 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	43	34	39	116	35	37	48	120	100	100	100	236
Total Sexual abuse cases identified	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Type of Sexual abuse- Unspecified	10,0	10,0	0,0	6,7	30,0	0,0	10,0	13,3	20,0	5,0	5,0	10,0
Type of Sexual abuse-Specified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	3,3	0,0	0,0	5,0	1,7
Completed sexual activity	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Attempted sexual activity	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Touching/fondling genitals	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Adult exposing genitals to child	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 exploitation	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 harassment	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0	3,3	0,0	0,0	5,0	1,7
Voyeurism	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.2.1.4 Psychological abuse (n=209): Specific types of psychological 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	43	34	39	116	35	37	48	120	78	71	87	236
Total Psychol. abuse cases identified	36	30	33	99	32	36	42	110	68	66	75	209
Type of Psychol. abuse- Unspecified	2,8	0,0	6,1	3,0	3,1	2,8	2,4	2,7	2,9	1,5	4,0	2,9
Type of Psychol. abuse-Specified	97,2	100	90,9	96,0	96,9	91,7	97,6	95,5	97,1	95,5	94,7	95,7
Rejection through verbal abuse	11,1	10,0	15,2	12,1	12,5	8,3	38,1	20,9	11,8	9,1	28,0	16,7
Isolation	2,8	3,3	0,0	2,0	3,1	2,8	0,0	1,8	2,9	3,0	0,0	1,9
Ignorance	2,8	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,9	1,5	0,0	1,3	1,0
Corruption	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,5	0,0	0,0	0,5
Exploitation	0,0	3,3	6,1	3,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	2,7	1,4
Terrorization	8,3	23,3	21,2	17,2	12,5	19,4	35,7	23,6	10,3	21,2	29,3	20,6
Witnessing family violence	91,7	83,3	78,8	84,8	84,4	86,1	73,8	80,9	88,2	84,8	76,0	82,8

Table C.2.1.5 Neglect (n=20): Specific types of neglect per age and gender (for the year 2010)

	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total CAN cases identified	43	34	39	116	35	37	48	120	78	71	87	236
Total Neglect cases identified	4	1	4	9	2	6	3	11	6	7	7	20
Type of Neglect-Unspecified	75,0	200	50,0	77,8	50,0	50,0	33,3	45,5	66,7	71,4	42,9	60,0
Type of Neglect-Specified	75,0	0,0	50,0	55,6	150	50,0	100	81,8	100	42,9	71,4	70,0
Physical neglect	0,0	0,0	50,0	22,2	50,0	50,0	66,7	54,5	16,7	42,9	57,1	40,0
Medical neglect	25,0	0,0	25,0	22,2	50,0	16,7	33,3	27,3	33,3	14,3	28,6	25,0
Educational neglect	50,0	0,0	25,0	33,3	50,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	50,0	0,0	14,3	20,0
Economic exploitation	25,0	0,0	0,0	11,1	0,0	0,0	33,3	9,1	16,7	0,0	14,3	10,0
Failure to protect from physical harm	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	50,0	0,0	0,0	9,1	16,7	0,0	0,0	5,0
Failure to protect from sexual 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
Failure to provide treatment for mental problems	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Permitting maladaptive/criminal behaviour	0,0	0,0	25,0	11,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	5,0
Abandonment/Refusal of custody	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.2.1.6 Single and Multiple forms of abuse (n=236) per gender and age (for the year 2010)

	Male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total cases	43	34	39	116	35	37	48	120	78	71	87	236
Single CAN form	72,1	82,4	82,1	78,4	77,1	81,1	68,8	75,0	74,4	81,7	74,7	76,7
Physical abuse	7,0	8,8	10,3	8,6	2,9	0,0	10,4	5,0	5,1	4,2	10,3	6,8
Sexual abuse	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,9	0,0	2,1	1,7	1,3	0,0	1,1	0,8
Psychological abuse	62,8	70,6	69,2	67,2	68,6	78,4	60,4	68,3	65,4	74,6	64,4	67,8
Neglect	2,3	2,9	2,6	2,6	2,9	2,7	0,0	1,7	2,6	2,8	1,1	2,1
Multiple CAN forms	27,9	17,6	17,9	21,6	22,9	18,9	31,3	25,0	25,6	18,3	25,3	23,3
Physical & Sexual	0,0	0,0	5,1	1,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,3	0,8
Physical & Psychological	14,0	17,6	7,7	12,9	37,1	21,6	31,3	30,0	24,4	19,7	20,7	21,6
Physical & 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
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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Psychological & Neglect	4,7	0,0	2,6	2,6	2,9	2,7	0,0	1,7	3,8	1,4	1,1	2,1
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	2,3	0,0	5,1	2,6	0,0	2,7	6,3	3,3	1,3	1,4	5,7	3,0
Sexual, Psych. & 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, Sexual, Psychological & 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

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=236)											
	male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total CAN cases	43	34	39	116	35	37	48	120	100	100	100	236
Educational status												
Unspecified	30,0	17,5	25,0	24,2	30,0	22,5	37,5	30,0	30,0	20,0	31,3	27,1
Not attending school at all	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,8	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,4
Dropped out	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Attends school	77,5	65,0	72,5	71,7	57,5	70,0	77,5	68,3	67,5	67,5	75,0	70,0
Work status												
Unspecified	67,5	42,5	55,0	55,0	50,0	60,0	77,5	62,5	58,8	51,3	66,3	58,8
Not working	40,0	42,5	42,5	41,7	35,0	32,5	42,5	36,7	37,5	37,5	42,5	39,2
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
Education-related problems												
Unspecified	57,5	40,0	55,0	50,8	55,0	45,0	62,5	54,2	56,3	42,5	58,8	52,5
None	20,0	22,5	20,0	20,8	17,5	25,0	27,5	23,3	18,8	23,8	23,8	22,1
Learning disability	17,5	7,5	7,5	10,8	7,5	12,5	17,5	12,5	12,5	10,0	12,5	11,7
Specialized education class	15,0	15,0	2,5	10,8	5,0	2,5	5,0	4,2	10,0	8,8	3,8	7,5
Irregular school attendance	0,0	0,0	4,1	4,1	0,0	4,1	8,2	12,2	0,0	4,1	12,2	16,3
Behaviour-related problems												
Unspecified	62,5	50,0	67,5	60,0	60,0	60,0	75,0	65,0	61,3	55,0	71,3	62,5
None	27,5	17,5	20,0	21,7	90,0	75,0	95,0	86,7	58,8	46,3	57,5	54,2
Problems in school	15,0	10,0	2,5	9,2	7,5	5,0	15,0	9,2	11,3	7,5	8,8	9,2
Problems in home	7,5	5,0	2,5	5,0	2,5	2,5	10,0	5,0	5,0	3,8	6,3	5,0
Violent behaviour	0,0	2,5	2,5	1,7	2,5	0,0	7,5	3,3	1,3	1,3	5,0	2,5
Bullying	2,5	5,0	2,5	3,3	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	2,5	1,3	1,7
Self-harming behaviour	0,0	2,5	2,5	1,7	2,5	2,5	5,0	3,3	1,3	2,5	3,8	2,5
Running away	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,8	0,0	0,0	5,0	1,7	0,0	0,0	3,8	1,3
Negative peer involvement	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,8	5,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	2,5	1,3	0,0	1,3
Inappropriate sexual behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,8	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,4
Criminal involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substance abuse problems												
Unspecified	87,5	70,0	77,5	78,3	67,5	72,5	100	80,0	77,5	71,3	88,8	79,2
None	20,0	15,0	20,0	18,3	17,5	20,0	20,0	19,2	18,8	17,5	20,0	18,8
Drug 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
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
Diagnosed Disabilities												
Unspecified	67,5	55,0	62,5	61,7	57,5	62,5	80,0	66,7	62,5	58,8	71,3	64,2
None	17,5	17,5	25,0	20,0	17,5	20,0	32,5	23,3	17,5	18,8	28,8	21,7
Physical handicap	15,0	7,5	2,5	8,3	2,5	7,5	5,0	5,0	8,8	7,5	3,8	6,7
Visual-hear-speechimpairment	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,8	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,8	1,3	1,3	0,0	0,8
Impaired cognitive functioning	5,0	5,0	2,5	4,2	5,0	2,5	0,0	2,5	5,0	3,8	1,3	3,3
Psychiatric disorder	2,5	0,0	5,0	2,5	2,5	0,0	2,5	1,7	2,5	0,0	3,8	2,1

Table C.2.2.2 Child-physical abuse victims' characteristics

	Physical Abuse (n=63)											
	male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total Physical abuse cases	11	10	8	29	9	6	19	34	20	16	27	63
Educational status												
Unspecified	7,5	7,5	5,0	6,7	5,0	2,5	17,5	8,3	6,3	5,0	11,3	7,5
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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Attends school	17,5	15,0	17,5	16,7	15,0	12,5	27,5	18,3	16,3	13,8	22,5	17,5
Work status												
Unspecified	17,5	12,5	12,5	14,2	7,5	7,5	12,5	9,2	12,5	10,0	12,5	11,7
Not working	7,5	10,0	10,0	9,2	12,5	7,5	10,0	10,0	10,0	8,8	10,0	9,6
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
Education-related problems												
Unspecified	12,5	10,0	30,0	17,5	12,5	2,5	32,5	15,8	12,5	6,3	31,3	16,7
None	2,5	5,0	20,0	9,2	2,5	2,5	7,5	4,2	2,5	3,8	13,8	6,7
Learning disability	5,0	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0	2,5	7,5	3,3	2,5	1,3	3,8	2,5
Specialized education class	7,5	5,0	0,0	4,2	5,0	2,5	2,5	3,3	6,3	3,8	1,3	3,8
Irregular school attendance	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	2,0
Behaviour-related problems												
Unspecified	15,0	15,0	15,0	15,0	12,5	7,5	30,0	16,7	13,8	11,3	22,5	15,8
None	2,5	2,5	7,5	4,2	2,5	7,5	5,0	5,0	2,5	5,0	6,3	4,6
Problems in school	7,5	2,5	0,0	3,3	5,0	0,0	7,5	4,2	6,3	1,3	3,8	3,8
Problems in home	5,0	2,5	0,0	2,5	2,5	0,0	10,0	4,2	3,8	1,3	5,0	3,3
Violent behaviour	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,8	2,5	0,0	5,0	2,5	1,3	1,3	2,5	1,7
Bullying	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,4
Self-harming behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,0	2,5	1,7	1,3	0,0	1,3	0,8
Running away	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,8	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,4
Negative peer involvement	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,8	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,8	0,0	2,5	0,0	0,8
Inappropriate sexual behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Criminal involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,5	0,8	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,4
Substance abuse problems												
Unspecified	17,5	20,0	17,5	18,3	15,0	12,5	45,0	24,2	16,3	16,3	31,3	21,3
None	7,5	2,5	5,0	5,0	5,0	2,5	5,0	4,2	6,3	2,5	5,0	4,6
Drug 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
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
Diagnosed Disabilities												
Unspecified	15,0	15,0	12,5	14,2	15,0	10,0	37,5	20,8	15,0	12,5	25,0	17,5
None	2,5	2,5	7,5	4,2	2,5	0,0	7,5	3,3	2,5	1,3	7,5	3,8
Physical handicap	2,5	2,5	0,0	1,7	0,0	5,0	2,5	2,5	1,3	3,8	1,3	2,1
Visual-hear-speechimpairment	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	2,5	2,5	0,0	1,7	2,5	0,0	0,0	0,8	2,5	1,3	0,0	1,3
Psychiatric disorder	2,5	0,0	2,5	1,7	2,5	0,0	2,5	1,7	2,5	0,0	2,5	1,7

Table C.2.2.3 Child-sexual abuse victims' characteristics

	Sexual Abuse (n=2)											
	male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total Sexual abuse cases	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Educational status												
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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Attends school	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100	50,0	0,0	0,0	100	50,0
Work status												
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 working	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100	0,0	100	100	100	0,0	100	100
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
Education-related problems												
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100	0,0	0,0	50,0	100	0,0	0,0	50,0
None	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Learning disability	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Irregular school attendance	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	2,0
Behaviour-related problems												
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100	0,0	0,0	50,0	100	0,0	0,0	50,0
None	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Problems in school	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Problems in home	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Violent behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	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	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	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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Negative peer involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Inappropriate sexual behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Criminal involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substance abuse problems												
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100	0,0	100	100	100	0,0	100	100
None	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Drug 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
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
Diagnosed Disabilities												
Unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
None	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 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-speechimpairment	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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	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	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=209)											
	male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total Psychological abuse cases	36	30	33	99	32	36	42	110	68	66	75	209
Educational status												
Unspecified	27,8	20,0	27,3	25,3	37,5	25,0	31,0	30,9	32,4	22,7	29,3	28,2
Not attending school at all	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,9	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,5
Dropped out	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Attends school	72,2	76,7	72,7	73,7	62,5	75,0	64,3	67,3	67,6	75,8	68,0	70,3
Work status												
Unspecified	61,1	50,0	57,6	56,6	59,4	63,9	45,2	55,5	60,3	57,6	50,7	56,0
Not working	38,9	50,0	42,4	43,4	37,5	36,1	33,3	35,5	38,2	42,4	37,3	39,2
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
Education-related problems												
Unspecified	55,6	43,3	60,6	53,5	59,4	50,0	52,4	53,6	57,4	47,0	56,0	53,6
None	22,2	30,0	21,2	24,2	21,9	27,8	23,8	24,5	22,1	28,8	22,7	24,4
Learning disability	8,3	10,0	9,1	9,1	9,4	11,1	16,7	12,7	8,8	10,6	13,3	11,0
Specialized education class	11,1	16,7	3,0	10,1	6,3	2,8	4,8	4,5	8,8	9,1	4,0	7,2
Irregular school attendance	0,0	0,0	2,0	2,0	0,0	4,1	4,1	8,2	0,0	4,1	6,1	10,2
Behaviour-related problems												
Unspecified	58,3	56,7	69,7	61,6	65,6	63,9	64,3	64,5	61,8	60,6	66,7	63,2
None	27,8	23,3	21,2	24,2	18,8	25,0	19,0	20,9	23,5	24,2	20,0	22,5
Problems in school	11,1	10,0	3,0	8,1	9,4	5,6	9,5	8,2	10,3	7,6	6,7	8,1
Problems in home	5,6	3,3	3,0	4,0	3,1	2,8	4,8	3,6	4,4	3,0	4,0	3,8
Violent behaviour	0,0	0,0	3,0	1,0	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,5	0,0	1,3	1,0
Bullying	2,8	3,3	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,5	1,5	0,0	1,0
Self-harming behaviour	0,0	3,3	3,0	2,0	3,1	2,8	2,4	2,7	1,5	3,0	2,7	2,4
Running away	0,0	0,0	3,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	4,8	1,8	0,0	0,0	4,0	1,4
Negative peer involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,3	0,0	0,0	1,8	2,9	0,0	0,0	1,0
Inappropriate sexual behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,4	0,9	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,5
Criminal involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substance abuse problems												
Unspecified	80,6	80,0	78,8	79,8	78,1	77,8	83,3	80,0	79,4	78,8	81,3	79,9
None	19,4	20,0	21,2	20,2	18,8	22,2	16,7	19,1	19,1	21,2	18,7	19,6
Drug 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
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
Diagnosed Disabilities												
Unspecified	63,9	63,3	66,7	64,6	62,5	66,7	64,3	64,5	63,2	65,2	65,3	64,6
None	19,4	23,3	24,2	22,2	21,9	22,2	28,6	24,5	20,6	22,7	26,7	23,4
Physical handicap	11,1	6,7	3,0	7,1	3,1	8,3	4,8	5,5	7,4	7,6	4,0	6,2
Visual-hear-speechimpairment	0,0	3,3	0,0	1,0	3,1	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,5	1,5	0,0	1,0
Impaired cognitive functioning	2,8	6,7	3,0	4,0	6,3	2,8	0,0	2,7	4,4	4,5	1,3	3,3
Psychiatric disorder	2,8	0,0	3,0	2,0	3,1	0,0	2,4	1,8	2,9	0,0	2,7	1,9

Table C.2.2.5 Child-neglect victims' characteristics

	Neglect (n=20)											
	male				Female				Total			
	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All	11	13	16	All
Total Neglect cases	4	1	4	9	2	6	3	11	6	7	7	20
Educational status												
Unspecified	25,0	0,0	25,0	22,2	0,0	16,7	33,3	18,2	16,7	14,3	28,6	20,0
Not attending school at all	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,3	9,1	0,0	0,0	14,3	5,0
Dropped out	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Attends school	75,0	100	75,0	77,8	100	83,3	33,3	72,7	83,3	85,7	57,1	75,0
Work status												
Unspecified	75,0	0,0	75,0	66,7	100,0	66,7	33,3	63,6	83,3	57,1	57,1	65,0
Not working	25,0	100	25,0	33,3	0,0	33,3	66,7	36,4	16,7	42,9	42,9	35,0
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
Education-related problems												
Unspecified	50,0	0,0	50,0	44,4	50,0	16,7	33,3	27,3	50,0	14,3	42,9	35,0
None	0,0	0,0	25,0	11,1	0,0	16,7	33,3	18,2	0,0	14,3	28,6	15,0
Learning disability	50,0	0,0	0,0	22,2	50,0	50,0	33,3	45,5	50,0	42,9	14,3	35,0
Specialized education class	25,0	0,0	0,0	11,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	0,0	0,0	5,0
Irregular school attendance	0,0	0,0	2,0	2,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	2,0	2,0	4,1
Behaviour-related problems												
Unspecified	50,0	100	50,0	55,6	100	66,7	33,3	63,6	66,7	71,4	42,9	60,0
None	25,0	0,0	25,0	22,2	0,0	16,7	0,0	9,1	16,7	14,3	14,3	15,0
Problems in school	25,0	0,0	0,0	11,1	0,0	16,7	33,3	18,2	16,7	14,3	14,3	15,0
Problems in home	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	33,3	18,2	0,0	14,3	14,3	10,0
Violent behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	33,3	9,1	0,0	0,0	14,3	5,0
Bullying	25,0	0,0	25,0	22,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	16,7	0,0	14,3	10,0
Self-harming behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Negative peer involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Inappropriate sexual behaviour	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Criminal involvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substance abuse problems												
Unspecified	100	100	75,0	88,9	100	100	100	100	100	100	85,7	95,0
None	0,0	0,0	25,0	11,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	14,3	5,0
Drug 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
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
Diagnosed Disabilities												
Unspecified	75,0	100	75,0	77,8	50,0	50,0	33,3	45,5	66,7	57,1	57,1	60,0
None	25,0	0,0	25,0	22,2	0,0	0,0	33,3	9,1	16,7	0,0	28,6	15,0
Physical handicap	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	50,0	33,3	0,0	27,3	16,7	28,6	0,0	15,0
Visual-hear-speechimpairment	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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	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	33,3	9,1	0,0	0,0	14,3	5,0

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=63)	Sexual Abuse (n=2)	Psychological abuse (n=209)	Neglect (n=20)	All forms of maltreatment (n=294)
Family Status					
Unspecified	0,5	2,0	0,0	9,0	40,0
Married parents	9,7	43,0	1,0	154,0	40,0
Divorced parents	2,9	13,0	1,0	31,0	10,0
Single parent family	0,2	1,0	0,0	4,0	6,0
Step Family	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0
Foster family	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0
Adoption family	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0
Number of co-habitants					
Unspecified	2,7	0,0	42,0	2,0	30,0
1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	10,0
2	0,7	1,0	12,0	3,0	10,0
3	2,0	1,0	34,0	0,0	40,0
4	2,7	0,0	44,0	7,0	8,0
>5	5,9	0,0	78,0	8,0	2,0
Co-habitants identity					
Unspecified	2,0	0,0	37,0	2,0	30,0
Mother	10,4	2,0	162,0	17,0	65,0
Father	9,9	1,0	143,0	6,0	40,0
Siblings	14,0	2,0	54,0	4,0	62,0
Grandparent(s)	0,9	0,0	11,0	1,0	10,0
Other blood/in-laws relative(s)	0,2	0,0	5,0	0,0	5,0
Parent's partner	0,5	0,0	7,0	2,0	10,0
Other CAN victims					
Unspecified	3,8	1,0	30,0	3,0	40,0
None	2,9	1,0	43,0	3,0	10,0
Siblings	6,8	0,0	128,0	14,0	50,0
Other types of abuse					
Unspecified	5,9	1,0	77,0	11,0	50,0
None	1,4	0,0	17,0	2,0	10,0
Intimate partner violence	5,4	0,0	104,0	8,0	30,0
Elderly abuse	0,5	0,0	4,0	0,0	3,0
Sibling abuse	0,2	0,0	2,0	0,0	7,0
Housing adequacy					
Unspecified	7,4	2,0	112,0	11,0	30,0
No	2,3	0,0	24,0	3,0	20,0
Yes	4,1	0,0	71,0	6,0	50,0
Household income					
Unspecified	8,8	2,0	112,0	10,0	35,0
Very low	1,1	0,0	38,0	6,0	15,0
Low	1,6	0,0	24,0	2,0	15,0
Moderate	1,4	0,0	21,0	1,0	15,0
High	0,5	0,0	7,0	1,0	10,0
Very high	0,7	0,0	8,0	1,0	10,0
Source of income					
Unspecified	6,1	2,0	73,0	7,0	50,0
No source of income	0,0	0,0	3,0	0,0	10,0
Full time employment	4,5	0,0	70,0	5,0	10,0
Part time/Seasonal employment	0,0	0,0	3,0	0,0	15,0
Social assistance	1,4	0,0	29,0	6,0	15,0
No reliable source	0,0	0,0	6,0	0,0	15,0
Financial problems					
Unspecified	11,3	2,0	149,0	17,0	40,0
No	1,1	0,0	14,0	1,0	10,0
Yes	1,5	0	43	2	50

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

Table C.2.4 Perpetrators and Caregivers

	Perpetrators and Caregivers			
	Perpetrators only	Perpetrators & Caregivers	Caregivers only	Total
Frequency	257	142	262	661
%	38,88	21,48	39,64	100

Table C.2.5.1 Perpetrators' characteristics per form of maltreatment

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse (n=63)	Sexual abuse (n=2)	Psychological abuse (n=209)	Neglect (n=20)	All forms of maltreatment (n= 294)
Number of Perpetrators	58	2	187	18	265
Unspecified	8	0	17	4	29
1	52	2	83	13	150
2	6	0	42	3	51
3	0	0	0	0	0
4 or more	0	0	0	0	0
Status of allegation	70	2	229	23	324
Unspecified	0	0	6	0	6
Perpetrator	58	2	187	18	265
Alleged Perpetrator	12	0	36	5	53
Gender	69	2	229	22	322
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
Male	56	2	200	16	274
Female	13	0	29	6	48
Age group	74	2	145	25	246
>18	0	0	0	0	0
19-24	7	0	9	0	16
25-34	15	0	14	0	29
35-44	13	0	36	6	55
45-54	24	1	41	11	77
55-64	14	0	29	8	51
>65	1	1	16	0	18
Educational Level	80	2	135	23	240
Unspecified	20	0	30	4	54
Has not attended school	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary school	5	1	11	0	17
Middle School	36	0	26	12	74
High School	7	1	24	2	34
Technical School	10	0	18	5	33
University	2	0	6	0	8
Post-graduate studies	0	0	0	0	0
Employment status	222	2	222	20	466
Unspecified	40	1	40	6	87
Employed	85	1	85	10	181
Unemployed	70	0	70	3	143
Retired	27	0	27	1	55
Marital Status	70	2	231	23	326
Unspecified	7	1	15	0	23
Single	0	0	4	0	4
Married	44	1	156	6	207
Living together	5	0	22	2	29
Separated	8	0	17	7	32
Divorced	6	0	16	7	29
Widow/er	0	0	1	1	2

(Table C.2.5.1 cont.)

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse (n=63)	Sexual abuse (n=2)	Psychological abuse (n=209)	Neglect (n=20)	All forms of maltreatment (n=294)
Relation to child					
Unspecified	1	0	2	0	3
Mother	13	0	24	6	43
Father	47	1	171	16	235
Step-mother	0	0	1	0	1
Step-father	0	0	9	1	10
Full sibling	3	0	6	0	9
Partial/half sibling	0	0	1	0	1
Step-sibling	0	0	1	0	1
Grandparent	2	1	9	0	12
Other blood relative	2	0	2	0	4
In-laws	1	0	1	0	2
Foster Parent	1	0	0	0	1
Caregiver in institution	0	0	0	0	0
Health care provider	0	0	0	0	0
Parent's partner	0	0	0	0	0
Date	0	0	0	0	0
Roommate	0	0	0	0	0
Work-relation	0	0	0	0	0
Neighbour	0	0	0	0	0
Friend	0	0	0	0	0
Official /legal authority	0	0	0	0	0
Stranger	0	0	0	0	0
School Teacher	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher/Coach (outside school)	0	0	0	0	0
Family friend	0	0	0	0	0
History of substance abuse	67	2	234	23	326
Unspecified	39	2	114	12	167
None	4	0	10	0	14
Drug abuse	0	0	6	1	7
Alcohol abuse	24	0	104	10	138
Physical-Mental Disabilities	70	2	227	23	322
Unspecified	55	2	182	21	260
None	5	0	11	0	16
Physical handicap	1	0	4	1	6
Psychiatric Disorder	9	0	30	1	40
Impaired cognitive functioning	0	0	0	0	0
History of victimization	67	2	217	22	219
Unspecified	65	2	210	22	299
None	2	0	7	0	9
Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Previous similar allegations	47	2	148	14	2
Unspecified	33	2	112	12	159
None	14	0	36	2	52
Yes	0	0	0	0	0

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

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse (n=63)	Sexual abuse (n= 2)	Psychological abuse (n=209)	Neglect (n=20)	All forms of maltreatment (n=294)
No of Caregivers/Perpetrators	58	2	187	18	265
Unspecified	5	0	3	4	12
1	24	2	48	5	79
2	15	0	121	10	146
3	0	0	0	0	0
4 or more	0	0	0	0	0
Status of allegation	70	2	229	23	324
Unspecified	0	0	6	0	6
Perpetrator	58	2	187	18	265
Alleged Perpetrator	12	0	36	5	53
Gender	69	2	229	23	323
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
Male	56	2	200	17	275
Female	13	0	29	6	48
Age group	63	2	223	23	311
>18	0	0	0	0	0
19-24	0	0	0	0	0
25-34	3	0	4	0	7
35-44	26	1	52	6	85
45-54	21	1	116	12	150
55-64	13	0	47	5	65
>65	0	0	4	0	4
Educational Level	64	2	135	23	224
Unspecified	14	0	6	2	22
Has not attended school	0	0	0	0	0
Elementary school	2	0	3	1	6
Middle School	19	1	18	2	40
High School	24	1	26	14	65
Technical School	1	0	49	1	51
University	4	0	33	3	40
Post-graduate studies	0	0	0	0	0
Employment status	222	2	222	20	466
Unspecified	40	1	40	6	87
Employed	85	1	85	10	181
Unemployed	70	0	70	3	143
Retired	27	0	27	1	55
Marital Status	70	2	231	23	326
Unspecified	7	1	15	0	23
Single	0	0	4	0	4
Married	44	1	156	6	207
Living together	5	0	22	2	29
Separated	8	0	17	7	32
Divorced	6	0	16	7	29
Widow/er	0	0	1	1	2

(Table C.2.5.2 cont.)

	Form of Maltreatment				
	Physical abuse (n=63)	Sexual abuse (n=2)	Psychological abuse (n=209)	Neglect (n=20)	All forms of maltreatment (n= 294)
Relation to child					
Unspecified	1	0	2	0	3
Mother	13	0	24	6	43
Father	47	1	171	16	235
Step-mother	0	0	1	0	1
Step-father	0	0	9	1	10
Full sibling	3	0	6	0	9
Partial/half sibling	0	0	1	0	1
Step-sibling	0	0	1	0	1
Grandparent	2	1	9	0	12
Other blood relative	2	0	2	0	4
In-laws	1	0	1	0	2
Foster Parent	1	0	0	0	1
Caregiver in institution	0	0	0	0	0
Health care provider	0	0	0	0	0
Parent's partner	0	0	0	0	0
Date	0	0	0	0	0
Roommate	0	0	0	0	0
Work-relation	0	0	0	0	0
Neighbour	0	0	0	0	0
Friend	0	0	0	0	0
Official /legal authority	0	0	0	0	0
Stranger	0	0	0	0	0
School Teacher	0	0	0	0	0
Teacher/Coach (outside school)	0	0	0	0	0
Family friend	0	0	0	0	0
History of substance abuse	70	2	230	22	324
Unspecified	39	2	114	12	167
None	4	0	10	0	14
Drug abuse	0	0	6	1	7
Alcohol abuse	24	0	104	10	138
Physical-Mental Disabilities	70	2	227	23	322
Unspecified	55	2	182	21	260
None	5	0	11	0	16
Physical handicap	1	0	4	1	6
Psychiatric Disorder	9	0	30	1	40
Impaired cognitive functioning	0	0	0	0	0
History of victimization	67	2	217	22	308
Unspecified	65	2	210	22	299
None	2	0	7	0	9
Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Previous similar allegations	47	2	148	14	2
Unspecified	33	2	112	12	159
None	14	0	36	2	52
Yes	0	0	0	0	0

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 (n=63)	Sexual abuse (n=2)	Psychological abuse (n=209)	Neglect (n=20)	All forms of maltreatment (n=294)
Case assessment of allegation	0,8	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,5
Unspecified	2,0	0,0	1,1	0,3	1,3
Medical /Health services	0,8	0,0	0,6	0,3	0,5
Mental Health services	2,0	0,0	1,0	0,3	1,2
Education services	16,2	2,0	18,3	2,2	18,6
Social services	17,8	1,0	23,0	2,1	23,7
Police services	4,0	0,0	4,5	0,2	4,5
Legal/Judicial services					
Maltreatment confirmation	9,3	2,0	7,9	2,2	9,1
Unspecified	0,8	0,0	0,6	0,2	0,7
Medical /Health services	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Mental Health services	1,6	0,0	0,7	0,3	0,7
Education services	7,7	0,0	11,4	1,3	11,3
Social services	8,1	0,0	11,3	1,1	11,1
Police services	4,0	0,0	9,0	0,5	8,6
Legal/Judicial services					
Legal Action Taken	6,9	0,0	5,6	1,3	6,1
Unspecified	2,0	1,0	1,7	0,3	2,4
None legal action taken	7,3	1,0	9,2	1,0	10,0
Social service/police -NO court involvement	2,0	0,0	2,1	0,0	2,2
Emergency protection procedures implemented	0,4	0,0	1,1	0,0	1,1
Judicial action to protect victim by court order(s)	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,3
Judicial action to remove parent(s) rights	6,1	0,0	11,3	0,8	10,7
Police/Judicial action to prosecute abuser					
Care plan for child	8,1	2,0	6,9	1,1	8,0
Unspecified	8,5	0,0	10,6	0,8	10,8
Child remains in family with no intervention	6,1	0,0	10,3	1,1	10,3
Child remains in family with planned intervention	1,2	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,5
Child removed from family (parents co-operation)	0,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1
Child removed from family home by court order					
Out of home placement	5,3	2,0	6,5	1,3	7,3
Unspecified	17,0	0,0	20,9	1,9	21,2
No out of home placement	1,6	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,7
Children's Home Institution-NO individual carer	0,4	0,0	0,6	0,0	0,5
Mother/child shelter	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Kinship Care with relatives/extended family	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Foster Care with volunteer/paid carers	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Adoption with parents agreement or court order	0,0	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,7
Abuser leaves the family home	0,8	0,0	0,3	0,0	0,5

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 (n=63)	Sexual abuse (n=2)	Psychological abuse (n=209)	Neglect (n=20)	All forms of maltreatment (n=)
Referrals made to services					
Unspecified	7,7	1,0	9,0	1,0	9,5
None	2,8	0,0	3,0	0,5	3,3
Parent support program	1,2	0,0	2,1	0,3	2,0
Drug or alcohol counselling	1,6	0,0	2,4	0,3	2,2
Other family counselling	3,2	0,0	5,5	0,3	5,8
Social welfare assistance	1,2	0,0	2,4	0,5	2,2
Food Bank	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Shelter services	4,5	0,0	5,1	0,6	5,3
Domestic violence counselling	6,9	0,0	8,2	1,1	8,2
Psychiatric services	1,6	0,0	2,3	0,3	2,4
Psychological services	1,6	0,0	3,0	0,5	3,2
Special education referral	2,0	0,0	1,3	0,3	1,3
Recreational program	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Victim support program	0,4	0,0	1,6	0,2	1,5
Medical/dental services	1,2	0,0	2,4	0,3	2,2
Other child counselling	1,2	1,0	2,0	0,3	2,1
Services received					
Unspecified	5,3	0,0	7,2	0,2	7,5
None	4,5	0,0	5,2	0,5	5,5
Parent support program	0,8	0,0	1,7	0,3	1,6
Drug or alcohol counselling	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,2	0,9
Other family counselling	2,0	0,0	3,7	0,2	3,7
Social welfare assistance	1,6	0,0	2,3	0,5	2,2
Food Bank	0,4	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Shelter services	1,2	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,9
Domestic violence counselling	5,3	0,0	6,3	0,8	6,2
Psychiatric services	1,6	0,0	1,6	0,3	1,7
Psychological services	1,2	0,0	2,1	0,3	2,4
Special education referral	2,0	0,0	1,0	0,2	1,1
Recreational program	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,1
Victim support program	1,2	0,0	1,1	0,2	1,2
Medical/dental services	1,2	0,0	1,7	0,3	1,6
Other child counselling	2,0	1,0	1,8	0,2	2,0

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

Table C.3 Availability of information concerning the characteristics of the recorded CAN cases

	Availability of information			
	Available information		Non-available information (missing/unspecified)	
	f	%	f	%
Report date (exact date of intake)	23	99,57	1	0,42
Child-related information				
Age	237	100	0	0
Date of birth	237	100	0	0
Gender	236	99,57	1	0,42
Nationality	236	99,57	1	0,42
Educational Status	171	72,45	65	27,54
Work Status	94	40	141	60
Education-related problems	106	45,68	126	54,31
Behaviour related problems	84	35,89	150	64,10
Substance-abuse problems	45	19,14	190	80,85
Diagnosed Disabilities	79	33,90	154	66,09
Contact details				
Telephone number	95	40,42	140	59,57
Address	230	97,87	5	2,12
Incident related information				
Duration of maltreatment	216	90,37	23	9,62
Source of referral	229	96,62	8	3,37
Scene of incident	223	94,49	13	5,50
Form of maltreatment	223	98,23	4	1,76
Physical abuse (n=63)				
Status of substantiation	63	94,02	4	5,97
Specific Forms	55	87,30	8	12,69
Injury due to physical abuse	19	30,64	43	69,35
Nature of injury(-ies)	8	19,04	34	80,95
Sexual abuse (n=2)				
Status of substantiation	2	0,84	235	99,15
Specific Forms	2	0,84	235	99,15
Psychological abuse (n=209)				
Status of substantiation	199	98,00	4	1,97
Specific Forms	201	97,10	6	2,89
Neglect (n=20)				
Status of substantiation	21	72,41	8	27,58
Specific Forms	14	53,84	12	46,15
Case assessment of allegation	233	98,31	4	1,68
Maltreatment confirmation	168	70,88	69	29,11
Legal action taken	189	80,42	46	19,57
Care plan for child	175	74,15	61	25,84
Out of Home placement	180	76,59	55	23,40

(Table C.3. cont.)

	Availability of information			
	Available information		Non-available information (missing/unspecified)	
	f	%	f	%
Perpetrator(s)' related information (n=)				
Number of perpetrators	255	99,22	2	0,77
Status of allegation	250	97,27	7	2,72
Gender	257	100	0	0
Age	220	85,60	37	14,39
Nationality	143	55,64	114	44,35
Educational level	154	59,68	104	40,31
Employment status	210	81,39	48	18,60
Marital status	235	91,08	23	8,91
Relationship to child	255	99,22	2	0,77
History of substance abuse	155	54,00	132	45,99
Physical-Mental Disabilities	50	19,45	207	80,54
History of victimization/abuse	20	7,78	237	92,21
Previous similar allegations	130	50,38	128	49,61
Contact details				
Telephone number	125	48,63	132	51,36
Address	249	97,26	7	2,73
Caregiver(s) related information				
Relation to Perpetrators	241	91,98	21	8,01
Number of caregivers	262	100	0	0
Relationship to Child	258	98,47	4	1,52
Type of Guardianship	259	98,85	3	1,145
Gender	261	99,61	1	0,38
Age	207	79,00	55	20,99
Nationality	262	100	0	0
Educational level	187	71,37	75	28,62
Employment status	203	77,48	59	22,51
Marital status	243	92,74	19	7,25
History of substance abuse	122	46,56	140	53,43
Physical-Mental Disabilities	130	49,61	132	50,38
History of victimization/abuse	129	49,23	133	50,76
History of CAN allegations	124	46,61	142	53,38
Contact details				
Telephone number	97	37,02	165	62,97
Address	19	7,25	243	92,74
Family-related information				
Family status	224	94,51	13	5,48
Number of co-habitants	199	80,56	48	19,43
Co-habitants' identity	193	81,43	44	18,56
Other CAN victims	197	83,12	40	16,87
Other types of abuse	140	59,07	97	40,92
Referrals made to services	163	68,77	74	31,22
Services received	180	75,94	57	24,05
Household-related information				
Housing adequacy	113	47,67	124	52,32
Household income	112	47,25	125	52,74
Source of income	153	64,55	84	35,44
Financial problems	68	28,69	169	71,30
Previous maltreatment				
Type of most severe maltreatment	98	41,35	139	58,64
Perpetrator(s)	77	33,92	150	66,07
Investigating agencies	226	95,35	11	4,64
Follow-up information				
	223	94,09	14	5,90

CHAPTER D. CONCLUSIONS

The BECAN CBSS provided very valuable data that need more comprehensive in-depth narrative analysis. Data could be analyzed on two levels – formal and content level. Formal level is focused on availability of certain information relevant for CAN, and content level on the characteristics of reported cases.

Formal analysis has shown that, when it comes to the characteristics of the perpetrators, the following data are not systematically recorded in the documentation: the level of education of perpetrators, alcohol and psychoactive substances abuse, health status, financial status, experienced childhood abuse, previous reports for a similar offense (for 35% to 90% of the perpetrators these data are lacking). Even some important characteristics of children exposed to violence are not recorded systematically in the documentation: education-related problems, health problems, including mental health, behavioural problems, prior abuse (for 45% to 60% of child victims there is a lack of these data).

Content analysis also revealed a number of interesting data. For example, the analysis of the records showed that in approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of reported events of family violence against children court proceedings against the perpetrators were initiated. It is reasonable to question what happens in the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ of cases. Whether the system mechanisms are not developed well enough, that is whether there exists an unwillingness of experts to document and prosecute milder forms of violence and well? This study cannot provide an answer to that. But since these are very important matters regular deepened studies of reported cases of violence against children, by analogy to Canadian studies known as the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (Trocmé et al., 2008.), should be introduced to Croatia.

The fact that in slightly more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of children in the sample prior abuse was present is very significant. What does this tell us about the effectiveness of the protection system? The answer is very simple: the system does not adequately protect children from repeated violence.

It is necessary to conduct additional analyses that would allow us to see how do cases formally and thematically differ depending on the form of victimization and depending on whether it is the first or repeated violent incident that was reported.

It is necessary to thoroughly examine the possibility to improve the recording practices and content of documentation that needs to be more appropriate for the specific needs of child victims of family violence.

- At the national level, clearly define and adopt the goals because of which it is important to keep complex documentation in cases of violence against children
- Clearly define and operationalize terms in existing legislation, such as violence, abuse and neglect, using behavioural categories.
- Establish a coordinated system of recording in various systems that are involved in dealing with cases of violence against children in the family.
- Develop a system of record-keeping and monitoring that is focused on the child. For this purpose a mandatory list of data, that need to be recorded in each report of violence against children, should be created.
- Establish a data collection system that is based on the individual child who is exposed to violence and enables more complex correlation or comparative analysis.
- Based on the *Guidelines for recording and monitoring of child abuse* (ChildONEurope, 2009), it is necessary to monitor not only court actions against the perpetrator (activities of the justice system), but also social protection measures for the victim and the availability and effectiveness of treatment for the victims and perpetrators, and the family as a system.

To utilize the collected data to improve practice:

- To expand the range of treatment interventions that are available to victims, perpetrators and family members.
- To deconstruct the term "counseling". What it really means as a common intervention of CSC for children? Can an equality sign be put between counseling and psychological treatment of children and young people traumatized by violence in the family? By whom and where such treatment can be carried out?
- To carefully develop a system of professional care of the needs of children who are direct victims of violence and children who witness domestic violence. With a significant number of children in the welfare system because of witnessing violence it is necessary that for this population a system of professional care should be developed where their needs would not be just "covered" by the needs of adult victims, usually mothers.

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7. Criminal Code. *Official Gazette*, no. 110/1997, 27/1998, 50/2000, 129/2000, 51/2001, 111/2003, 190/2003, 105/2004, 84/2005, 71/2006, 110/2007, 152/2008.
8. Family Act. *Official Gazette*, no. 116/2003.

ANNEX I: List of Organizations that provided data

ANNEX II: Extraction Forms Part I & II

ANNEX III: Operations' Manual for Researchers