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ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE INCEST TRAUMA CENTER - BELGRADE

ON THE OCCASION OF WORLD PREVENTION DAY OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

(19th NOVEMBER)

On the occasion of November 19th, when we commemorate the World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade would like to inform the public that from now on, working on the prevention of sexual abuse will be our permanent strategic focus. Let us remind of the fact that the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade defined combating sexual abuse as our essential identity for the period 2009-2015, whereas henceforward the field of prevention, thus education as its integral part - will become our primary commitment. We hereby announce our intention to further expand our identities of the **Sexual Assault Prevention Center and Training Center**.

At the same time, the activities pertaining to our identity of **Crisis Intervention Center** will in the future be realized through: 1. Resolving cases of sexual abuse reported in the framework of our prevention programs, bearing the general name "Healthy Choices for Healthy Children", and 2. Preparing children and women sexual assault survivors for quality participation in criminal procedures 3. Educational self-help groups of adolescent and women sexual assault survivors 4. Educational self-help groups for persons supporting adult and child sexual assault survivors 5. Providing advisory and consultancy services in the field of emotional, physical and sexual abuse of children and women for the staff of other institutions and organizations that are involved in resolving such cases.

Let us remind of the following: The Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade was appointed by the Council of Europe as the official national partner in the Campaign entitled "1 IN 5", according to the Agreement between the Strasbourg Council of Europe and the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade, referring to our conducting of the Council of Europe Campaign combating child sexual abuse, which is based on the Lanzarote Convention. The name of the Campaign, "1 in 5" ("ONE IN FIVE"), reflects the official data obtained by the Council of Europe that one out of five children in Europe has survived sexual assault. The Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade, a women's non-governmental specialized service combating the social problem of sexual assault, with 21 years of working experience - the oldest of this type in Serbia - has been appointed as the official partner throughout the full Campaign period, UNTIL THE END OF 2015.

The Campaign "1 IN 5" **has three dimensions:** a) public awareness-raising concerning the issue of child sexual abuse b) reforms in legislation and education c) the parliamentary dimension. The Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade has the task to develop all three dimensions - together with the selected partner institutions/organizations and individuals - as well as to coordinate these three dimensions.

There is no official data in Serbia about the number of child sexual assault survivors. There is no National Study as yet informing the public on the "gray numbers".

Until September 2009, when the previous 15-year analysis of the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade statistical data was completed, the sample that was used was based on 9 reported cases of child sexual abuse per week, the complete parameters of which were thoroughly available. This statistical data was **included in the National Strategy for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence by the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Affairs of the Republic of Serbia in June 2011.**

PLEASE NOTE! Over the past 5 years, our service focused its activities on the prevention of sexual abuse, and with regard to this, limited the number of cases our Crisis Center took on, which were later processed as a sample. In the period 2009-2014, the sample was based on 7 reported cases per week, whose complete parameters were thoroughly known and therefore analyzed. **THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES IS DIMINISHING.** At the same time, this number does not reflect the total number of reported cases, or extended professional consultations to other institutions in the organizations in the resolution of whose cases we participated. Nor does this number reflect the total number of reported cases of child sexual assault in the Republic of Serbia. It would be possible

to obtain this data coordinated records have been established of the cases reported to diverse services in charge of protecting children against sexual abuse.

Summary of the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade statistical data
regarding reported cases of sexual abuse experienced in childhood
in the territory of Serbia in the period 2009-2014

* The sample is representative and based on a mean figure of 7 reported cases of sexual abuse per week. The age of child sexual assault survivors ranges between 2 years and 5 months up to 63 years. The above data refers to the average values in the given period for regularly monitored parameters.

** For the period 1994-2009, the summary of the Incest Trauma Centre - Belgrade statistical data referring to reported cases of sexual abuse experienced in childhood in the territory of Serbia was included in the National Strategy for preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence of the Ministry of Labor, Employment and Social Affairs of the Republic of Serbia in June 2011. Pls. see www.incesttraumacentar.org.rs

The Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade database shows that out of five child sexual assault survivors, four are female and one male. Boys are sexual assault survivors in 16.78% cases. Looking at the structure of child sexual abuse offenders: 90.19% are males and 9.81% are females. In 42.15% of the cases, the child sexual abuse offender is the biological father (the most frequent form of incest being father-daughter), whereas in 50.64% of the cases the offender is a father figure (cumulatively, in the order of frequency: father, stepfather, foster parent, adoptive parent). In 21.61% of the cases, the offender is a person outside the family known to the child (a family friend, a neighbor, a "private" teacher), while 10.02% were underage sexual assault offenders (mainly committing abuse within their peer group, then within their family and in the social protection institutions where children reside permanently). In the period 2009-2014, 100% of perpetrators were persons familiar to the child. The following violent sexual acts were: obscene telephone calls, exposing otherwise covered parts body parts, voyeurism, fondling, taking pornographic pictures, attempting sexual intercourse, rape, incest and child prostitution. Although in most cases sexual abuse was committed over one child by a single offender and one offender most frequently abused one child, it is important to bear in mind the fact that one child was sexually abused by 3 or more offenders in 7.48% of the cases and that one offender abused two children in 6.17% and three or more children (series) in 9.22% of the cases. The average age when the first abusive incident took place is 5 years and 4 months. The duration of abuse was recorded as several months long in 30.73% of the cases and years-long in 69.27% of the cases. The years-long abuse lasted for

more than 6 years on the average. Physical coercion was applied in 23.07%, notably on adolescents or in families where the father figure is emotionally or physically violent against the mother. In 57.69% of the cases, reporting took place during an acute situation (ongoing sexual abuse). The period between the first incident of sexual abuse and reporting is 8 years and 5 months. Child sexual abuse was most frequently reported by: the sexual assault survivors themselves in 54.34% of the cases and the child's mother in 30.60% of the cases. The mothers usually report the sexual abuse of children below 12 years of age, they do so out of an acute situation, and that results in the stopping of abuse. Persons outside the family reported child sexual abuse in 5.33% of the cases. Addressing state institutions before reporting to the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade was recorded in 44.35% of the cases, those being, in order of frequency, the following : Social Welfare Centers, the Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, health institutions, etc. The Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade provided services of psychological assistance in 84.13% through personal contact over a short or long period of time, in 7.08% of cases by telephone and in 8.79% of cases via email or Skype. The services were provided to child / adult sexual assault survivors, as well as to their supportive persons (non-offending).

GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE FIVE-YEAR PERIOD BASED ON THE PUBLISHED STATISTICAL DATA (2009-2014)

In the period September 2009 - September 2014, the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade recorded on average 7 reported cases of child sexual abuse per week. In 100% of the cases, the offender was a person familiar to the child (the same as in the period 2005-2009). In 78.39% of the cases, the offender was a family member, prevalently the biological father. The most frequent targets, in 83.22% of the cases, were girls. In 55.65% of the cases, our service was the first place where the cases were reported. In 92.11% of the cases, criminal procedures were not launched. *As for the adjudicated cases involving children below 12 years of age, the average duration of criminal procedures was 3 years and 3 months.* The average prison term amounted to one year and two months. The age of child sexual assault survivors ranged between 2 years and 5 months and 63 years. Over this five-year period, 48.42 % of the total number of persons who addressed our service in order to report sexual abuse were persons of legal age who had survived sexual assault in their childhood. For 31.41% of the persons of legal age who reported to us, the period between the first incident of sexual abuse and reporting was 13 years and 7 months. Out of the total number of cases, 61.28% were from the area of Belgrade. No other specificity or significant prevalence of child sexual abuse concerning the geographical area, level of education, race or any other indicator can be singled out. Equally as

since 1994 and on, we exclusively point out that the secret is kept longer in urban environments, and, conditionally speaking, in highly intellectual circles – sexual abuse is silenced for a longer period of time before it is disclosed, which does not mean that it is more widespread there or more frequent.

In the period September 2012 – September 2014, 36.26% of the cases involved sexual abuse of children below 10 years of age. On average, sexual abuse of children of the youngest age lasted for 3 years and 2 months (for nearly one third of their lives, and the criminal procedures concerning those cases were later extremely lengthy, which directly impeded the children going on with their lives). A typical feature in these cases is a history of violence in partner relationships, where the mother had been exposed to violence in partner relationship and had at some point decided to break out of the partner relationship and protect herself and the child. Unfortunately, in practice, the mother having survived violence is seen as an aggravating circumstance for the child in court, for example, because her testimony in court will be considered as less credible.

Over this period, an upward trend was recorded in reporting sexual abuse taking place within a peer group (by underage offenders) and this form of abuse is boosted by modern technologies and social networks. 4.15% of the cases were repeated gang rapes of a girl by her peers, who were known to her and where the wall of silence was extremely strong because of her fear of social stigma. Assaulted girls decide on whether to disclose the sexual assault or not depending on their previous experiences with the reactions in their social environment through the very same social networks, and also on the reactions of their family members to other situations concerning life difficulties, when they had sought their assistance. In either case, they said that they expected to be blamed and that fact prevented them from revealing the identity of the offenders and seek help, thus remaining vulnerable to the risk of re-victimization.

In 6.19% of the reported cases of sexual abuse in foster or adoptive families, the most frequent pattern was that of a single foster child, where the foster mother was not timely informed about the child's history of sexual abuse, which she finds out when: A) the period of the child's adaptation to the new environment is over and the child begins to feel as a member of the family and confident enough to be able to disclose the facts safely B) the foster or adoptive mother notices warning signs, generally in the form of changes in the child's behavior. It is at this point that,

despite being confronted with a completely new situation, the foster mothers report the abuse to social welfare centers and seek help. In the cases where the reported sexual abuse took place among the foster children within the same family, the sexual assault survivors were girls, whereas the offenders were boys. Dealing with such cases requires a clear and principled involvement of the welfare centers. What still appears to be missing in the process of preparation of potential foster or adoptive families, is the following: 1. A close assessment of the future foster or adoptive parents regarding their possible inclination to child sexual abuse (use of risk-assessment matrix as a tool in regular use) and 2. Education of potential foster or adoptive parents about the violence issue against children and women. Within the social protection framework, it is requisite to curtail the tendency to present the process of de-institutionalization as successful at all costs, and replace it with a responsible assessment and monitoring of the future guardians (foster parents, adoptive parents). A protected child is the key to success of this model.

In the course of this five-year period, we recorded a greater degree of preparedness of adult child sexual assault survivors to disclose their experience and actively work on their recovery, often referring to the precious engorgement they derived from the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade film "**Have I Told You I've Been Abused?**", based on true testimonies of eight courageous women who had received assistance from our service previously. We ceded the film to RTV B92, national frequency TV, for permanent broadcasting, it is being re-run on regular basis and also used as part of the regular secondary schools' curriculum in Serbia. Let us remind of the fact that, in 2010, the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade received the State Excellence Award for its film "for an exceptional contribution to awareness-raising on zero tolerance against sexual and gender-based violence" by the Ministry of Social Affairs of Serbia. In November 2014, our professional staff is being invited to take part in the International Expert Conference ICSOR 2014 in Lisbon, Portugal, in order to speak about the theme "Film as self-representation, self-advocate and a healing tool for Child Sexual Assault survivors".

We understand the fact that the majority of cases (78.39%) where the offender was a family member, as the enormous trust we enjoy among our clients.

Legislature

In April 2013, the Parliament of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Initiative of the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade FOR the rescinding of the Statute of Limitations on sex offences committed against children, whereby Serbia became the second country in Europe, after The United Kingdom, whose legislators recognize the long-term effects of sexual trauma (unlike the previous regulations that provided for the possibility of processing the offenders only six years following the last incident of child sexual assault) and enables the survivors of child sexual abuse to participate in criminal procedures when they are psychically stronger and have gained enough social power to do it with a more equal standing. The Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade submitted its Initiative officially and through intensive activities helped bring about this historic change of legislation. In co-operation with the Women's Parliamentary Network, the Committee for Human and Minority Rights and Gender Equality and the Child Rights' Committee, the measure of rescinding the Statute of Limitations was voted out and entered in the Act on Special Measures to prevent the commission of crimes against sexual freedom of minors.

In the course of everyday direct activities in the field of sexual abuse, the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade obtains first hand information about the positive response to the measure of rescinding the Statute of Limitations for sex offences committed against children by the child sexual assault survivors themselves and their closest supportive persons. Conversely, we express our concern due to the lack of public information on the implementation of the Act on Special Measures to prevent the commission of crimes against sexual freedom of minors (in the public known as "Maria's Law" after a girl who was murdered by the pedophile).

We appreciate the fact that the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade was consulted by the Parliament of the Republic of Serbia (the Committee for Human and Minority Rights and Gender Equality) before the adoption of the *Act on Special Measures to prevent the commission of crimes against sexual freedom of minors*. On that occasion, we informed the public about our suggestions, which are still in force and derive from recent practice:

- REQUEST 1: The urgent need to implement the Law - an important supervisory function of the Parliament of the Republic of Serbia

- **REQUEST 2: For the offender in the sphere of sex offences against children – a permanent ban on performing public functions and permanent prohibition of employment or performance of occupation or activity that relates to work with minors (replace 'over a 20- year period' with 'permanent' - practice has already shown that the existing regulations are not adhered to; e.g. The case of T.P. (known to a general public from Novi Pazar), a survivor of Sexual Assault by a female school teacher where the offender in February 2014 made an agreement with the Prosecutors' Office to plead guilty and has been sentenced to 10 months in prison and the veto to work at school in coming 3 years only and for the same 3-year period got the Protection from Abuse order (PFA; veto to come near to survivor)).**

Legal consequences of the sanction - Article 6 – replace 'in the duration of 20 years' with 'permanently'

"Legal consequences of the sanction referred to in paragraph 1, items 3) and 4) hereof shall be 20 years. Time spent serving a prison sentence is not counted in the duration of the legal consequences."

REQUEST 3: For the offender in the area of sex offences against children - Significantly more severe punishment in case of breach of the termination of the prohibition of public functions (increasing the existing prison sentence of 30 to 60 days)

Violations by criminal offenders - Article 16 – the need to increase the prison sentence for paragraph 1.

A prison sentence of 30 to 60 days shall be imposed on the perpetrator of the offence referred to in Article 3 of this Act in case of:

1) violation of the legal consequences from Article 6, paragraph 1 hereof.

REQUEST 4: In view of the fact that in Serbia 78.39% child sexual assault offenders are family members, and in order to harmonize this Act with the Lanzarote Convention, which puts a special emphasis on safety measures for the sexual assault survivors (this suggestion was made with the approval of the Ombudsperson in 2013.):

a) "when there is danger that the offender could repeat the offence against the victim – the Court will invariably impose a restricting order and ban on communication with the victim of a criminal offender against sexual freedom".

b) removal from the family household

c) ban of access to the Internet – the Court may impose a measure of banning access to the Internet to an offender who committed the criminal offence through the Internet if there is a danger that the criminal offence could be repeated by Internet misuse.

REQUEST 5: In view of the emphasis that this Act puts on the accountability of the actors who are part of the chain of responsibility for its implementation and supervision of the criminal offenders in the sphere of sex offences against children, and who, in the course of effectuating their duties aimed at the implementation of this Act may obtain information or insight in the repeated commitment of criminal offences by a perpetrator of sex offences against children, it is requisite to highlight the legal obligation of reporting this type of criminal offences. A

serious pitfall in Serbia is non-implementation of the sanctions for failing to report criminal offences. The Incest Trauma Center – Belgrade has already warned the public of the fact that only 5% of the citizens in Serbia (including the professional public) are prepared to report child sexual abuse. It is requisite that the Parliament of the Republic of Serbia assess this situation and decide on ways of raising the awareness of both the general and the professional public about the obligation to report any suspicion or information they might have on sexual abuse, and to inform them about the sanctions for failing to fulfill this obligation and that these sanctions are being applied.

- For more about Request 5 and the interconnection between the legal obligation to report and the training of professionals in diverse fields of expertise, see below in *"The representation of different profiles responsible for the protection of children from sexual abuse in the Incest Trauma Center – Belgrade educational programs"*.

Reforms in the sphere of Education

There can be no more efficient prevention of sexual abuse than learning about this social problem from kindergarten to university. In the forthcoming period, the Incest Trauma Center – Belgrade will pursue its engagement as part of our Initiative for the introduction of the topic of sexual abuse in the daily activities of kindergartens, elementary and secondary schools syllabi and curricula and in the relevant textbooks, in accordance with and in support of the Special Protocol of the Ministry of Education for the protection of children and pupils from abuse and neglect. This is a sphere that requires a regular supervisory function of the Parliament of the Republic of Serbia – due to the fact that it concerns a systemic solution that requires time and continual monitoring – so that in the coming years, from kindergartens to universities, a long-term solution be put in place providing that when a child or young person is enrolled in any of these institutions, they are taught to recognize sexual abuse and oppose it. We are intensely working on this CONCRETE MEASURE IN EDUCATION through a large number of preventive activities and with our official, binding alliance with a total of 121 state institutions and non-governmental organizations (59 of which are state institutions, including 5 ministries). Our service produces on regular basis resources to be used as part of 11 subjects that constitute the standard curriculum in elementary and secondary schools, as well as resource materials to be used in kindergartens, bearing in mind that children of the youngest age are the easiest target for sexual abuse.

In this context, we commend the formation of the Prevention Violence Unit within the Ministry of Education of Serbia (in the first trimester of 2012) owing to whose activities so far the topic of sexual abuse was placed on the public agenda of elementary and secondary schools for the first time ever.

Media coverage

Along with the judiciary professional staff, journalists are a profile with the lowest attendance at the educational programs of the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade. Based on the 21-year experience of our service in the sphere of public relations, and concerning the issue of sexual abuse, it is requisite for the media in the future:

- TO UNDERSTAND THAT THEY ARE THE PRINCIPAL SOCIAL EDUCATORS REGARDING THE ISSUE OF SEXUAL ABUSE, ALONG WITH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- TO LEARN ABOUT ethical reporting - which is possible ONLY IF YOU LEARN ABOUT TRAUMA
- That ethical reporting means THAT THE MEDIA SHOULD PROTECT THE CHILD / ADULT SURVIVOR OF SEXUAL ASSAULT
- That ethical reporting means TEACHING THE PUBLIC ABOUT SEXUAL TRAUMA, warning signs, risks, proper first reaction to the child's disclosure, sources of help AND RECOVERY
- TO REPORT CONSTANTLY on the issue of sexual abuse - PERMANENNTLY (NOT after sexual abuse happened)
- TO INFORM THE PUBLIC ABOUT THE OUTCOME of criminal procedures (the ruling of the court and possible sanctions, the reporting of which is also preventive in character) - so far informing the public has been limited to disclosing cases
- TO TEACH THE PUBLIC THAT RECOVERY IS POSSIBLE (NOT THE OPPOSITE!)
- To report:

WITHOUT disclosing the identity of the survivors and their closest persons

WITHOUT disclosing and detailed descriptions of abusive sexual acts the offender committed (THIS IS PARTICULARLY CRUEL AND HUMILIATING FOR THE SURVIVORS AND THEIR CLOSEST SUPPORTIVE PERSONS)

TO NOT exploit publicly individual cases

TO REPORT WITHOUT SENSATIONALISM, BECAUSE IT TURNS THE CITIZENS AWAY FROM CONTEMPLATING THE ISSUE OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND GETTING ENGAGED IN COMBATING IT

Mandated reporting

In the period 2009-2014, persons outside the child's family reported child sexual abuse in 5.33% of the cases, therefore, the same percentage as in the period prior to 2009, indicating that ONLY 5% OF THE CITIZENS IN SERBIA ARE PREPARED TO REPORT CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE IN A FAMILY THEY KNOW. THE 5% FIGURE COMPRISES MEMBERS OF THE PROFESSIONAL PUBLIC.

Addressing state institutions before coming to the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade was recorded in 44.35% of the cases. In order of frequency, sexual assault survivors sought help in the following institutions: Social Welfare Centers, the Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, Healthcare institutions, etc. Positive practice is missing of initial reporting to the police so as to stop sexual abuse, impose protective measures for the child and sanction the offender. Instead, the case is initially reported to the social welfare center, then the launching of criminal procedures is being postponed or it is even put in question whether the case will be reported to the police. The same lack of good practices is present among the professional staff of educational, healthcare, and other social protection institutions. It is of vital importance that everybody - including the citizens and the staff who work in the institutions to which children are entrusted for care and welfare - should report sexual abuse to the police first, because it constitutes a criminal act.

Let us be reminded: Concerning the obligation to report sexual abuse and failing to fulfill this obligation, the Legislator provides for the following:

- *Article 263, paragraph 3 of the Family Law ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, No. 18/059") lays down the right and duty of all children, health and educational institutions, social protection, judicial and other state authorities, associations and citizens to notify the public prosecutor or the guardianship of the reasons for the protection of the Rights of the Child. The Code of Criminal Procedure ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 46/06, 49/07), Article 253 says that all state authorities, territorial autonomy and local self-government, public enterprises and institutions are obliged to report criminal offences prosecuted ex officio, notified to them or learned in a different way. The duty referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is binding for all natural and legal persons, which according to law possess certain public authorities or are professionally engaged in the protection and security of people of property, medical treatment and healthcare of people or are engaged in caregiving, upbringing or the education of minors, if they learned about the offense in the course of their professional activities.*

- **Failure to report a criminal offence or offender (Article 332)**

(1) Whoever knows that a person has committed a criminal offence for which the law provides imprisonment for a term of thirty to forty years or who knows that such offence was committed and does not report before the offence or the offender are discovered, shall be punished with imprisonment of up to two years. (2) The sanction referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be applied on an official or responsible person who knowingly fails to report a criminal offence for which they learned while performing their duties, if the offence incurs the legal sanctions of five years or more imprisonment. (3) An official or responsible person who knowingly fails to report the offence of their subordinates committed while exercising their official, military or work obligations, if the offence incurs the legal sanction of imprisonment of thirty to forty years, shall be punished with imprisonment of six months to five years. (4) Failing to report a criminal act or the perpetrator from paragraphs. 1 and 2 of this Article, shall not incur this sanction on a person who is the offender's spouse or with whom he or she lives in a permanent extramarital union, a first-line blood relative, brother or sister, adoptive parent or adopted child, as well as the spouse of any of these persons, or a person who lives with any of the above mentioned in permanent extramarital union, as well as the perpetrator's defense counsel, doctor or religious confessor.

THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN THE LEGAL OBLIGATION TO REPORT AND THE TRAINING OF PROFESSIONALS OF DIFFERENT PROFILES RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD PROTECTION

Without learning about the topic of sexual abuse, the mandated reporting and/or proper intervention cannot be fulfilled.

In the 21st year of its activities, the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade shares its practical experience - especially that deriving from its identity of TRAINING CENTER - and realizes educational programs on the topic of violence against children and women. So far, we have conducted basic and advanced level trainings for **8344 professional staff of diverse fields of expertise, from 789 institutions/organizations (4/5 of whom are from state institutions)**. At present, we are trainers in 5 programs accredited by the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health of the Republic of Serbia. Beside, our TRAINING CENTER implements 9 additional educational advanced level programs tailor made for different profiles and institutions / organizations. A personal copy of professional literature has been prepared in electronic version for each participant (more than 700 pages of text). As of 2013, the technical capacity of the TRAINING CENTER has also been raised. At the end of the training sessions, the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade issues certificates to the participants.

Table 1: The representation of different profiles responsible for the protection of children from sexual abuse in the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade educational programs

Sector/ Period	1994-2009	1994-2009	1994-2014	1994-2014
	%	No. of trainees	%	No. of trainees
Social welfare	27	1574	23	1968
Health sector	18	1049	15	1221
NGO	14	842	13	1084
Police	12	699	9	763
Schools and kindergartens	10	555	16	1337
Students' population	9	524	11	896
Media	3	174	3	251
Penitentiary services	2	117	2	121
Prosecutors, judges, lawyers	1	61	1	82
Politicians	-	-	1	52
Religious teachers	-	-	2	166
Other	4	233	5	403
TOTAL	100	5828	100	8344

* Total of 8344 staff employed in 789 institutions / organisations (87% from state institutions or 7260 trainees).

**The professional staff of the correctional institutions where women and minors serve their sentences: Women's Penitentiary and Reformatory in Požarevac, Reformatory in Kruševac, Penitentiary and Reformatory in Valjevo and the Central Prison Hospital in Belgrade, continued attending the Incest Trauma Center – Belgrade advanced educational programs throughout the two mentioned time periods.

In the preceding five-year period, we have recorded enormous interest among the educators employed in primary and secondary schools to take part in the Incest Trauma Center - Belgrade educational programs. This is a reassuring fact, in view of the fact that they are particularly important figures in a child's life, being professional figures to be in the first line of everyday contact with the children.

At the same time, in the course of this period we have recorded accumulation of previous experiences in co-operation with social welfare centers through our educational programs. This accumulation is reflected in their direct application of the acquired knowledge in resolving cases of child sexual abuse.

Successful co-operation with the police has been achieved in the field of prevention.

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Belgrade, 18th November 2014

Dr. Ljiljana Bogavac,

Deputy Director