



Presentation to
The National Council of Churches
Church Safe Conference
Sydney September 10 2015



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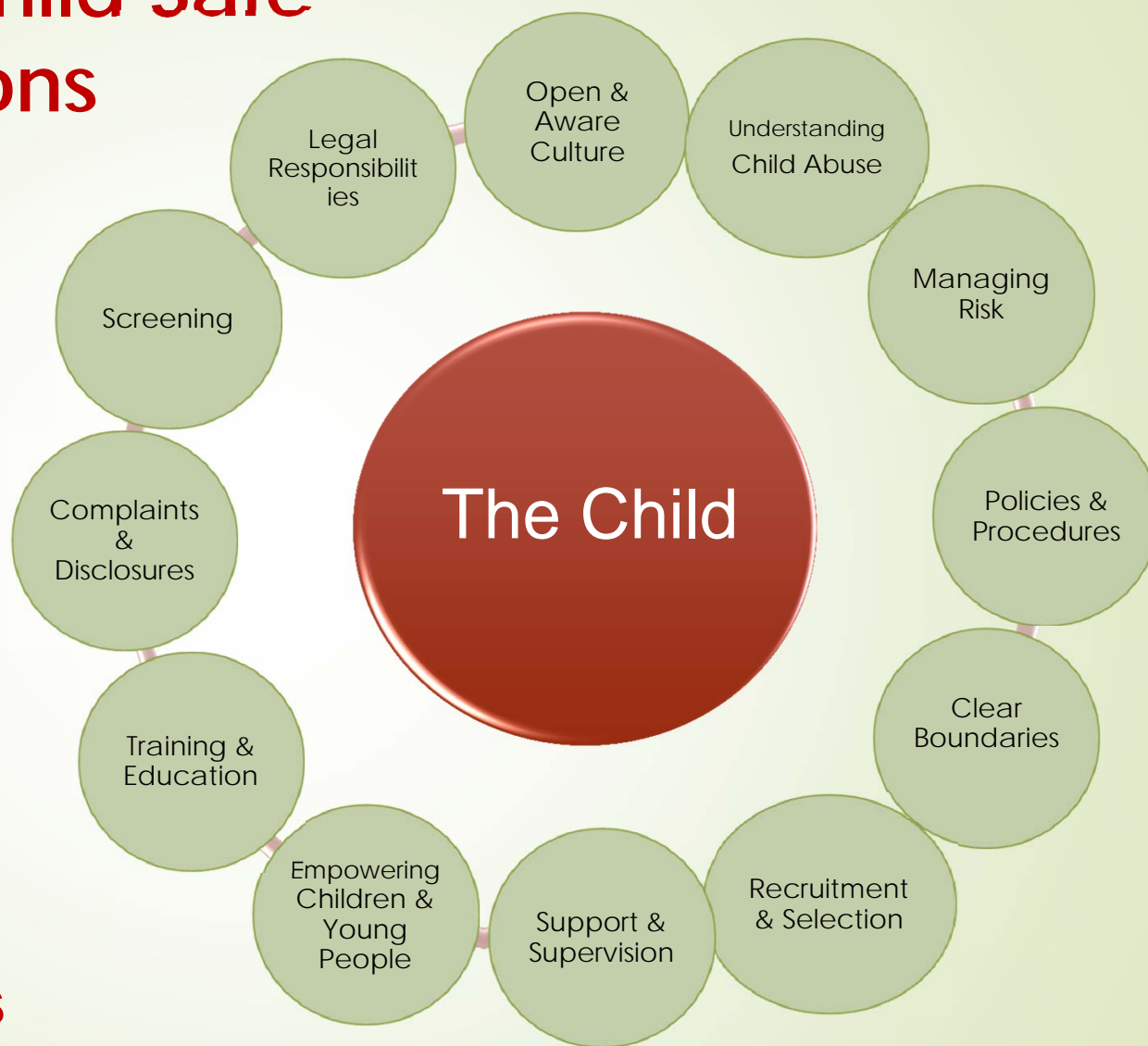


Strategic
Crime Prevention

safety, love & hope for our young people



Creating Child Safe Organisations



**12 National Standards
Adopted by the Perth Catholic Archdiocese**

Reference :Childswise 2014

The Protective Behaviours Program

What is Protective Behaviours....

Protective Behaviours is a personal safety program that can teach children skills and strategies to :

- identify unsafe situations,
- respond to unsafe situations,
- find help in a range of unsafe situations.



It's About

empowering children with their voice
instead of allowing sex offenders to silence
them.





WHY DO WE NEED IT ?

- To give individuals PARTICULARLY CHILDREN permission to talk about problem situations they face
- Because 96% of children who are abused are abused by someone known and trusted by them
- To empower people, particularly children and young people with the right to feel safe
- To break the cycle of offending

A System for Protecting Children

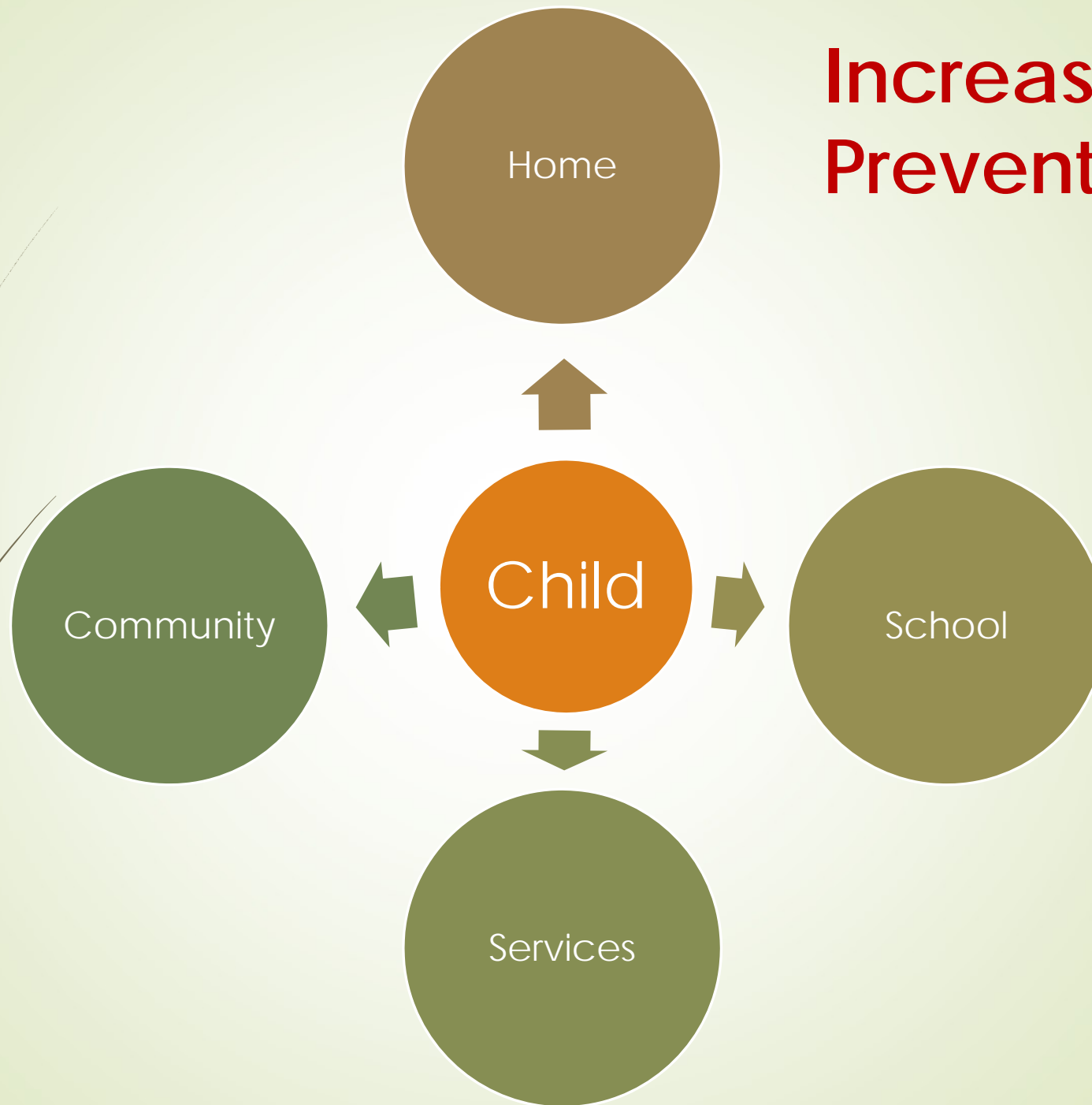
Statutory
Services

Targeted services and
programs for
"at risk" families and
children

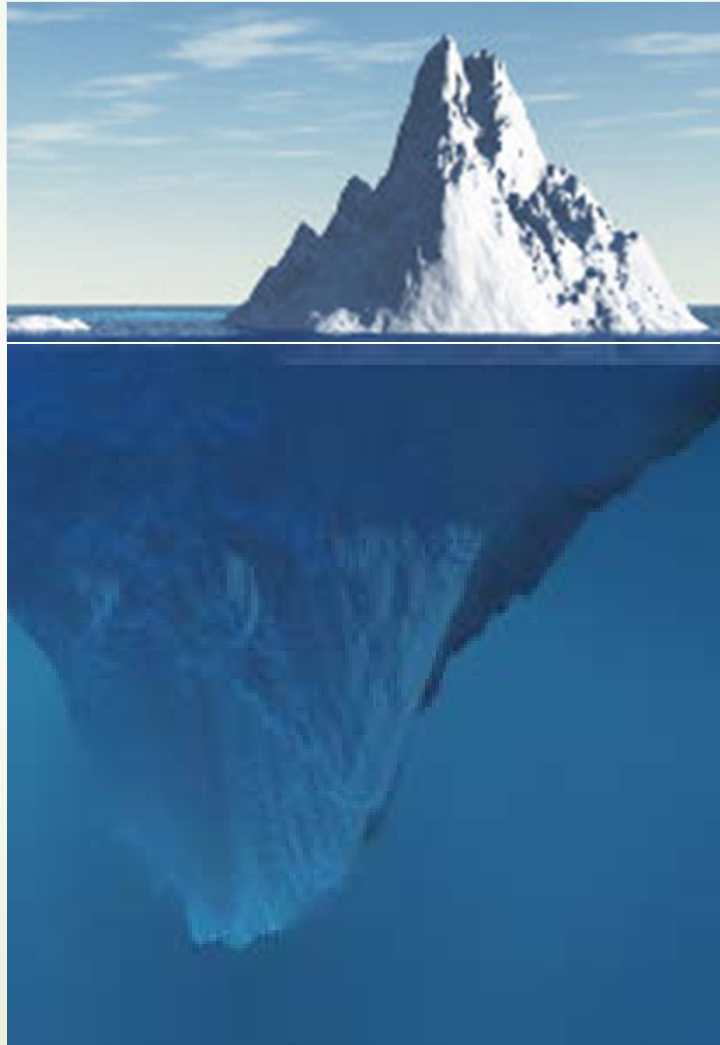
Early intervention services
targeted to vulnerable
families and children

Universal preventative
initiatives to support all
children and families

Increasing Prevention



The Recipe for Crime



Recipe for Crime



Situational Crime Prevention

Situational Crime Prevention
Consists of 3 areas;

1. Increasing Effort
2. Increasing Risk
3. Reducing Permissibility

Routine Activity Theory developed by Marcus Felson and Lawrence E. Cohen

ROUTINE ACTIVITY THEORY



Physical convergence in time and space

Why all children are vulnerable to sexual abuse

- They are powerless, trust and depend on adults
- They are taught to obey adults
- Young children can't assess adults' motives
- Children will tolerate the most painful abuse to maintain emotionally rewarding relationships
- Sexual abuse by adults is confusing

FATHER FIGHTS TO MEND BROKEN FAMILY

Abused 'box boy' wants mum back

EXCLUSIVE

By CRAIG CLARKE

BOY in the Box Matthew Nemet has begged to be reunited with his mother jailed for almost 10 years for torturing him.

"I love my mummy, I want my mummy home," four-year-old Matthew said this week.

But devoted father Tomi Nemet had the gut-wrenching task this week of explaining to the cheeky youngster that his mother, Michelle Robinson, was in jail.

"Mum won't be coming home for a long, long time because she's been naughty and hurt you," Mr Nemet patiently told his son. He said Matthew was too young to realise his mother's fate or understand what she did was so evil.

"All he knows is he's a four-year-old boy without his mum and he's missing her," Mr Nemet said.

"After what she's done, she should never see him again for his own protection."

Matthew's diary of abuse began after he and his sister Kayla, 6, were snatched from their Adelaide home by Robinson, 23, and her boyfriend, Jason Lee Stokes, 24, in August last year.

As they fled they allegedly committed two armed robberies.

Taken to a Sunshine Coast caravan park, the children were rescued by a neighbour, Joe Smith, on December 26 after Matthew had endured horrific abuse during two weeks.

The pair broke his left leg, inflicted 100 cigarette burns to his body, battered his face and spat on his head.

He was forced to lie bound and bleeding in a cardboard box and drink his own urine.

This week Robinson and Stokes pleaded guilty to torture, with each receiving 9½ years' jail.

Hours after a Maroochydore District Court judge handed down his sentence, Mr Nemet, Matthew and Kayla — who witnessed the torture — spoke to the *Sunday Times* from their Adelaide home.

In an emotional interview, Mr Nemet revealed his fight to unite his broken family and their future lives together.

He also spoke of his wish to stop Robinson from having any contact with the children from her Queensland jail cell.

And he repeated claims that the abuse could have been prevented if South Australian welfare authorities had acted sooner.

Mr Nemet said the ordeal had obviously changed his children forever — leaving him feeling like a stranger in their young lives.

"The Matthew and Kayla I once knew no longer exist," he said. "They are totally different people... I feel like I've adopted two children."

Reckless beatings have "changed Matthew's appearance", while his once-blonde left leg never constantly and he cannot walk far without limping.

His burn marks turn a blotchy, painful red when he hobbles into sunlight.

"Doctors say he'll heal physically but his mental scars will last forever," Mr Nemet said.

Matthew's moods shift from high-spirited playfulness to deep depression and anger — in which he can be violent towards his father and sister.

"He won't talk about it much but every now and again he gets flashbacks and starts shaking," Mr Nemet said. "I don't know how to talk to him about it."

"He tries to be a normal child, playing and being adventurous but he's not a normal child and he never will be."

Mr Nemet hopes gaining custody will be the first vital step towards them becoming a proper family and learning to cope with the ordeal.

He will make an application within a month to ensure they live with him permanently.

Family and Youth Services, acting as an agent for their Queensland counterpart, is the children's legal guardian, with the children allowed to live with Mr Nemet.

"I want to get custody over Matthew and Kayla so they're under my control," he said, revealing that Matthew had just started kindergarten.

"I feel as if I have to ask PAYS if I have to take them on holidays or move house."

"All I want is to make a good life for the kids after what they've been through."

"I want to get a home, a permanent job and give them steady schooling and a steady home life."

Mr Nemet said that could not occur while Robinson was allowed to write and telephone the children.

It is understood that Robinson is also pressing Queensland authorities to have Matthew and Kayla flown up for regular jail visits.

No way, says Mr Nemet on both counts.

"How are they going to make a clean start when Michelle keeps sending letters every month and telephones?"

"And I'm not allowing Matthew to go to jail to see the woman who nearly killed him."



Coping with the ordeal... Tomi Nemet playing with son Matthew.

Plan to extradite child's attackers

MATTHEW Nemet's mother and her boyfriend — jailed in Queensland for torturing the little boy — could be free within four years.

But they will be immediately extradited to South Australia to face armed robbery charges.

Ironically, those charges carry a harsher penalty than those imposed in a Queensland court this week. A Maroochydore District Court sentenced Michelle Anne Robinson and Jason Lee Stokes to 9½ years' jail after the pair pleaded guilty to torturing the then three-year-old last Christmas.

Stokes, a convicted child-sex offender, and Robinson also pleaded guilty to grievous bodily harm, assault and deprivation of liberty.

Under complex Queensland sentencing laws, the couple's crime of passion is not violent, making them eligible for parole after serving less than half their sentence.

In sentencing, Judge Keith Dodds, who refused to make a recommendation for early release, said the pair nearly killed the child.

"This was deliberate, prolonged and severe physical abuse of a

defenceless child and any sentence must make it quite clear that the community denounces this sort of conduct," Judge Dodds said.

Meanwhile, the Adelaide Magistrate's Court has issued arrest warrants for the pair concerning two armed robberies there last year.

Local police want the pair extradited on completion of their current prison terms.

The Queensland Minister for Families, Youth and Community Care, Anna Bligh, said the jailed mother had no legal access rights to Matthew Nemet or his sister.

The boy's grandmother, Jelka Nemet, complained that the SA Family Services Department was encouraging Matthew and his sister, Kayla, 6, to maintain contact with their mother while she was in jail.

She claimed little Kayla had also been terrorised by Robinson and Stokes.

But Ms Bligh said that although the SA department was acting as agent for the Queensland department, Robinson would have no access rights while the children were in care.

Protecti

The West Australian
ESTABLISHED 1833
PERTH THURSDAY JUNE 6 1996 120 Pages including Liftouts METRO

POWERBALL
Beat the odds
with our frequent
numbers chart

REVUE
Plus: Frente,
Bluebottle Kiss,
Itch-E &
Scratch-E,
Neil Murray



Abused boy: I love my mother

BY SUSAN BROCKMAN

A 10-YEAR-OLD boy whose mother allowed three prisoners to molest him at Bunbury prison says he still loves her but sometimes feels he will never forgive her or trust her again.

The boy's 44-year-old mother was sentenced to two years jail yesterday after pleading guilty to eight counts of indecently dealing with her son during prison visits in May and June last year.

"Mum just let it all happen, she didn't stop it. I think she should have stopped them, she can be very strong when she wants to be," he said in his victim impact statement.

"If Mum had not taken me to see those men I would still be at home. It's her fault. Sometimes I feel like I have lost my family forever and I miss them."

In the statement, the boy described how his mother let the prisoners — one of whom was her fiancé and already in jail for molesting the boy — assault him during the visits.

"Sometimes I think she never listens to me, the same bad things happened to me and she just let it happen. Sometimes I feel like I can never forgive her or trust her again," he said.

The boy told his mother he was afraid to go to the jail after being molested by her fiancé, Steven John Clayden, 21, during an earlier prison visit. He hated Clayden for what he had done to him.

"I felt scared about going there, all squirmy inside and squashed up," he said. "I just try not to think about what happened in prison."

The attacks made him feel dirty and he had nightmares and slept with toy knives and guns in his bed for protection.

Last August, the boy was taken from his mother and became a ward of the State.

But despite his ordeal, the boy pleaded for his mother's freedom.

"In spite of what happened and what Mum did, I still love her and don't want her to go to jail," he said.

Bunbury District Court judge John Woshey said the woman was cruelly manipulated by a fiancé half her age who wanted access to the boy.

Even though he was serving a jail term for sex offences against the boy, Clayden had persuaded the woman to take her son on prison visits.

He and two fellow prisoners, Adrian Peter Barrett, 29, and Martin Douglas Thorpe, 27, were jailed indefinitely in January for indecently dealing with the boy.

During their trial, prison officer Alexander Foster told how he had failed to intervene when he saw one of the men sexually stroke the boy.

Mr Foster said he saw Clayden rub the boy's chest, stomach and groin.

"It was the sort of thing you do when you are trying to feel your girlfriend up," he said.

Mr Foster was charged and pleaded guilty later to two disciplinary offences of misconduct for failing to notify the jail superintendent of the incident. He resigned last month.

Yesterday, Judge Woshey said the woman had been fanciful to believe Clayden intended to marry her and her crimes demanded a jail sentence.

"Life has not dealt you an even hand. One could not help but have sympathy for you," he told the woman.

"You are intellectually retarded, your manner is somewhat childlike, your reasoning simplistic and you generally lack the insight and knowledge normally found in a woman of your years."

"Those factors made you vulnerable to manipulation and allowed you to place your own needs for affection and emotional support before your son's best interests."

"The charges are of such seriousness, involving a breach of maternal trust, that a custodial sentence is imperative."

The woman is eligible for parole and could be released from jail in eight months.

COVER: A threat of a mother's need for affection led to the sexual abuse of her 10-year-old son, with her own jailing yesterday.

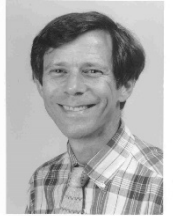
The Grooming Process

The Grooming Process

- Choose target for age and appearance.
- Become someone the child's parents think they can trust and rely on.
- Build up a trusting relationship with the target.
- Engage the target in innocent forbidden activities
- Test out whether the target will keep innocent secrets.
- Build up the idea of a special and exclusive relationship
- Test out non sexual physical contact ie. Accidental touching
- Lower the targets inhibitions
- Manipulate the child to perform some sexual acts.
- Blackmail to ensure secrecy
- Sexual Assault(s)
- Termination of relationship : target no longer innocent or desirable.

Four Preconditions to the Occurrence of Child Sexual Abuse

David Finklehor Director,
Crimes Against Children
Research Center
Professor of Sociology,
University of New Hampshire



Sexual abuse is different to other forms of child abuse as it is usually premeditated. The abuser grooms a child and may trick, bribe, threaten or force a them to take part in sexual activity.

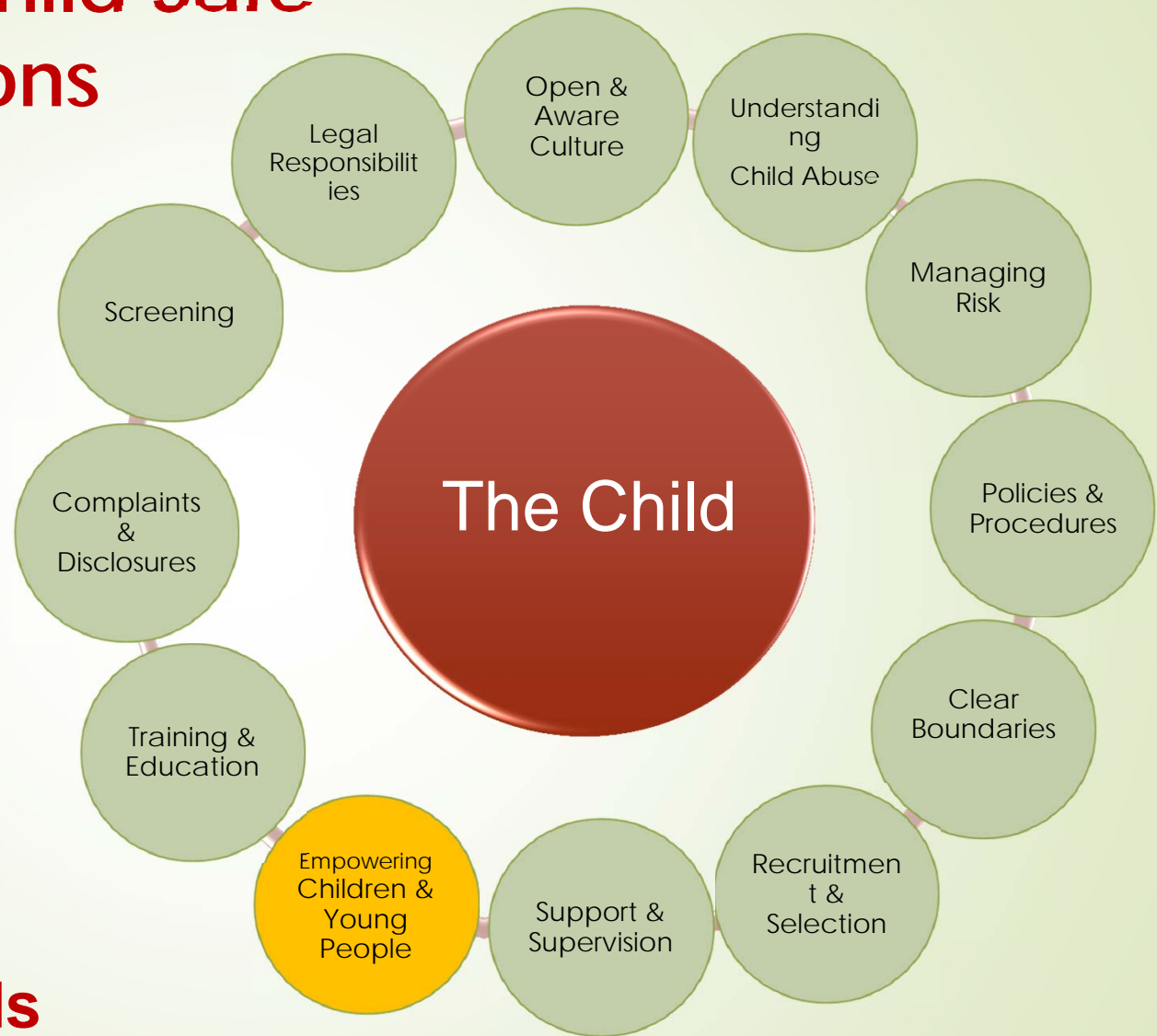
- Motivation
- Overcoming Internal Inhibitors
- Overcoming External Inhibitors
- Overcoming the resistance of the child



TEACHING THE PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOURS PROGRAM



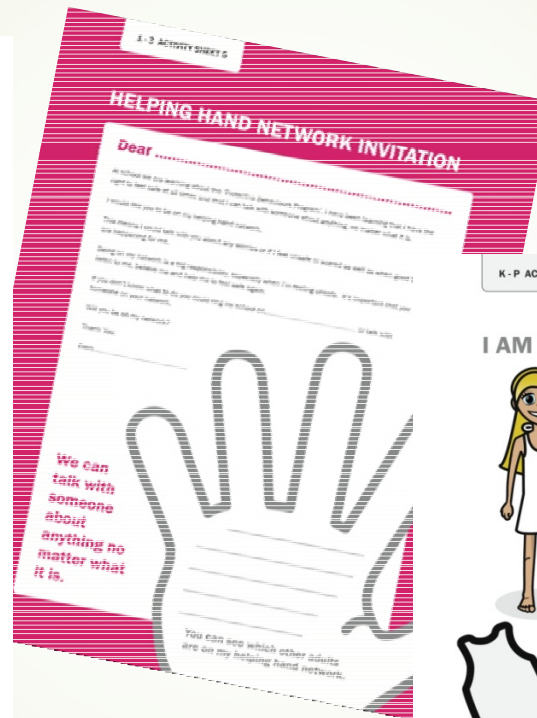
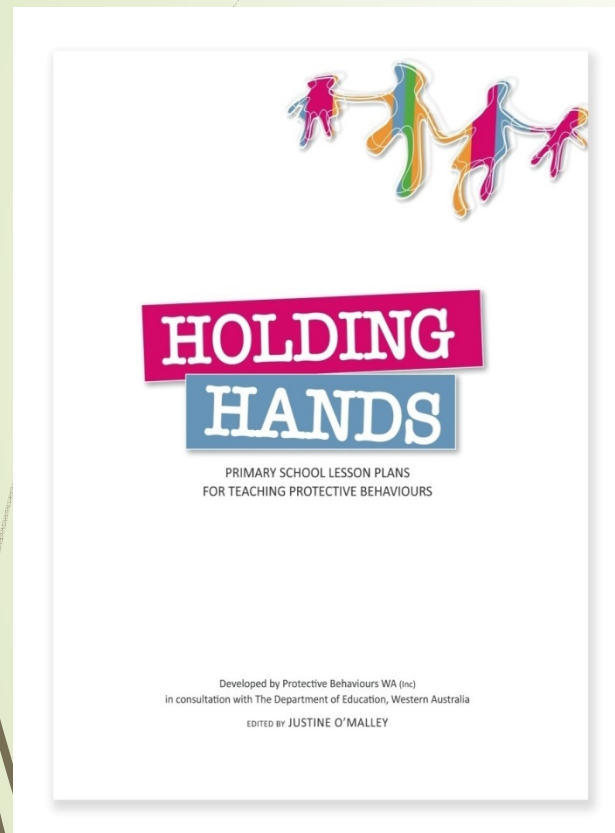
Creating Child Safe Organisations



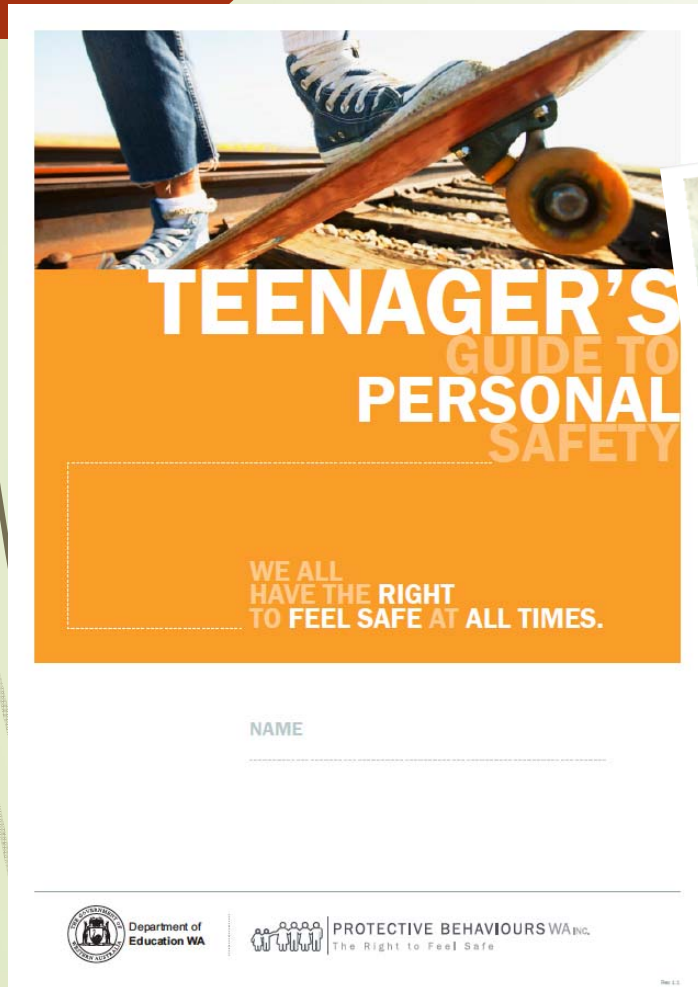
12 National Standards

Holding Hands

Primary School Lesson Plans

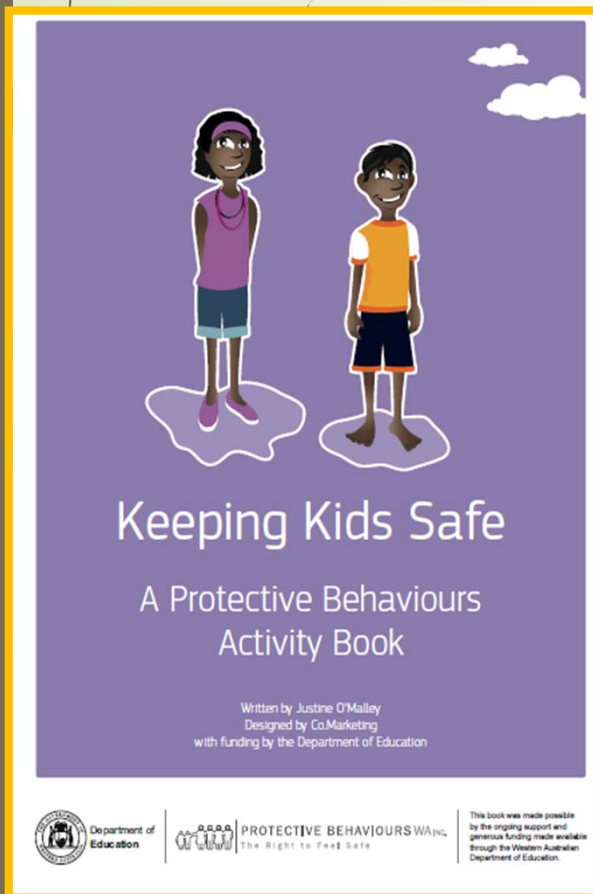


Teenagers Guide to Personal Safety



Protective Behaviours for Indigenous Children

23



Feeling Safe Staying Safe

Protective Behaviours Activity Package Resource for Children with Special Needs



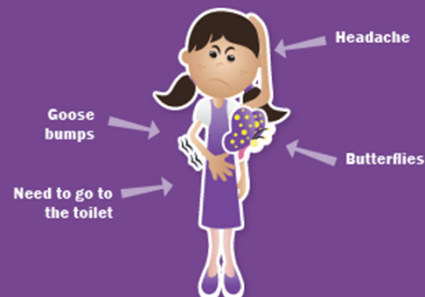
Department of
Education WA



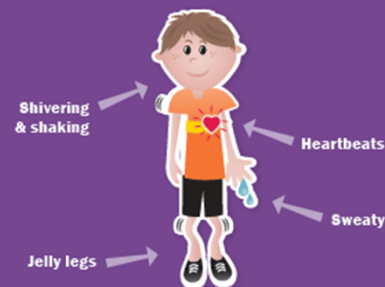
PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOURS WA (PBC)
The Right to Feel Safe

Topic 2 - Early Warning Signs

When I am feeling unsafe I get
my early warning signs.



Sometimes I get my early warning signs when
I am doing something fun and scary.



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**We can talk with someone
about anything.**

Who
can I
talk with?



Someone
on your
helping
hand.



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Protective Behaviours

Parent Handbook

Parent & Carers Guide to Teaching the
Protective Behaviours Program

In Partnership & Sponsored by Cerebral Palsy



PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOURS WA (PBC)
The Right to Feel Safe

the centre for
cerebral palsy
advising parents & creating success

Parent and Carers Handbook



Theme One

A human right that we are
all **born with**, cannot be
taken away and does not
have to be earned

**We all have
the right to
feel safe
at all times.**

All of us,
you, me,
friends, family,
strangers...everyone

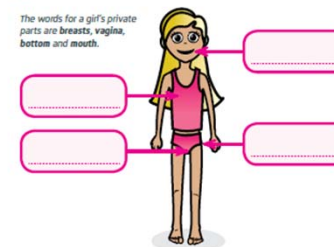
Physical &
emotional,
it's a personal,
individual experience

24 hours a day
In the morning, during the
day, at night time, at home, at
school, at grandma's, at after
school care.

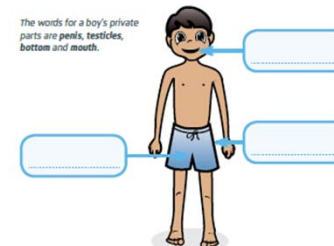


Label the pictures with words for the
private parts of the body.

The words for a girl's private
parts are breasts, vagina,
bottom and mouth.



The words for a boy's private
parts are penis, testicles,
bottom and mouth.



"Your body is special and it belongs to you"

How To Use This Book



Pencil Icon

Complete this activity
with your child



Speech Bubble

Reinforce the two themes
with your child in
everyday life



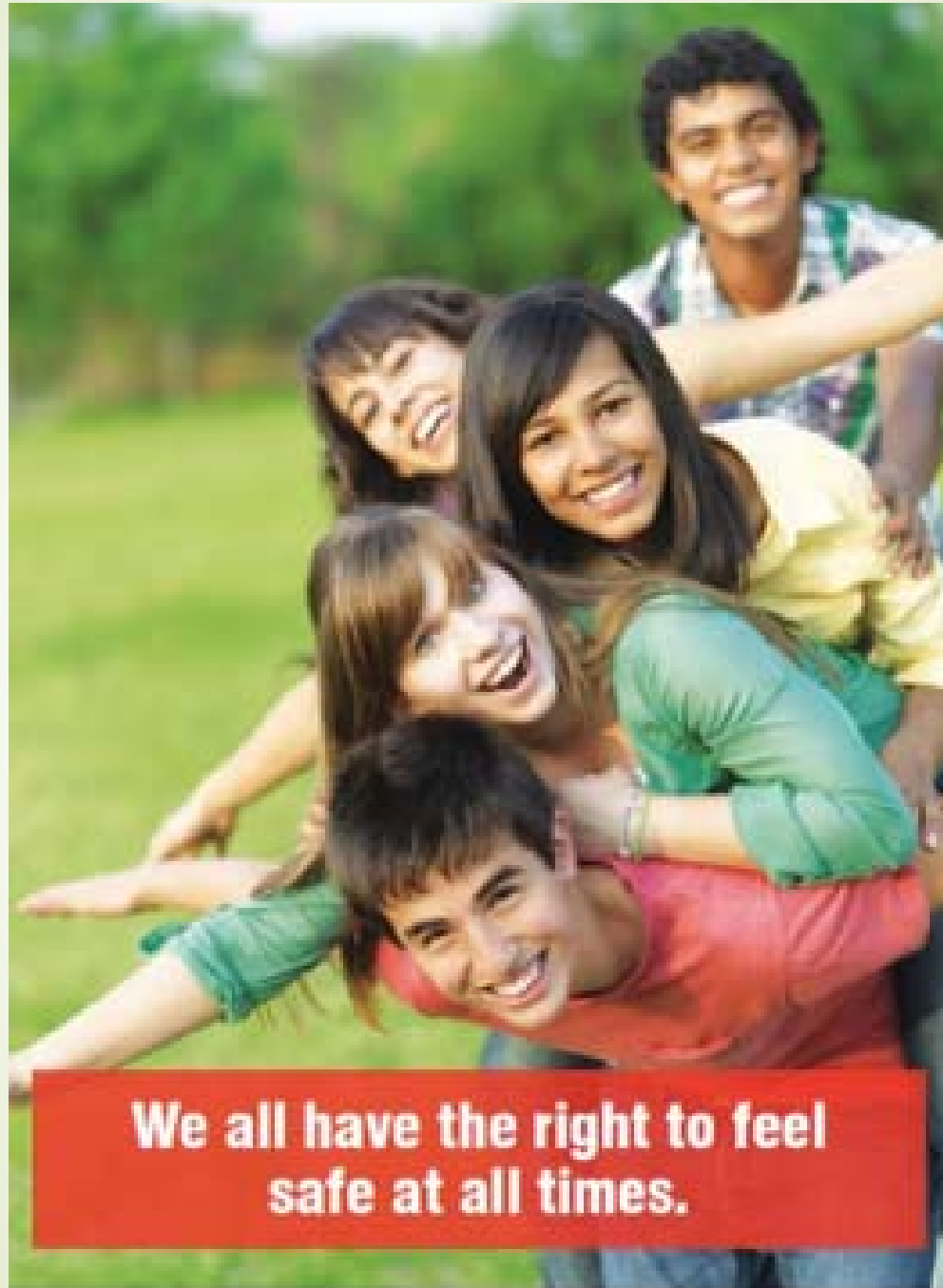
Thought Bubble

Provides further ideas and
topics for you and
your child to discuss

TEACHING TOPIC 1

THEME 1

"We all have the right to feel safe at all times."

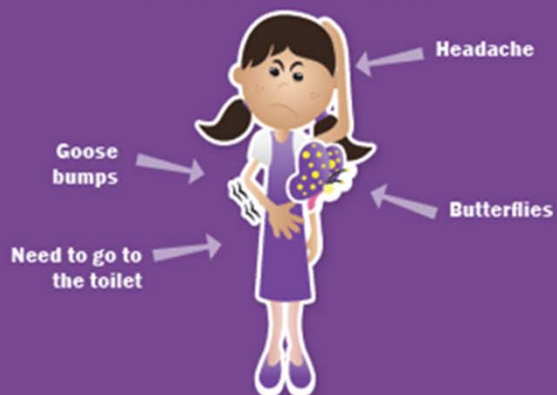


TEACHING TOPIC 2

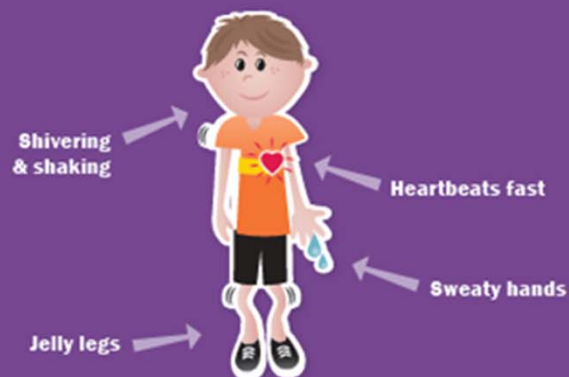
Early Warning Signs

Topic 2 - Early Warning Signs

When I am feeling unsafe I get my early warning signs.



Sometimes I get my early warning signs when I am doing something fun and scary.



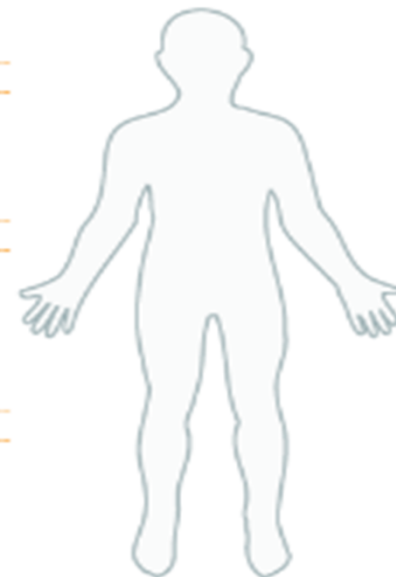
EARLY WARNING SIGNS

WHY MIGHT SOMEONE FEEL UNSAFE?

WHAT FEELINGS MIGHT SOMEONE HAVE?

WHAT EARLY WARNING SIGNS (PHYSICAL RESPONSES) MIGHT SOMEONE HAVE?

DRAW YOUR EARLY WARNING SIGNS ON THIS BODY OUTLINE...



TEACHING TOPIC 3

Safety Continuum

CONTINUUM OF SAFETY

Having explored the components of theme one, the program explores the concept of safety in more detail. A continuum of safety is used, moving from feeling safe through to feeling unsafe.

The sequence is conceptualized like this:



SAFETY CONTINUUM



TEACHING TOPIC 4

Theme 2

"We can talk with *someone* about anything, no matter what it is"

&

Safe Secrets/Unsafe Secrets



**WE CAN
TALK WITH
SOMEONE
ABOUT
ANYTHING, NO
MATTER WHAT
IT IS.**

**WHY IS IT SOMETIMES DIFFICULT
TO 'SPEAK UP' ABOUT UNWANTED
SEXUAL VIOLENCE/ASSAULT/
BEHAVIOURS?**

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
VICTIM AND PERPETRATOR?**

1. Fear of not being believed or being blamed for the assault.
2. Cultural factors and values.
3. Concerns about how disclosure will impact on significant others.
4. Expectations and attitudes about what is 'normal' for young men and women in relationships.

SAFE & UNSAFE SECRETS

HELP CHILDREN TO BE ABLE TO
IDENTIFY THE DIFFERENCE.



Safe secrets are those which can be kept for a short time; usually have a happy outcome; and are always told eventually.



Unsafe secrets, by contrast make us feel afraid, upset, anxious or unsafe. They are those secrets where someone says 'You must not tell'; they last a long time, sometimes forever; they make us feel uncomfortable, embarrassed, confused or unsafe. Unsafe secrets can involve a threat that something bad will happen if you tell.

WEST AUSTRALIAN SAT MAR
21 1998

Man, 58, on sex charges

A MAN charged with 13 sexual offences against children appeared in the Port Hedland Magistrates Court last Friday.

Herbert Charles Cook, 58, was charged with seven counts of sexual penetration of a child under 13 and five counts of indecent dealing with a child under 13.

He was not required to plead to the charges.

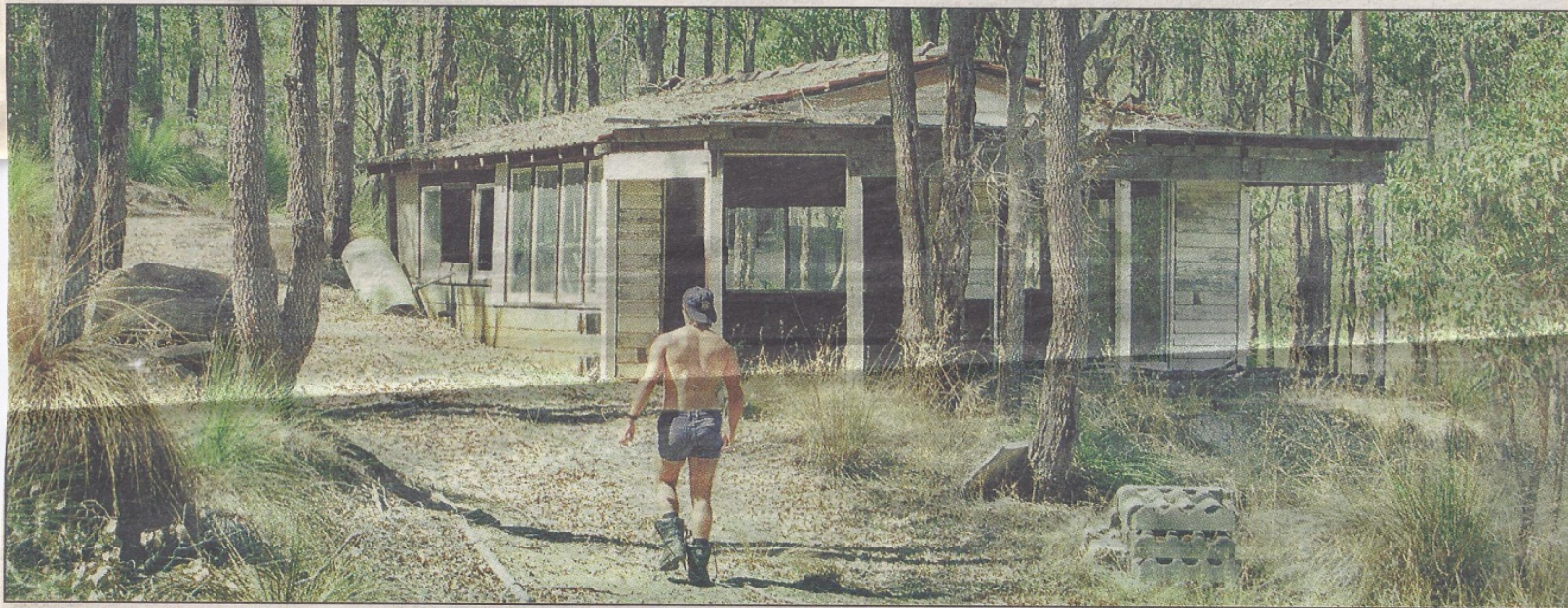
The alleged incidents occurred between 1992 and 1998 and related to four children who were then aged between two and five years old.

Counsel for Mr Cook asked the court to make a suppression order on the grounds the child complainants could be identified and that Mr Cook's opportunity for a fair trial could be prejudiced.

Magistrate Antoine Bloemen suppressed certain details but said he had faith any jury in Port Hedland could be trusted to be fair-minded in the matter.

The matter was remanded to April 8 for an election date and Mr Cook was released on a \$20,000 surety.

SHACK OF SHAME



Path to pain: On a journey into his past, a young man revisits the shack where he and his friends were subjected to years of sexual abuse by Bob Ellis. PICTURE: GUY MAGOWAN

EXCLUSIVE

BY KRISTEN WATTS

THIS is the bush shack where, for seven years from the mid-1980s, boys from a small town south of Perth were abused by paedophile Bob Ellis.

Six years after Ellis left the town, the victims and their parents are still angry about the way authorities handled the case.

Memories of sex abuser haunt town's young men



TRICKS, LIES & BRIBES



SHAME

A painful feeling of having lost the respect of others because of something you have done. e.g. "If you tell, your family will be so embarrassed."



TRICK

Something you do to deceive or cheat someone. e.g. "All boys/girls watch these kind of movies – it will make a man/women out of you."



BLACKMAIL

A threat that something bad or dangerous might happen if you tell e.g. "You better not tell anyone what happened or I will tell your parents/friends/police what you have been doing."



LIES

Something that is not true. e.g. "It's part of our culture."



BRIBES

e.g. : a treat, a gift, money ... given to somebody to make them do something unsafe, wrong, illegal, unlawful, unwanted or dishonest. e.g. "I'll buy you a play station if you promise not to tell."



GUILT

Trying to coerce a person to do something they don't want to, by making them feel guilty. e.g. "If you really loved me you would do it."



SHAME

A painful feeling of having lost the respect of others because of something you have done. e.g. "If you tell, your family will be so embarrassed."



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Something you do to deceive or cheat someone. e.g. "All boys/girls watch these kind of movies – it will make a man/women out of you."



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**LIES**

Something that is not true.
e.g. "It's part of our culture."

**BRIBES**

e.g. : a treat, a gift, money ... given to somebody to make them do something unsafe, wrong, illegal, unlawful, unwanted or dishonest. e.g. "I'll buy you a play station if you promise not to tell."

**GUILT**

Trying to coerce a person to do something they don't want to, by making them feel guilty.
e.g. "If you really loved me you would do it."

TEACHING TOPIC 5

Networks

We can talk with someone about anything.

Who can I talk with?

Someone on your helping hand.

Family

Teacher's Assistant

Teacher

Coach

Health Worker

Kids Helpline
1800 55 1800

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Networks

If kids have an unsafe secret then they should tell a grown up that they trust.

Trusted adults or elders that could help could be from your family, your school or your community. It could even be your sports coach like me.

We can talk with someone about anything, no matter what it is.

These are the trusted adults on my helping hand network

Mum & Aunty

Miss Sampson (Teacher)

Margaret (Basketball Coach)

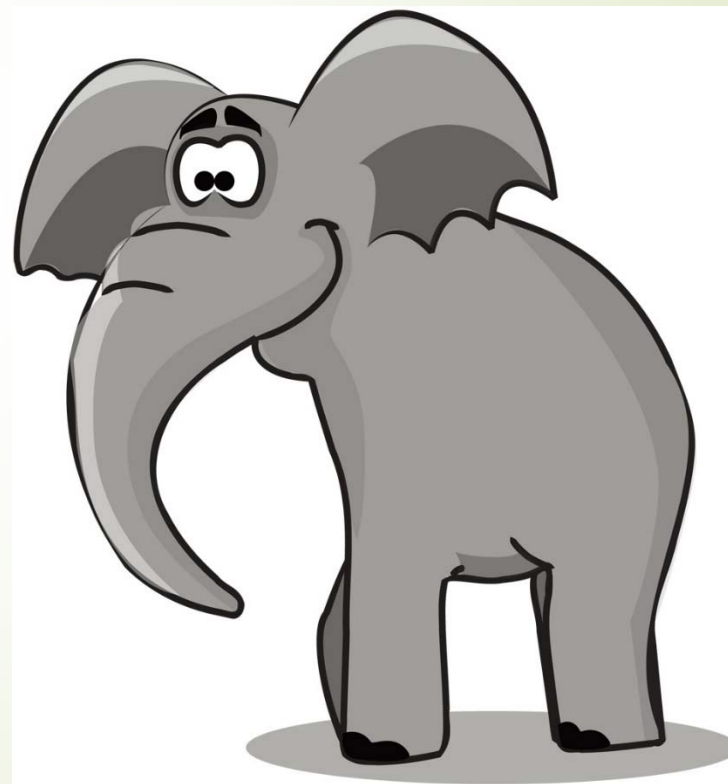
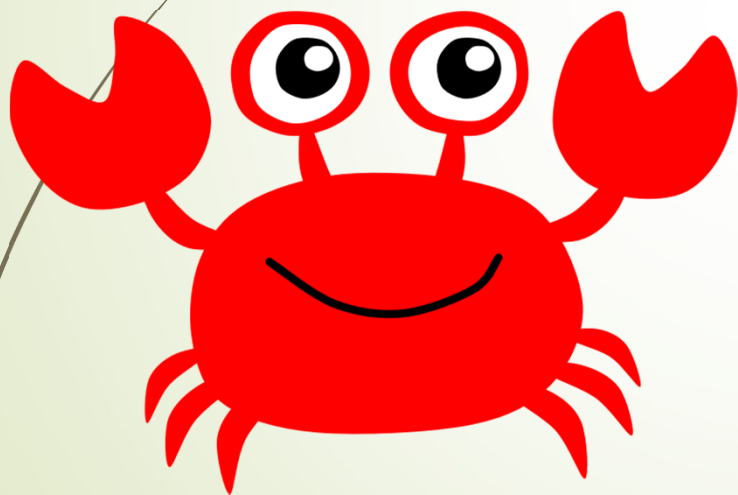
Mr Duffy (Principal)

Sandra (Social Worker)

KIDS HELPLINE
1800 55 1800

TEACHING TOPIC 6

Persistence Expectation



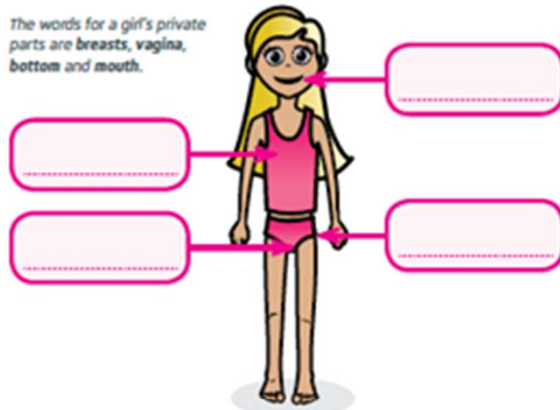
TEACHING TOPIC 7

Body Awareness and Ownership

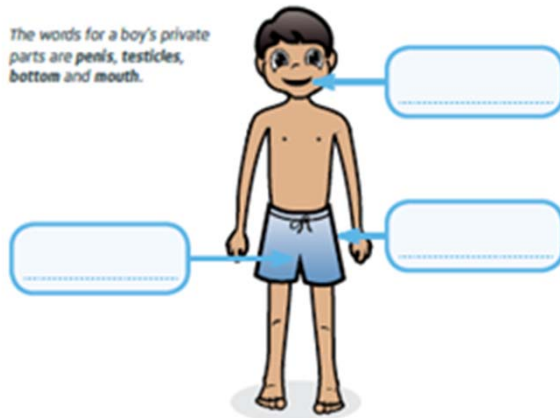


Label the pictures with words for the private parts of the body.

The words for a girl's private parts are breasts, vagina, bottom and mouth.



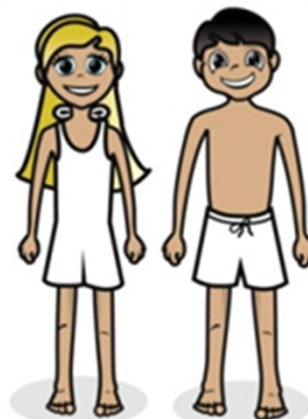
The words for a boy's private parts are penis, testicles, bottom and mouth.



"Your body is special and it belongs to you"

29

I AM THE BOSS OF MY BODY




The private parts of your body are covered by your bathers.

Colour the bathers in red.

No one should touch the private parts of your body.



Colour the private clothes in red.
Colour the public clothes in green.



COERCION & CONSENT

COERCION MEANS

to have pushing someone to do something even when they/she does not want to do it.

Think
of some examples where a teenager might be coerced to do something he or she does not want to do.

What might a teenager be coerced to do?

What might someone do to coerce a teenager?

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SEXUAL COERCION

FACT IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO COERCE SOMEONE INTO SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Sexual coercion is the act of persuading someone into engaging in an unwanted sexual activity through physical force, threat of physical force, or emotional manipulation.

The coerced individual feels it is easier to (appear to) consent to sexual activity than dealing with an intimidator or power.

Many teenagers consent to sex as they don't believe that they have a choice.



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TEACHING TOPIC 8

Personal Space

Personal Space

1

Personal Bubble Space

This is your personal and private space. No one is allowed to touch you unless you want to be touched. No one is allowed to touch the private parts of your body unless there is a really good reason like going to the Doctor. You shouldn't ever touch someone else's Private Parts. We don't keep secrets about touching, you can always tell someone on your network.

2

Kiss, Cuddle & Squeeze Bubble

People like close family members or caring who you love, are close to you and you know really really well can come into this bubble IF YOU WANT THEM TO. Any time you don't feel like a kiss, cuddle or squeeze, it is OK to say "No thanks" even if they are your Mom or Dad or Grand.

3

Hug Bubble

Extended family members and friends who you know well and like to be around can come into this bubble for a hug IF YOU WANT THEM TO. Any time you don't feel like a hug it's OK to say "No thanks", even if it is someone from your family or a friend.

4

High Five Bubble

You know these people, but not as well as people in your hug bubble. They might be people that help you, like teachers and coaches. You might feel comfortable and safe to give them a high five, a side hug or a handshake. If you don't want them to touch you say, "No Thanks" and move away.

5

Wave Bubble

You know these people, but not as well as people in your hug bubble or high five bubble. They might be people like a neighbour or community member you don't know very well. You might wave and say "hello" to these people but you don't usually give them a hug or touch them.

6

Stranger Bubble

Strangers are people you have never met before. You wouldn't usually kiss, cuddle, squeeze or hug someone you have never met before. Sometimes you might need to ask a stranger for help like a police officer, nurse or shop assistant.



Who is in your personal space bubbles?

Make your own personal space plan, draw a picture of yourself.

I am in charge of **my** personal space. I will respect **other** people's personal space.

Who do you like to give a hug to and who do you like to high five with?

Write the names or draw a picture of the people that are in each of your personal space bubbles...



Personal
Bubble
Space



Kiss, Cuddle
& Squeeze
Bubble



Hug
Bubble



High Five
Bubble



Wave
Bubble



Stranger
Bubble



COERCION & CONSENT

COERCION MEANS

to keep pushing someone to do something even when they/they does not want to do it.

Think

or some examples where a teenager might be coerced to do something he or she does not want to do.

What might a teenager be coerced to do?

What might someone do/say to coerce a teenager?

TEACHING TOPIC 9

Assertiveness



Assertiveness

if someone is hurting you, doing something that makes you feel unsafe or breaking the rules about private parts, you can...



Say



Then



And find a trusted adult from your network to



If someone wants to

Touch my private parts.
Look at my private parts.
Take photos of my private parts.
or
Show me their private parts.

Be assertive

**Say no, yell,
scream or shout.**



Practise your assertiveness skills

1. Playful No	is a laughing no "No way!"
2. Polite No	is a manners no "No thanks!"
3. Assertive No	is a firm assertive no "No you can't"
4. Angry No	is an angry no "NO I don't want to"
5. Emergency No	is an emergency danger no "NO leave me alone"



What can I do?

- Practise using all five NOs with your child – demonstrate how body language and tone is different each time. To say "NO" assertively it is helpful to stand up straight, keep your head up, shoulders back, look into the person's eyes and use a loud voice when saying "NO".
- Discuss different situations and decide which "NO" would be most appropriate.
- Role play the NO, GO, TELL strategy using your child's puppets or toys.
- encourage and let your child practise their "EMERGENCY NO" at home.

TEACHING TOPIC 10

Theme and Program Reinforcement

Breaking the Cycle of Offending

Discount Hierarchy



Self – I can't do anything about it.
That's for government or experts.



Solvability – This is a serious
problem but there is nothing we can
do about it.



Significance – There is a problem
but it's not very serious/significant.



Existence – There is no problem.

Discount Hierarchy



CHANGE WILL COME ABOUT



Action
I can and we can do
something about it .