

Child Sexual Assault in Aboriginal Communities: Multi Media Awareness Campaign

Consultation Report



New South Wales Government
Attorney General's Department

www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/cpd

Wirringa Baiya
Aboriginal Women's
Legal Centre



www.wirringabaiya.org.au

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to acknowledge all the people who participated in the surveys and community consultations. We hope that this report accurately reflects your views and we can build an effective campaign to deal with child sexual assault in Aboriginal communities.

We would especially like to thank those Aboriginal community members who shared their experiences with us in the hope that we can help others.

We would also like to acknowledge the hard work of Bobbi Cattermole, Christine Robinson, Rachel Martin, Leonie Mason and Mandy Young in the facilitation of community consultations and in the development of this report.

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INTRODUCTION

The Aboriginal Child Sexual Assault Taskforce Report "Breaking the Silence: Creating the Future" and The NSW Interagency Plan: To Tackle Child Sexual Assault in Aboriginal Communities 2006 - 2011 both listed as a priority for the Attorney General's Department the recommendation:

To fund a Multi Media campaign to raise awareness and educate in Aboriginal communities around child sexual assault and their legal rights.

The NSW Attorney General's Department (AGD) is working with Wirringa Baiya Aboriginal Women's Legal Service to develop this multimedia campaign.

In order to consider the best way to develop the campaign a significant amount of information was sourced including; current statistical data, an inventory of current resources, what information, the community required and through what mediums. To source the community information a survey tool was developed and a number of face-to-face consultations were undertaken. This report outlines the results of this work.

CURRENT STATISTICS

In January 2008, the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) reported that 14.7% of all substantiated notifications of child abuse received during 2006-2007 were labelled as sexual abuse.¹ Female children were three times more likely to be victims of sexual abuse than males with 1501 substantiated notifications; the victim was female, compared with 516 where the victim was male. The figures showed that Aboriginal children were more likely to be victims of sexual assault than non-indigenous child victims. 16.1% of substantiated assault of Aboriginal children was classed as sexual assault compared with 8.7% for non-indigenous children.

The AIHW also reported that Aboriginal children were significantly more likely to be brought to the attention of the authorities on the basis of neglect than were non-Aboriginal children. The sources of child protection notifications are most commonly the police, hospitals, other health providers and schools, and these are sources that Aboriginal children in remote communities are less likely to have regular contact with, decreasing the opportunity for detection. In addition, reporting rates of sexual assault are typically lower in Aboriginal communities than they are in non-Aboriginal communities.² Together these findings indicate that abuse occurs more often and is less likely to be detected and is less likely to be reported. This highlights that the issue of child sexual assault in Aboriginal communities requires immediate attention.

¹ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2008, "Child Protection Australia 2006-07", *Child Welfare Series 43*, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra. Cat no CWS 31, Table 2.10, page 31.

² Gordon, S and Hallahan, H., 2002, *Putting the Picture Together: Inquiry into Response by Government Agencies to Complaints of Family Violence and Child Abuse in Aboriginal Communities*, Department of Premier and Cabinet, Western Australia, 42.

Figure 1: Number and rate per 10,000 populations of reported incidents of child sexual assault by indigenous status, 2003-2007³

Year	Indigenous		non-Indigenous	
	Number	Rate per 10,000 population	Number	Rate per 10,000 population
2003	156	27.9	1690	11.7
2004	146	26.1	1823	12.6
2005	157	28.1	1834	12.7
2006	145	23.0	1992	14.1
2007	199	31.6	2230	15.8

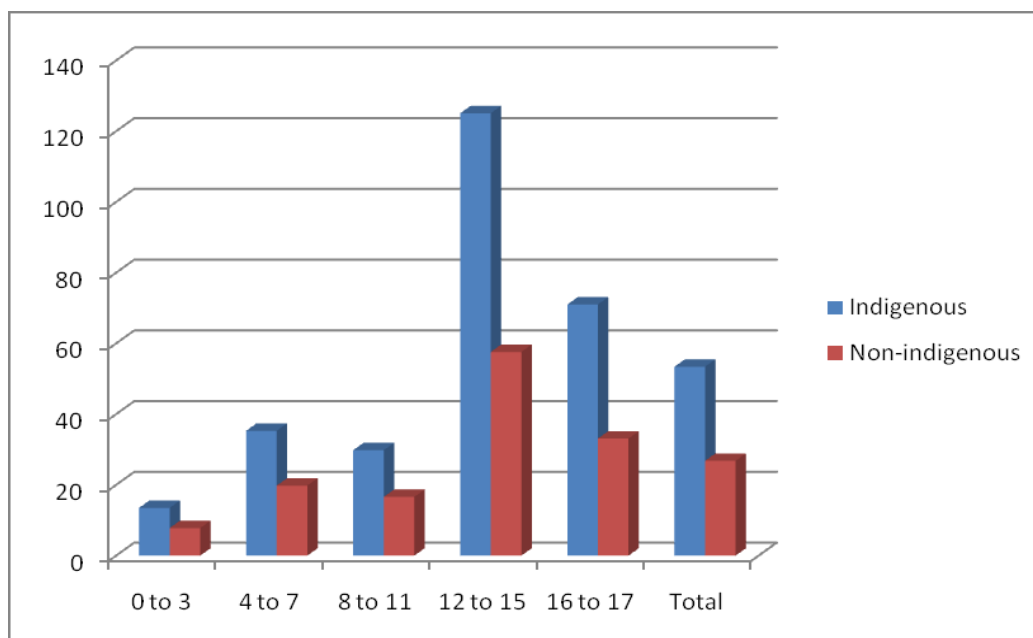
Figure 1 shows that the rate of reported child sexual assault had gone up at the same rate for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous children from 2003 to 2007. It is to be noted that the rate at which child sexual assault reports are made where the victim is Indigenous is more than double the rate reported for non-Indigenous victims across four of the five years under review.

When examining these figures it is important to remember that reported rates of child sexual assault are known to be lower than the actual rate at which this offence occurs within the community and that there is evidence that this is particularly so in Indigenous communities.

Victim age

Research undertaken by the Crime Prevention Division indicates that female children aged 12-15 are the most frequently reported victims of child sexual assault across both gender and Indigenous status. The next most frequently reported victim age for females is 16 to 17 years, followed by 4 to 7 years and 8 to 11 years.

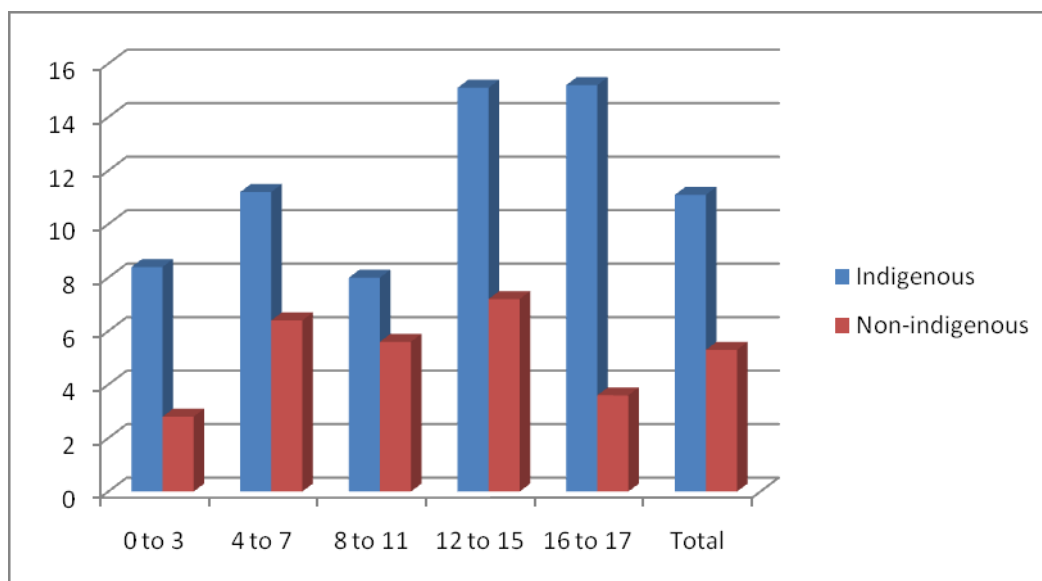
Figure 2: Rate per 10,000 population reported incidents of female victims by age and indigenous status, 2007



Age groups 12 to 15 and 16 to 17 age groups have similar reporting rates for Indigenous males. As was the case for female victims, the next most frequently reported age groups of victims was 4 to 7 years followed by children aged 8 to 11 years.

³ Data sourced by Crime Prevention Division from NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research December 08

Figure 3: Rate per 10,000 population reported incidents of male victims by age and indigenous status, 2007



METHOD

To understand how best to communicate information about child sexual assault, data was sourced through a standard survey tool, community consultations and an inventory of current resources.

Surveys

The survey, attached at Appendix A was developed and published in both hard copy and online. The survey was distributed across the state to existing Government and non-Government networks, including but not limited to departmental staff, Aboriginal Community Justice Groups, Interagency Groups and Aboriginal Medical Services. The survey was also distributed at community events and forums including the Aboriginal Women's Corroboree, Aboriginal Rugby League Knockout, local interagency meetings and community legal education sessions.

Surveys were completed and collected until 30 October 2008.

Consultations

The AGD and Wirringa Baiya held community consultations in 10 locations, which included Bourke, Brewarrina, Walgett, Taree, Kempsey, Wagga Wagga, Redfern, La Perouse, Mount Druitt and Wollongong.

At the consultations, participants also completed surveys and further discussion was generated based on issues raised within the survey and using the prompter questions at Appendix B.

Inventory of current resources

A list of current available resources was sourced and collated.

SURVEY RESULTS

Responses came from 210 locations. Around NSW with 680 surveys received in total Aboriginal people completed 86.5 % (588) with 18.0% (106) of respondents being Aboriginal men. Only Aboriginal responses are reported in this document to ensure that it reflects the views of Aboriginal communities.

The data from the surveys was entered into an online database and various correlations were conducted to give perspective of a large range of angles.

Participants general statistics

All participants responding via the online survey were required to identify if they were Aboriginal or Non-Indigenous while hard copies of the survey were only conducted with Aboriginal persons.

Figure 4: *Cultural background and gender of participants*

Variable	Number	Percentage
Overall Participants	680	100%
Non Indigenous Persons	92	13.5%
Aboriginal Persons	588	86.5%
Aboriginal Men	106	18.0%
Aboriginal Female	482	82.0%

Age groups

The largest proportions of participants were in the age group 41-60 years. Only a small proportion of the surveys were completed by children and young people indicating that a more targeted approach for gathering child sexual assault information from this age group is required.

Figure 5: *Age of participants*

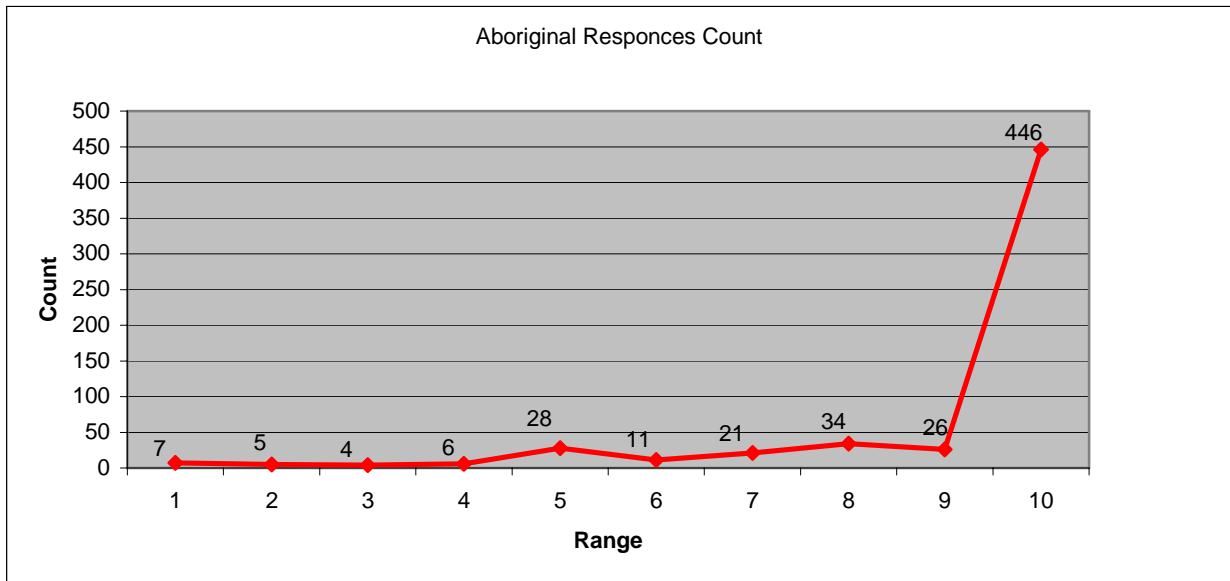
Variable	Percentage	Number
14 and Under	0.9%	5
15 to 17	1.9%	11
18 to 21	6.5%	38
22 to 26	11.7%	69
27 to 35	22.1%	130
36 to 40	15.3%	90
41 to 60	38.1%	224
Over 60	3.6%	21

This figure shows the age groups of participants and the correlation between each age group and how many of the participants were Aboriginal persons.

Child sexual assault awareness in local communities

Survey question 11 asked participants to rate on a scale of 1 to 10 (10 being high priority) of how important child sexual assault (CSA) is in their community.

Figure 6: Priority of CSA in local community – Aboriginal Participants

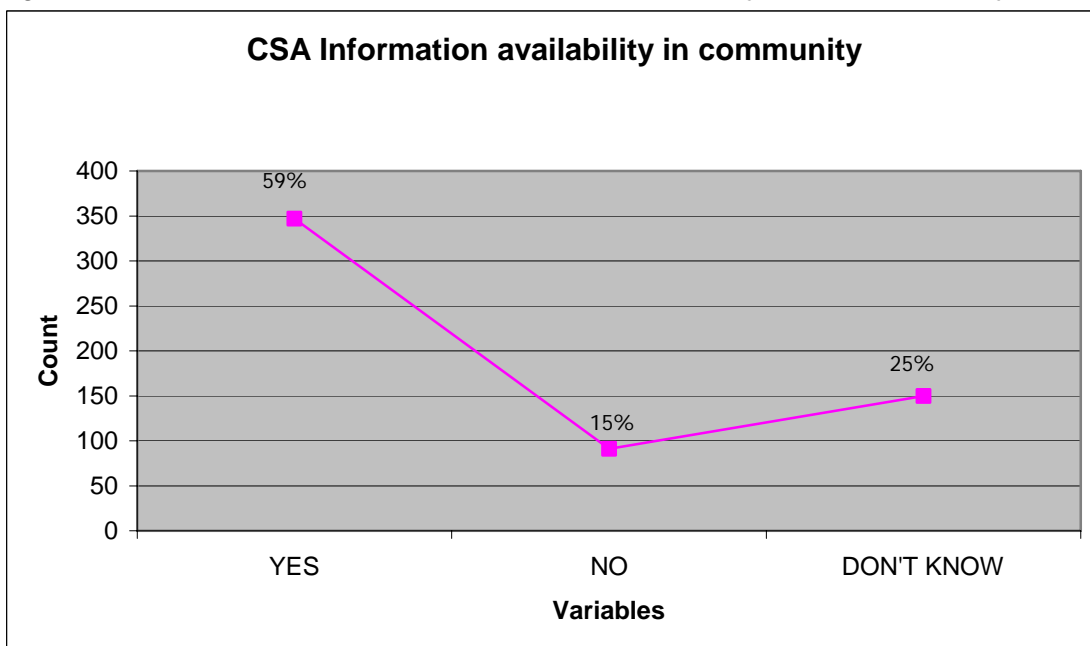


96% of participants stated that it was important to deal with child sexual assault in their community. Only 29 people surveyed indicated that child sexual assault was a low priority in their community.

Local child sexual assault information availability

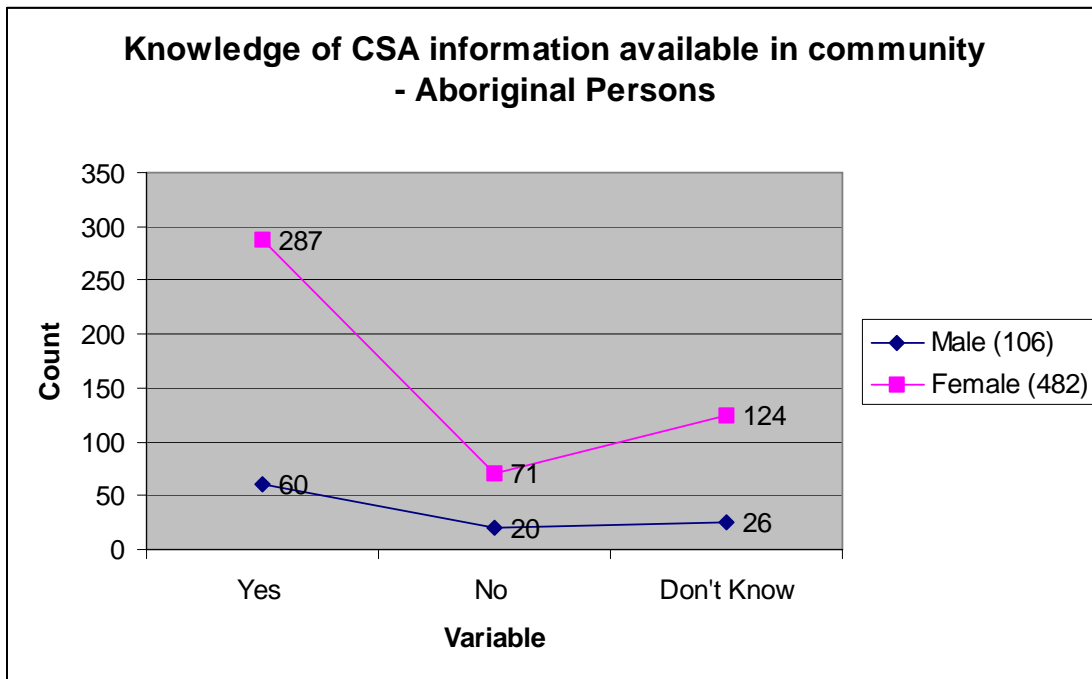
When asked “is child sexual assault information available in your community” over half of the participants indicated that there is some information in their community on child sexual assault. It is concerning that 26% of participants said that they don’t know or have never seen child sexual assault information in their community and 15% said “no” there isn’t any child sexual assault information in their community at all.

Figure 7: Child Sexual Assault information availability in local community



The below figure shows participant's knowledge of availability of child sexual assault information by gender. Although female numbers are significantly higher than males, the outcome was still very close.

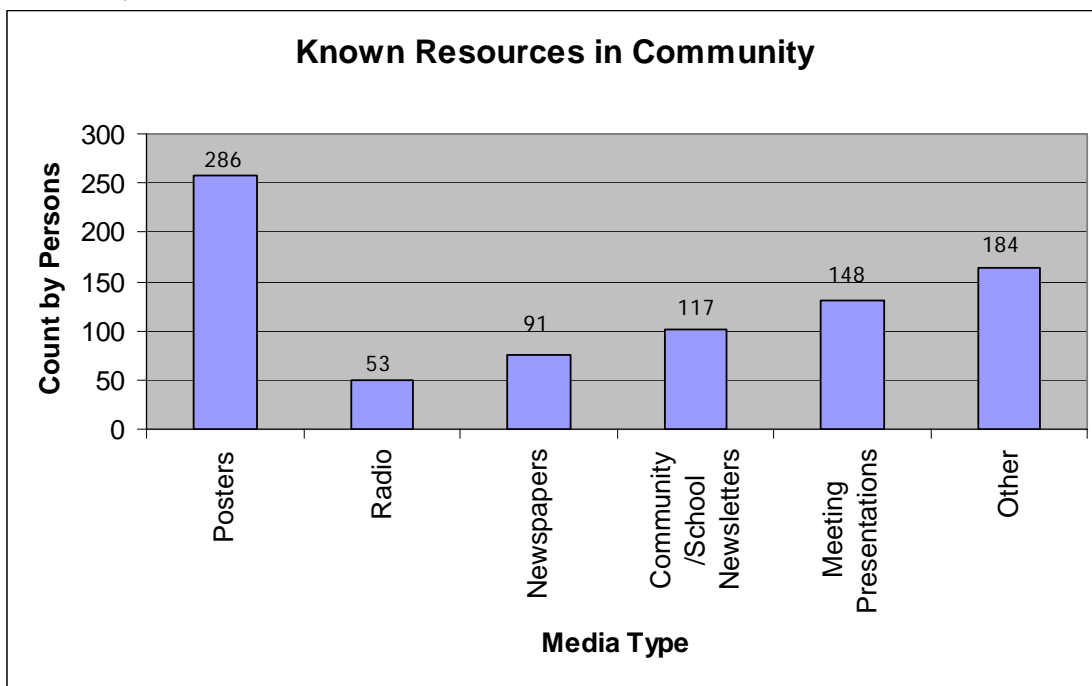
Figure 8: Knowledge by gender



Known sources of child sexual assault information

Those who stated that they were aware of information being available in their community, results also indicated types that included posters as the top response. The "Other" category of response primarily included television and through local services such as Aboriginal Medical Services, sexual assault services and through community meetings. However, participants indicated that although the information existed it was not always available.

Figure 9: Known resources containing child sexual assault information in local community



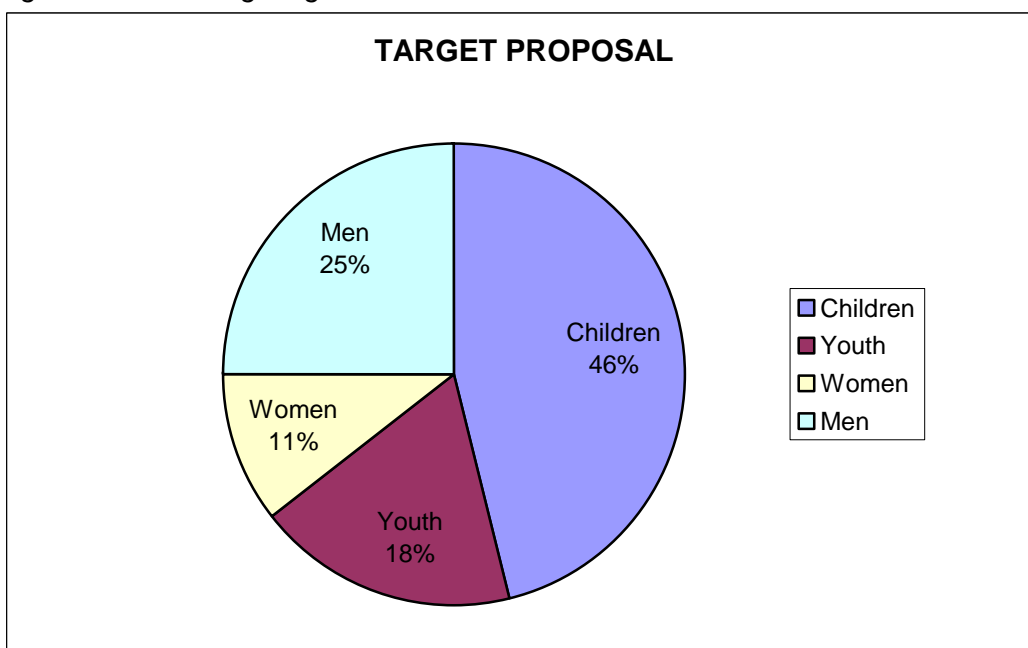
This figure only shows total counts from participants whom have listed mediums as highly effective.

Who should a child sexual assault awareness campaign target?

When asked whom should a child sexual assault campaign target, the community responded with children as first priority followed by men, youth and lastly women. Many responses also noted that it should be a whole of community awareness initiative.

Men scoring second on the rating, may suggest that the community would like to focus on educating perpetrators and making non offending men far more aware of child sexual assault. This will assist in shifting responses of youth and children to come forward or for women to pick up on indicators, as is the current perception in the community.

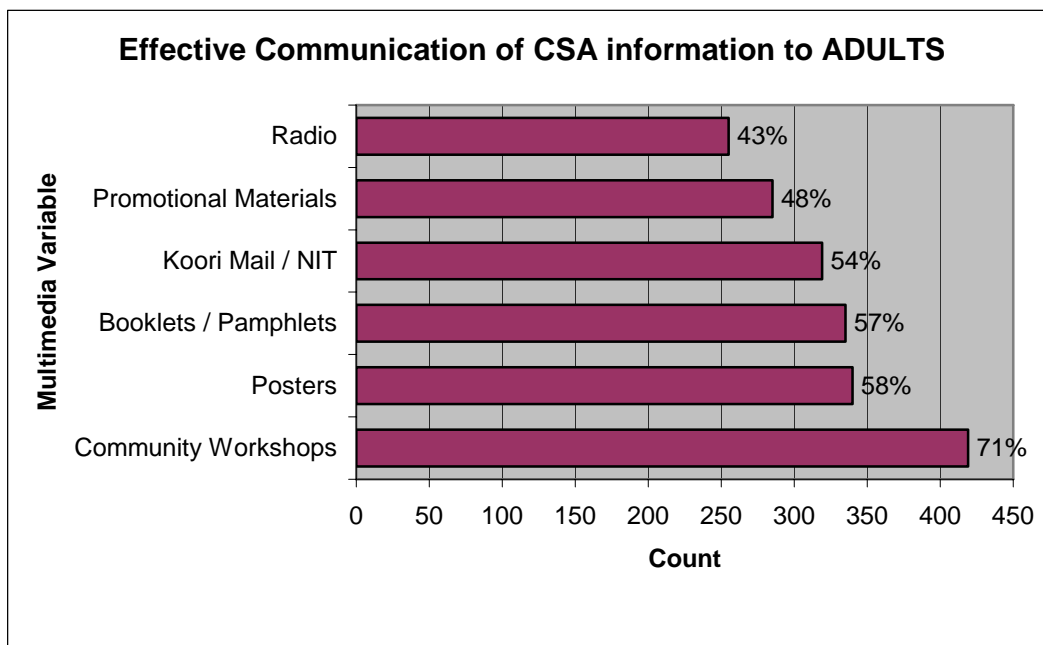
Figure 10: Targeting child sexual assault awareness



Effective communication of child sexual assault information to adults, children and youth.

All communication mediums suggested in the survey were rated highly. Although, television was not provided as an option on the survey the majority of participants indicated that it would be a very effective medium of communication through their comments in the “other” section.

Figure 11: Child sexual assault information to ADULTS



Scaling questions indicated that communication preferences suggested a need of a range of mediums of a combination of television, posters, and pamphlets generally. It was indicated that the best mediums for children and young people were through school and youth centres, using mediums such as television, posters, pamphlets and the internet.

Figure 12: Child sexual assault information to 7 to 12 year olds

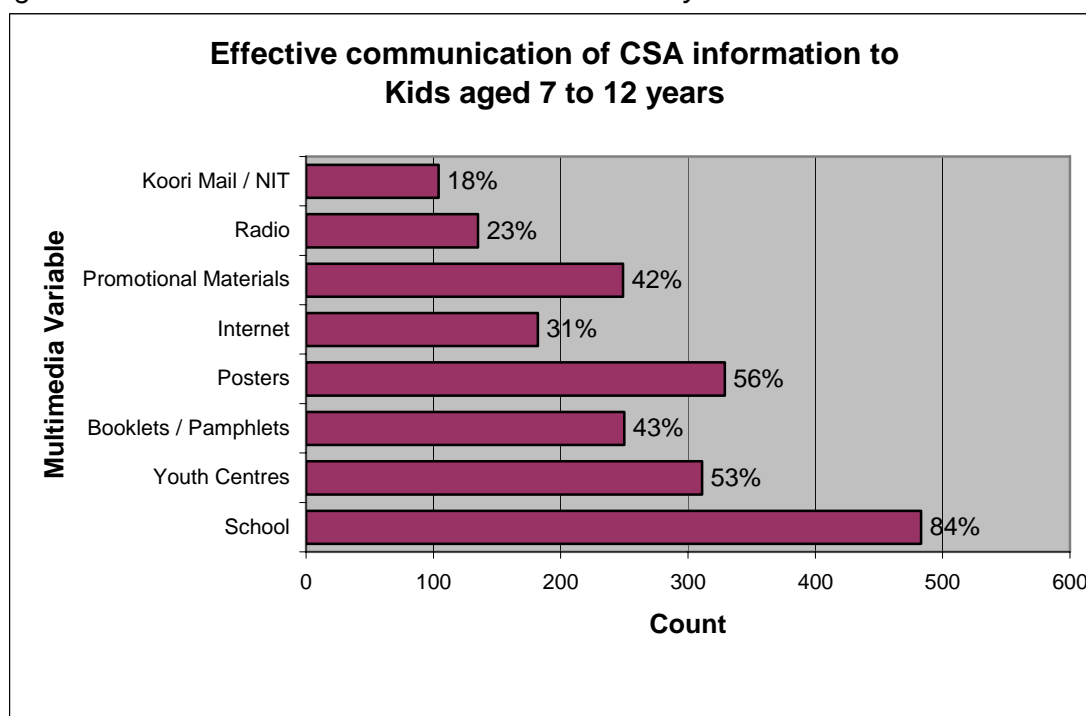
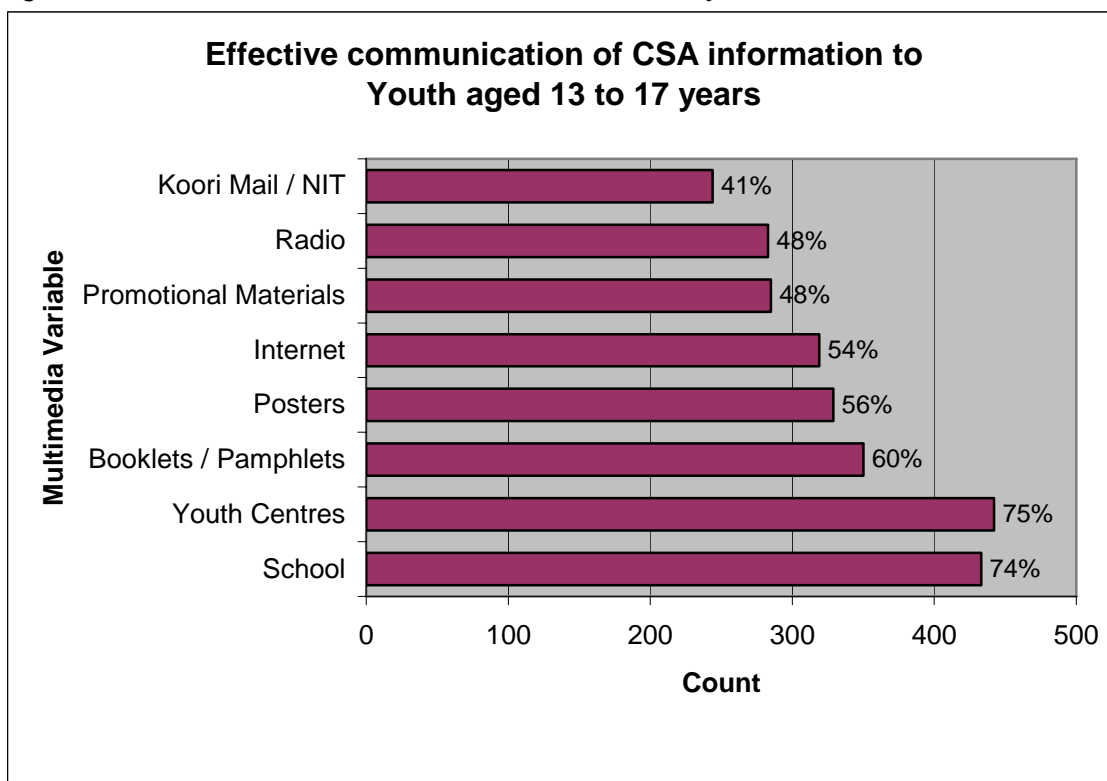


Figure 13: Child sexual assault information to 13 to 17 year olds



Most important information to be made available in community

Over 90% of the participants indicated that the information they would like made available in their community is: “what is child sexual assault, what local services are available, how to protect your children, how to report and who to report to, what to do if a child tells you they have been sexually assaulted and indicators”.

Figure 14: Age Groups and Top 3 child sexual assault topics requested by community

AGE	TOP 3
Under 14 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indicators 2. Local Services, how to protect your children, what to do if a child tells you they have been sexually assaulted, grooming and how the legal system works and how to get support at court. 3. What is child sexual assault
15 to 17 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What to do if a child tells you they have been sexually assaulted, how the legal system works and how to get support at court. 2. How to protect your children 3. What is child sexual assault, local services, how to report and who to report to, indicators, the effects of being sexually assaulted as a child.
18 to 21 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Services 2. How to protect your children, how to report and who to report to. 3. Indicators
22 to 26 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to report and who to report to 2. How to protect your children 3. Local services
27 to 35 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local Services

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. How to protect your children 3. What is child sexual assault, how to report and who to report to, Indicators
36 to 40 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is child sexual assault 2. How to protect your children 3. Local services, help lines
41 to 60 years	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to protect your children 2. Indicators 3. Local Services, how to report and who to report to, what to do if a child tells you they have been sexually assaulted.
Over 60	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How the legal system works and how to how to get support at work. 2. What to do if a child tells you they have been sexually assaulted, the effects of a being sexually assaulted as a child. 3. What is child sexual assault, local services, help lines, indicators, grooming.

CONSULTATION OUTCOMES

Ten consultations were conducted in NSW Aboriginal communities. These consultation sessions were advertised through local networks resulting in a total number of 105 participants.

Overall the consultations provided similar information to the survey outcomes, however some contextual information was also raised in these forums that needs to be considered in the development of a child sexual assault multi media campaign. This includes the following:

Availability and flexibility of resources:

- ❑ Resources should be developed across a range of mediums. This is to ensure their accessibility to a variety of audiences.
- ❑ Products should be able to be reproduced and amended easily. This will enable them to be amended if any information changes (eg legislation amendments).
- ❑ Printed products should provide space or options for local service information to be included.
- ❑ Community members were concerned that the current distribution of information was not well funded and that Aboriginal communities had difficulty accessing readily available clear information with local contacts. All locations of consultations said that it needs to be given to local services and that information should be everywhere and “you shouldn’t have to look for it”,
- ❑ When participants acknowledged the availability of child sexual assault information, they indicated that it was vague or didn’t contain all the information they needed to know.
- ❑ The campaign should be a “call to action” and promote a change in behaviour. Material should be clear, concise, accurate and in all communities all the time. For example, participants asked for posters to be placed in the community everywhere, including bus stops, back of public toilet doors, billboards at train stations and notice boards. When participants mentioned television advertisements, they suggested placing them on times of peak viewing such as breaks during football and cricket games and not only late at night when most are asleep.
- ❑ Information should be getting to children in schools as a part of their curriculum, it should be in local newsletters and medical centre waiting areas.

- ❑ Community workshops assist in the delivery of information to Aboriginal people. Experienced facilitators who are able to answer any questions arising around child sexual assault, including legal and social issues, empower communities to feel confident in coming forward and supporting their community to address these issues.

Other important things to note:

- ❑ The campaign should be a general campaign but targeted at Aboriginal communities. This is to ensure that Aboriginal people are not stereotyped further.
- ❑ The campaign should be careful not to put responsibility on children to be safe, but should make it clear that prevention of child sexual assault is everyone's responsibility. It is up to service providers, parents and the community to facilitate safe environments for children and provide them with skills to be as safe as they can be.
- ❑ The information provided by the campaign should contain slogans, facts and clear messages that child sexual assault is a crime.
- ❑ Not all Aboriginal men are perpetrators and men need to be empowered and encouraged to protect children. Any campaign developed should be sensitive and address this issue.

INVENTORY OUTCOMES

There is a range of information available in the area of child sexual assault. Information was collected locally, state wide, nationally and internationally to provide an insight into the existing resources.

Primarily information is provided through:

- ❑ Posters
- ❑ Pamphlets
- ❑ Fact sheets
- ❑ Brochures
- ❑ Education programs such as *"Love Bites"*

Other less common formats include:

- ❑ Television
- ❑ Radio
- ❑ Internet

A full list of resources is provided at Appendix C. As can be seen from this list, there are a number of resources, however they are not consistent in the information they provide and they are not available to all communities.

It will be beneficial to consider the existing materials in the development of any future campaign and direct audiences to access these materials as appropriate.

OVERALL SUMMARY

Child sexual assault in Aboriginal communities has been identified as a major issue in NSW through a number of mechanisms, particularly through the Aboriginal Child Sexual Assault Taskforce report *“Breaking the Silence: Creating the Future”*. Community responses to the surveys and consultations have reinforced the findings of that report showing that the community want to address these issues and require further consistent resources to support them in doing this.

It is suggested that the most effective way to distribute child sexual assault information in Aboriginal communities is through a variety of mediums particularly community workshops, printed information, television and Internet resources. The medium is dependant on the audience being targeted.

The information provided throughout the campaign needs to be clear concise, consistent, accessible, as well as flexible enough to be modified for local service providers.

The data provided in this report through the survey, consultations and inventory processes provide a clear direction for the development of a multimedia campaign.

APPENDIX A – Survey [SCANNED]

9. What is the most effective way to communicate child sexual assault information to adults in your community?

	Low	Medium	High
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Posters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Koori Mail/ NIT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Workshops	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Booklets/pamphlets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotional (i.e. t-shirts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____			

10. What is the most effective way to communicate child sexual assault information to children between the ages of 7 and 17 years in your community?

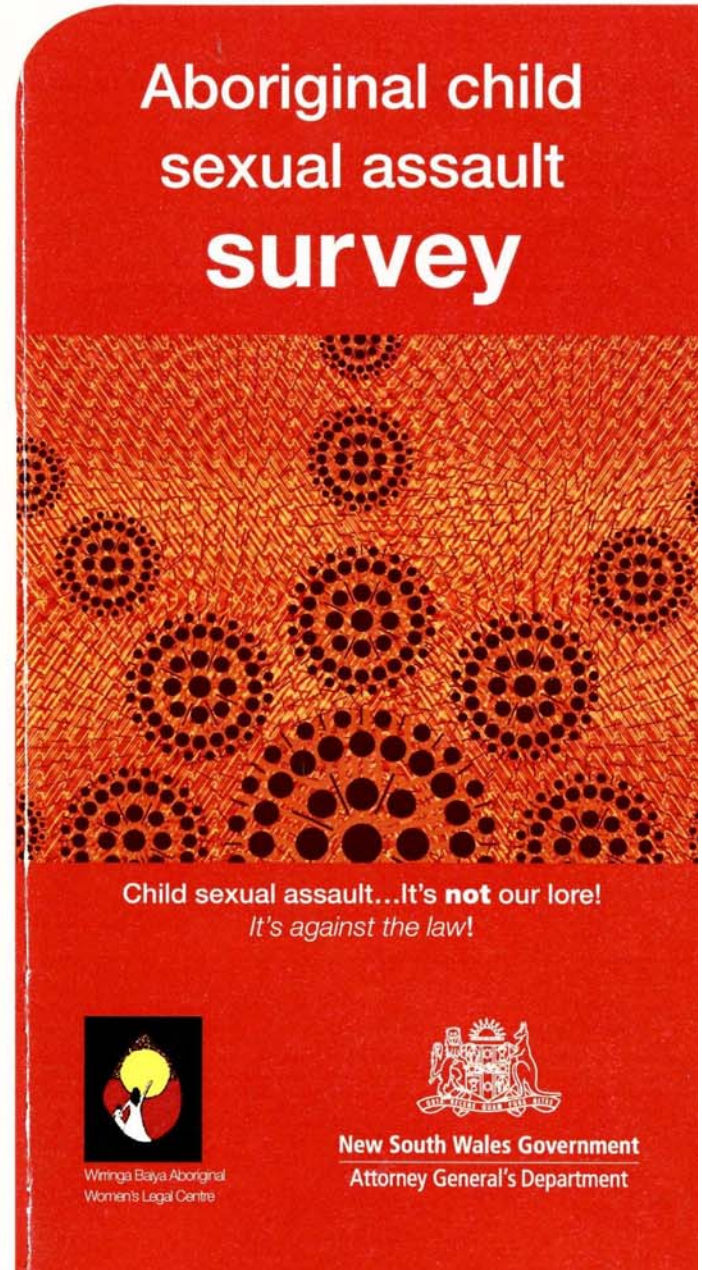
	7-12	13-17
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Posters	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Koori Mail / NIT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
At School	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
At Youth Centres	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Booklets/pamphlets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotional(T-Shirts)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other _____		

11. What information about child sexual assault would you like made available in your community?

- [please tick as many as you like]
Information about:
- (a) What child sexual assault is
 - (b) What local services are available
 - (c) What the help lines are
 - (d) How to protect your children
 - (e) How to report and who to report to
 - (f) What to do if a child tells you they have been sexually assaulted
 - (g) The signs of a child being/having been sexually assaulted
 - (h) The effects of being sexually assaulted as a child
 - (i) How offenders manipulate children to gain their trust
 - (j) How the legal system works and how to get support at court
 - (k) Other [please write suggestions below]
- _____

12. Of the child sexual assault related information listed above in Question 11, which three are most important to raise awareness of child sexual assault? (e.g. (a), (g), (j))

____ _



Wirringa Baiya Aboriginal Women's Legal Centre and the NSW Attorney General's Department are working together to develop a multimedia campaign to raise awareness of Child Sexual Assault in Aboriginal Communities.

To help us with the campaign, we would appreciate it if you could fill in the following survey and return it **by 30 October 2008** to:

Bobbi Cattermole
 Crime Prevention Division
 NSW Attorney General's Department
 Locked Bag 5111
 PARRAMATTA NSW 2124

or fax the completed survey to
 (02) 8688 9627

For further information about this survey, contact Bobbi on (02) 8688 6744.

1. What town or city suburb do you live in?

2. What is your age? [please tick]

- 14 or under 15 - 17 18 - 21
 22 - 26 27 - 35 36 - 40
 41 - 60 Over 60

3. Are you male or female?

- Male Female

4. Is child sexual assault information available in your community?

- Yes No Don't know

If yes, how is that information presented?

- Posters
 Radio
 Newspapers
 Community/school newsletters
 Presentations at community meetings
 Other [please write] _____

5. (a) Who do you think child sexual assault campaigns should target? [Please rate 1 to 4 in order of priority] (e.g. 1 Men, 2 Youth, 3 Women)

- ___ Men ___ Youth
 ___ Women ___ Children

5. (b) If you rate children or youth as high priority targets, what age range in particular?

- Under 5 5 - 7 8 - 12
 13 - 15 16 - 18 19 - 24
 All ages

6. Where do you think is the best place in your community to distribute child sexual assault information? [Please rate 1 to 4 in order of priority] (e.g. 1 School, 2 Other, 3 Forums)

- ___ Schools
 ___ Events/forums
 ___ Hospital and AMS
 ___ Other _____

7. Are you aware of any local organisations that offer services to deal with child sexual assault?

- Yes No
 What services do you know of locally?
 [Please write here] _____

8. How important is it in your community to deal with child sexual assault?

- [Please circle one - 10 being HIGH priority]
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
 Low priority High priority

Please turn over →

APPENDIX B – Consultation prompter questions

Prompter questions were taken from a combination of the Aboriginal Child Sexual Assault Taskforce (ACSAT) report and the survey questions.

- * What should an Aboriginal child sexual assault campaign look like and what type of resources should be used?
- * What type of information should it contain?
- * What type of information should it contain?
- * What do you think some of the slogans should say?
- * Where do you think is the best place/s to get child sexual assault awareness information out to the community?
- * What type of promotional materials for awareness do you think would be effective?

APPENDIX C – Resource Inventory

TITLE	DISCRIPTION	DEVELOPED BY
Children’s Activity Book – An AJAC Family Violence Awareness Initiative	Activity Book	AJAC
Facing the Unthinkable – A survival guide for mothers whose children have been sexually abused	Book	Dympna House Inc
The Little Red, Yellow and Black Book	Book	Aboriginal Studies Press
Anger and Indigenous Men – Understanding & responding to violent behaviour	Book	Andrew Day, Martin Nakata and Kevin Howells (eds)
Our silence is abusing our kids	Book	Women’s Legal Services NSW
About Court – Activity Booklet	Booklet	Upper Hunter Sexual Assault Service
If you are hit, threatened or intimidated. ...reach out	Booklet	NSW Police Service
Domestic Violence is a crime – Police and Community Booklet	Booklet	City of Sydney & NSW Police Service
Child Friendly Communities	Booklet	NAPCAN
Step Forward	Booklet	NT Government, Department of Justice
A booklet on childhood sexual abuse – info kit	Booklet	Dympna House
Our Dream.... Stopping the violence	Booklet	Women’s Legal Services
In her own time – a counselling guide for women who have experienced childhood sexual abuse	Booklet	Dympna House
How it is	Booklet	Triangle and NSPCC (UK)
Visions of a child friendly community	Booklet	NAPCAN
Speak Up: About Child Sexual Abuse	Booklet	Childwise
Your Voice	Booklet	NSW Commission for Children and Young People
Speak Up	Booklet	Child wise
Speak up about child sexual abuse	Booklet	Child wise
Relationships	Booklet	Violence Against Women
A hand to Hold	Booklet	Rosies Place

Do you need legal help?	Brochure	Wirringa Baiya
Family Safety Program	Brochure	St Vincent De Paul Society
We are here for you. Come and talk to us	Brochure	Mudgin-gal
Child Sexual Assault Counselling and resource centre	Brochure	Dympna House
Central Sydney Area Sexual Health Service	Brochure	Central Sydney Area Sexual Health Service
How safe is your family?	Brochure	SNAICC
Domestic Violence hurts kids too. STOP!	Brochure	Northern Rivers Health Service
Children See Children Do	Brochure	NAPCAN
Review of the Children (Criminal Proceedings) Amendment (Adult Detainees) Act - Nov 05	CD-ROM	NSW Ombudsman
Final Report of the Aboriginal Healing Foundation	CD-ROM	Aboriginal Healing Foundation
Hunter Valley indigenous Directory Winter Edition No 16	CD-ROM	Awabakal and DOCS
Child Sexual Assault for Aboriginal Workers	CD-ROM	ECAV
Bringing them home	CD-ROM	HREOC
Preventing unsuitable adults from working with children	Child protection fact sheet	NSPCC inform (UK) <i>The online child protection resource</i>
Talk good to yaself and blak and blues	Comics	Streetwise
Safety, You and Domestic violence	Contacts and info Booklet	Northern Sydney Central Coast Health Service
Big Shame - A story about Child Sexual Assault	DVD	ECAV
About Child Sexual Abuse	Fact sheet	Child Wise
Understanding normal vs problem sexual behaviour 0-4 years	Fact sheet	Child Wise
Understanding normal vs problem sexual behaviour 5 - 7 years	Fact sheet	Child Wise
Age of consent and sexual relations in Australia	Fact Sheet	Child Wise

Know your legal Rights	Games Kit	Women's Legal Service, AGD and AJAC
Feeling Safe, Being Strong	Information Kit	Bethany Community Support
Women's Refuges – Safety and support options for you and your children	Information kit	DOCS
Prevention and Intervention of Violence, Abuse & Neglect	Journal	NSW Health and The Benevolent Society
Parent Line	Pamphlet	DOCS
Koori Love is.....	Pamphlet	Violence Against Women and Yoorana Gunya Family Violence Healing centre
Is this love?	Pamphlet	Women's Legal Services
There is no excuse for violence	Pamphlet	Koolkuna DV & FV Services
Through young black eyes- keep your family safe	Pamphlet	SNAICC
Break the silence	Pamphlet	The Anglican Diocese of Canberra & Goulburn
Stay Safe – A supported accommodation program fro young people aged 12-18	Pamphlet	Youth and Family Services
Domestic Violence and AVO's	Pamphlet	Wirringa Baiya
Children's Legal Service	Pamphlet	Legal Aid NSW
Domestic Violence – Help with going to court	Pamphlet	Legal Aid NSW
Going to Court	Pamphlet	Wirringa Baiya
What about me - Every child is special, Help me talk about my feelings	Pamphlet	NAPCAN
The UN Convention on Rights of the child – how it can help our children	Pamphlet	NAPCAN
Speak Out – Make NSW Health a safe place – A guide for Clients	Pamphlet	NSW Health
Speak Out – Make NSW Health a safe place – A guide for staff	Pamphlet	NSW Health
Sutherland Shire Family Services Inc – info	Pamphlet	Sutherland Shire Family Services Inc and DOCS

Protecting yourself and your family from domestic violence	Pamphlet	Women's domestic violence court assistance program
Family relationship advice line – INFO	Pamphlet	Family relationship advice line
Jessie Street DV Service – Crisis Refuge	Pamphlet	Jessie Street DV Service
Jessie Street DV Service – Community Outreach program	Pamphlet	Jessie Street DV Service
Parenting Tips	Pamphlet	NAPCAN
Domestic Violence hurts kids too	Pamphlet	NAPCAN
Grow with love and care	Pamphlet	NAPCAN
Use words that help not hurt	Pamphlet	NAPCAN
Alternatives to hitting children	Pamphlet	NAPCAN
Child Abuse. Whose problem?	Pamphlet	NAPCAN
Keeping Children safe from Child Abuse	Pamphlet	NAPCAN
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault – We can all do something about it!	Pamphlet	Commonwealth Office of the Status of Women, NSW Department for Women, VIC Community Council Against Violence
Specialised Family Violence Services	Pamphlet and bookmark	Family Relationships Online
The Party – A resource that discusses issues of negotiating consent and sexual violence in young people.	Play / Script	Violence Against Women
You can get help	Pocket/wallet contacts card	Wirringa Baiya
Sexual harassment can be words too	Postcard	Streetwise
Don't tolerate sexual harassment	Postcard	Streetwise / Department of Women
1 in every 4 girls is sexually abused	Postcard	Child Wise
Help give children a fairytale start in life	Postcard	Child Wise
Don't deal with Sexual harassment alone!	Postcard	Streetwise/ Department of Women
1 in every 4 girls is sexually abused	Poster	Child Wise

Speak up	Poster	Child Wise
Child Safe Space	Poster	Child Wise
1 in every 7 boys is sexually abused	Poster	Child Wise
About date rape	Quiz card	Violence Against Women
Protective Behaviours, Community Way	Resource Kit	Kimberly Aboriginal Medical Services Council (WA)
Link Up	Resource Kit	Link-up NSW Aboriginal Corporation
Negotiating consent	Resource Kit	Violence Against Women
Nothing But the Truth	Resource Kit (Court)	ECAV
Choose with care	Resource Package	Child wise
Helping to make it better	Resource package	ECAV
Sexual Abuse Awareness	Website	Squidoo.com (Canada)