



SERVICES FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF CRIME

DISCUSSION PAPER



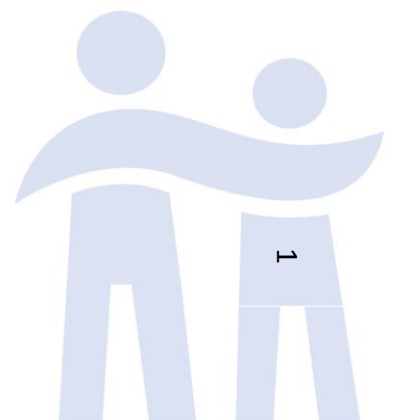
VICTIM SUPPORT SERVICE

Victim Support Service (VSS) is a statewide, community based not-for-profit organisation in South Australia that provides practical and therapeutic support to more than 40,000 victims and witnesses of crime each year in South Australia.

VSS services include:

- information and advocacy
- therapeutic intervention
- practical assistance
- support for victims of family/domestic violence.

For more information go to www.victimsa.org



SERVICES FOR CHILD VICTIMS OF CRIME

FOREWORD

This Discussion Paper invites input and comment from any interested parties on the services required to address the needs of children and young people¹ who have been traumatised by crime.

On 10 November 2015 the Victim Support Service (VSS), in partnership with Anglicare, hosted the 'Improving Justice and Support for Child and Adolescent Victims of Crime' Conference. This event involved a diverse group of almost 100 representatives from across the non-government and government sectors with an interest in supporting young victims of crime. Conference participants heard from experts who talked about the dearth of short and long-term support available for young victims of crime and considered and discussed what should be done to address the issues.

The participants proposed seven key ideas to improve services for child victims of crime, as follows:

1. A 'One-Stop-Shop' for young victims of crime to facilitate support and service provision (46 Votes)
2. Accessing funding from the Victims of Crime Fund to extend support services to child and adolescent victims of crime (36 Votes)
3. Children's Court Advocate to work directly with young victims during a court case (30 Votes)
4. Mentors in schools to support children (21 Votes)
5. Appoint a South Australian Commissioner for Children (15 Votes)
6. Establish a Fly In Fly Out service for children in Indigenous Communities (15 Votes)
7. Improving quality of services and make them more child-centric (10 Votes).

Options One and Three are the focus of this discussion paper.

¹ When referring to 'children', 'young people' and/or 'adolescents' these terms collectively capture any people under 18 years of age.

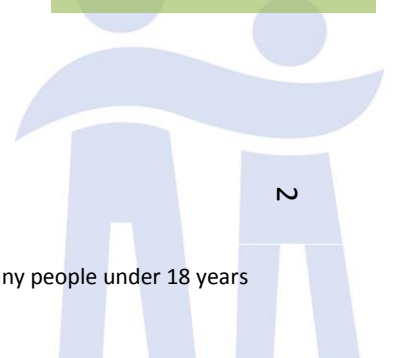
SUBMISSIONS

VSS is seeking comments, feedback and ideas relevant to the two key proposals outlined in this Discussion Paper.

In addition, we are particularly interested in hearing about trauma-informed models, innovations or practices that may better meet the needs of child victims of crime.

Submissions can be provided by email to katherinem@victimsa.org or by post to Katherine McLachlan, Quality & Research Manager, VSS
PO Box 6610 Halifax St
ADELAIDE SA 5000

Submissions close
5.00pm, Monday
14 March 2016.



CHILD VICTIMS OF CRIME

When we think of child victims of crime we often consider children who have experienced abuse or neglect. Certainly, child victimisation is often synonymous with child maltreatment: the result of physical, sexual or emotional abuse, neglect or witnessing domestic/family violence. Such maltreatment of children usually falls within the scope of statutory child protection agencies.

But some children may be the victims or witnesses of crimes that are not related to maltreatment such as murder, attempted murder, robbery, assault and extra-familial sexual assault. Many of these children have limited access to appropriate and skilled support services that can help them make sense of their experiences of crime and move beyond the effects of victim-related trauma.

We do not know how many primary and secondary child victims of crime there are in South Australia. VSS can say that anecdotally, for every adult victim of violent crime that we support, there is a child survivor who is unable to access direct services for victims of crime.

One of the key legislative changes proposed in Victims of Crime (Compensation) Amendment Bill, which was introduced into the House of Assembly on 18 June 2015 but is yet to be passed by both Houses of Parliament, is that for the first time grief payments will be made available to victims aged under 18 years. Whilst VSS is strongly supportive of this amendment, a significant gap continues to be the limited access to support services that can help children and young people cope and recover from crime.

WHAT SERVICES AND PROGRAMS ARE AVAILABLE?

At the 'Improving Justice and Support for Child and Adolescent Victims of Crime' Conference in November 2015, we learned of the kinds of services that are currently available to children and young people who have experienced crime. However, we still do not have a clear 'map' of the current services available in South Australia. This remains a priority piece of work to pursue.

While VSS is funded to provide free, confidential and independent counselling and support to any adult in South Australia who self-identifies as a victim of crime, under the terms of our current funding agreement with the Attorney-General's Department, we are only funded to provide counselling services to people aged 18 years and above. Child victims of crime must access mental health services through generalised services that may be already facing significant funding and resourcing challenges.

The gap in dedicated, trauma-informed services for child victims of crime has been present for some time.

In 2000, VSS became aware that some parents and care-givers were finding it difficult to readily access support services for children who had been affected by a crime. In 2001, VSS established the Child Trauma Committee with key members from VSS, CAMHS, WCH, DPP, Education, and SAPOL. The Committee oversaw a survey conducted with school counsellors from 27 primary schools and 20 high schools across metropolitan Adelaide and representatives from 10 additional service providers. The survey confirmed the hypothesis that children under 12 years who had been victims of crime experienced significant hardship in readily accessing services to address their needs. In addition, the data collected indicated that the supports were no better for children who were primary victims of physical or sexual abuse, or for adolescents.

Tell us what you think

1. What services are available to child victims of crime?

Can you please share any details.

In 2005, VSS recorded the number of requests for services for child victims of crime. Between 1 January 2005 and 30 September 2005 (188 workdays), there were 79 requests for counselling and support for children, relating to 132 children. The offences ranged from home invasions to child sexual abuse, domestic violence and murder.

From 14 December 2015 to 31 January 2016 (28 work-days), VSS conducted a snapshot survey of service requests for child victims of crime. During that time we were asked to provide assistance to 41 children who had been affected by crime.

We are currently writing up the findings of both the 2005 and 2015/6 surveys, which will form the basis of a separate paper.

HOW CAN WE BETTER SUPPORT CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE?

At the 'Improving Justice and Support for Child and Adolescent Victims of Crime' Conference, participants were provided with the following statement:

Anecdotal evidence suggests that lots of young victims are either falling through the gaps or aren't accessing the services available.

Participants were then asked to discuss in groups why they thought this was the case and what their top ideas were to addressing the issue.

A diverse range of ideas was explored and participants showed their support through a process of 'dotmocracy': by voting for their top three of the ideas proposed, using stickers.

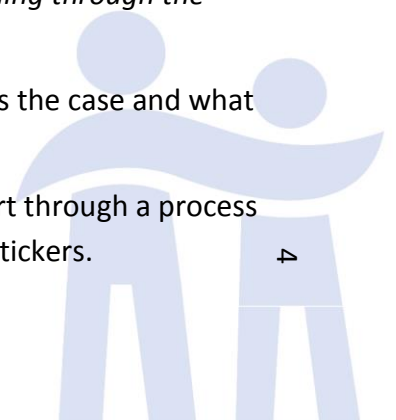




FIGURE: 1 EMMA LAWSON FROM DEMOCRACY CO FACILITATING 'DOTMOCRACY'

Seven key ideas emerged from the consultation to improve services for child victims of crime:

1. A 'One-Stop-Shop' for young victims of crime to facilitate support and service provision (46 Votes)
2. Accessing funding from the Victims of Crime Fund to extend support services to child and adolescent victims of crime (36 Votes)
3. Children's Court Advocate to work directly with young victims during a court case (30 Votes)
4. Mentors in schools to support children (21 Votes)
5. Appoint a South Australian Commissioner for Children (15 Votes)
6. Establish a Fly In Fly Out service for children in Indigenous Communities (15 Votes)
7. Improving quality of services and make them more child-centric (10 Votes).

After the conference, a follow up survey was sent to participants to confirm which they thought were the priority ideas. The top three ideas that had emerged from the dotmocracy process were provided to participants, in addition to a question asking if they would be keen to engage with children and young people and seek their input on how to better support young victims of crime.

Responses were received from 41 conference participants. As shown in Table 1, the findings from the survey reiterated the findings of the group work at the conference.

Respondents were particularly interested in the one-stop-shop model of support and services for children, young people and families affected by crime. In addition, respondents were keen to further explore a court advocate model to support children who are required to go through the court process.

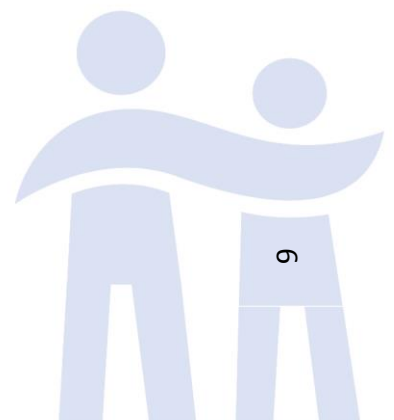
Of the 41 post-conference survey respondents, 25 people indicated that they wanted to keep working with VSS to develop and pursue the ideas and a further 14 people indicated that they wanted to stay informed and in contact with the work as it moved forward.

The findings from this discussion paper will feed into our future work to advocate for the rights of child victims of crime.

Ideas	Respondents who prioritised this (%)	Respondents who prioritised this (n)
One-Stop-Shop	65.5%	19
Children's Court Advocate	65.5%	19
Accessing funding to extend support services	41.4%	12
Engaging with children and young people regarding their experiences of being a victim of crime and what they want future reforms to look like	55.2%	16

TABLE 1: FINDINGS FROM THE POST-CONFERENCE SURVEY

As a result of the majority support for the One-Stop-Shop and Court Advocate, these two options are the focus of this discussion paper, although we welcome any ideas to ensure the best possible outcomes for young South Australians who have experienced crime.



PROPOSAL ONE: 'ONE-STOP-SHOP'

Conference participants proposed that a multiagency 'One-Stop-Shop' be established for young victims of crime to stop them falling through the gaps of current service provision. Such a service model would also reduce stress on families and would have immediate benefits for the victims involved.

Features of the 'shop' would include:

- one website, one physical location and one 24-hour hotline, where young victims of crime can go to connect with support services
- a triage model such that when youth came through the door they (and their family) are assigned a case worker/consultant and their needs are assessed
- referrals for the child and/or family to services that can most help them (these may or may not be offered onsite)
- a recreational/social area to make it a more relaxed and fun space where kids want to be
- social supports and
- regular meetings of all agencies involved in the 'One-Stop-Shop'.

The shop would require a skilled workforce, culturally appropriate services and outreach.²

DISCUSSION

Part of the development of a One-Stop-Shop is to consider the service model that would underpin such a 'shop'.

The One-Stop-Shop would need a foundation of evidence-based practice and offer onsite and online services that children and their families need and will seek out to help them deal with the impact of crime.

This was the most supported idea at the Conference by a significant margin. A large number of people independently came up with this idea. Evidence of support for this idea can also be seen by the fact that one-third of Conference participants were keen to support the further development of this idea.

Democracy Co noted that it is unusual for such a large group that has not met regularly on this issue to show such significant agreement on what is needed moving forward.

² Taken from: Democracy Co *Improving Justice and Support for Child and Adolescent Victims of Crime Conference Report* (2015). At: <http://www.victimsa.org/-/victim/lib/uploaded/vsspublications/DemocracyCoFinalReportDec2015.pdf> accessed 3 February 2016.

A key strength of such a model is that it can provide holistic support: whether children or their caregivers need counselling or therapy one-on-one and/or together, practical supports to increase their sense of safety, information about what is available to help children and their families deal with crime; access to health, housing or disability services; or someone to help them navigate through the criminal justice system.

Previous work done in South Australia in 2011 to establish a Community Court in the South of Adelaide (partly in response to Justice Peggy Fulton Hora's *Smart Justice* recommendation to establish a Unified Family Wellness Court) used a proven process, developed by the Center for Court Innovation in New York. Such a process involves:

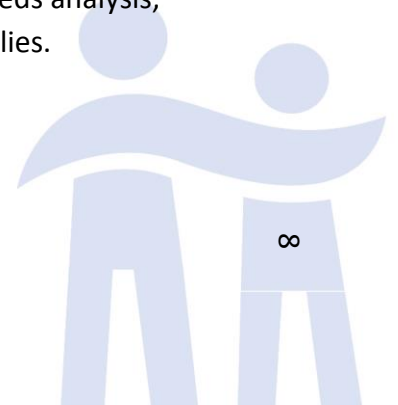
- **A Needs Analysis:** to clarify the issue, collect and analyse data, garnish support through meetings, surveys, interviews and generate a report of what has been learned.
- **A Concept Paper:** that outlines goals, objectives, approach taken, partnerships, budget and marketing.
- **Implementation Planning:** making it happen.

Such a process could also be used to develop the One-Stop-Shop model.

This Discussion Paper should be seen as the first step in undertaking the needs analysis; augmented by further information from children themselves and their families.

Tell us what you think

2. What does the One-Stop-Shop need to include or offer to children and their families?
3. What should the goals and objectives of a One-Stop-Shop be?
4. What kinds of services should be onsite? Do they currently exist?
5. Would you or your agency be interested in participating in a Multiagency One-Stop-Shop?
6. Are there similar models that have worked elsewhere – in health or justice settings?
7. Where should such a model be located?
8. What are some of the costs involved?
9. What offsite services may need to be established or expanded to support a One-Stop-Shop model?



PROPOSAL TWO: COURT ADVOCATES

The court system should protect children's rights and not re-traumatise vulnerable young victims of crime. We need to make the court process less intimidating for children, we need to assist children facing the justice system and give them a sense of empowerment through telling their story. Primarily we need to understand how trauma impacts on child development and help children through the justice system.

The South African model has been held up as an example of how the justice system can involve young victims of crime without exacerbating their trauma. This model includes intermediaries for children and adolescents and 'liaison' advocates that sit across entire legal and therapeutic process.

Intermediaries in South Africa can be appointed for children under 18 who would suffer 'undue mental stress or suffering' if they testified without an intermediary. Intermediaries operate at trial only, sitting with the child in separate CCTV rooms, where they paraphrase and relay every question and answer. They act as an interpreter, communicating each question in simplified, age-appropriate language, and then relate the child's answers back to the court, including non-verbal statements. The child cannot see or hear anyone besides the intermediary, who wears headphones to communicate with the courtroom. The court can appoint a wide range of people to act as an intermediary: anyone qualified as a social worker, paediatrician, psychiatrist, family counsellor, child care worker, teacher or psychologist.

A similar pilot is proposed to start in NSW in 2016.

In South Australia legislation does not currently allow for this type of approach. Legislative reform would be essential to implementing this approach.

Resources

Success will require support from the judiciary and the retraining and upskilling of intermediaries. This initiative will need to be funded and supported to succeed.

Whilst new resources would be needed, there is existing infrastructure which would support implementation including CCTV, video interviews in the court process etc.

DISCUSSION

VSS currently provides a Court Companion program which supports child victims and witnesses of crime when they attend to give evidence at court. Court Companions help victims and prosecution witnesses prepare for the court appearance (e.g. court appearances prior to the court date), accompany them to the court and support them whilst they are giving their

evidence. However, they are not able to influence or challenge how children are questioned in court. From January to December 2015, VSS was approached to support 279 people, of which, 80 requests related to supporting a child (primarily for sex offences). Of these, some matters were adjourned or vacated, however a Court Companion would have either had phone contact or sat in court with the victim/witness before the matter was adjourned or withdrawn.

Under the *Statutes Amendment (Vulnerable Witnesses) Act 2015 (SA)* provisions were made to strengthen the protections available to children and vulnerable witnesses when they give evidence in court. The amendments included changes to the *Evidence Act 1929 (SA)* – with consequential amendments to the *Summary Offences Act 1953 (SA)* and *Summary Procedures Act 1921 (SA)* – such that a ‘young child’ is of or under 14 years (rather than 12 years).

Currently in South Australia, child advocates are used in some Family Care Meetings, to speak on behalf of children who are at risk and require arrangements to be made to secure their care and protection. The advocates represent the wishes and needs of the child.³

New Zealand has also looked into the use of intermediaries.⁴ They have found that:

Intermediaries, or specialist child examiners, are used in a number of different jurisdictions. Sometimes their involvement is throughout the criminal justice system and sometimes their role is restricted to when children are questioned during trial. Some examples are:

England and Wales: The service provided by intermediaries in England and Wales includes assessing witnesses’ communication needs; assisting at the Police interview if requested; preparing a report from the assessment; and assisting at the trial. When assisting at trial, the intermediary communicates and explains the questions to the witness and communicates their answers back to the questioner.

Austria: In Austria, child witnesses are usually questioned at a pre-trial hearing, either by the Judge or an expert psychologist. The child is usually questioned in a separate room, with the parties watching via CCTV from a separate room. The Judge, prosecutor and defence lawyer put questions, via the expert, during the course of the hearing. The pre-trial hearing is recorded and usually played at the trial.

Norway: All children under 16 in sexual abuse trials (and some children in other cases) testify by a pre-trial deposition. The aim is for this to take place within two weeks of report of the crime being made to the Police. All of the child’s evidence is taken on the one occasion, before a magistrate with both counsel in attendance. Questioning is

³ *Children’s Protection Act 1993 (SA)* s 29(2).

⁴ Ministry of Justice, *Alternative pre-trial and trial processes for child witnesses in New Zealand’s criminal justice system Issues Paper* (2010). At: <http://www.justice.govt.nz/publications/global-publications/a/alternative-pre-trial-and-trial-processes-for-child-witnesses-in-new-zealands-criminal-justice-system> Accessed: 8 February 2016.

usually undertaken by a police officer specialising in the forensic interviewing of children, and the Judge and counsel observe the interview from an adjoining room. The interviewer must consult both lawyers and the Judge during the interview, and counsel can challenge the evidence and put lines of inquiry through the interviewer.

Israel: Specialist youth interrogators operate in Israel. They conduct interviews, determine how the child participates in proceedings, and can veto the child from testifying (in which case they can present the child's evidence on their behalf). Interrogators can also be used as intermediaries during questioning at trial. They cannot interfere with questioning, but can refuse to put questions to the child if he or she believes a question is distressing.

South Africa: Intermediaries in South Africa can be appointed for children under 18 who would suffer "undue mental stress or suffering" if they testified without an intermediary.

Intermediaries operate at trial only, sitting with the child in separate CCTV rooms, where they paraphrase and relay every question and answer. They act as an interpreter, communicating each question in simplified, age-appropriate language, and then

relate the child's answers back to the court, including non-verbal statements. The child cannot see or hear anyone besides the intermediary, who wears headphones to communicate with the courtroom. The court can appoint a wide range of people to act as an intermediary: anyone qualified as a social worker, paediatrician, psychiatrist, family counsellor, child care worker, teacher or psychologist.

Ireland: In Ireland, an application may be made to the court for witnesses under the age of 17, giving evidence through live television link, to have questions put to them through an intermediary. In assessing an application, the court must have regard to the age or mental condition of the witness, and be satisfied that the interests of justice require that any questions to be put to the witness be put through an intermediary. In putting questions to the witness, the intermediary must do so "in the words used by the

Tell us what you think

10. What currently works well in SA for child witnesses in court?
11. What should the role of court advocates or intermediaries be?
12. What skills or qualifications should a court advocate/intermediary have?
13. Who should they work for?
14. Which children should have access to intermediaries?
15. Are there other alternative pre-trial and trial processes for child witnesses that should be introduced in SA?

questioner or so as to convey to the witness in a way which is appropriate to his age and mental condition the meaning of the questions being asked.”

Regardless of the model, the key element seems to be that children are questioned:

- by an independent and impartial expert
- in a manner appropriate to their age, development and understanding and
- to minimise any secondary victimisation from contact with the criminal justice system.

ENGAGING WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

More than half of the Conference participants who completed the post-conference survey felt that we should also ask children and young people what they want future reforms to look like.

CHILDREN’S RIGHTS

Children in Australia have rights under the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC).

In November 1989, the UN General Assembly adopted the CRC. It is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in the world. Australia ratified the Convention in December 1990. This means that Australia has a duty to ensure that all children in Australia enjoy the rights set out in the treaty.

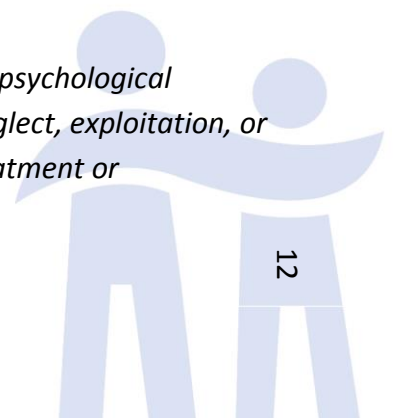
Article 3(1) states:

*In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, **courts of law**, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, **the best interests of the child** shall be a primary consideration.* (emphasis added)

Articles 19 and 39 of the *Convention* respectively state that:

Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or



*punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment, which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.*⁵

In South Australia, children also have rights as victims of crime. The *Victims of Crime Act 2001* (SA) ('the Act') outlines the *Declaration of Principles Governing Treatment of Victims*.

Section 6 of the Act states that:

A victim should be treated—

(a) with courtesy, respect and sympathy;
and

(b) with due regard to any special need
that arises—

(i) because of the victim's—

- age; or
- sex; or
- race or ethnicity; or
- cultural or linguistic
background; or

(ii) for any other reason.

Tell us what you think

16. Is the *Victims of Crime Act 2001* (SA) sufficiently worded to protect child victims of crime and their rights?

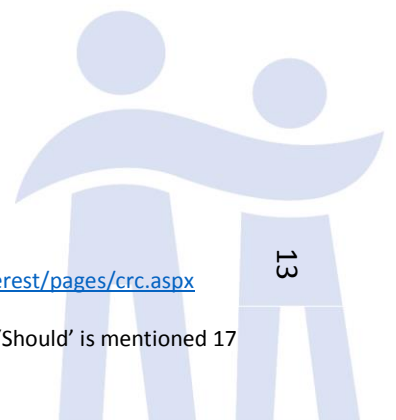
17. How do young people access support and services?

18. What is the best way of engaging with children and young people?

While the *Declaration of Principles Governing Treatment of Victims* contains many aspirational statements, there are very few obligations under the Act.⁶ Thus, while s 11 states: 'A victim should be informed about health and welfare services that may be available to alleviate the consequences of injury suffered as a result of the offence', there is no legislative requirement to ensure that dedicated, accessible, trauma-informed services exist for children who have experienced crime. Indeed, the *Victims of Crime Act 2001* (SA), *Children's Protection Act 1993* (SA) and the *Family and Community Services Act 1972* (SA) contain no provisions which entrench the rights of those affected by a crime to accessible public mental health services.

⁵ United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child At <http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>
Accessed 26 January 2016.

⁶ Not once is 'must' mentioned within the *Declaration of Principles Governing Treatment of Victims*. 'Should' is mentioned 17 times, 'may' is mentioned six times.



CHILDREN'S VOICES

Article 12 of the CRC states that:

Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.⁷

There are several benefits to engaging children in consultation processes, including:

- gaining access to the ideas, skills and perspectives of children and young people
- the development of more effective and responsive policies, services and programs
- supporting children's sense of citizenship and belonging
- improving children's social connectedness and wellbeing.

Several government and non-government agencies have undertaken work to engage children in consultation processes, including the National Children's Rights Commissioner,⁸ the Government of Tasmania,⁹ Mission Australia,¹⁰ and Families SA when undertaking annual reviews for children under guardianship of the Minister,¹¹ and responding to critical incidents.¹²

VSS is currently asking parents and caregivers who have been affected by crime what they think their children need to cope with and recover from their traumatic experiences of crime. But anyone who has children knows that what adults think is best and what children actually want is not always the same thing.

We want to know what children themselves think will help them deal with the traumatic impact of crime.

⁷ As above, n 2.

⁸ National Children's Rights Commissioner *Children's Rights Report 2015* (2015) At <https://www.humanrights.gov.au/our-work/childrens-rights/projects/childrens-rights-report-2015> Accessed 26 January 2016.

⁹ Office of Children and Youth Affairs, DPC *Agenda for Children and Young People: Community Consultation Forums Report 2010* (2010) At http://www.dpac.tas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/171344/Agenda_for_Children_and_Young_People_-_Community_Consultation_Report_February_2010.pdf Accessed 26 January 2016.

¹⁰ Mission Australia *Youth Survey Report 2015* (2015). At: <https://www.missionaustralia.com.au/what-we-do/research-evaluation/youth-survey> accessed 26 January 2016.

¹¹ Office of the Guardian for Children and Young People, *The circumstances of children and young people in care: A report on the 2014-2015 Audit of Annual Reviews*, 2015. At <http://www.gcyp.sa.gov.au/2015/10/what-we-know-about-young-people-in-care-from-their-2014-15-annual-reviews/> accessed 26 January 2016.

¹² Lauren Novak, 'Children given their own voice', *The Advertiser* (Adelaide), 28 January 2016, 6.

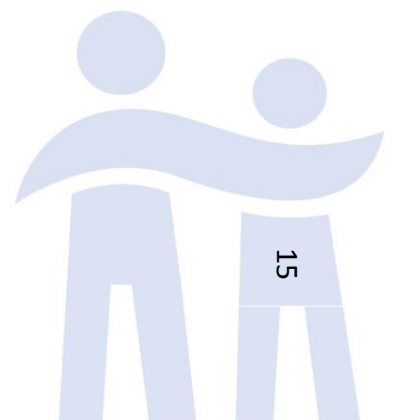
NEXT STEPS

Based on the submissions we receive, VSS will write a paper summarising the recommended strategies to address the needs of child victims of crime in South Australia. We will publish that paper on our website and provide it to key stakeholders, including the South Australian Government and Members of Parliament for their consideration.

We invite all interested parties to make submissions on this discussion paper which will be open until 5.00 pm, Monday 14 March 2016.

Submissions can be provided by email to: katherinem@victimsa.org or by post to:

Katherine McLachlan,
Quality & Research Manager
Victim Support Service
PO Box 6610 Halifax St
ADELAIDE SA 5000.



KEY ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

CURRENT SERVICES AVAILABLE IN SA

1. What services are available to child victims of crime? Please share any details.

ONE-STOP-SHOP

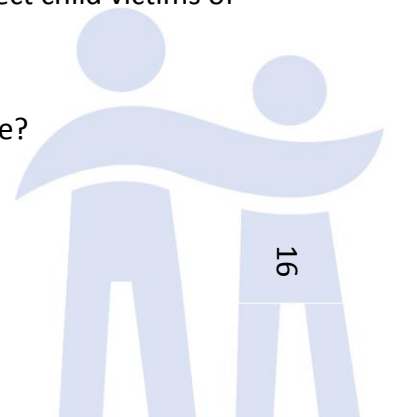
2. What does the One-Stop-Shop need to include or offer to children and their families?
3. What should the goals and objectives of a One-Stop-Shop be?
4. What kinds of services should be onsite? Do they currently exist?
5. Would you or your agency be interested in participating in a Multiagency One-Stop-Shop?
6. Are there similar models that have worked elsewhere – in health or justice settings?
7. Where should such a model be located?
8. What are some of the costs involved?
9. What offsite services may need to be established or expanded to support a One-Stop-Shop model?

COURT ADVOCATES

10. What currently works well in SA for child witnesses in court?
11. What should the role of court advocates or intermediaries be?
12. What skills or qualifications should a court advocate/intermediary have?
13. Who should they work for?
14. Which children should have access to intermediaries?
15. Are there other alternative pre-trial and trial processes for child witnesses that should be introduced in SA?

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS AND CHILDREN'S VOICES

16. Is the Victims of Crime Act 2001 (SA) sufficiently worded to protect child victims of crime and their rights?
17. How do young people access support and services?
18. What is the best way of engaging with children and young people?

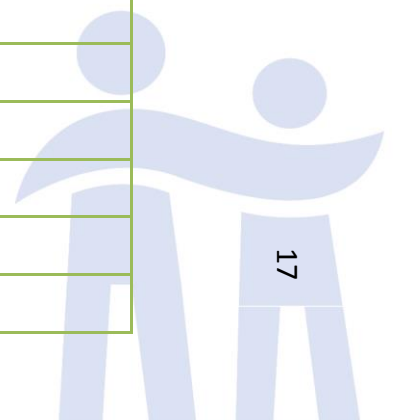


APPENDIX 1

CONFERENCE PARTICIPANT ORGANISATIONS

The following organisations were represented at the conference:

Anglicare SA
Australian Centre for Child Protection
Baptist Care
Barkuma Inc
Child and Family Welfare Association of SA (CAFWA-SA)
Carer Support
Centacare
Chapley Group
Child Death and Serious Injury Review Committee
Country Health SA
Crown Solicitor's Office
Department for Education & Child Development
Dr Marty Ewer
Families SA, Department for Education and Child Development
Fletchers Lawyers
Health Connexion
Homicide Victim Support Group
Legal Services Commission
Matthew Mitchell Solicitors
Mobile Psychological & Health Services
Murray Bridge North School and Murray Bridge South Primary School
Northern Domestic Violence Service (NDVS)
Northern Community Mental Health Service



The following organisations were represented at the conference:

Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions

Port Adelaide Football Club

Relationships Australia SA

SA Coroners Court

SA Police

Safe Places for Children

St Johns Youth Services

Survivors & Mates Support Network

University of South Australia

Uniting Communities

University of South Australia

Victim Support Service

Women's and Children's Hospital (WCH)

Women's Information Service/ Office for Women

Yarrow Place Rape and Sexual Assault Service

Uniting Communities

