



APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Call for submissions



Northern Territory Government

Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal Children from Sexual Abuse

The Northern Territory Government's Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal Children from Sexual Abuse has been established to find better ways to protect Aboriginal children from sexual abuse. Rex Wild QC and Ms Pat Anderson have been appointed Co-Chairmen of the Board.

In particular, the Board's task will be to:

- Examine the extent, nature and contributing factors to sexual abuse of Aboriginal children, with a particular focus on unreported incidences of such abuse.
- Identify barriers and issues associated with the provision of effective responses to and protection against sexual abuse for Aboriginal children.
- Consider practices, procedures and resources of NT Government agencies with direct responsibilities in this area (Family & Children's Services and Police), and also consider how all tiers of government and non-government agencies might contribute to a more effective protection and response network.
- Consider how the NT Government can help support communities to effectively prevent and tackle child sexual abuse.

Written submissions are sought from members of the public, non-government organisations, and interest groups by **Friday, 29 September 2006**. Submissions can be lodged with the Board's Secretariat by any of the following means:

By post: GPO Box 4396, Darwin NT 0801

By fax: 8999 5523

By email: inquiry.childprotection@nt.gov.au

The Board will also make arrangements for oral submissions in appropriate cases.

For further information, visit our website at www.inquirysaac.nt.gov.au or contact the Board's Secretariat on telephone 8999 5515 or freecall 1800 788 825.



Appendix 2: Inquiry processes

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This document sets out the policy and procedures for the *NT Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal Children from Sexual Abuse*. It is designed to enable the Inquiry to collect material in an effective and sensitive manner while ensuring the safety of Inquiry staff⁴⁹, respondents and other affected parties.

1. Staffing

All staff assigned to the Inquiry, including interpreters, should be explicitly advised during recruitment, and upon beginning work with the Inquiry:

- (1) Of the type of violence and case-related material they may be exposed to during the Inquiry (within the boundaries of the role they will undertake) to ensure they fully understand the nature of the work prior to accepting their position.
- (2) That if they develop any trauma or unease during the Inquiry as a result of the material they are exposed to, that they should in the first instance seek support from Board members or other senior Inquiry staff. Further, staff should be advised that if required, resources (including access to trained counsellors) are available to support them to debrief and/or cope with issues the Inquiry may raise for them⁵⁰. In extreme cases, if a staff member is unwilling or unable to return to the Inquiry, advise that they will be returned to their home agency or supported to find another position, without prejudice.
- (3) That all staff taking statements or interviewing adults and/or children⁵¹ are required to submit to a criminal records check to ensure no history of physical or sexual violence⁵². Successfully passing

49 Unless otherwise defined, 'Inquiry staff' are defined as Board members and all other staff attached to the Inquiry.

50 The *Employee Assistance Scheme* has been contracted to provide support to all NTPS personnel, and are a suitable agency for this role. A multi-denominational pastoral care service is also operating in some departments and could be accessed, if required.

51 As per *NT Community Welfare Act 1983* and other relevant legislation, for the purposes of the Inquiry, a 'child' is defined as a person under the age of 18 years.

52 Apart from the need to ensure the psychological and physical safety of children and women, it is important that those doing the interviewing have not previously perpetrated some form of violence, and that they do not exhibit attitudes that excuse some forms of violence.

this process is a precondition of employment on the Inquiry.

- (4) Once criminal record checks have been sighted by a Board member, a notation that each staff-member has passed the check (i.e. that record sighted by Board member and there are no concerns regarding a history of violence) will be maintained in a confidential Inquiry register, signed off by the Board member. The criminal check records are to be released back to the staff-members.

2. Data collection

A range of data collection methods will be employed during the Inquiry.

2.1 Written Submissions

This will primarily be submissions invited through the Inquiry's call for submissions (via advertisements, press conferences etc.). Additional requests from the Inquiry for specific information/comment will be made to agencies, organisations, or individuals, as required [see *Data (Sourced)* below].

2.2 Data (Sourced)

This will consist of:

- data on associated violence and other social problems (including community demographics and profiles);
- aggregate case data (sourced from: NT Police; Courts; Department of Health and Community Services – FACS, SARC, Hospitals, Health centres, SAAP; NGOs; Department of Justice – Correctional Services); and
- individual case records (specific requests). At times, parent agencies will be requested to provide access to personnel who can interpret aggregated statistical information and/or cases provided.

Accessing aggregate case data from Government and non-Government agencies

When requesting aggregate data, the Inquiry should as a general rule request access to an appropriate member of the agency's staff who can assist with any interpretation and follow up matters that may arise.

Accessing case material from Government and non-Government agencies

While aggregated case data should be sought as a matter of course, access to individual casefiles should only be

sought when in-depth analysis is required of specific aspects of case handling/management (see *Information Storage* for the policy on data storage).

It should be noted that the Inquiry's power to request information (s.8-9, NT Inquiry Act) has been interpreted by some agencies as not overriding the privacy and confidentiality conditions of the NT Information Act 2006 or the NT Community Welfare Act 1983. Protocols have been negotiated to ensure the Inquiry has access to case material, when required (see below).

Considering the need for access to casefile material

Prior to making a request for access to casefiles, Inquiry staff should ensure there is a clear, specific purpose for accessing the files, i.e. what will be the result for the Inquiry of looking at individual cases? Other considerations will include:

- Is the intention to carry out an in-depth assessment of all cases relevant to a particular issue?
- Is it possible to restrict the request to specific types of cases, or only those cases from specific geographical areas, or involving specific age groups?
- Is the intention to find specific cases for illustrative purposes (in which case it may be possible to request the agency find these and submit only the subset of relevant cases to the Inquiry)?
- Consideration should be given to the Inquiry's resource capacity to use the material (i.e. do not make requests for information that is not able to be used).

Requesting case-related materials

Requests for case file material must be sent to the CEO of each respective agency or organisation. Where an information-sharing protocol has been agreed with an agency, the request will be sent to the person identified as the agency's primary contact point for Inquiry matters.

Where a protocol has been negotiated with an agency, the request should be presented as was agreed under the protocol. In all other cases, the request should be presented on the generic Inquiry request template.

The request should be clear, noting as precisely as possible what material is required (e.g. all STI cases involving children under 16 years across the Territory for the years 2000-2006).

The request should specify a time limit for receiving the material, and note that if this is not able to be met, that the CEO should contact the Inquiry at her/his earliest convenience to discuss a way forward.

3. Site visits

A standard set of questions has been developed for use by Inquiry staff when visiting agencies and/or communities (see Attachment 2). These should be supplemented with questions specific to each agency or community, as required.

Attempts should be made to liaise with key NT Government and other agencies⁵³ prior to making visits to communities or agencies in areas located outside of the Darwin region. This will enable the Inquiry to explore opportunities to link the Inquiry visit to other processes/ meetings that may also be taking place (and to avoid clashes with other activities that may detract from the Inquiry process). Contacting other agencies is also a key element of preparing for data collection in communities (see Safety Planning below).

Where possible, site visits and/or individual interviews should only be undertaken after the Inquiry has had access to policy and procedural information and/or agency statistics that can inform the Inquiry process. If this information is not available, Inquiry staff should indicate that follow up visits or further contact is likely after such material has been received and processed.

It is recommended that the Informed Consent materials (Attachment 1) and the set of questions (prompts) for communities (Attachment 2) be sent ahead to encourage the consideration of issues before the Board's visit.

Inquiry staff should offer to provide details of support services for those people who want to report a case, or who wish to obtain therapeutic advice and support (see Attachment 3)⁵⁴.

53 Liaison may include NT Government, Australian Government agencies and the non-government sector.

54 Staff from government agencies have access to EAS counselling services. Each government agency should be requested to provide this advice to staff attendees prior to the Inquiry's visit.

4. Individual interviews – professionals and community members

Rather than a formal Hearing process, the Inquiry will collect information (statements) from self-identified parties ‘in the field’, via telephone interview, or at the Inquiry’s offices. A range of Inquiry staff may therefore be involved in the collection of material from individuals and community groups. The following is to be considered where an interview is to occur:

- Information should only to be collected by staff designated as an “appropriate interviewer”. That is, a person who: has been trained to elicit information; has a good understanding of the issues surrounding sexual and physical violence and Aboriginal communities; and has been vetted (i.e. criminal record check).
- Wherever possible, and taking into account Inquiry resources, respondents should have the option of being interviewed by Indigenous and/or non-Indigenous interviewers, and interviewers of either gender⁵⁵. Inquiry staff should also ensure that any interpreters (if needed) are also acceptable to the respondent.
- In cases where the respondent is not disclosing information about past or current abuse or violence, but is providing broader information about systemic issues, the need for an ‘appropriate interviewer’ to take the statement is less important but remains the preferred option⁵⁶.

55 While needing to take into account the cultural laws that affect who Aboriginal people are allowed to talk to, it is also important to take into account the needs of Territory respondents from other cultural backgrounds and/or those who have been assaulted, who may also have a preference for the gender of the interviewer (and/or interpreter). Apart from the need to reduce the stress associated with some disclosures, a failure to provide an appropriate interview situation will negatively impact on the ability to gather information – and in some cases is likely to result in respondents refusing to discuss issues.

56 The precise nature or content of a respondent’s statement will not always be clear, and the person’s intentions regarding making a disclosure may also change during the interview process. For those reasons, where possible, community members (laypeople) should be interviewed by an appropriate interviewer.

- While the Inquiry has the statutory power to force individuals and agencies to provide information to the Inquiry (s.9, Inquiry Act 1985), the preference, particularly with laypeople, is to facilitate and support voluntary submissions.
- There are currently no plans to use the Inquiry’s statutory powers in this manner; however it has been publicly acknowledged by the Board that a small number of witnesses may prefer to be summonsed and the Board will consider such requests.

4.1 Safety Planning (community settings)

It is important that consideration be given to the safety of Inquiry staff, community respondents and others as the Inquiry seeks information. This is particularly the case when operating in remote community settings, where providing information to the Inquiry may be viewed negatively by some sections of some communities.

For Inquiry staff

Inquiry staff are likely, from time-to-time, to be interviewing respondents in remote community settings. All staff (including Board members) should have continual access to a phone (if there is no other coverage, access to a satellite phone will be required). Other preparations and considerations include:

- Pre-visit check. Assess any risk to staff in conducting the visit (this should involve consulting with individuals and agencies who have an up-to-date knowledge of the community of interest. These will include: community members, police, professionals located on site, other key NTG and Australian Government agencies);
- Wherever possible, two staff members should be sent to conduct interviews with a range of respondents simultaneously;
- Police to be notified of the presence of Inquiry staff in the community (while staff should travel separately to NTG agency staff to avoid perceptions of bias, attempts should be made to coordinate visits when there is a police presence in the community, if possible);
- Seek assistance from elders (i.e. community members able to inform and support the information collection process, and assist with monitoring safety); and

- An exit strategy should be developed in case the situation in the community deteriorates.

For respondents:

Attempts to provide information to the Inquiry may be viewed negatively by some sections of some communities – as a result efforts must be made to protect those seeking to provide information to the Inquiry:

- Offer respondents the opportunity to meet on-site in communities, or at other safe off-community venues, as needed⁵⁷;
- Invite other family and community members to be present during the interview, if they would assist and/or are supporting the respondents;
- Enable material to be presented anonymously (and consider the need to maintain respondent confidentiality throughout the Inquiry and reporting process); and
- If necessary, liaise with Police and others who can assist with ensuring the safety of respondents. In extreme situations, consider the option of witness protection measures.

Other parties:

Consideration should be given to the impact of the Inquiry process on other parties, such as the children of interviewees, interviewees’ extended family, the wider community, and professionals working with the community (especially those living in remote communities):

- Consider interviewing off-site (i.e. away from communities or other settings).
- Enable material to be presented in camera, or on a confidential basis.
- If necessary, liaise with Police and others who can assist with ensuring the safety of respondents.

5. Information storage

All incoming and outgoing correspondence is to be registered and filed by the Inquiry’s Administrative Assistant.

5.1 Secure Storage of Case Material

The Inquiry Board has responsibility for ensuring that any material related to individual cases that is collected as part of the Inquiry is kept secret, stored securely and used in a manner that at all times preserves client confidentiality. The release of casefile material may result in criminal prosecution (for example, see section 97(5) *Community Welfare Act*).

Upon receipt of any case-related material (i.e. full casefiles; case summaries that disclose the identity of individuals; de-identified individual case summaries), the material is to be processed as follows:

- Assigned an Inquiry casefile number (by the Executive Officer or Administrative Assistant);
- Any identifying information not required is to be deleted from the material (to be determined by the Board and/or Director of Policy and Research);
- Stored (when not required) in a locked filing cabinet in a locked room – access to be provided through the Executive Officer or Administrative Assistant.
- The material is only to be accessed by designated Inquiry staff and only for Inquiry purposes. The material is not to leave the Inquiry offices, nor to be communicated to persons who are not part of the Inquiry.
- Any references to individual cases, for illustrative purposes, in any Inquiry presentations or publications must be de-identified and modified to preserve client confidentiality (undertaken in consultation with the Director – Policy and Research).
- At the end of the Inquiry, all casefile material is to be destroyed, returned to the agency of origin or archived with the Inquiry’s files with the highest level of confidentiality and access control and retained in maximum security storage.

⁵⁷ Consideration may need to be given to transporting respondents away from community to provide information and/or to ensure their safety.

6. Interviewing respondents

An informed consent (i.e. respondents' rights) information package has been developed (see Attachment 1)⁵⁸.

A set of standard questions has been developed as prompts for use by Inquiry staff when interviewing professionals and community members (see Attachment 2) – these will be supplemented as appropriate.

6.1 Conducting interviews

- Ensure that there is a safe process for collecting data (see *Safety Planning* above).
- Arrange for the use of an appropriate interpreter who is acceptable to the respondent(s).
- Ensure interviewees are fully informed of their rights with regard to providing information, how that information will be used by the Inquiry, their right to confidentiality (including the limits of confidentiality), the fact that any statement cannot be used as admissible evidence against the respondent in a court of law (section 13 of the *Inquiries Act*), and the processes that can be put in place to ensure their safety, or that of others (Informed consent package – Attachment 1). Obtain consent to take notes and, where applicable, to tape conversations.
- If a disclosure is made of child abuse, Inquiry staff should encourage the respondent to provide enough specific information to enable an investigation by statutory agencies⁵⁹. Further, respondents should be asked to consent to either Inquiry staff, (or preferably FACS or Police members), contacting them if there is a need to obtain more detailed information (see *Managing disclosures* below).

6.2 The role of Inquiry staff

It is **not** the role of Inquiry staff to provide counselling to respondents. If respondents are upset, or make a request for therapeutic support, Inquiry staff should refer them to an identified counselling service (see Attachment 3).

Inquiry staff should avoid giving advice on case matters. If necessary (and circumstances permit), staff should

58 Consideration to be given to developing a culturally appropriate set of materials/instructions to staff.

59 With regard to child abuse matters, the two statutory agencies are Family and Children's Services (DHCS) and NT Police

request that respondents allow them (the staff member) to seek further advice from senior Inquiry staff in order to better respond to a respondent's concerns.

One important aspect of the interview process is ascertaining if the respondent is disclosing either a child sexual abuse case and/or is seeking to formally complain about the professional or agency response to specific cases. If the person wants to make a formal notification or complaint, Inquiry staff can facilitate that process (see *Managing sexual and other child abuse disclosures and/or complaints*).

7. Interviewing children

Under section 9 of the *Inquiries Act*, the Chairman of a Board may summon any person to attend the Board to give evidence. The Board has indicated that it will not generally invoke this authority with regard to seeking to interview individual children, unless the consent of a parent or guardian has been sought and granted. The main exception to this policy is in those circumstances where a child has actively sought out an Inquiry staff member in order to provide information.

The primary means of seeking the views of children will be via group sessions⁶⁰, where a number of children are, as a group, asked to consider community issues around child sexual abuse, and to identify possible solutions. There will be no direct attempt to seek children's personal experiences of maltreatment. The intention would be to gain consent of parents or appropriate authorities prior to such sessions occurring.

7.1 Running children's sessions

It is expected that the adult leader of a children's group (e.g. youth leader, teacher, scout master) will assist Inquiry staff to access the children's group for the purposes of running an Inquiry session. The group process is outlined below:

Introduce the Inquiry

- Inquiry staff to discuss (in simple terms) the nature of the Inquiry and the need to gather children's views as to what the issues are, and what needs to be done.

60 'Groups' are defined as school classes and youth groups such as the NT Youth Roundtable, Create Foundation, Scouts etc.

- Make it clear that participation in the group is completely voluntary (even if the session is being held as part of a class, children should not be forced to attend).

Identify the role of the group

The objective is:

- To talk about child sexual abuse in Aboriginal communities;
- Why is it occurring;
- To talk about what needs to be done to stop the abuse; and
- To talk about what children and young people can do to prevent abuse.

Dealing with children who have been abused

- Acknowledge that some children in the group may have been sexually abused.
- Remind group members that participation in the session is voluntary.
- Make it clear that the group will be talking about broad issues, not an individual's experiences. If a child wants to talk about their own abuse – acknowledge that that's ok, but best dealt with outside of the group setting. If a child wants to disclose or report abuse, identify ways the Inquiry can assist.

Assistance for sexually abused children

- Identify what to do if you want to report sexual abuse – self-disclosure or report of other child's sexual abuse – to Police and FACS numbers (provide toll-free numbers).
- Identify the role the Inquiry staff can play in assisting a child to make a disclosure (i.e. through the Inquiry) acknowledging that Police or FACS would need to speak directly to the child at some point.
- Make it clear that if a child discloses that they have been sexually abused to Inquiry staff, then those staff have an obligation to report the matter to Police or FACS. Therefore, if a child does not wish to report the matter, it's best if they only disclose anonymously through the 'suggestions' box (see below).
- Provide details of support services for those people who want to report a case, or who wish to obtain therapeutic advice and support (see Attachment 3).

Group exercise

The session should begin by defining (in simple terms) child sexual abuse, its prevalence, and who may abuse children.

To initiate a discussion, draw prompts from standard set of questions (e.g. as per Attachment 2), such as, *do you think sexual abuse is occurring in your community; how could it be stopped* etc.

One successful method used when running sexual abuse prevention programs in school settings is, following a group discussion, to encourage the children to write down three things that could be done to prevent (or stop) sexual abuse, and why those three things are needed, or important.

The children should be encouraged to place their responses into an Inquiry 'suggestions' box. Rather than using their own names, it should be suggested that they use codenames (eg movie stars, football players, cartoons)⁶¹.

There is potential to use this exercise as part of the school class or youth group's own sexual abuse prevention (or sex education) classes. In that way, the anonymous responses provided to the inquiry could be passed back to the group leader (with the group's permission) to use as the basis for broader education⁶².

7.2 Managing sexual and other child abuse disclosures and/or complaints

Section 14 of the *Community Welfare Act* stipulates that all persons in the Northern Territory are mandated to report suspected child maltreatment (physical, sexual and emotional abuse and neglect) to FACS or the Police.

Inquiry staff are required to document the information provided regarding child abuse matters and/or complaints and to refer those matters (through the Board) to the relevant departments. It is **not** the role of Inquiry staff to

61 Apart from the entertainment value, it ensures children's comments are anonymous, unless they chose to identify themselves.

62 The Victorian-based Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Program (CSAPP) which uses a similar process, used to publish the children's responses in a magazine for the group participants. If the children had asked questions, they published the questions along with a CSAPP response, in a magazine for participants.

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‘investigate’ or question respondents or others with regard to child protection, criminal investigation or complaints about government agencies.

The Inquiry has negotiated separate processes with the NT Police and the Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS) for referring:

- all new cases of suspected maltreatment requiring protective and/or criminal investigation that arise through the Inquiry processes; and
- complaints regarding DHCS (with particular reference to FACS) and Police management of case matters that arise in the course of the Inquiry.

The Inquiry will request written advice from the statutory services as to the outcomes of all referred matters (new cases and/or complaints).

The respondent, or the Inquiry Board, also has the option of referring matters not satisfactorily dealt with by agencies, to external complaints bodies, such as the NT Ombudsman and the NT Health and Community Services Complaints Commission.

Complaints against other agencies will be managed in a similar manner, with the Inquiry referring the matter, in the first instance, to the CEO of the agency concerned.

8. Supporting statutory investigations

It is recognised that FACS or the Police may need to seek further information from Inquiry respondents who have reported a new case of child abuse, or made a complaint regarding prior cases. This would be for the purpose of:

- 1) ensuring accurate identification of the child of interest, their family and/or the alleged perpetrators; and
- 2) investigating matters thoroughly. For those reasons, any respondent seeking to disclose information on individual child abuse matters or case complaints, where the intention is to elicit a government response to the matter, will be asked to:
 1. provide basic identification of child, family, perpetrator and geographical location, if known, and a summary of the concerns; and

2. consent to being contacted by FACS or Police members in order to gather further information needed to enable identification or to progress investigation of the case. If the respondent is unwilling to meet with statutory services, Inquiry staff should seek consent for the Inquiry staff member to re-contact them in order to relay any Police/FACS information requests⁶³.

⁶³ Many reports of child abuse and sexual assault fail because of difficulties in tracking down the victims and/or perpetrators, and a lack of information specific enough to enable investigation.

9. Attachments

- 9.1. Informed consent
- 9.2. Prompt Questions for Community and Agency Visits
- 9.3. List of approved counselling agencies for respondents

Attachment 1: Informed consent

The *Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal Children from Sexual Abuse* has the purpose of finding better ways to protect Aboriginal children from sexual abuse. The key Inquiry tasks are to:

- examine the extent, nature and contributing factors to sexual abuse of Aboriginal children, with a particular focus on unreported incidences of such abuse;
- identify barriers and issues associated with the provision of effective responses to and protection against sexual abuse for Aboriginal children;
- consider practices, procedures and resources of NT Government agencies with direct responsibilities in this area (Family and Children's Services and Police), and also consider how all tiers of government and non-government agencies might contribute to a more effective protection and response network; and
- consider how the NT Government can help support communities to effectively prevent and tackle child sexual abuse.

The Inquiry will make recommendations to Government on these issues, with a report to the Chief Minister due by April 2007.

As part of the Inquiry process we will seek information from:

- Members of the community, including young people;
- Territory Government employees;
- Non-government organisations; and
- Independent experts.

Site visits and individual interviews

The Inquiry will collect information from communities and individuals by holding a series of group meetings in communities around the Northern Territory. The

Inquiry will also meet with individuals if they wish to make a statement.

The primary objective is to discuss the child sexual abuse problem and to gain community comment as to the nature of the problem and what can be done to reduce the incidence of sexual abuse in communities. There is no obligation for people to report individual cases or situations to the Inquiry. It should be noted that in cases where people do disclose details of individual cases, the matter may be reported to FACS or the Police (see *Reporting cases of child abuse* below).

At times, the Inquiry may wish to take photos during community visits. Persons depicted in Inquiry photos must have the opportunity to consent to being photographed (based on a clear understanding of how the Inquiry may use the photograph).

Protection for those giving information to the Inquiry

While the Inquiry has the power to force individuals and agencies to provide information to the Inquiry, the focus is on taking voluntary submissions. However, some witnesses may prefer to be summonsed, and the Board will consider such requests.

Under section 13 of the *Inquiries Act*, any statement or disclosure made to the Board of Inquiry cannot be used as evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings in any court. In other words, nothing said to the Inquiry can be used as evidence in Court.

Individuals who wish to speak to the Inquiry confidentially, on a one-to-one basis, are able to do so.

When information is used in the Inquiry's publications – it will be modified to ensure no one can determine who gave the information, or the identities of anyone else mentioned in the material.

Arrangements can be made for information to be given at the Inquiry's offices, or other locations where the respondent feels comfortable. It should be noted that the Inquiry is conducting a range of visits to NT communities.

Information can also be provided by telephone (freecall 1800 788 825) or by email (inquiry.childprotection@nt.gov.au)

Reporting cases of child abuse

In the Northern Territory everyone is required to report suspected child maltreatment (physical, sexual and emotional abuse and neglect) to FACS or the Police. Respondents should be advised that if they provided detailed information about a case to Inquiry staff, the Inquiry will:

- encourage the respondent to report the matter to FACS or the Police. The Inquiry can help them to do this if they wish, especially if the respondent is concerned for their safety; and
- if the respondent does not wish to report, then any information given to the Inquiry relating to specific cases of child abuse will be passed by the Inquiry to FACS or the Police.

For further information contact the Inquiry at:

Telephone: 8999 5515

Facsimile: 8999 5523

Freecall: 1800 788 825

Email: inquiry.childprotection@nt.gov.au

Postal address:

Secretariat

Board of Inquiry into the Protection of Aboriginal
Children from Sexual Abuse

GPO Box 4396

Darwin NT 0801

Attachment 2: Prompt Questions for Community and Agency Visits

Community visits

Defining the problem

- What do you understand to be 'child sexual abuse'?
- Do you think there is any relationship between sexual abuse and other forms of violence, such as the physical abuse (beating) of kids, and the violence and rape of adult women?

Prevalence

- How many kids do you think are being sexually abused in your community?
- Why do you suspect (or how do you know) sexual abuse is happening?
- When did you first notice sexual abuse occurring in your community?
- Are some kids more likely to be abused than others?

Perpetrators

- Why are people abusing kids?
- How does it (the sexual abuse) make you feel?
- What impact has it had on the community?
- What do you think should happen to perpetrators?

Response to sexual abuse

- What would you do if a member of your family was sexually abused?
- What has been the broader community response? What is the community doing about sexual abuse?
- If you knew/found out that a family member was abusing someone, what would you do?

Reporting

- Is sexual abuse being reported?
- Why aren't people reporting?
- What could be done to make it easier to report? Or safer to report?
- Who is reporting?

- Who is abuse reported to?
- If you made a report of sexual abuse that you had become aware of, what did you want to see happen when the report was made? Were you happy with what happened after the report was made? What were the positive/negative aspects of that response?
- Do you think that the Police and the courts can protect children, and those who report abuse? Do you think FACS can protect children, or those who report abuse?
- How else could sexual abuse be dealt with? Would you prefer for matters to be dealt with outside of the criminal justice system? Are there alternative or traditional ways of dealing with the matter that you believe would be successful?
- Can traditional methods be used to deal with the situation?

Family and community roles

- How can children be better protected?
- What do you think is the family's role when there's a case of sexual abuse?
- How can the community help prevent sexual abuse?
- Is the community already doing something to prevent abuse and other violence?
- What can government and non-government agencies do?
- How can agencies work better in partnership with communities?
- Are relationships between Indigenous men and women changing? What sort of changes do you think are necessary to prevent sexual abuse?

Exploring key risks

- What is the impact of substance abuse?
- Does the community have grog or drug issues? Is this leading to sexual abuse? How? What can be done?
- Offenders (and their rehabilitation – alternatives to sentencing): Can people who have abused children or others, be accepted by the community? Can offenders change their ways and help to reduce violence?

Agency meetings

Agency role

- What role does this agency play in responding to child sexual abuse? Detail any specific programs and services.
- What communities are serviced?
- Does your agency work in/with remote communities? How often? When?
- Describe the nature of the work undertaken by the agency.
- Does the agency have specific funding for responding to child abuse (child sexual abuse in particular)?
- Can you provide details of your staffing (involved in responding to sexual abuse)?
- Please provide your agencies child sexual abuse case statistics.
- How do you manage multi-problem cases (i.e. how is your role affected by the need to deal with sexually abused children where there are other presenting problems)?
- Are there any barriers for your agency affecting its response to child sexual abuse?
- In general, what are the barriers hindering the reporting of sexual abuse?
- What are the barriers to community action around sexual abuse issues?

Working together

- Who are your key partners when responding to sexual abuse?
- Working with other agencies: Detail any coordination and communication mechanisms.
- How can agencies work better in partnership with communities? What needs to change?
- Identify key service or system gaps for the NT (related to responding to/preventing sexual abuse).

Optional questions (for statutory agencies, and health services)

- Who is reporting? Provide 'source of referral' data (last 5 years if available).
- What could be done to make it easier to report? And **safer** to report?
- Should there be alternatives to formal reporting?
- Are there innovative service responses that could improve the response to sexual abuse in the NT? Describe what works (NT and elsewhere).
- What can government and non-government agencies do improve the response to sexual abuse?
- What role should the community's play when there's a case of sexual abuse?

Attachment 3: List of approved counselling agencies for respondents

TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE

Family and Children's Services

Freecall 1800 700 250 (24 hours)

NT Police

Phone 131 444 (24 hours)

Crimestoppers

[If you wish to make an anonymous report to Police]

Freecall 1800 333 000

COUNSELLING AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Telephone support services

Kids Help Line

Telephone counselling for children and young people. This service also provides email and online counselling. Check out their website for details (www.kidshelp.com.au)

Freecall 1800 551 800 (24 hours)

Life Line

General telephone counselling

Phone 131 114 (24 hours)

Crisis Line

General crisis counselling

Freecall 1800 019 116 (24 hours)

Parentline

Phone 1300 30 1300 (cost of a local call)

Website www.parentline.com.au

Sexual assault treatment and counselling services

Sexual Assault Referral Centre

Darwin

Phone 08 8922 7156 (24 hours)

Alice Springs

Phone 08 8951 5880 (office hours only)

Eurilpa House, Todd Mall

Ruby Gaea House

Sexual assault counselling service (Darwin – Palmerston)

Phone 08 8945 0155 (office hours only)

Central Australian Aboriginal Congress (Alice Springs)

Social and Emotional Health branch

Colocag Plaza

Shop 8, 74 Todd Street

Phone 08 8953 8988 Fax 08 8953 8399

Danila Dilba (Darwin)

Emotional and Social Wellbeing Centre

1/5 Bishop Street, Winnellie

Phone 08 8942 3144

Wurli Wurlinjang Health Service (Katherine)

25 Third Street (off Giles Street)

Phone 08 8971 0044

Centacare Family Link (Katherine)

Cnr Giles and First Street

Phone 08 8971 0777

Anyinginyi Congress Aboriginal Medical Service (Tennant Creek)

1 Irvine Street

Phone 08 8962 2385



Appendix 3: List of submissions received

Author / Organisation

Mr D. Baschiera

Ms M. Webb

Christine Bradley

Brian Erickson and Kadeja Sarah James, CD, Education, Training and Research Consultants

Ms J Walsh

The Smith Family

Lone Fathers' Association

Kakadu Health Service, Primary Health Care Team Members

Alistair Burns

Centacare

Dr Peter K Thorn

Leader of the Opposition, Ms J. Carney, MLA.

Sunrise Health Service Aboriginal Corporation

Anonymous

Anyinginyi Health Aboriginal Corporation

Family and Community Services Advisory Council Inc

Katherine High School Welfare Group

YWCA of Darwin

David Loadman, SM

Ruby Gaea - Darwin Centre Against Rape

NT Police

Department of Employment, Education and Training

NT Legal Aid Commission

Anglicare, Youth Inter-agency Network East Arnhem

Mr D Mitchell

Council of Remote Area Nurses Association

Royal Australasian College of Physicians (NT)

Australian Association of Social Workers (NT) (with addendum received 1/2/07)

Elliott Community

Elliott Response Group

Mr S. Ledeck

Central Australian Family Violence and Sexual Assault Network

North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency

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Mr D. Howard, Psychologist, Phoenix Consulting

Waltja Tjutangku Palyapayi Aboriginal Corporation

Eros Association

Name withheld at request of author

Name withheld at request of author

Rev EJP Collins

Bawinanga Aboriginal Corporation

Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department and FaCSIA

Domestic and Family Violence Advisory Council

Justice Sally Thomas

Director of Public Prosecutions (including the Witness Assistance Service)

Department of Health and Community Services

Crime Victims Advisory Committee

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island Health Council

National Association for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

Ms R. Elliott

Anonymous group of women, Arnhemland community

Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission

Central Australian Aboriginal Congress

Dr R. Michaelson, Executive Director, Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Program

Sexual Assault Referral Centre

Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Women's Council (Aboriginal Corporation)

Dr G. Stewart

Ms J. Blokland, Chief Magistrate (personal submission)

Australian Education Union - NT Branch

Name withheld at request of author

Department of the Chief Minister

Australian Education Union - Federal Office

SNAICC (Secretariat National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care)

AMSANT

Save the Children and Larrakia Nation

Ms J. Tapp



Appendix 4: List of meetings held

1. Cathy Abbott, Cultural Healing Centre
2. Amoonguna Elders – Alice Springs
3. Margaret Banks, Chief Executive, John Glasby and Susan Bowden, Department of Employment, Education and Training
4. Alastair Byrnes, Remote Education (teleconference)
5. Peter Campos, Department of Health and Community Services
6. Jenny Cleary and Peter Skov, Department of Health and Community Services
7. Michelle Gavin, NT Police, Major Crime
8. Bill Griffiths and Helen Little, Catholic Education Office
9. Kevin Kitson, Director of Intelligence, Australian Crime Commission
10. Ken Langford-Smith, Principal Yipirinya College, Alice Springs
11. Kath Phelan, Association of Independent Schools
12. Paul Rajan, Director, Community Engagement, Department of the Chief Minister
13. Rose Rhodes, Department of Health and Community Services
14. David Ross, Cental Land Council
15. Jenny Scott, Director, Family and Community Services
16. Greg Shanahan, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Justice
17. Rod Wyber-Hughes, Remote Nurses Association
18. Vicki Taylor, Alice Springs Hospital
19. Nanette Rogers, Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, Alice Springs
20. Name withheld
21. Jane Lloyd, Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (NPY) Women’s Council
22. Jens Tolstrup, Director, Correctional Services, Department of Justice
23. John Adams, Tangentyere Council, Alice Springs
24. Jodeen Carney MLA, Leader of the Opposition
25. Paul White, NT Police Commissioner
26. Robert Griew, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Health and Community Services
27. Richard Trudgen, Aboriginal Resource Development Service, Nhulunbuy
28. Vicki Taylor, Alice Springs Hospital
29. Mark Doecke, Principal, and senior staff, Yirara College, Alice Springs
30. Rita Henry, Assistant Secretary, Department of Employment, Education and Training Alice Springs
31. Alice Springs Men
32. Robert Griew, Chief Executive Officer, Department of Health and Community Services (second meeting)
33. Mandy Young, Attorney-General’s Department, New South Wales (NSW Taskforce)
34. Adam Blakester, National Director, National Association for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
35. Jack Mechielsen, NT Christian Schools Association,
36. Alistair Milroy, Chief Executive Officer, Australian Crime Commission
37. Chairman of Milingimbi Community Council
38. Geoff Stewart (Senior Medical Advisor, Aboriginal Medical Service Alliance, NT)
39. Malcolm Pritchard, Principal, Kormilda College
40. Aboriginal Male Senior Students – St John College, Darwin
41. Jenny Scott, Family and Community Services Director
42. Aboriginal Female Senior Students – St John College, Darwin
43. Mutitjulu Men
44. Mutitjulu Clinic
45. Alex Brown, Centre for Remote Health, Alice Springs
46. Dan Lynch, Nyangatjatjara College, Yulara
47. Maningrida Service Providers
48. Milingimbi Service Providers

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49. Milingimbi Clinic
50. Mutitjulu Women
51. Mutitjulu Woman (Elder)
52. Papunya Men
53. Yuendumu Men
54. Kintore Men
55. Docker River Men
56. Karu Aboriginal Family Support Agency, Darwin
57. Family and Children's Services staff in Alice Springs
58. Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara (NPY) Women – Alice Springs
59. Robin Smith, General Manager, and Lyn Lawrence, Director of Nursing, Katherine Hospital
60. Wurli Wurlinjang Health Service, Katherine
61. Sunrise Health Service, Katherine
62. Jawoyn Association, Katherine
63. Miatt Community – Timber Creek
64. Bulla Community – Timber Creek
65. Sexual Assault Referral Centre – Darwin
66. Papunya Police
67. Yuendumu Service Providers
68. Jackie Antoun, Department of Justice, Darwin
69. Docker River Clinic
70. Aboriginal Medical Service Alliance, NT
71. Central Australian Youth Link Up Service
72. Helen Little, Sexual Assault Referral Centre, Alice Springs
73. Central Australian Aboriginal Family Legal Unit, Alice Springs
74. Maningrida Men
75. Maningrida Women
76. Maningrida Service Providers
77. Elizabeth Morris, Director, Racing, Gaming and Licensing, NT Treasury
78. Paul White and Grahame Kelly, NT Police
79. Bill Somerville, CEO, Offenders Aid and Rehabilitation Services NT Inc.
80. Stephanie Bell, Central Australian Aboriginal Congress
81. Di Eades, Family and Children's Services
82. Nungalinga College – Galiwinku Men/Women
83. Gerry Wood, Member for Nelson
84. Peter Thorn
85. Department of Health and Community Services, presentation by executive group
86. Dawn Fleming, formerly employed in the Social and Wellbeing Program, Central Australian Aboriginal Congress
87. Greg Shanahan, Terry Dreier and Wendy Hunter, Department of Justice/Correctional Services
88. Nungalinga College – Men
89. Pauline Fietz, Youth Program, Docker River
90. Katherine West Health Board Clinic – Timber Creek
91. Milingimbi Men
92. Ramingining Men
93. Milingimbi Women
94. Ramingining Women
95. Yuendumu
96. Bronwyn Hendry and Rob Parker, Mental Health Services, Department of Health and Community Services
97. Cheryl McCoy, Office of Crime Prevention, Department of Justice
98. Milikapiti Men
99. Milikapiti Women
100. Milikapiti Service Providers
101. Crystal – Milikapiti
102. Pirlangimpi Women
103. Pirlangimpi Men
104. Pirlangimpi Service Providers
105. Nguiu Men
106. Nguiu Women
107. Sister Girls, Bathurst Island
108. Nguiu Service Providers
109. Gary Robinson, Charles Darwin University
110. Gary Lees
111. Kevin Doolan, Tiwi Islands
112. Harry Wilson, Billy Doyle - Peppimenarti
113. Jody Kenneally - Peppimenarti
114. John Chenoweth, Toni Pretlove - Palumpa
115. Sister Philippa Murphy, St Johns College
116. Nungalinga College - Galiwinku Women
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| 117. Aboriginal Education Workers – Department of Employment, Education and Training | 148. Kevin Kitson and John Pope – Australian Crime Commission |
| 118. Mutitjulu Women | 149. Docker River Women |
| 119. Wadeye Service Providers | 150. Debra Bird-Rose |
| 120. Papunya Aged Care Workers | 151. Kirsty Jones, Nurse, Ski Beach, Nhulunbuy |
| 121. Wadeye Women | 152. Angurugu Service Providers |
| 122. Nauiyu Service Providers, Daly River | 153. Various meetings with service providers and key contacts at Jabiru and Oenpelli by Inquiry staff member prior to formal visit by Co-Chairs |
| 123. Nauiyu Women, Daly River | 154. Nhulunbuy - 2 ladies, East Woody Community |
| 124. Yuendumu Women | 155. Nhulunbuy Service Providers |
| 125. Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Island Child Care | 156. Richard Humphries, Chief Executive Officer, Ski Beach Community |
| 126. Darwin Indigenous Organisations forum: Larrakia Nation, NLC, AMSANT, Karu, Darwin Aboriginal and Islander Women’s Shelter | 157. Umbakumba Service Providers and Community Members |
| 127. Nadine Williams, Australian Education Union (NT) | 158. Yirrkala Men and Women |
| 128. Nauiyu Men, Daly River | 159. Yvette Carolin - Mission Australia, Darwin |
| 129. David Woodroffe, North Australian Aboriginal Justice Agency | 160. Chris Lovatt and Kim Lisson, YWCA Children’s Workers, Darwin |
| 130. Jenny Scott, Director, Family and Children’s Services, Department of Health and Community Services | 161. Oenpelli Men |
| 131. Paediatricians, Royal Darwin Hospital | 162. Oenpelli Service Providers |
| 132. Kintore Women | 163. Jabiru Men |
| 133. Beswick Women | 164. Yarralin Men |
| 134. Beswick Service Providers | 165. Yarralin Clinic |
| 135. Barunga Women | 166. Lajamanu Men |
| 136. Katherine Family and Community Services staff | 167. Lajamanu Community Government Council |
| 137. Alexis Jackson, Peace at Home Program Manager (Katherine) | 168. Dagaragu/Kalkarindji Men |
| 138. Kalano Association, Katherine | 169. Kalkarindji Service Providers |
| 139. Nungalinga College, Darwin | 170. Yarralin Women |
| 140. Beswick Men | 171. Yarralin Aged Care Worker |
| 141. Barunga Men | 172. Yarralin Chief Executive Officer |
| 142. Barunga Service Providers | 173. Richard Trudgen (second meeting) |
| 143. Nyirranggulung Regional Council (Katherine region) | 174. Lajamanu Women |
| 144. Marie Allen - Flora River | 175. Lajamanu Service Providers |
| 145. Dominic McCormack | 176. Galiwinku Women |
| 146. Adam Blakester, National Director, NAPCAN and Lesley Taylor, NT President NAPCAN | 177. Gapuwiyak Council |
| 147. Sue Piening and Joanne Carbone – Piening Utopia | 178. Gapuwiyak Service Providers |
| | 179. Cheryl Foster and Erica Nixon, Indigenous Coordination Centre, Nhulunbuy |
| | 180. Charles Rue, Community Relations, ALCAN, Nhulunbuy |
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| 181. Gapuwiyak Women | 217. Ali Curung Men |
| 182. Angurugu Women | 218. Ski Beach Women |
| 183. David Mitchell, Nhulunbuy | 219. Name withheld |
| 184. East Arnhem Inter-agency Youth Network, Nhulunbuy | 220. Helen Little, Sexual Assault Referral Centre, Alice Springs, and Narelle Bremner (SARC Tennant Creek) and Hannah Moran (SARC Darwin) |
| 185. Maggie Bourke, Mission Australia, Nhulunbuy | 221. Ali Curung Safe House |
| 186. Numbulwar School | 222. Elliott Women |
| 187. Numbulwar Men | 223. Anyinginyi Corporation Women |
| 188. Galiwinku Men | 224. Members of the Barkly Regional Safety Consultative Committee, Tennant Creek |
| 189. Borrooloola Service Providers | 225. Jean Loke, Kalkarindji School Principal |
| 190. Ngukurr Men | 226. Borrooloola Women |
| 191. Ngukurr Service Providers | 227. Ngukurr Women |
| 192. Angurugu Men | 228. Numbulwar Health Clinic |
| 193. Angurugu Clinic | 229. NT Government Agency officers and NGO Service Providers – Tennant Creek |
| 194. Gapuwiyak Men | 230. Yirrkala Women |
| 195. Vicki Burbank, Anthropologist, Numbulwar | 231. Paul White, Commissioner for Police, and senior officers, NT Police |
| 196. Kate Halliday, Office of Crime Prevention, Department of Justice | 232. Paul Tyrrell, Chief Executive, and Graham Symons, Deputy Chief Executive, Department of the Chief Minister |
| 197. Richard Trudgen, Nhulunbuy (third meeting) | 233. Name withheld |
| 198. Yirrkala Service Providers | 234. Oenpelli Women |
| 199. Miwatj Health | 235. Rosalie Kunoth-Monks |
| 200. Ski Beach Men | 236. Name withheld |
| 201. Ski Beach Clinic | 237. Name withheld |
| 202. Nhulunbuy Police | 238. Family and Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault Network, Alice Springs |
| 203. Galiwinku Service Providers | 239. Lynette Keatch, Clinic Nurse, Binjari Health Centre, Katherine Region |
| 204. Ali Curung Women | 240. Felicity Douglas and Albert Mileran, Maningrida |
| 205. Ti Tree Women | 241. Name withheld |
| 206. Western Aranda Health Board | 242. Board Members, Central Australian Aboriginal Alcohol Programs Unit, Alice Springs |
| 207. Hermannsburg Service Providers | 243. Jabiru Service Providers |
| 208. Ti Tree Service Providers | 244. Malcolm Frost, Central Australian Aboriginal Congress |
| 209. Alan Benson and Patty LaBoucane-Benson, Hollow Water program, Canada | 245. Michelle Brown, Department of Employment, Education and Training, Barkly Region |
| 210. Ti Tree (Six Mile) Men | 246. Tricia Rushton, The Smith Family (NT Division) |
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247. AUSTAR Sydney (teleconference)
 248. Bagot Community Women
 249. Ray Dunne and Ewa Laydo, Life Without Barriers
 250. Officers of the Child Abuse Taskforce, NT Police
 251. Margaret Banks, Chief Executive, Susan Bowden and Janet Muirhead, Department of Employment, Education and Training
 252. Nadine Williams, Australian Education Union (NT), second meeting
 253. Dennis Bree and Peter Wellings, Department of the Chief Minister (Indigenous Affairs)
 254. Jo Sangster and Louise O'Shaunnesy – Australian Government's Indigenous Coordination Centre, Darwin
 255. Tom Calma, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commissioner, Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission
 256. Lisa Bennett, YWCA Young Parents Program
 257. Staff, Australian Government's Indigenous Coordination Centre, Darwin
 258. Brian Stacey, State Manager (NT), Family and Community Services and Indigenous Affairs, Australian Government
 259. Dr Reina Michaelson, Protective Behaviours Program consultant
 260. Elizabeth Morris and Ian Crundall, Office of Alcohol Policy, Department of Justice
 261. Jonathon Carapetis, Director, Menzies School of Health Research

The Inquiry also held regional forums in Katherine, Nhulunbuy, Darwin and Alice Springs, and a number of additional meetings in mid April 2007 with NT Public Sector Agency chief executives and senior staff to discuss the Inquiry's draft recommendations.



Appendix 5: List of sex offences used in offender data analysis

Table 1: Offences (selected by Inquiry) by offence grouping

Offence grouping	C_ACT	C_SECTION	Offence descriptions
Attempt sexual assault without consent	CC	192(3)(6)	136250_adult attempted to have sexual intercourse with a person without the consent of other person who is under 16 years
Attempt sexual assault without consent	CLCA	64	137145_attempt to carnally know a girl who is under the age of 12 years
Attempt sexual assault without consent	CC	192(1)	136010_Assault With The Intent To Have Carnal Knowledge
Attempt sexual assault without consent	CC	192(2)	136030_Assault By An Adult On A Person Under The Age Of 16 Years With The Intent To Have Carnal Knowledge
Child pornography and related offenses	CC	137A(1)	137085_possess a film or photograph of a child under the age of 16 years engaged in a sexual act or shown in an indecent manner
Child pornography and related offenses	CC	125B(1)(b)	137095_possess indecent article
Child pornography and related offenses	CC	125E	137410_person must not use/offer/procure a child for production of child abuse material/pornographic or abusive performance
Child pornography and related offenses	CC	125B(2)	571000_child pornography sell, offer or advertise for distribution or sale any child abuse material
Child pornography and related offenses	CC	125B(1)	571020_person must not possess distribute produce sell or offer or advertise for distribution or sale any child abuse material
Child pornography and related offenses	CC	125B(1)	571040_person must not possess distribute produce sell offer or advertise for distribution or sale any child abuse material
Child pornography and related offenses	CC	125B(1)	571050_person must not possess distribute produce sell offer or advertise for sale any child abuse material
Child pornography and related offenses	CC	125B(1)	571060_person must not possess distribute produce sell offer or advertise for distribution any child abuse material
Child pornography and related offenses	CCAC	474.19	571070_a person must not use a carriage service to access, transmit, make available, publish or distribute child pornography
Child pornography and related offenses	CCAC	474.20	571080_person must not possess, control, produce, supply or obtain child pornography material for use through carriage service
Child pornography and related offenses	CC	137	137075_Production of child pornography where the child depicted was under the age of 16 years
Gross indecency	CC	128(1)(b)	139040_being a male, did in private commit an act of gross indecency with a male who is not an adult
Gross indecency	CC	129(1)(b)	139070_commit an act of gross indecency on a female under the age of 16 years
Gross indecency	CC	129(2)	139080_unlawfully commit an act of gross indecency with a female who is under the age of 14 years
Gross indecency	CC	127(1)(b)	139260_commit an act of gross indecency with child under the age of 16 years
Gross indecency	CC	127(3)	139300_commit an act of gross indecency with child under the age of 10 years
Gross indecency	CC	127	139030_Male commit act gross indecency on another male where one of the males is under 14 years – in public or public place
Gross indecency	CC	128(1)(b)	Being an adult male, did in private, unlawfully commit an act of gross indecency with a male under the age of 14 years

Offence grouping	C_ACT	C_SECTION	Offence descriptions
Gross indecency without consent	CC	192(2)	136026_sexual assault commit act of gross indecency victim under 16 years
Gross indecency without consent	CC	192(4)	136230_commit an act of gross indecency upon another person without the consent of that person
Gross indecency without consent	CC	192(3)	136050_Assault with the intent to have carnal knowledge – commits an act of gross indecency
Gross indecency without consent	CC	192(3)	136110_Assault with intent to commit an act of gross indecency and did commit an act of gross indecency
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	188(3)	129170_any person who unlawfully indecently assaults a child under 16 years of age is guilty of an offence
Indecent assault/dealings	CLCA	66	136210_indecently assault a woman or girl
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	132	137060_indecent dealings with child under the age of 10 years
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	x	137070_indecent treatment child under 10 years
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	132	137081_indecent treatment child under 14 years
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	132(2)(a)	137160_unlawfully and indecently deal with a child under the age of 10 years
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	132(2)(b)	137165_did unlawfully expose a child under the age of 16 years to an indecent act
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	132(2)(c)	137170_unlawfully permit himself to be indecently dealt with by a child under the age of 16 years
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	132(2)(d)	137175_unlawfully procure a child under the age of 16 years to perform an indecent act
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	132(2)(e)	137180_without a legitimate reason, intentionally and unlawfully expose a child under the age of 16 to indecent material
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	132(2)(f)	137185_without a legitimate reason intentionally and unlawfully take or record an indecent image of a child under 16 years of age
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	132(4)	137400_indecent dealing with a child who is under the age of 10 years
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	132(1)	139165_indecent treatment of a child who is under 14 years
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	188(2)	129020_Unlawfully assaulted a person and that the said unlawful assault involved circumstances of aggravation
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	188(2)(k)	136200_Did unlawfully assault a person and that person was indecently assaulted
Indecent assault/dealings	CC	x	137080_INDECENT TREATMENT CHILD UNDER 14 YEARS
Other	CC	131(1)(a)	137200_person attempt to procure a child under 16 years to have unlawful sexual intercourse in the NT or elsewhere
Other	CC	131(1)(b)	139140_attempt to procure a child under the age of 16 years to unlawfully commit an act of gross indecency
Other	CC	131(1)(b)	139160_did attempt to procure a child under the age of 16 years to unlawfully engage in an act of gross indecency
Other	PR	13	595050_person shall not cause or induce an infant to take part in the provisions of prostitution services
Other	PR	15	595080_person receives a payment knowing that it or any part has been derived from prostitution services performed by infant
Other	PR	16	595090_person enters agreement or offers infant to provide prostitution for payment of dangerous drugs
Other	PR	14(1)	595060_PERSON WHO CARRIES OR MANAGES PROSTITUTION BUSINESS ALLOWS INFANT TO TAKE PART IN PROVISIONS OF SUCH SERVICE
Sexual intercourse without consent	CC	192(2)	136025_assault person and commit act of gross indecency and the victim was under 16 years of age (carnal knowledge)
Sexual intercourse without consent	CC	192(3)	136220_have sexual intercourse with a person without the consent of that person
Sexual intercourse without consent	CLCA	60	136280_rape
Sexual intercourse without consent	CC	192(1)(A)	137110_did with respect to a female who is under the age of 16 years have unlawful carnal knowledge of her

Offence grouping	C_ACT	C_SECTION	Offence descriptions
Sexual intercourse without consent	CLCA	63	137140_ carnal knowledge of a child under 12 years of age
Sexual intercourse without consent	CC	192(4)	136100_ASSAULT INTENT COMMIT ACT GROSS INDECENCY AND HAD CARNAL KNOWLEDGE
Sexual intercourse	CC	127(2)	137020_male have sexual intercourse of another male in public or public place where one of the males is under 14 years of age
Sexual intercourse	CC	128(1)(a)	137030_being a male did have carnal knowledge in private of a male who is not an adult
Sexual intercourse	CC	128(1)(a)	137040_being a male, did have carnal knowledge in private of a male who is not an adult and who is under 14 years of age
Sexual intercourse	CC	129(2)	137120_have unlawful carnal knowledge with a female under the age of 14 years
Sexual intercourse	CC	129(1)(a)	137125_carnal knowledge involving female under 16 years
Sexual intercourse	CC	130(1)(a)	137190_sexual intercourse involving mentally ill or handicapped person
Sexual intercourse	CC	134(3)	137390_sexual intercourse with close family member under the age of 10 years
Sexual intercourse	CC	127(1)(a)	139250_sexual intercourse with child under the age of 16 years
Sexual intercourse	CC	127(2)	139270_aggravated sexual intercourse with child under the age of 16 years but of or over the age of 10 years
Sexual intercourse	CC	127(3)	139290_sexual intercourse with child under the age of 10 years
Sexual relationship	CC	131A(2)	137150_being an adult did maintain an unlawful relationship of a sexual nature with a child under the age of 16 years
Sexual relationship	CC	131A(4)	137350_being adult maintained sexual relationship with child under 16 years old where aggravating offences with imp 7-20 years occurred
Sexual relationship	CC	131A(5)	137360_adult maintain sexual relationship with child under 16 years where coercion or aggravating offences (20 years imp) occurred

Table 2: Number of offences by apprehension 2001-2006

Number of Offences	Year of Apprehension						TOTAL
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
1	24	17	31	24	15	12	123
2	9	15	16	15	19	16	90
3	5	3	10	9	8	3	38
4	4	5	9	5	7	3	33
5	1	3	7	5	7	.	23
6	1	2	.	4	3	2	12
7	.	3	1	5	2	.	11
8	2	3	2	5	5	3	20
9	.	.	1	.	1	1	3
10	.	1	1	2	2	1	7
11	.	3	.	.	.	.	3
12	.	.	1	.	3	.	4
13	.	.	.	1	1	.	2
14	.	.	1	.	1	.	2
15	.	.	1	1	1	.	3
16	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
17	.	.	1	1	.	.	2
18	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
21	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
23	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
24	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
26	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
29	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
33	.	.	1	.	.	1	2
35	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
40	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
42	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
45	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
52	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
56	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
61	.	.	1	1	.	.	2
66	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
67	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
99	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
155	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
251	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
331	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
TOTAL	47	57	90	82	80	44	400

Footnotes:

- 1 A court appearance where an order implying conviction was given for a child sex offence. The conviction may not be directly related to the current custodial episode.
- 2 The episodes may not be associated with either remand or conviction for a child sex offence.