



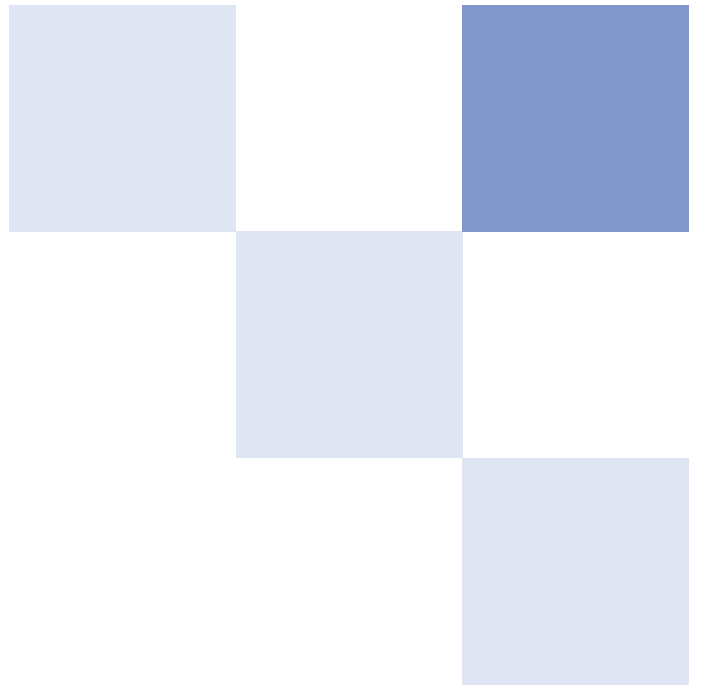
**NSW Police**

**Keeping Me Safe**

**Resource Kit**

**POLICE RESOURCE**





# Keeping Me Safe Resource Kit

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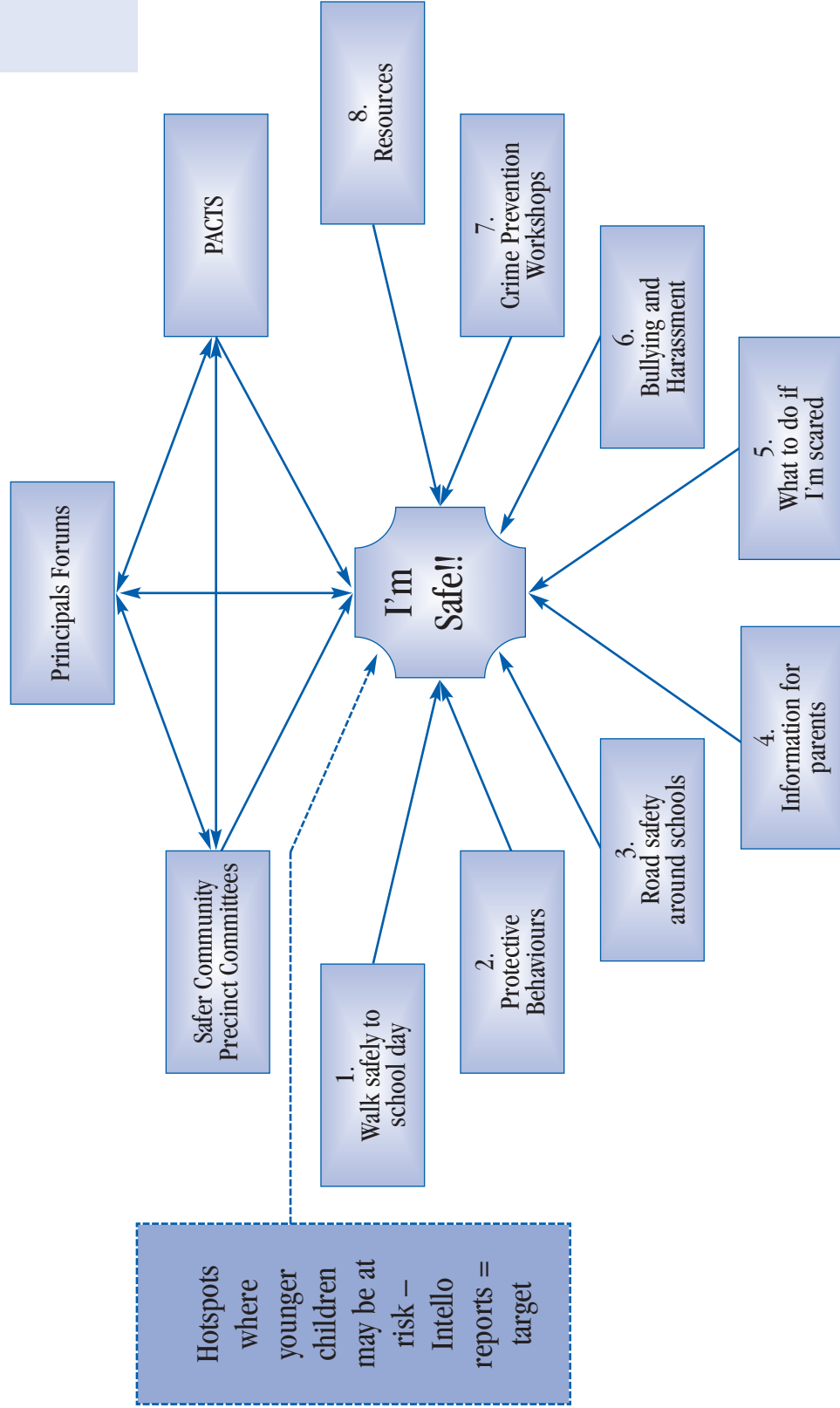
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# KEEPING ME SAFE RESOURCE KIT



# KEEPING ME SAFE!!

Where there is concern in the local community, about the police response to keeping children safe, especially when they are travelling to and from school, out and about or lost and frightened, police should use all or any of the attached strategies to identify means of addressing these concerns.

LACs should use this information as a combined approach to the safety of children with local Committees or programs.

Youth Liaison Officers and Crime Prevention Officers should all be aware of the risks to children, including:

- It is very difficult to screen everyone who has contact with children in any house or area to confirm they are 'safe' for children
- Programs need adequate monitoring
- The policing response should be to target a hotspot and deal with problems there

If requested by a school, Safer Community Precinct Committee, Safety House Committee or other concerned community group, YLOs and CPOs are to speak to these groups about children's safety in general, to:

- Advise children of all the options to keep themselves safe
- Advise schools of other related programs or initiatives that may assist
- Ensure schools of the other mechanisms for discussing issues that would have been raised in Safety House committees through PACTS, principals forums or Safer Community Precinct Committees
- Ensure good communication with schools about safety issues
- Gather intelligence on issues or hotspots for targeting

This package is designed to assist YLO/CPOs with the sort of information they need to consider in a presentations about children's safety. This package consists of existing initiatives and it is NOT expected that additional programs need be created outside of the current range, however this is of course always possible. The purpose is to reassure communities that police area actively addressing the vulnerability of children. If there are other initiatives in your area of course you should include them.

The Commissioner's Inspectorate  
July 2006



# 1.

## WALK SAFELY TO SCHOOL DAY

Many YLOs are involved at schools who run a “Walk Safely to School Day”. There is a resource pack containing Walk Safely to School Day t-shirts, baseball caps and stickers available from the official website. WSTSD is a joint initiative of the MAA, Pedestrian Council of Australia, NSW Police, DET and other agencies. Schools participating in Walk Safely to School Day need to register via the website at [HYPERLINK "http://www.walk.com.au"](http://www.walk.com.au) <http://www.walk.com.au>

If you would like any further information on Walk Safely to School Day please contact Snr Cst Debbie Wilson, YLO at Miranda LAC, e/n 47840.

The aim of Walk Safely to School Day is to encourage parents and carers to walk to school with primary school children and to reinforce safe pedestrian behaviour. A YLOs presentation at schools on safe pedestrian behaviour should include “Stop, Look, Listen, Think and Look again” and promote other safe pedestrian behaviour such as ensuring that children ten years and younger hold the hand of an adult when crossing the road.

This message should be a regular feature of talks at schools and not only on WSTS day. The day gives an opportunity to highlight the importance of this. The package of information can be used at other times.

### Targeted “Days”

Along with WSTSD, a school community may choose to run other child protection or child safety Days to reinforce the message of staying safe and learning safe practices. This should involve parents and the community and include identified safe adults = police, fire brigade, local hospitals, town librarian, pharmacist etc. This can be a learning opportunities for parents as well as children, in understanding the message of “safe adults, safe places”.



[www.walk.com.au](http://www.walk.com.au)

**Protective Behaviours and identifying 'safe adults' and 'safe places'**

As most children and young people who are vulnerable to harm, abuse or neglect remain most at risk in their own homes or from people to whom they are related or with whom they are acquainted, NSW Police prioritises the working with families to keep children safe from a broad protection strategy.

For this reasons the message to the community by NSW Police focuses on encouraging children and young people to nurture the skills to:

- Identify the safe adults in their life and community
- Identify the safe places in their community, home, streets around their home or where they regularly go
- Develop personal strengths to respect their own body and space
- 'say no' when they are frightened or being asked to do something they don't like
- feel confident to 'tell an adult' regardless of what is going on or who is harming them and
- never go with someone – whether known to them or not – without their parents permission
- learn where to go when lost or frightened

This package pulls together the resources to assist children focus on finding safe places to be – in their own home or out in the community, safe people to turn to, building assertiveness and confidence and knowing not to go with ANYONE unless their parents tells them (and their carer or school) it is okay to do so.

Particular approaches NSW Police will support include:

- Presentations on protective behaviours at schools etc
- 'Cybersafe' – internet and chat room safety both for children and their parents to manage internet usage (Cybersafety is also a new Crime Prevention Workshop module in schools recently completed by DET and Police)
- Mobile phone bullying and harassment and mobile phone etiquette
- Monitoring regular 'run-a-ways'
- Shopping centre security and working with children advice for shopping centre management
- Protective behaviours training through Blue Light and PCYC
- The Commission for Children and Young People 'Working with children check' advice to the community
- Continuing with Police 'lost children' functions at major events such as the Royal Easter Show

## 2. PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOURS

- Prevention initiatives by the Child Protection and Sex Crimes Squad and in particular the Internet Unit

Where the issue of abduction falls into a family law arena NSWSP attempt to manage concerns within that context. The general 'rules' about keeping children safe also apply in this case and parents are encouraged to adopt these rules regardless of the situation and to seek suitable access measures through the Family Court.

Parents should always indicate to organisations or carers (preferably in writing) the adults with whom the children are safe, including any temporary people such as visiting grandparents etc. If a parent has concerns about a non-custodial parent breaching access agreements, these concerns should be explain in writing to whomever cares for the child, however if a parent has joint custody such concerns need to be taken to the Family Court.

### **Tips for Parents about safety on-line**

- Talk to children about their experiences to get to know who they are chatting with while out and about and online and encourage your children to tell you if anyone says something online that makes them feel uncomfortable or scared.
- Teach children how to protect themselves and encourage them to follow the cyber rules and to protect their privacy. , Make sure your children know what information they can give out and where they can go online.
- If a child wants to meet someone they have met online, make direct contact with that person (and preferably their parents) by telephone, to check that they are who they say they are. It is strongly recommended that you accompany your child to the meeting.
- Young teenagers are generally more independent and self-assured. Remind them of the need to be careful, and recommend visiting only those friends they know well or those chat rooms that are monitored or moderated.
- Make using the Internet a family activity. Put the computer in a public area of the home and keep in touch with what your children are doing online.

**Remember!** The best protection is parental supervision and guidance

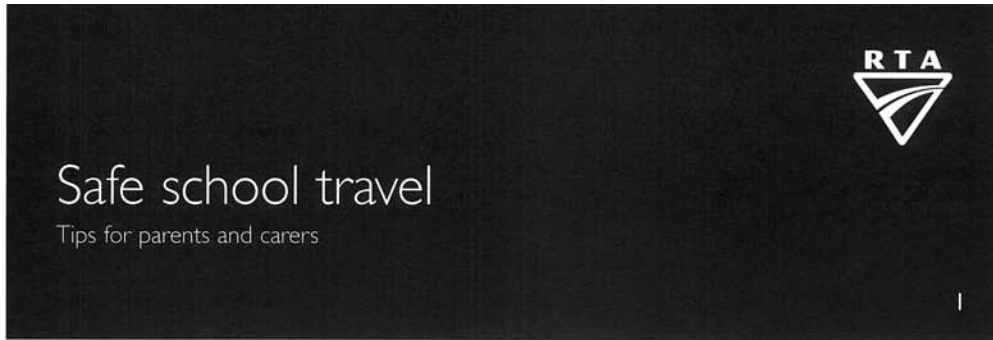
Any inquiries regarding these aspects in schools please contact Detective Inspector Mark Farrell and A/Sgt Michael Whyte of the School Safety and Response Unit, phone 9561-1218. [farr1mar@police.nsw.gov.au](mailto:farr1mar@police.nsw.gov.au).



# 3.

## ROAD SAFETY AROUND SCHOOL

See attached RTA information sheets:



Parents and carers, your child needs active adult supervision in the traffic environment.

Hold your child's hand:

- on the footpath, in the car park and when crossing the road – until they are eight years old
- when crossing the road – until they are ten years old.

Help keep your child safe!

- Before and after school, drop off and pick up your child on the school side of the road.
- Never call your child across the road to meet you.
- When walking in the traffic environment, children up to eight years old should hold an adult's hand. If an adult's hand is occupied or not available, the child should hold an adult's sleeve, bag or pram.
- Children between eight and ten years old should be actively supervised in the traffic environment. They should hold an adult's hand when crossing the road.

Stock No. 8087

- Use a pedestrian crossing if possible.
- If your child catches the bus, take your child to and from the bus stop.
- Help your child to remember to use the footpath side rear door when getting in and out of the car.

You can get this sticker absolutely free of charge.

Stick it on the inside of the left-hand rear door of your car – the back door on the footpath side.

It will remind your child to leave the car by this door.

Just ring (02) 9311 9767 and ask for Stock Number 2290.



### Stage I

Parents and carers, these are the most important road safety messages\* for your child under eight years old ...

... as a pedestrian ...

- Hold a grown-up's hand when you're on the footpath
- Hold a grown-up's hand when you're in the car park
- Hold a grown-up's hand when you cross the road

... as a passenger ...

- Click clack front 'n' back
- Always buckle up in your seatbelt
- Get in and out of the car on the footpath side
- Wait till the bus has gone and then use a safe place to cross

RTA/Pub. 03.132

## ROAD SAFETY AROUND SCHOOL

### Start road safety early

Establish road safety practices and routines.

As soon as children can move, they are on the go, exploring. This can lead them into danger. Adults need to make sure that whenever cars could be around, they:



- Watch and keep children out of danger.
- Talk with children about road safety in ways they understand.
- Expect the unexpected...even at home, because you never know when a child will do something new.

Why are young children at risk?



These are only some of the reasons why young children depend on adults to keep them safe. Children:

- Are curious. This can lead to danger if left alone in the car.
- Are dependant. They need an adult.
- Are unable to determine which direction sounds are coming from.
- May be restless. They may not want to sit still in a car, but don't realise their behaviour can distract the driver.
- Are wanting to be independent. They don't always want to hold an adult's hand when near traffic.
- Are small. They can be hard to see in traffic.
- Are fragile. Injuries are likely to be more severe because of their small size.
- May be easily distracted. They need help to understand what to watch out and listen for.
- Are fast and unpredictable. They can move out of safety and into danger in an instant.

### 3.

## ROAD SAFETY AROUND SCHOOL



As adults, we need to:

- Protect and supervise children in all traffic situations.
- Use our knowledge and experience to predict when a situation might become dangerous.
- Ensure children hold an adult's hand, wear a seatbelt, or wear their bike helmet, even though they may resist.
- Help children learn about road safety.
- Use the road safety information and activities in this booklet and ask other adults to do the same.
- Take every opportunity to talk together about what you are doing.

Above all, we must not be complacent!

- Children are most likely to be injured close to home, often in their own street or their own driveway.
- Children can often talk about keeping safe long before they can behave safely.
- Accidents can occur any time, anywhere and to anyone.

As adults, we are responsible for young children's safety around traffic whether they are pedestrians, passengers, or playing.

## 4. INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

### Hints for parents and caregivers to keep your children safe

As many more children are vulnerable to harm, abuse or neglect from people they know or with whom they are acquainted, NSW Police prioritises the working with families to keep children safe from a broad protection strategy. Deliberately harming a child is a crime and the responsibility lies clearly with the offender. Bad things can happen to your child even with the most vigilant & careful parents. Sometimes those who harm children are other children they know, so helping your child understand this, is important too.

Parents and caregivers should encourage their children to develop some simple prevention strategies that can apply across a range of situations to help the child know what to do. This will never replace adequate supervision, but will assist a child when they are unsure of what to do and help develop the personal strengths to respect their own body and space.

For example you may teach your children:

- respect for their own body and space and that of others (e.g hitting hurts and is wrong), building assertiveness and confidence
- ‘say no’ when they are frightened or being asked to do something they don’t like (“I don’t like that, please stop”)
- identify who are safe adults
- to feel confident to ‘tell a safe adult’ regardless of what is going on or who is harming them
- identify how to approach safe adults by common signs:
  - \* the police blue checked square
  - \* an information ⓘ sign at a shopping centre
  - \* a hospital if one is close to home or school
  - \* their own doctors surgery
  - \* a library
  - \* surf club or council like guard
- write your mobile phone number on something that your child always has with them, like a school bag, and teach them to know that it is there. If they are lost or frightened tell them to find a safe adult and show the adult the number to call. If your child is old enough, tell them that they should speak to you to be told what to do, as well as the safe adult talking to you
- never go with someone – whether known to them or not – without parents permission
- you will tell them (and their carer) if someone else is picking them up from school or carers. Always inform a child carer or childcare centre when someone else is collecting your child and have arranged to have them submit a copy of their signature previously (many childcare centre’s do this already, if not insist

that it becomes policy). If you agree to a 'drop-home' policy from carers or school in emergencies, insist that it is with two adults

- (including through play-acting) to know how to find "safe places" – in their own home, (especially if there is violence at home), on the street (buildings that are 'safe' like the police station with the blue check sign), out in the community like the 'lost and found' place or the medical aid post at a Show, the information booth or centre management (where they may have been for competitions etc) in shopping centres, the blue light carriage on trains etc.
- You have set rules about things that have to do with safety. These rules should reinforce the overall message. In particular you should have firm rules about;
  - \* internet usage, especially chat rooms
  - \* mobile phone usage,
  - \* staying over at other peoples houses
  - \* talking about bullying and how to report and handle it

However you teach your children, you want them to understand they can be safe, with you or without you, as other people will help them to be safe too. We encourage you to make this a positive message rather than one that may foster inappropriate fears. This also encourages children to reach out for help from appropriate people even if those people are unknown to them.

Be cautious of generalised identification of safe adults from transferable things that look the same to children, like simply saying anyone in a uniform. Police for example are often together and have additional things not just a uniform – the have a badge, a belt, a hat etc. A utilities uniform may look the same to a small child. The same applies to vehicles.

If you have a concern about potential abduction by a family member as part of a Family Law dispute, the general 'rules' about keeping children safe also apply, but you will need to be crystal clear regarding access and custody arrangements, and preferably have written authorisation from the Family Court. Parents should always indicate to organisations or carers (preferably in writing) the adults with whom the children are allowed to be, including any temporary people such as visiting grandparents etc. If a parent has concerns about a non-custodial parent breaching access agreements, these concerns should be explained in writing to whomever cares for the child, however if there is a joint custody, changes to arrangements may need to come from both parents or be clarified by the Family Court.

Talking to your child is the best way to know if something is bothering or frightening them. You may also notice some changes in behaviour such as your child refuses to go certain places, regresses to an earlier developmental stage or behaves very out of character. Lastly, if your child is having sleep-overs, get to know the other parents; screen your babysitters well; and make sure all your sporting clubs and activity groups have proper screening processes for coaches and volunteers.

## 5.

## HOW TO KEEP MYSELF SAFE AND WHAT TO DO IF I'M SCARED

Children have both innate and learned fears and different things will frighten different children. The themes of where to get help or if they are older children how to do a little problem solving will help them manage their fears.

### When you are out or walking on the street:

- If you can use a phone call 000 and say you are scared
- Don't let anyone see if you have money or a purse, keep them in your pocket or bag
- If a friend is frightened or hurt get them help from an adult right away
- Know where safe places are – Doctors surgeries, schools, churches, shops etc

### In Cars:

- Never get in a car with someone else unless your parents have told you to or is in the way you usually get home from school – a car pool
- Don't talk to people who pull over to the side of the road in cars
- Remember many drivers can't see people who are small, especially out the back of the car

### On the train:

- Always travel in the guard's compartment identified by a blue light if it is late in the day
- Travel in groups of friends if you can

### Walking:

- Stick to major routes and roads and don't take short cuts
- Use footpaths that are well lit and not closed in by bushes or obstacles
- Stay in groups of people
- Don't talk to people you don't know and go straight home or to wherever you are going
- Don't take short cuts especially around rail tracks etc or when other people tell you to especially if you don't know they way
- If you are frightened find a shop, school, church or 'professional' place like a doctors and tell them you are frightened and ask them to call the police, or if you see a police station go there



## 5.

# HOW TO KEEP MYSELF SAFE AND WHAT TO DO IF I'M SCARED

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### At a big outing - Major Events and public spaces:

- Never leave the people you came with
- If you are with older kids make sure you know where you are going and what time you will return and who you are with
- Don't take lots of things with you that are easy to lose
- Drink plenty of water and give yourself enough time to get in and out of where you want to be.

### Making good use of public space:

- Always walk away from fights or arguments (unpleasant or aggressive behaviour) and take your friends with you
- Don't do the wrong thing like vandalism or graffiti even if others try to talk you into it
- Share the space with everyone else

*Remember the police are never cranky with you  
if you are scared and you won't get into trouble  
if you ask them to help you!!!*

## 6. BULLYING AND HARASSMENT

### Bullying on the street:

Refer to the CPW module on bullying and the schools own anti-bullying program

### Bullying with Mobile Phones:

#### *Is your child a victim? What you can do to help*

A mobile phone can be a great communications and safety tool for everyone, including children. Unfortunately, some kids are using mobile phones to bully others.

Although schoolyard bullying in itself is not new, the use of new technology to bully adds a new dimension to the problem, and may make parents and others feel less able to tackle it. AMTA hopes the following information will help you better understand and tackle the problem.

#### 1. What might bullying with mobile phones look like?

People are using mobile phones to send insulting, threatening or unpleasant voice, text and picture messages, either directly to their victims, or to spread malicious rumours. Some bullying also leads to the theft of the victim's mobile phone.

#### 2. No bullying is acceptable

Bullying is not harmless. In some cases it can constitute criminal behaviour.

#### 3. My child's being bullied. How can I help them?

Finding out that your child is being bullied is a stressful and distressing experience. But it's important that you try and stay calm so that you can deal rationally and effectively with the problem. Here are some hints from the experts:

a) *Communicate.* Listen to your child. Encourage them to discuss bullying with you. Be aware of your own reactions. Make it clear that being a target for bullying is not their fault. And (if relevant) assure them that you can help, despite not knowing nearly as much about mobile phones and computers as they do!

b) *Help your child develop and implement strategies to deal with bullies.* This might include general advice about trying to avoid seeing the bullies alone. Specific advice for children on strategies for mobile phone bullying is included in "Bullying with Mobile Phones – what you need to know to get the bullies off your back" (AMTA 2005)<sup>1</sup>. Key messages for kids include:

- **Protect your phone number.** Only give it to friends, and keep a note of who you've given it to. Consider using caller ID blocking to hide your phone number when you call someone.

- **Don't respond** – responding gives the bully the 'kick' they're after.
  - **Keep the message** (and time and date it was sent) as evidence, and tell your parents, teacher or another adult.
  - **Don't give out personal information** to anyone you don't know (or don't want to know), including your name. Similarly, don't leave your name on your voicemail as it confirms to the person doing the bullying that they've called the right number.
  - **Turn your phone off** sometimes. Give yourself a break from seeing/hearing from the bully.
  - **Stealing: safety first.** Don't fight to keep your phone if someone is physically threatening you. Your safety is more important than your phone.
  - **If your phone is stolen, remember that you can block it** – meaning the thief can't use it. For more information on see [www.mindyourmobile.com](http://www.mindyourmobile.com).
- c) *Talk to your child's school, and other parents.* Firstly, ensure your child's school is aware there is a problem. Don't assume they know – it's not always obvious. Secondly, see if your child's school has rules covering the use of mobile phones in their grounds, and, if so, whether the relevant sanctions have or can be applied in your child's case. (If no rules are in place, perhaps suggest they be considered<sup>1</sup>.) It may also be worth sharing your experiences/ getting support from other parents who have faced similar problems.
- d) *The law is on your side.* People who bully believe (incorrectly) that mobiles are a means of taunting their target anonymously. They are wrong. It's a criminal offence to use a mobile phone to menace or harass or offend another person<sup>2</sup>. And almost all malicious calls can now be traced. If a sanction imposed by your child's school seems ineffective, you or the school may consider it appropriate to involve the police.

**Also talk to your mobile phone company to see if they can help.** Your phone company may be able to stop certain numbers calling you. They may also be able to provide you with a new phone number. Ask them about your options. Company care numbers are listed below.

#### 4. Further information

More detailed information on general bullying is available on the Kids Help Line website: <http://www.kidshelp.com.au/research/infosheets/07Bullying.pdf>, or call them on: 1800 55 1800

If your child feels physically threatened, you may wish to contact the police.

<sup>1</sup>AMTA has produced a policy template to assist schools. The document is provides a template for schools to adapt and adopt as they see fit, and governs the use of mobiles in their school. For more information, see: <http://www.amta.org.au>

<sup>2</sup>Crimes Act 1914 Section 85ZE; Crimes Legislation Amendment (Telecommunications Offences and Other Measures) Act 2004.

## 7.

# CRIME PREVENTION WORKSHOPS

The DET have sanctioned the use of CPWs in schools. If you are undertaking some CPW during this time be mindful of highlighting the relevant safety messages. YLOs could also adapt some of the 7/8 years subjects to use with 5/6 years if necessary. There are also curriculum components such as PD, Health, and PE taught at State Schools covering a majority of these safety aspects. Talk to the School about what they already provide.

## WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW AS A SAFE ADULT

All people who suspect that a child is at risk of harm, abuse or neglect should report the child to the Department of Community Services via the **HELPLINE** on **132111**.

Many people are mandatory reporters because of their employment and **must** report when they suspect a child is at risk.

If a child approached you because they are frightened or lost you should:

- Try to contact their parents by;
  - \* Asking the child what their phone number and address is (many children know their details by rote)
  - \* Ask the child if they have a phone number written anywhere
  - \* with their permission check their school bag
  - \* with their permission check the labels of their hats or jumpers. Do not remove a body layer of clothing from a child looking for a label
  - \* check the white pages if they know their name
  - \* ask them if they know where their parents work
- ensure they are safe and reassured but keep them in a quiet place in view of other people
- only give them water to drink, if necessary, until you have spoken to their parents
- if you cannot locate their parents you should report the child to;
  - \* **Your local police station**, Ph:
  - \* **the DoCS HELPLINE** and/or
  - \* **the Police Assistance Line (PAL)** on **131444** and/or
  - \* **Crimestoppers** on **1800 333 000**

If a child told you they were frightened because they were being harmed or intimidated in some way you should:

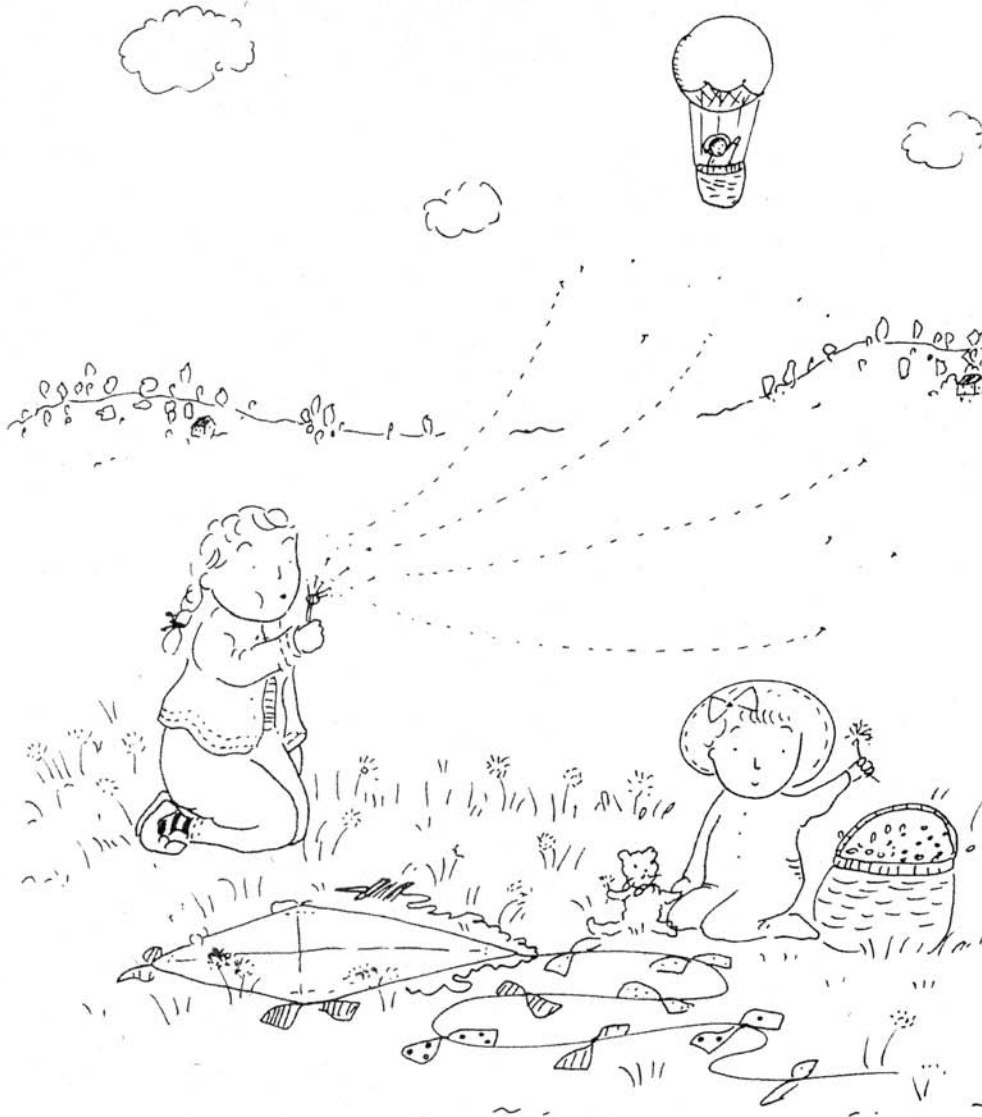
- Report the child to the **DoCS HELPLINE** on **132111** regardless of the circumstances or whether you believe you are a mandatory reporter

## 9. RESOURCES

### Useful organisations for ideas on keeping children and young people safe:

Ideas about	Organisation	Address
Young people and safety - general		<a href="http://www.youthsafe.org.au">www.youthsafe.org.au</a>
Young people and personal safety	Reachout!	<a href="http://www.reachout.com.au">www.reachout.com.au</a>
Working with children checks	Commission for Children and Young People	<a href="http://www.kids.nsw.gov.au">www.kids.nsw.gov.au</a>
Road and Traffic Safety	RTA	<a href="http://www.rta.com.au">www.rta.com.au</a>
Bullying with Mobile Phones	Australian Mobile Telecommunications Association	<a href="http://www.amta.org.au">www.amta.org.au</a>
Support for children	Kids Helpline	<a href="http://www.kidshelp.com.au">www.kidshelp.com.au</a>
Internet safety	Cybersmart Kids Online	<a href="http://www.cybersmartkids.com.au">www.cybersmartkids.com.au</a>
Internet safety	Australian Government	<a href="http://www.netaert.net.au">www.netaert.net.au</a>
Internet safety – kids information comic style	Australian Government	<a href="http://www.nettysworld.com.au">www.nettysworld.com.au</a>
Protect your child from paedophiles and other parenting tips – “parenting easy guides”	Parenting SA	<a href="http://www.parenting.sa.gov.au">www.parenting.sa.gov.au</a>
Parent Help lines		ACT: 1800 637 357 NSW: (02) 9787 5255 (Sydney metro area) or 1800 637 357 NT: 1300 30 1300 QLD: 1300 30 1300 TAS: 1800 808 178 VIC: 13 22 89 WA: (08) 9272 1466 or 1800 654 432
Domestic Violence assistance	Domestic Violence Line	1800 65 64 63
Domestic Violence assistance	Domestic Violence Advocacy Service	1800 810 784
Reporting children at risk - 24 HOURS	DoCS Helpline (NSW Government)	13 2111 <a href="http://www.community.nsw.gov.au">www.community.nsw.gov.au</a>
Police	Local Police Station	
Reporting crime	Crimestoppers	1800 333 000
Police assistance	PAL	131 444





Write down or ask someone to write down, messages that keep you feeling safe, supported and believed.

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# 11. FLY ME TO THE MOON



Write down or draw a picture of your safe place.  
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## 12. HOW YOU AS A SAFE ADULT CAN ASSIST POLICE IN IMPROVING SAFE PLACES

In order for a safe place to feel secure, community members can assist police by participating in a Community Safety Audit. These audits help identify areas likely to stimulate fear and criminal opportunity.

- They give the community the chance to survey safe places, identify safety issues & inform private & public agencies of existing or potential problem areas that could (reasonably) be made safer.
- They also minimise opportunities for crime, anti-social behaviour & fear of crime.

### How can you improve a safe place?

When partaking in an audit, a number of questions must be asked to ascertain the safety of an area. Such questions include:

1. What is the main use of the location (eg. Residential, retail, commercial, industrial, educational, recreational, transport)
2. Is the lighting in the audit area adequate? Is the lighting well maintained & operating?
3. Do you have clear visibility of the safe place from the street?
4. Is street signage adequate? Is the signage clear & visible?
5. What are the transport services like in the area? Are they adequate & would you use these facilities?

### Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and young people

CPTED is a crime prevention strategy that focuses on the planning, design and structure of cities and neighbourhoods. It reduces opportunities for crime by using design and place – management principles. Participation is crucial to effective planning and development of the public domain in residential neighbourhoods. As members of the community, children also need to participate in the planning process as well. In order for children to take ownership of their community it is important that both adults and children become involved in Safety Audits. Any issues that are identified are then reported to police where strategies are then devised via the Community Safety Precinct Committee.

# 13.

## RESOURCES

### Useful information on Crime Prevention and CPTED resources:

Ideas about	Organisation	Address
Crime Prevention through environmental Design	NSW Police	<a href="http://www.police.nsw.gov.au">www.police.nsw.gov.au</a> Local Crime Prevention Officer
Community Safety Audits	NSW Police	<a href="http://www.police.nsw.gov.au">www.police.nsw.gov.au</a> Local Crime Prevention Officer
PCYC crime prevention for young people	PCYC	<a href="http://www.pycnsw.org">www.pycnsw.org</a>
Crime Prevention and Young people	NSW Attorney Generals, Crime Prevention Division	<a href="http://www.lawlink.com.au">www.lawlink.com.au</a>
Early intervention programs	Australian Institute of Criminology	<a href="http://www.aic.gov.au">www.aic.gov.au</a>
Young people and CPTED	Crime Prevention Unit South Australia	<a href="http://www.cpu.sa.gov.au">www.cpu.sa.gov.au</a>
Branching out – young people and Safety Audits	Crime Prevention Unit Victoria	<a href="http://www.crimeprevention.vic.gov.au">www.crimeprevention.vic.gov.au</a>
Designing in young people	Macquarie University	<a href="http://www.ofm.mq.edu.au">www.ofm.mq.edu.au</a>