



NSW Aboriginal Child and Family Conference

The role of the Children's Court in responding to risk.

Strengthening families and communities to keep children safe.

The NSW Children's Court acknowledges the Gadigal People of the Eora Nation and their continuing connection to land, sea and community.

We pay our respects to elders past and present and to the future leaders who we will walk beside in improving outcomes for Aboriginal children, families and communities.

Judge Nell Skinner
Children's Court of New South Wales

13 June 2023



Your worksheet

What do you need: A pen and paper or the notes app on your phone.

What do you have to do: Answer the questions on the coloured slides.

Then what: Give me your answers at the end or email them to me.

Nell Skinner

judge.skinner@courts.nsw.gov.au

Children's Court jurisdiction (The tools!)



Criminal

- Crime (under 18)

- Parole

Apprehended Violence
Orders

Care

Parent capacity orders

Child removal

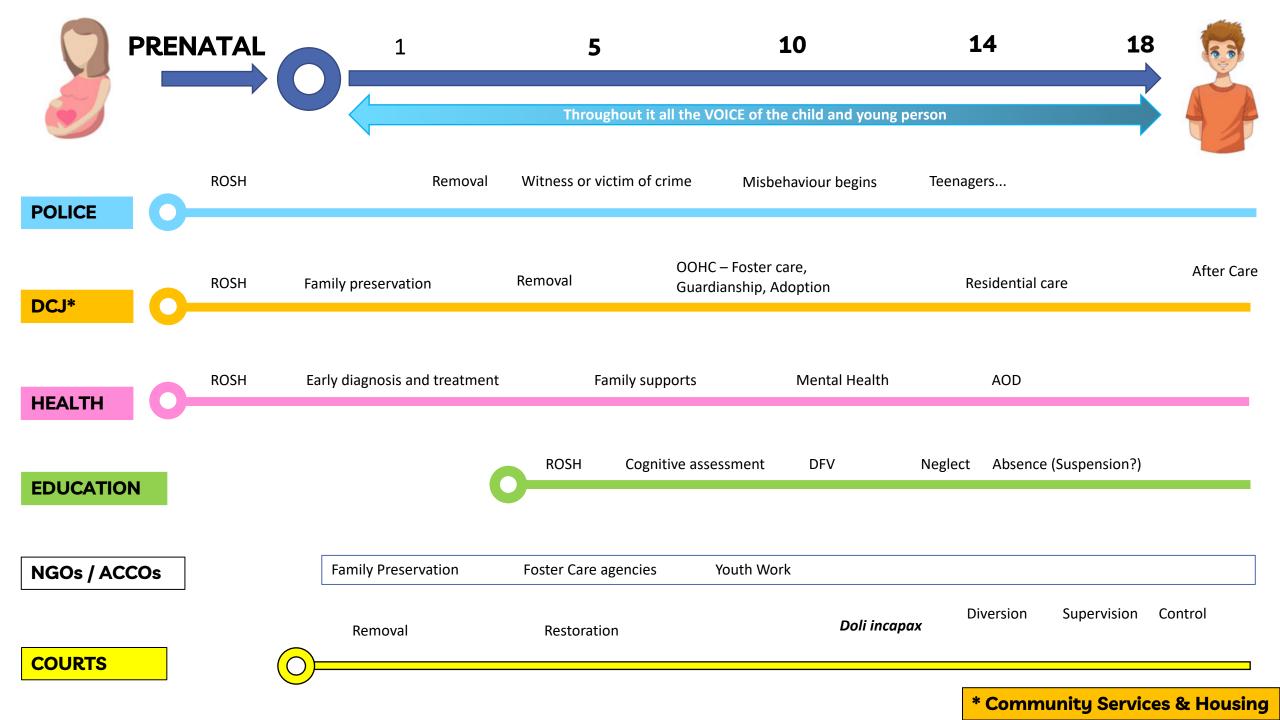
Restoration

Guardianship

Education

Compulsory Schooling Conferences

Compulsory
Schooling Orders



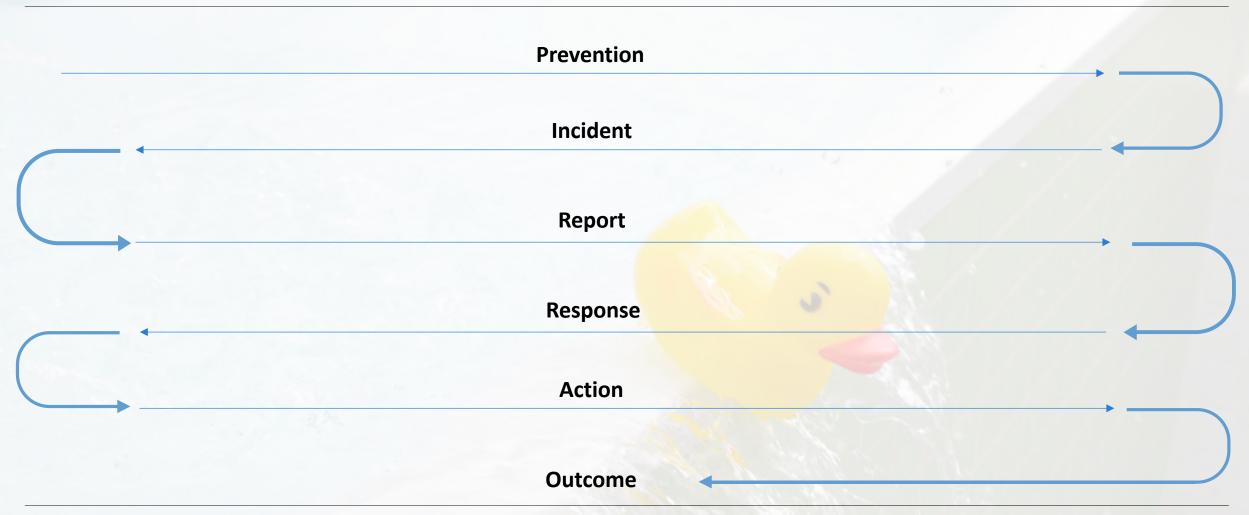


What motivated you to work in this sector?

(What's your purpose?)

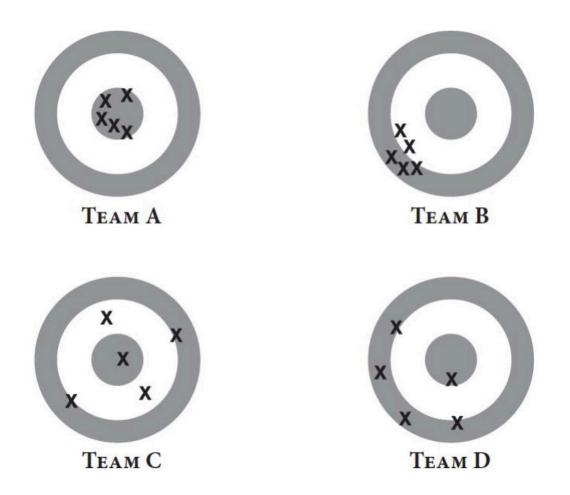
The risk management system





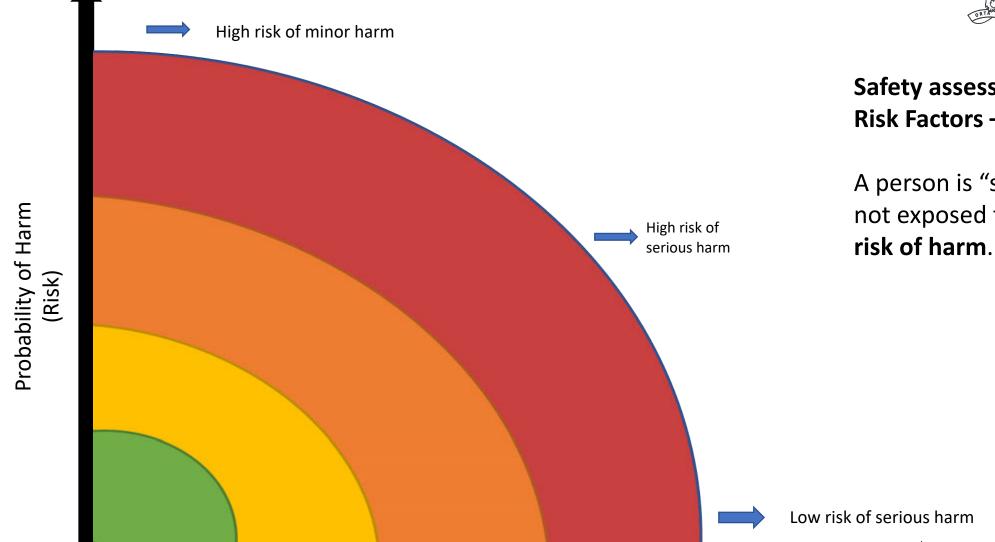
Assessing risk is a judgment





^{&#}x27;NOISE – A Flaw in Human Judgment' by Daniel Kahneman, Olivier Sibony, Cass R Sunstein 2021





Safety assessment =
Risk Factors – Protective factors

A person is "safe" when they are not exposed to an unacceptable risk of harm.

Seriousness of Harm (Consequence)

The Care and Protection jurisdiction?

Risk assessment tools (process)

Cultural values (bias)

Seeing snakes

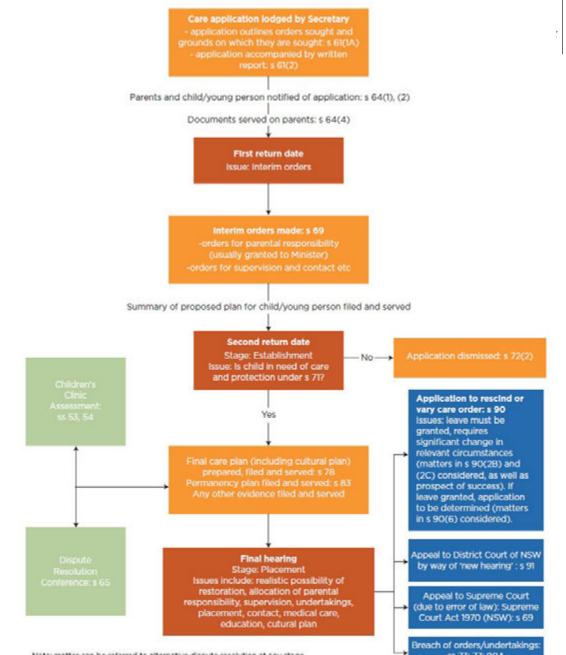
Sharing info (confidentiality)

Evidence based decision-making (data)

Discretionary decisions

CARE AND PROTECTION PROCEEDINGS FLOWCHART

Children's Court
New South Wales



Population rates of Aboriginal children and young people in the NSW child protection system





213 per 1,000*

Rate of Aboriginal children and young people involved in risk of significant harm (ROSH) reports, NSW, 2021-22



89

per 1,000*
Rate of Aboriginal children and young people involved in ROSH reports
who were seen by DCJ caseworkers,
NSW, 2021-22



8

per 1,000*

Rate of Aboriginal children and young people entering OOHC NSW. 2021-22

Aboriginal children and young people are

4x more likely

to be involved in ROSH reports than non-Aboriginal children and young people

Aboriginal children and young people involved in ROSH reports are

7x more likely

to be seen by DCJ caseworkers than non-Aboriginal children and young people

Aboriginal children and young people are

12x more likely

to enter OOHC than non-Aboriginal children and young people



REVIEW REPORT | 2019

INDEPENDENT REVIEW OF ABORIGINAL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IN OOHC





Recommendation 12: Publication of Judgments

Recommendation 12: Publication of statistics

Recommendation 14: Publication of an annual review

Recommendation 55: Prior alternative actions that were considered.

Recommendation 65: Attendance of care provider in criminal proceedings

Recommendation 80: Judicial Commission to develop educational materials for

magistrates about de/identification of Aboriginal children in

proceedings

Recommendation 82: Ongoing Judicial Education regarding the Aboriginal Child

Placement Principles

Recommendation 112: Court should have more active role in restoration as preferred

placement (amend s.83)

Recommendation 113: If NRPOR Court should consider placement with relative or kin

(amend s.83)

Recommendation 114: Judicial Commission and Aboriginal educators to teach impact of

intergenerational trauma, effects of colonisation, DV, poverty, substance abuse and mental health issues impact on parents'

interaction with Court

Recommendation 115: Direction of service provision in restoration cases. Practice Note 17

Recommendation 124: New magistrates to help Children's Court hear all care matters in

NSW

Recommendation 125: Dedicated Care List for Aboriginal families, Dubbo pilot



What are three obstacles to positive change for Aboriginal children?

The welfare system



Prevention

- stable and safe housing
- mental health support
- AOD support
- family violence counselling / trauma counselling
- parenting programs
- social welfare assistance
- respite (including in home support) and additional supports for parents with impairments.
- Connection to community (visibility) and culture



Report Police

Teachers

Health professionals

Family

Community

Response No response

Service referral

Case management (Safety planning?)

Court intervention

Contracts between welfare agency and parents.

Temporary care arrangements

Court ordered interventions (PCO)

s 61 - with / without removal

s 38 Care plan

The welfare system



<u>Outcome</u>

2000 Filings p/a Restoration

PR Parent

PR Guardian

PR Minister

Adoption

Responsibilities

Residence

Culture

Contact

Health (Therapy to break the cycle?)

Education

Future options?

Role of community in family preservation and reunification

Shared power – removal, placement and Parental responsibility

Peer programs

After final orders?

When we walk away how do we leave them?

Permanent placement means a long-term placement following the removal of a child or young person from the care of a parent or parents pursuant to this Act that provides a safe, nurturing, stable and secure environment for the child or young person.





Care and Protection jurisdiction

s 71 Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998

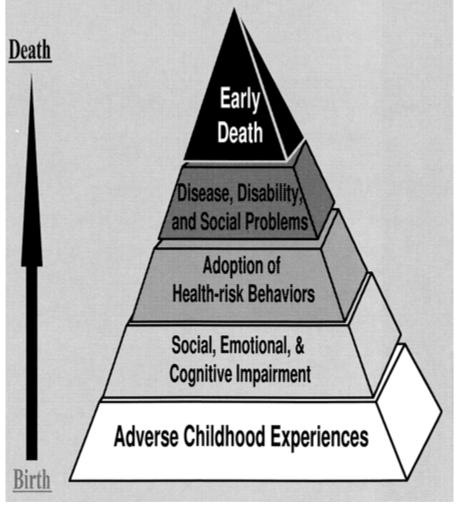
- There's no parent (death / prison / relinquished care)
- Parents acknowledge serious difficulties caring for the child.
- Child has been physically or sexually abused.
- Basic physical, psychological or education needs not met.
- Child suffering harm in their home.
- Child under 14 exhibited sexually harmful behaviours and order is necessary.



Potential outcomes after adverse childhood experiences







Benevolent Childhood Experiences



Benevolent Childhood Experiences represent the **positive experiences before 18 years**, which do not depend on higher socioeconomic status in the family of origin.

Having at Predictable least one home Teachers good friend routine that care Feeling safe with carer Comforting beliefs Comfortable Good **Opportunities** in one's self neighbours for fun 17



Young people with 2 or more court appearances





What are three actions that might achieve positive change for Aboriginal children?

What tools do we have to motivate change?



What message do these actions give?

- Safety planning
- Parent Responsibility Contract
- Parent Capacity Order
- Removal of children
- School suspension
- Expulsion

- STMP
- Arrest
- Bail conditions
- Refusing bail
- Sentencing
- Restraining Orders

What will motivate positive change?

- Access to services
- Help without judgement.
- Control over information.
- Family and cultural connection.

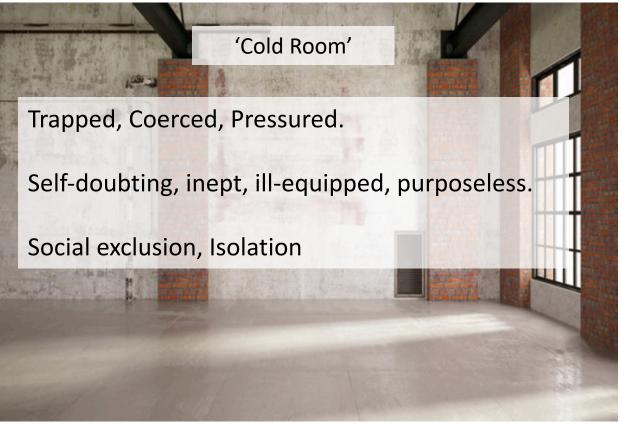
- Community involvement.
- Consistent relationships
- Role models
- Opportunities to develop

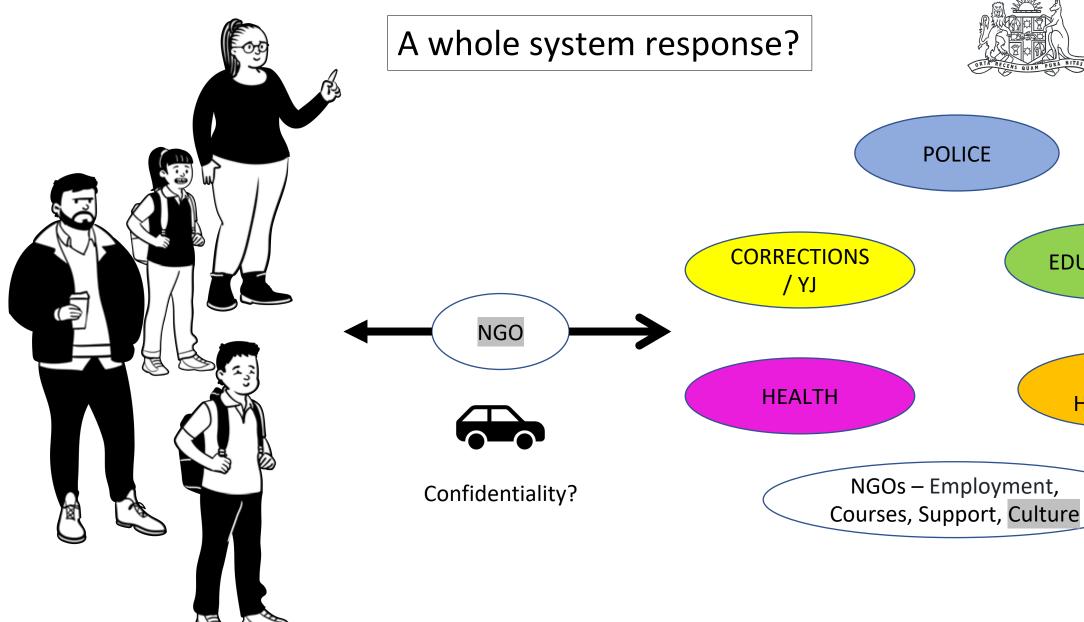




The human side









EDUCATION

DCJ / **HOUSING**

Five critical elements to building thriving communities



Genuine and inclusive co-design of initiatives with community partnership	
Utilising community strengths and acknowledging its capacity	
Fostering safe and effective spaces	
Minimising and acknowledging discrimination and marginalisation	
A whole system approach to interconnect families and services	



What can you do to help?

(And who do you need?)

MOTIVATIONAL LAST SLIDE!

Curiosity Empathy Conscience

AN IDEA ENERGY

GENEROSITY PATIENCE

HELPFULNESS FLEXIBILITY

RESILIENCE HOPE

SERVE, DON'T TRANSACT.

LOOK AFTER EACH OTHER AND LOOK AFTER YOURSELF.