

Annexure "N"


CATHOLIC EDUCATION OFFICE
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DIVISION	S&SD
AUDIENCE (Primary, Secondary, Composite)	All Principals and Student Protection Contacts
PRIORITY (Urgent, For Information, For Response, for Completion)	For Information and Action

CEO CIRCULAR – 011 /2009

To:	All Principals and Student Protection Contacts	File:	716.2
From:	Margaret Hendriks	Date:	24 February, 2009
Pages:	3	Re:	Protective Behaviours Information Sheet on school website
Contact:	Ian Hunter	Phone:	07 4637 1470

Dear Principals and School Student Protection Contacts

1. PROTECTIVE BEHAVIOURS Resource (school website):

The Director has asked that the following *Protective Behaviours* Information sheet be posted on all school websites. The information sheet was recently produced by CEO Counsellors to assist parents in talking with their children about Protective Behaviours. Also included are useful links and further information. The Protective Behaviours Information Sheet is a valuable resource for internal school in-service of staff and parents.

ACTION NEEDED: Those schools which have their own school website need to download the document and reload it onto their school website. Those schools which do not have their own school website need take no further action as the CEO website for their school contains links to the *Protective Behaviours* Sheet and can be found on:

<http://www.twb.catholic.edu.au/Board/Pages/Guidelines.aspx>

2. STUDENT PROTECTION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (CEDoT website):

Relevant sections from the Student Protection and Risk Management Kit have also been placed on the CEO website for the benefit of parents wishing to view our accredited Student Protection policies and procedures. In time this will be replaced on the website by a more user-friendly version.

ACTION NEEDED: Please ensure that parents' attention is drawn to the presence of these items on the school and CEO websites.

Please contact your Senior Education Officer if more information is needed.

Regards

Margaret Hendriks
 Assistant Director
 Staff and School Development

Protective Behaviours – How Do I Talk To My Child About It?

Talking to your child about feeling safe and unsafe and understanding their feelings is perhaps the most effective factors in preventing child abuse. A child as young as 3 years old is able to say when they do not like something and when they are feeling scared or sad. As soon as a child is old enough to begin to understand their feelings and name some of them and name their body parts, they are old enough to have conversations about keeping safe. As they grow older, the Protective Behaviours conversations become more detailed; appropriate to their age level and understanding. There are two themes that should always be emphasised with children regardless of their age:

- 1) We all have the right to feel safe all of the time
- 2) Nothing is so awful that we can't talk about it with someone we trust

The following are the basic steps in teaching your child protective behaviours:

- 1) Ensure your child knows what "safe" means. – perhaps start with easy conversations around physical safety such as road safety and bike safety. What situations does your child feel safe/unsafe in?
- 2) Teach your child to Name and Trust their feelings when they do not feel safe. – Again, different situations and how they feel physically ie; on a rollercoaster, in a scary movie, if someone teases them etc. They may say things like- they have sweaty palms, butterflies in their tummy, shaky knees or hands. Help them identify the "not nice" physical feelings from the nice ones, such as when they get a hug from Mum or Dad.
- 3) Teach your child about their bodies. – Your child needs to know the appropriate names for their body parts, and that they are the only ones in charge of their bodies from their head to their toes. This includes speaking up if they don't wish to hug relatives. If anyone ever touches any part of them and they feel uncomfortable, then they move away and use their network (see below).
- 4) Discuss Good Touches and Bad Touches. – You can use pets or a subject such as tickling to demonstrate this topic.
- 5) Discuss Good Secrets and Bad Secrets.
- 6) Make a Safety Network. – With young children we often use their hand. You can do this verbally or visually by drawing around their hand. Your child chooses five adults they trust to talk to when they feel unsafe. It is best if the adults come from a variety of environments to maximise access for your child. If they are ever feeling unsafe – no matter how small they think it is – they tell someone in their network.

- 7) Tell your child to keep on telling until they feel safe again.
- 8) Play "What-if games – especially if they are going away on overnight trips or being cared for by others.
- 9) Don't panic if your child discloses any threat to their safety to you. - Your child needs to know they have done the right thing by talking to you and be reassured that everything will be alright – you can do this by keeping calm and reassuring them they have done nothing wrong. If you child has disclosed something to you and you need to talk to someone, you can contact the Department of Child Safety or your local police for further advice.
- 10) Educate yourself or seek support if you need it. – The websites and numbers listed below are just a few sources of information and support in protective behaviours and general parenting support.

*Above all, ensure that your child knows that you will listen, and that they are never to blame.

Protective Behaviours

<http://napcan.org.au>
<http://pb.australia.com>
www.protectingkids.com.au
www.nt.gov.au/health/facs/sevensteps.shtml

General Support

www.familyrelationships.gov.au
www.raisingchildren.net.au
www.kidshelp.com.au
www.parentline.com.au
www.kidsmatter.edu.au

Department of Child Safety – 1800 811 810
Kids Help Line – 1800 551 800
Parentline – 1300 301 300
Centacare – 4688 3100
Lifeline – 4632 9299

