# Seminar 9: Child Protection & Kids in Care



# AJ Williams-Tchen & GMAR



### WURUNDJERI / BOON WURRUNG

# AS THE TRADITIONAL CUSTODIANS OF OF THE LAND ON WHICH AGECS IS LOCATED



#### **SEMINAR 9:**

**Speakers:** 

**Guest speakers:** 



AJ Williams-Tchen

**Cultural Mentor:** 

Girraway Ganyi Consultancy

Aunty Reio Ellis (Waka Waka/Bundjilung Elder) Grand Mothers Against Removal (GMAR)





## AJ WILLIAMS-TCHEN

**/\GECS** 

#### **Overview**

 Department of Fairness, Families and Housing is the Victorian state government department responsible for statutory child protection in Victoria

- Previously known as:
  - o'CSV'
  - o'DHS'
  - O'DHHS'

### Australia's spending

The national recurrent spending on child protection and out-of-home care was \$6.2 billion in 2020–21

• increased spending over the past 5-year periods, averaging an annual increase of about \$385 million

(Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision 2022).

#### Australia data

#### in 2020-21

- more than 178,800 children were supported by state and territory child protection
- 531,900 notifications (293,600 children)
- 68,000 substantiations (49,700 children)

• more than 46,200 children were in out-of-home care on June 30 2021

### Indigenous data

in 2020–21

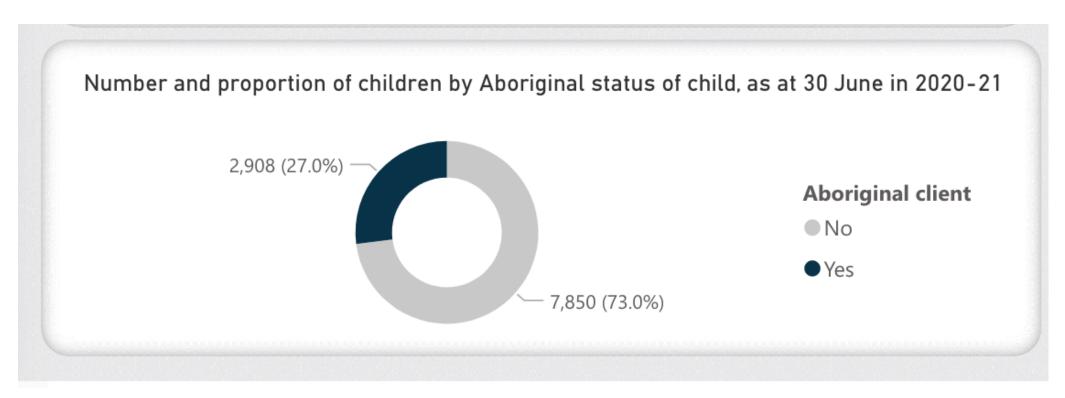
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island children were 10X more likely to be removed from their families compared to non-Aboriginal children
- 14,600 Indigenous children were the subject of a 'substantiation', with emotional abuse (48%) followed by neglect (31%) as being the reasons. This equals to 1:23 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children

### Indigenous data

#### **At 30 June 2021**

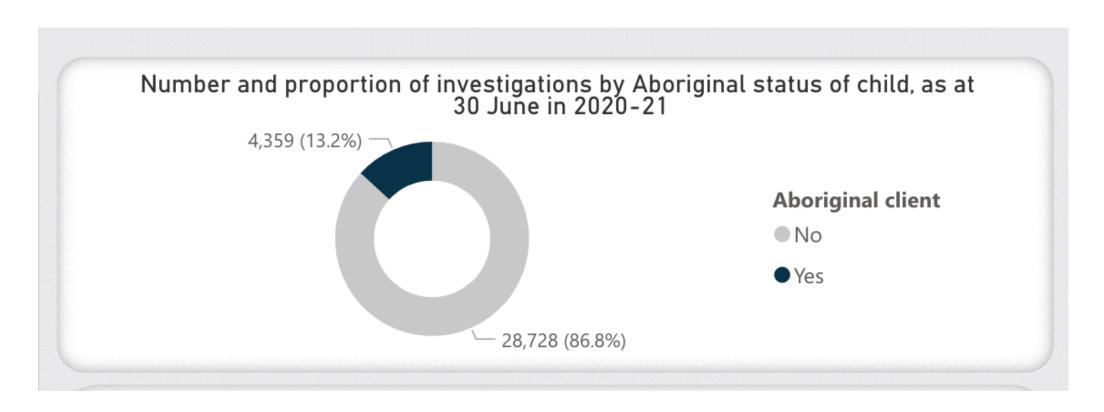
- 24,200 Indigenous children were on care and protection orders. Of these children, 69% (around 16,700) were on 'guardianship orders' or 'custody orders'
- 1 in 17 Indigenous children (around 19,500) were in outof-home, almost two-thirds (63%) of whom were living with relatives, kin or other Indigenous caregivers.
- 5,400 children who reunified in 2020–21, nearly 1:3 (31%) were Indigenous

# Victorian Indigenous data: Children on protection orders



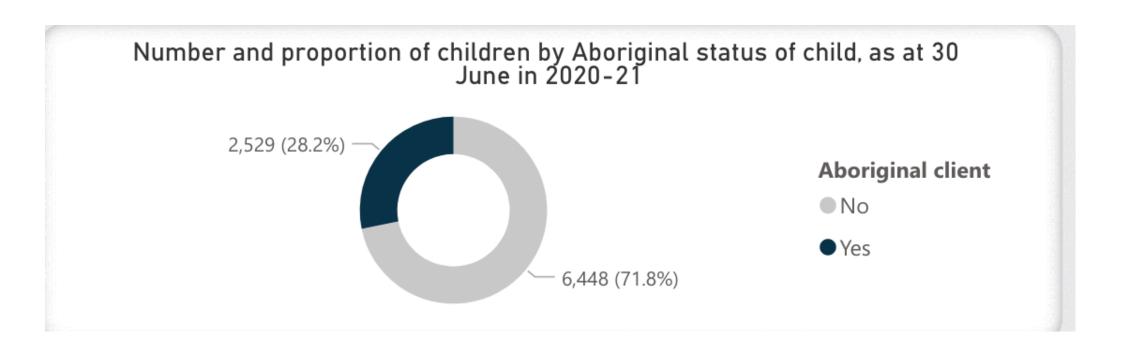
<u>www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/family-violence-data-portal/family-violence-data-dashboard/victorian-child-protection</u>

# Victorian Indigenous data: Investigations



<u>www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/family-violence-data-portal/family-violence-data-dashboard/victorian-child-protection</u>

# Victorian Indigenous data: children in care



<u>www.crimestatistics.vic.gov.au/family-violence-data-portal/family-violence-data-dashboard/victorian-child-protection</u>

## Victorian Indigenous data

 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are 16X more likely to be removed from their families by child protection services than non-Indigenous children

www.abc.net.au/news/2022-08-24/aboriginal-organisations-should-oversee-kids-needing-care/101356742



### **Comment**

# "I think as a nation we should be really sort of shocked and horrified"

Muriel Bamblett CEO VACCA

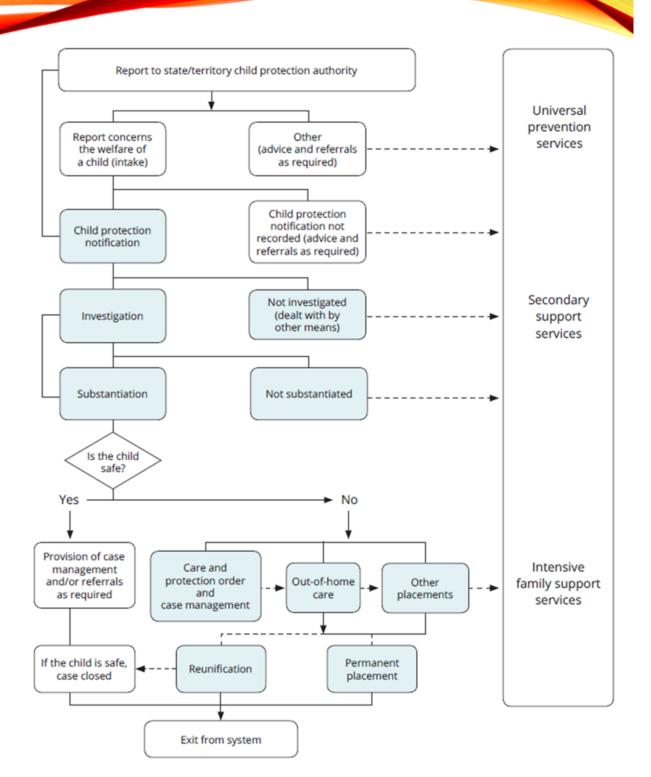


### **Contact**

 Anyone concerned about a child's welfare can report their concerns:

- ocommunity members
- oprofessionals
- **ochildren**
- o parents
- other relatives

# Child protection Process



### Youth justice

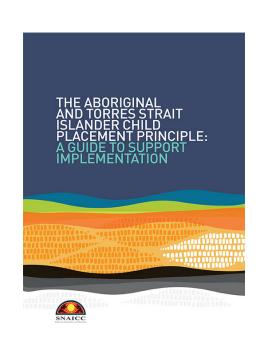
#### in 2020-21

- 14% of all children and young people involved with Youth Justice identified as Aboriginal.
- 80% are male / 20% are female
- 30% are 18 years or older
- 66% are aged 14 to 17 years
- 4% are aged 10 to 13 years
- 37% in metro areas / 63% are in regional areas

**Youth Justice CRIS Data (2021)** 

# Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Child Placement Principle

- five core elements:
- a) Prevention
- b) Partnership
- c) Placement
- d) participation, and
- e) connection
- that work across the continuum of the child protection system to protect and realise the rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, families, and communities



# Reasons for Investigations and Out-of-home care

Less likely to access early childhood education	High rates of socio and economic disadvantage	Poverty
Overcrowded housing	Family violence situations	Institutional racism
Lack of involvement in decision-making	Lack of appropriate family members seen as 'carers'	Insufficient home visits
Over reporting	Substantiations at greater levels	Material disadvantage
Less likely to be re-unified	Deficiencies in the provision of cultural care	Inconsistent monitoring of the principle

## Impact on kids

By and large, Indigenous children and young people in the general population perform worse on certain educational, psychological and social measures in comparison to non-Indigenous children and young people and this also appears to be the case for those involved with the foster care system

# Impact on Indigenous kids in care

- loss of identity
- loss of family contact (parents, siblings, gramd-parents)
- loss of contact with country
- loss of cultural knowledge & experiences
- self esteem / self image issues
- increase in self-harming behaviours

# Impact on Indigenous kids in care if in group home settings

- mixing with individuals with criminal records
- participating in criminal activities for acceptance
- trying to balance in 2 worlds
- questioning of identity and self
- less likely to complete Year 10 / Year 12
- more likely to be a younger parent



# **Aunty Rieo Ellis**

