



WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE FORCE

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Hon Matthew Swinbourn MLC
Chair
Standing Committee on Environment and Public Affairs
Legislative Council
Parliament House
PERTH WA 6000

BY EMAIL & POST: env@parliament.wa.gov.au

Dear Mr Swinbourn

**INQUIRY INTO MANDATORY REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE
ON THE SEX OFFENDERS REGISTER**

Thank you for your email of 27 September 2019 providing a copy of the uncorrected transcript of evidence taken at the hearing held on 25 September 2019 into the Standing Committee's inquiry into mandatory registration of children and young people on the sex offenders register. This hearing was attended by myself, Deputy Commissioner Col Blanch, Detective Superintendent Sharron Leonhardt and Mr Martyn Clancy-Lowe.

Individual officers who appeared at the hearing will contact the Standing Committee directly to advise of any corrections to comments attributed to them in the transcript.

I acknowledge the provision of the five questions taken on notice during the hearing and the additional questions provided with your email. Responses to these questions are provided in Attachment A.

I thank the Committee for the opportunity to provide responses to these questions and to review the uncorrected transcript of evidence.

Yours sincerely

CHRIS DAWSON
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

15 October 2019

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS :
INQUIRY INTO MANDATORY REGISTRATION OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG
PEOPLE ON THE SEX OFFENDERS REGISTER**

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE FORCE

- 1) Your submission points out that diversionary options under the Young Offenders Act may apply for pornography-type of offences and indecent dealing. Would application of these diversionary options mean that the young person does not become a registered offender?

Response

If police decide to take no action, to caution or refer a young person to a Juvenile Justice Team (JJT) in accordance with Part 5 of the *Young Offenders Act 1994* (the YOA), provided the matter is finalised, then court proceedings are not initiated and the young person would not become a reportable offender subject to the obligations of the *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004* (CPOR Act).

- 2) Your submission says that pornography and indecent dealing offences are not the only ones that may be open to diversionary options. What are the others?

Response

The reportable offences that cannot be dealt with via diversionary options are determined by the YOA and are listed in Schedule 1 and 2 of that Act.

The offences that are listed in the CPOR Act Schedules but which are not in the YOA Schedules and therefore would be eligible for diversion are as follows:

- *Criminal Code:*
 - s. 186 Occupier or owner allowing certain persons to on premises for unlawful carnal knowledge – if the person is over 13 and under 16
 - s. 187 Facilitating sexual offences against children outside WA
 - s. 204A Showing offensive material to child under 16
 - s. 204B(2) Using electronic communication to procure, or to expose to indecent matter, a child under 16
 - s. 204B(3) Using electronic communication to procure, or to expose to indecent matter, a child under 13
 - s. 217 Involving child in child exploitation
 - s. 218 Production of child exploitation material
 - s. 219 Distribution of child exploitation material
 - s. 220 Possession of child exploitation material
 - s. 320(4) Indecent dealings with a child under 13
 - s. 320(5) Procuring, inciting or encouraging a child under 13 to do an indecent act
 - s. 320(6) Indecent recording of a child under 13
 - s. 321(4) Indecent dealings with a child over 13 and under 16
 - s. 321(5) Procuring, inciting or encouraging a child over 13 and under 16 to engage in an indecent act
 - s. 321(6) Indecent recording of a child over 13 and under 16
 - s. 321A Persistent sexual conduct with child under 16

- s. 322(2) Sexual penetration of a child of or over 16 by a person in authority
 - s. 322(3) Procuring, inciting or encouraging a child of or over 16 by a person in authority to engage in sexual behaviour
 - s. 322(4) Indecent dealings with a child of or over 16 by person in authority
 - s.322(5) Procuring, inciting or encouraging a child of or over 16 by a person in authority to engage in an indecent act
 - s. 322(6) Indecently recording child of or over 16 by person in authority etc.
 - s. 327 Sexual coercion (if the person against whom the offence is committed is a child)
 - s. 328 Aggravated sexual coercion (if the person against whom the offence is committed is a child)
 - s. 329(4) Indecent dealings with a child known to the offender/ of lineal heritage/ de facto child
 - s. 329(5) Procuring, inciting or encouraging a child for an indecent act who is known to the offender/ of lineal heritage/ de facto child
 - s. 329(6) Indecent recording of a child known to the offender/ of lineal heritage/ de facto child
 - s. 330(4) Indecent dealings with/against incapable person
 - s. 330(5) Procuring, inciting or encouraging an incapable person to do an indecent act
 - s. 330(6) Indecent recording of an incapable person
 - *Classification (Publications, Films and Computer Games) Enforcement Act 1996:*
 - s. 101 Objectionable material offences (if the objectionable material is child pornography).
 - Sexual offences under the Commonwealth Crimes Act that are prescribed in the *Community Protection (Offender Reporting) Regulations 2004.*
- 3) Legal Aid's evidence was that the circumstances which might result in referral to the juvenile justice team as a diversionary measure are 'very, very limited' and might include 'extremely low' level indecent dealing. It does not seem to be an option in many cases. Would you agree?

Response

Schedules 1 and 2 of the YOA determine which offences cannot be referred to a JJT as a diversionary option. The offences that are eligible for diversion are listed above.

Examples where diversionary options have been used including for sexual penetration offences:

- A 14 year old male with a 12 year old female, sexual relationship, both were willing participants – discretionary not in the public interest.
 - A 17 year old male and 14 year old female engaged in a sexual relationship, both willing participants - written juvenile cautions.
 - A 15 year old male and a 15 year old engaged in sexual relationship, both willing participants – written juvenile cautions.
- 4) The Committee has received evidence that young people who are charged in cases of willing underage sex are usually male. Why is this?

Response

The WA Police Force do not consider gender when making a decision to charge a person. The focus is generally on aggravating factors and any perceived power imbalance. This can include, but is not limited to the ages of the people involved. Generally males are older than the females with whom they engage in sexual relations.

- 5) Why is there a broad range of prescribed offences for the purposes of Section 61? How are these identified and what are the criteria?

Response

When the Act and Regulations were drafted, police identified a number of offences whereby the type of offending suggested that a person convicted of it should not be considered for suspension. The starting point was to identify the offences that would not be included. This counts for the broad range of offences stipulated in Regulation 17.

The requirement for the Commissioner to consider suspension is also qualified by the type of sentence imposed and Regulation 18 applies.

- 6) How does the Commissioner determine that someone does not pose a risk? What factors are taken into account?

Response

The Commissioner is required to take all of the factors listed in s. 61(3) of the CPOR Act into consideration in determining whether the young person poses a risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more persons, or persons generally. These are:

- a) The seriousness of the reportable offender's reportable offences and corresponding reportable offences
- b) The period of time since those offences were committed
- c) The age of the reportable offender and the age of the victims of those offences at the time those offences were committed
- d) The difference in age between the reportable offender and the victims of those offences
- e) The reportable offender's present age
- f) The seriousness of the reportable offenders total criminal record
- g) Any other matter the Commissioner considers relevant

Additionally, if the young person has been subject to a psychological assessment, or is under the care or management of another government agency, the WA Police Force will seek information to assist in the decision. This may be obtained under s. 110A(2)(a) of the CPOR Act.

- 7) What is the name of the risk assessment tool used by WA Police? Please provide the Committee with a copy.

Response

The WA Police Force uses the Risk Matrix 2000 (RM2000) as the underlying risk assessment tool. The WA Police Force also utilise the dynamic risk assessment tool SHARP to assist in prioritising and assessing a reportable offender.

For persons who are under 18 years of age the tools are a guide only.

Please see attached RM2000 and SHARP risk assessments.

- 8) Is the risk assessment tool used for both children/young people and adults or is there a specific one for children and young people?

Response

RM2000 and SHARP risk assessments.

The risk assessment tool is used for all reportable offenders. As indicated above, the tool is used as a guide only for persons under the age of 18.

- 9) The Committee has heard evidence about restrictions placed on children and young people following registration such as being accompanied to the toilet at school by an adult and exclusion from sporting clubs and other social activities.
- Are such restrictions a result of registration or are they requirements of protection orders made in accordance with the Act?

Response

The type of restrictions outlined above are not a result of a person being subject to the general requirements of the CPOR Act. The CPOR Act generally imposes reporting obligations. It does not restrict movement, associations, involvement in sporting clubs, employment or other social activities. If there are restrictions on matters such as employment or volunteer work, these are the result of the original conviction and the *Working with Children (Criminal Record Screening) Act 2004*.

Part 5 of the CPOR Act does allow for a court to issue a Child Protection Order. Such an order can impose conditions or restrictions on a reportable offender. The conditions are determined by a court. There are very few Child Protection Orders in place.

- If a young person becomes a reportable offender, will WA Police usually seek a protection order that prohibits certain conduct or associations?

Response

No, generally Child Protection Orders are only sought for those deemed to be the greatest risk to a child or children generally. There are very few Child Protection Orders in place.

Where the WA Police Force has in the past decided it was necessary to apply for a Child Protection Order for a young person, the agency has consulted with Child Protection and Family Support (CPFS) within the Department of Communities.

- Are police applications for protection orders usually successful?

Response

The threshold to obtain a protection order is high and they are difficult to obtain.

- 10) The review of cases by WA Police as part of the statutory review of the Act in 2012 concluded that less than 10% of cases involved willing sexual activity where both parties agreed.
- What was the criteria used to identify these cases?

Response

The criteria used for the 2012 statutory review appears to have been based upon information held by police and contained in the statement of material facts.

- Is it still less than 10% and if not, what is the current proportion?

Response

The current proportion of juveniles in which the statement of material facts suggests the parties were both willing is eight percent.

- 11) Does registration of offenders reduce the likelihood of reoffending generally?

Response

Because statistics have not been kept that would enable a comparison of pre-CPOR Act re-offending against post-CPOR Act re-offending, it is not possible to definitively conclude this. However, anecdotally it appears that registration of reportable offenders does reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

Internationally, the re-offending rates for sex offenders is consistently higher for those offenders who are not under any management or reporting than for those who are actively managed.

For example the RM2000 indicates average re-offending rates over a 5 year period to be approximately 18 percent over five years. This compares with the re-offending rate in Western Australia that is currently 4.25% after 4 years.

- 12) Does registration of offenders reduce the likelihood of reoffending if the victim is a family member?

Response

The WA Police Force is of the view that registration under the CPOR Act does reduce the likelihood of reoffending generally, and if the victim is a family member, police pro-actively involve parents, guardians and relevant agencies where appropriate.

Response

- If so, in each case, how?

Generally, police will liaise with CPFS when we become aware of a reportable offender (adult or child) having unsupervised contact with children. CPFS may provide protective behaviours training or, if very concerned about the risk, seek to remove the children from the house or prevent the reportable offender from residing at the address.

In relation to young reportable offenders, it is believed that the pro-active role taken by police and CPFS has prevented further reoffending. To date, two Child Protection Orders have been sought in consultation with concerned parents of young offenders to protect both their own children and others.

- 13) What monitoring occurs?

Response

Police may utilise a number of methods to monitor persons depending upon their perceived risk. Generally this would involve verifying, where possible, personal information provided. This may include an unannounced home visit by plain clothes officers and liaising with parents or guardians.

- Is there monitoring in addition to reporting requirements?

Response

Additionally police may check other police systems to verify personal details and verify changes since the last meeting. Police may also meet with other relevant agencies to discuss how the person is coping in the community.

- What happens to the information obtained as a result of offenders reporting requirements? Is every report checked? Is any action taken to verify information?

Response

Police try to verify as much information as possible. Verification of reporting information is generally undertaken by the police officers who are managing the person.

- 14) What monitoring occurs if someone is no longer required to report (through suspension or expiry of their reporting obligations)?

Response

The monitoring for persons no longer required to report is limited to any new criminal charges, police operational field reports and advice from The Registrar of Birth, Deaths and Marriages should they seek to change their name with Birth, Deaths and Marriages.

- 15) Another function of registration is to assist in the investigation and prosecution of future offences. How does it do this?

Response

The Registry has up to date information of personal details that may not otherwise be available to police. This includes residential address, vehicles driven or owned, email addresses, internet IP addresses and other information. This assists in identifying offenders particularly in relation to 'online child exploitation material'.

Police liaise with other agencies including CPFS, the Department of Education, Border Force and other State and Territory law enforcement agencies to identify, investigate and prevent offences across jurisdictional borders.

- 16) Your submission states that 'Whilst the legislation sets the parameters for the applicability of the CPOR Act, it should be noted that policy and guidelines also inform its operation'.

- Could you clarify what this means and provide specific, practical examples?

Response

Policies and guidelines have been developed to operationalise the CPOR Act.

As an example, the risk assessment of a reportable offender will inform the minimum frequency of reporting they are required to take pursuant to s. 28(3) of the CPOR Act. The risk assessment also guides police officers in the frequency of other activities related to the person's management.

Another example of policies and guidelines informing the operation of the CPOR Act relates specifically to juveniles. Parents and guardians are able to advise police directly of changes to personal information.

- What policies and guidelines inform the operation of the Act?

These include Sex Offender Management guidelines; case management guidelines and inter related guidelines and policies police are guided by.

- 17) Who do WA Police notify when a child or charged and/or convicted of a child sex offence (i.e. school/sporting club)? Is this for all class 1 or 2 offences or only for a certain type of offence (i.e. serious rather than low level)?

Response

The examples relating to notification below are not as a result of the operation of the CPOR Act.

Where a police officer charges a child with a sexual offence and forms the belief their continued attendance at school may impact upon the "wellbeing of a child or a class or group of children", as defined by s. 28A of the *Children and Community Services Act 2004 (WA)* (CCS Act), they are to notify the Department of Education which may include speaking directly to principals.

In addition, the Department of Communities are advised in all instances to determine if the child is an 'open case' to their Department.

Whilst the agency's policy states notifications are to occur for a sexual offence as required under the CCS Act, that legislation does not limit it to this. It could be for any offence such as a serious assault. The only condition is the officer must form the belief (subjective) that the wellbeing of a child or class of children or group of children is at risk.

Police do not share the information directly with sporting clubs but may facilitate protective behaviour training opportunities to a club in appropriate circumstances.

QUESTIONS TAKEN ON NOTICE DURING THE HEARING ON 25 SEPTEMBER 2019

WESTERN AUSTRALIA POLICE FORCE

QUESTION 1

The CHAIRMAN: So there is a component that are suspended immediately that you get the opportunity to review straight after their convictions or their pleading of guilt or whatever it might be, because we understand that not every situation involves an admission of guilt but an admission of responsibility in the Children's Court. That happens, it comes to you, you then review it and then there are cases where you are immediately suspending the reporting requirements?

Mr CLANCY-LOWE: Yes, or close to.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, and what proportion of them would that be?

Mr CLANCY-LOWE: I would have to take that on notice. It would be a very small number.

Response

The percentage of juveniles that had their suspension commence within the first 2 months after becoming subject to the reporting obligations of the CPOR Act is 13 percent.

QUESTION 2

The CHAIRMAN: Just coming in back to the discretion here. One of the issues that arose was in relation to Aboriginal people in particular and how they were probably more likely to end up in the system. The ALS talked about the major police exercise in the Kimberley that involve prosecutions for reportable offences from police where the police accessed the medical files of young Aboriginal girls. The first question we have is: was that done with the consent of those particular Aboriginal people—that is, the accessing of their medical files and records?

Mr DAWSON: I cannot answer that without taking it on notice, unless one of my colleagues has that information. It is the case that when, one, there is a complaint made that persons are offending against children, we obviously have a duty to investigate all those matters thoroughly. We have accessed medical records in the past, but it will not necessarily involve the consent of the individual. We have got situations where infants have been found with sexually transmitted diseases found in their nappies. We clearly cannot ask the infant for consent. We obviously worked very closely with Department of Communities' child protection agencies, but it may be a familial relative who might be suspected of it, so is certainly not going to see consent.

The CHAIRMAN: Were trying to understand that process a little bit more, because it was described to us, so that is one of the reasons we asked, and we will put that question on notice. I think that might be question on notice 2.

Response

It is not possible to add to the answer given without more specific details of the alleged access being provided.

However, if children are in the care of the Department of Communities we would generally liaise with Communities and then seek an Order to Produce the medical records.

QUESTION 3

The CHAIRMAN: In your submission, you said that you are monitoring the Victorian amendments that occurred to their similar provisions. Can you give us an indication of what monitoring you are doing and whether or not you have reached any conclusions with respect to the application of the Victorian changes?

Mr CLANCY-LOWE: We have not got any information back as yet, but we have contacted our counterpart's register in Victoria to assess how that is actually working operationally. I have not heard from them for a couple of weeks. I will take that as a point to follow-up this week to get some response back from them.

The CHAIRMAN: If you could, yes. That will be question on notice 3.

Response

Advice from Victoria Police is that the starting position is that any 18 or 19 year old found guilty of a registrable offence should be registered.

If a person wishes to be exempted from registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act 2004 (Victoria) (SOR Act) they need to make an application for an exemption order. s. 11A & 11B of the SOR Act set out the required criteria for an exemption order.

It should be noted, the ability to seek an exemption is not a general one, and it is only available for particular specified offences that are listed in Schedule 5 of the SOR Act. They do not apply for the offences listed in Schedules 1 to 4 of the SOR Act.

Since its commencement, there have only been 25 applications for exemption. All have been successful.

Advice from Victoria Police is that, in a practical sense, if an applicant meet the criteria, then generally the application for exemption is not opposed.

QUESTION 4

The CHAIRMAN: It is important to us to understand that if you think there is an element that should remain mandatory, where you think that limits should rest. Perhaps we could put a question on notice.

Supplementary Question to Question On Notice No.4

Bearing in mind the Court takes into account all the circumstances of each case and the difficulty in choosing particular offences that must be subject to registration, is there, in your view, a class or type of offences that are particularly serious to warrant registration?

Response

Any reportable offence in which a child is given a sentence with a custodial element would seem to indicate mandatory registration is appropriate.

QUESTION 5

So, does WA Police have a view about where discretion should effectively end and mandatory registration commence from an age point of view?

Mr CLANCY-LOWE: I would probably like to have a look at the Victorian and South Australian impact of those changes on that 18 to 19-year-old group of offenders.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. Because some of those have committed those offences as children and then the system has only caught up to them as adults, and therefore we are in the situation where they might even be very old. I think the Children's Court President gave some examples of people in their 40s coming before her, being charged as children for those offences and then going through that process and they have led a very good life and not presented a further risk, but then going on to the register. There are some technicalities and complexities around that, so perhaps we can put that as a question on notice for you to give some consideration to, because the line has to be drawn somewhere, of course.

Response

As advised at the hearing, the WA Police Force now supports the position that it would be appropriate to give the courts the discretion as to whether a person who has committed a reportable offence as a juvenile should become subject to the obligations of the CPOR Act. This would also apply to any historic charges relating to when a person was a juvenile.

At this point in time it is not possible to comment any further than this.



DYNAMIC SEXUAL RISK PROTOCOL

This document should be read in conjunction with all sex offence summaries and other RO file information

Offender Name:		DOB:	
Address:		Local ANCOR No:	
CJS Officer:		Contact No:	
Supervision Order (SO):	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	SO Expiry date:	
DSO:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	RO:	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Case Manager:	Assessor Name:	Date of assessment:	

RM2000 score			
Low <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>	Very high <input type="checkbox"/>

SHARP Case Management Priority		
Low <input type="checkbox"/>	Medium <input type="checkbox"/>	High <input type="checkbox"/>
Basic CMP required Response Focus	Requires CMP Collaborative Focus	Requires CMP Proactive Focus

RM2000 & SHARP Matrix			
RM2000 Risk Rating	SHARP Rating		
	High	Medium	Low
Very High	Managed as Very High	Managed as Very High	Managed as High or approval by TAC
High	Managed as Very High	Managed as High	Managed as Medium or approval by TAC
Medium (only repeat or any other offenders of concern)	Managed as High	Determined by TAC	
Low (only repeat or any other offenders of concern)	Managed as Medium or approval by TAC		

This reportable offender is currently managed as _____ and they are required to report every _____.



A maximum of 12 months between reviews is recommended. A review is also warranted when proximal risk factors are identified.

This assessment is accurate at the time of writing based on the available information and will require review as additional information comes to light. It is not to be released to anyone not directly involved with case management without approval.

Sexual Offending Particulars (High Risk Factors):

(Description of an offence pattern i.e. alcohol or drugs, grooming etc.; include dot points only)

Offender Characteristics:

(Other particular characteristics that may impact on the offender's manageability and compliance i.e. having an intellectual disability or Acquired Brain Injury; include dot points only)

Reportable Offender's Case Management Plan:

(Specific, Measurable & Achievable)

Dynamic Risk Summary:

This section identifies dynamic risk factor relevant to this offender. In conjunctions with the RM2000 rating will determine the level of priority as shown above.

Please always refer to the SHARP manual for specific scoring details.

Clearly present	2
Partially present	1
Clearly absent	0

SEXUAL DEVIANCE

Factor Present	Indicators	Select one only	Score	SCORE GIVEN
Y	Screening Scale for Paedophilic Interests (SSPI) score of 3+ in this section (if score 3 or more Rating is Y score is 2) <i>(Applicable when an offender has a victim under 14 years)</i> <div style="text-align: right;"> Any male victims (2) <input type="checkbox"/> More than one victim in this age category (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Any victims under 12 yrs of age (1) <input type="checkbox"/> Any unrelated victims (1) <input type="checkbox"/> </div>	<input type="radio"/>	2	
	OR 1 or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deviant sexual interests may have been previously identified and mentioned in a previous psychological assessment <input type="checkbox"/> • Offender self-reports arousal to children/ non-consensual sex <input type="checkbox"/> • Diagnosed with/ self-reports other paraphilias <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="radio"/>		
	OR 3 or more of the factors below	<input type="radio"/>		
P	A score of 2 on the SSPI (as per above if victim is 13 year old & under) and / or 1 – 2 of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access CEM <input type="checkbox"/> • More than one sex offence – Re-offence <input type="checkbox"/> • Reports distorted beliefs about sex/children <input type="checkbox"/> • Reported sexual preoccupation <input type="checkbox"/> • Range of sex offence victims (eg male /female, children / adults, known / stranger) <input type="checkbox"/> • Mixed sexual offending (contact / non contact) <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="radio"/>	1	
N	None of the above apply	<input type="radio"/>	0	

Please add your findings in dot points below:

HISTORY OF SUPERVISION VIOLATION

Factor Present	Indicators	Select one only	Score	SCORE GIVEN
Y	<i>Violation of ANY authority-imposed sanctions by the offender over the last 12 months including:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breaches of parole, registration, bail, court orders, community supervision orders, etc • Failure to engage in supervision regime, revoked parole, treatment drop-out, prison infractions 	<input type="radio"/>	2	
P	Violations as per above more than 12 months ago	<input type="radio"/>	1	
N	No evidence of supervision violation	<input type="radio"/>	0	

Please add your findings in dot points below:

ANTI-SOCIAL ORIENTATION

Factor Present	Indicators	Select one only	Score	SCORE GIVEN
Y	Previous diagnosis of psychopathy or Antisocial Personality Disorder.	<input type="radio"/>	2	
	<i>All non-sexual offending in the last 12 months:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violent offences against people or property • General offending • Any criminal activity against people, property and public order. <i>Include arrests allegations relating to deception, dangerous driving, handling stolen goods, weapons/ drug offences (include arrests)</i>	<input type="radio"/>		
P	Any type of offending more than 12 months ago or <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub- criminal behaviour characterised by irresponsibility, taking advantage of others, deception, parasitic lifestyle, fraudulent dealings (not prosecuted). 	<input type="radio"/>	1	
N	No evidence of offending beyond sexual offences and no evidence of other antisocial behaviour.	<input type="radio"/>	0	

Please add your findings in dot points below:

RISKY ENVIRONMENT

Factor Present	Indicators	Select one only	Score	SCORE GIVEN
Y	<p>In the last 12 months 3 or more factors from ANY of the categories below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous conditions- circumstances similar to the previous sexual offence are considered criminogenic, for example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ child contact <input type="checkbox"/> ▪ internet (CEM/grooming, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> ▪ acute mental health issues <input type="checkbox"/> ▪ AOD (if relevant to Sexual Offender) <input type="checkbox"/> • Lifestyle instability – for example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ anti-social peers <input type="checkbox"/> ▪ AOD abuse <input type="checkbox"/> ▪ unemployment (without reason) <input type="checkbox"/> ▪ relationship breakdown <input type="checkbox"/> ▪ transience/whereabouts <input type="checkbox"/> ▪ mental health issues <input type="checkbox"/> • Lack of supports - especially professional supports <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	2	
P	<p><i>In the last 12 months less than three factors from above categories OR</i> <i>Three factors or more over 12 months ago</i></p>	<input type="radio"/>	1	
N	No evidence of a risky environment	<input type="radio"/>	0	

Please add your findings in dot points below:

TOTAL SCORE FOR PRIORITISATION
Add all scores given

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Factor Present	Indicators	Select one only	
Y	<p>MUST HAVE At least 3 out of 4 PROTECTIVE FACTORS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social support – stable, supportive relationships (includes family/ partner) and professionals who are aware of the offending and can redirect behaviour. <input type="checkbox"/> • Occupation – stable work/ study/ other which meaningfully occupies his time and does not cause isolation. <input type="checkbox"/> • Accommodation – assume present unless noted otherwise; needs to be stable and appropriate. <input type="checkbox"/> • Pro-social plans – feasible, pro-social plans currently being undertaken. <input type="checkbox"/> 	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Y
P	1-2 out of 4 of the factors above	<input type="radio"/>	P
N	None of the above	<input type="radio"/>	N

Any other comments:

PROXIMAL RISK FACTORS

These factors could be precursors, triggers, behaviours etc. which precipitated a previous sexual offence but are not currently present.

*For example, **anti-social peers for someone who has co-offended, drug and alcohol use for someone who was intoxicated while offending, access to children for someone who has groomed children etc.***

Case manager's comments:

PRIORITISATION OF TARGETS AS FOLLOWS

PRIORITY	SCORE	CASE PRIORITISATION	EXAMPLE STRATEGIES
HIGH	Above 6	Active Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactively work to identify breaches • Increased use of uniform to gather intelligence • UHVs • IDM RFIs (telecommunications, Centrelink, banks etc.) • Surveillance • Open source checks (e.g. Facebook) • Analysts
MEDIUM	4 - 5	Collaborative Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with CPFS • Attend join visits • Agree on regular updates/frequency • Regular meetings with Corrections • Monitor employment
LOW	0 - 3	Passive Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMS (field reports) • Intel holdings • Confirm details of all checks • Monitor checks, IRs • Monitor travel activity-customs/AFP

RUNNING SHEET

RUNNING SHEET	
Date	Case managers' Action