



Child and Youth Safety Community Survey Report

January 2024



GLENORCHY
CITY COUNCIL

Acknowledgement of Country

Glenorchy City Council acknowledges the Muwinina people as the Traditional Owners of this Land. We recognise the Tasmanian Aboriginal people as the original Owners and continuing Custodians of the Land and Waters of this island, lutruwita. We pay our respect to Aboriginal Elders, past and present. We commit to working in a way that welcomes and respects all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People.

To read Glenorchy City Council's [Reflect Reconciliation Action Plan](#), visit the Glenorchy City Council website.



Survey outreach with young people at Youth Beat on Council lawns, 13 November 2023

Thank you to survey participants

Thank you to all community members who took part in this survey.

Glenorchy City Council is committed to engaging with its communities on issues that affect them. Community members are encouraged to participate in Council's engagement opportunities to help inform Council decision making.

To read more about Glenorchy City Council's commitment and approach to community engagement, or find out how you can be involved in future consultations, read the [Community Engagement Brochure](#), available on Glenorchy City Council website.

Prepared by Scott Winter for Glenorchy City Council Community Development Department

Authorised By Ron Petterson, Manager Community

Child and Youth Safety Community Survey Report

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Summary

The Child and Youth Safety Survey was conducted by Glenorchy City Council from 1-30th November 2023.

The survey had two main aims:

- Inform and involve community in Glenorchy City Council's response to the Tasmanian Government's Child and Youth Safe Organisations Act (2023), including the creation of a Commitment to Child and Youth Safety and design of Council's Child Safety procedures which will cover Council events and activities as well as activities which occur on Council property/venues.
- Consult community about the needs of children and young people in our community and understand how community members view Council's role in supporting young people.

178 surveys were completed through a combination of online promotion (Let's Talk, Glenorchy), promotion by other services and face-to-face outreach. 28.7% of survey participants were under 25 years old.

We learned that young people primarily find important information by asking a trusted adult, and most adults look online for the information they need. These responses suggest that Council must ensure our child safety information is available on our website, and that we have good promotion of our procedures to teachers and other adults in positions of responsibility in our community.

People prefer to speak to a specific Council staff member directly about child safety concerns, either at Council Chambers or at Council-run events and activities. People also said that this staff member should be trained in trauma-informed care and that the whole process of reporting and any follow up should be made clear when someone first raises a concern. Being able to remain anonymous was also important for people to feel safe about reporting a child safety concern.

This information will guide Council in the development of a Commitment to Child and Youth Safety, Child and Youth Safety Policies as well as child safety reporting mechanisms.

Most people recognised that young people in the Glenorchy community face institutional barriers to success: such as poverty/financial barriers, transport, lack of literacy or unemployment. Young people said that institutional barriers and their own mental health are their biggest challenges.

Many people over the age of 25 talked about safety issues caused by young people and affecting older people, rather than barriers young people face. We also heard that many people think that some of the issues associated with young people and safety may be eased by supporting young people through a variety of activities and services.

There was a low awareness of existing service providers which can provide support with the challenges people reported. People also told us that they see a role for Glenorchy City Council in providing or organising activities and programs for young people – preferably free activities, to engage young people and support them on their way to adulthood.

Survey structure and method

Aim of this community engagement process:

1. To involve community (especially children – under 18¹) in the development of a document reflecting Council’s commitment to child and youth safety (IAP2 spectrum of public participation - involve)
2. Create a snapshot of community’s awareness of existing services and service gaps
3. Raise awareness of the Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework (CYSOF)
4. Raise awareness of Council’s actions towards meeting the CYSOF
5. To consult children & young people (19 and under²) and families about their priorities to inform the development and funding of programs to meet Council’s Annual Plan 2.1.1.1

What did we do:

A short survey was designed, asking people who live, work, go to school or recreate in the City of Glenorchy about the biggest issues facing young people and what they think Council can do to help.

This survey also collected information about how young people and adults in Glenorchy access important information and ways Council can support people to report a child safety concern, to inform the development of Council’s policy development to meet our obligations under the *Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework (CYSOF)*³.

On all materials we provided links to more information about the Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework. Our *Let’s Talk, Glenorchy* page included FAQ’s and short videos to help visitors understand the context.

Acknowledging the seriousness of the topic, and the impact of the recent National Royal Commission and the Tasmanian Inquiry, our page included several telephone support lines for reporting current child safety concerns or for individual support with distress caused by the topic.

We also held a briefing for Customer Service staff, alerting them to the survey and the possibility of receiving calls related to child safety concerns or experiences. Staff were provided with a list of crisis support services to connect callers to, and support from the Community Development Team as needed.

Method:

The survey was hosted online via Glenorchy City Council’s community engagement platform, *Let’s Talk, Glenorchy*. Hard copies were also available to community on request.

Pop-up survey stalls were held at the following locations, to promote the survey and encourage participation. In-person support to complete the survey included using the interview method to support participants who didn’t feel comfortable to use a device or the paper survey.

¹ 18 years is the “[Age of Majority](#)”. Under Tasmanian law, people under 18 years old are considered children.

² This age grouping used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and many funding programs.

³ Tasmanian Government, Department of Justice – [Child and Youth Safe Organisations Framework](#).

Locations of pop-ups:

- Northgate Shopping Centre
- Youth Beat on Council Lawns – two sessions
- MRC Tas Youth Drop-in – two sessions
- Berriedale Childcare Centre
- Claremont Plaza Shopping Centre

The survey was open from 1-30th November. On 30th November the “Let’s Talk, Glenorchy” page was closed, after receiving 178 responses.

Data was exported from EngagementHQ and analysed, then presented in this report.

Survey promotion

- All registered *Let’s Talk, Glenorchy* users were notified about the survey via email. 1,304 people received the email, and 46.8% (610 people) opened that email. 83 people clicked on the link to the survey.
- Facebook posts on 8/11/23, 11/13/23, 21/11/23, 26/11/23 and 28/11/23 containing a short introduction, image and links to the survey. Facebook reports that over this period a total of 3890 people saw at least one post about the survey, with 222 clicking on a link contained within the post.
- Promotion in Community Development’s Community e-news (554 recipients as of 5/12/23) – this contained an image of the promotional poster with links to the survey and supporting information about the Child & Youth Safe Framework
- Posters displayed at Council venues:
 - Benjafield and Berriedale Child Care Centres
 - Moonah Arts Centre
 - Glenorchy City Council Customer Service
 - Glenorchy Jobs Hub
- Local service providers were notified about the survey and asked to put up a poster in their centres:
 - Multicultural Council of Tasmania
 - Moonah Basketball Courts
 - West Moonah Neighbourhood House
 - Goodwood Community Centre
 - Bucaan House
 - Chigwell House
 - Goodstart Early learning – Glenorchy
 - Chigwell Child & Family Centre
 - Cosgrove High School
 - Montrose Bay High School
 - Playgroups Tasmania
 - Migrant Resource Centre Tasmania
 - Colony47 – youth crisis accommodation
 - YMCA
 - St Francis Flexible Learning
 - Troublesmiths
 - Eureka House

- Glenorchy Library
- APM Glenorchy City Council
- Karadi
- Posters displayed at Council community engagement pop-ups during the survey period
- Posters displayed at Northgate Shopping Centre

Summary of survey responses:

Let's Talk, Glenorchy – engagement	
Total page visits	414
Engaged visitors (survey)	138
Informed visitors (clicked on something)	203
Aware visitors (visited at least one page)	345
Total survey participants:	178

Note: the number of engaged visitors is lower than the number of survey participants – reflecting the surveys collected by Council staff through the same devices, which do not display as unique visitors.

Who responded:

28.7% of survey respondents are under 25 years old, with 25.9% aged 19 years or under.

Cultural and wellbeing demographics:

- 12% of survey respondents identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
- 11.8% of survey respondents are from a migrant background.
- 13.5% of survey respondents identify as LGBTIQ+.
- 16.8% of survey respondents are living with a disability, and
- 12.9% are living with a chronic illness.

We also asked about peoples' caring responsibilities:

- 44.9% of survey respondents are currently parenting.
- 5% are currently providing some kind of kinship caring (caring for a sibling or young relative)
- 6.7% are currently providing foster care
- 37.6% are adults with no current child caring responsibilities.

Gender:

- 62.4% of survey respondents are female
- 32.6% are male
- 2.2% are nonbinary
- 1.7% identify with a differently described gender
- 1.1% prefer not to say

Respondents are from the following Tasmanian suburbs:

Glenorchy, Claremont, Moonah, West Moonah, Montrose, Chigwell, Berriedale, Rosetta, Granton, Bridgewater, Brighton, Austins Ferry, Bagdad, Lutana, New Norfolk, Hobart, Derwent Park, Gretna,

New Town, Lenah Valley, Gagebrook, Howrah, Goodwood, West Hobart, Midway Point, North Hobart, Huonville, Kingston Beach, Maydena, Risdon Vale, Black Hills, Kingston, Collinsvale, Pontville. We also had one respondent from Regents Park QLD who completed the survey.

See the attached Survey Responses Report generated by EngagementHQ for more detail on these statistics.

Survey analysis:

For some questions, a multiple-choice style question was used. Reporting on these answers is simple, as the EngagementHQ software generates a visual representation of answer patterns.

For other questions we used open text style answers. These questions require more manual analysis – for these, we tagged each response with appropriate themes, trying to capture the spirit of the answer. Using data exported to Excel we then sorted and counted the responses by these themes, which are presented as graphs.

Survey results

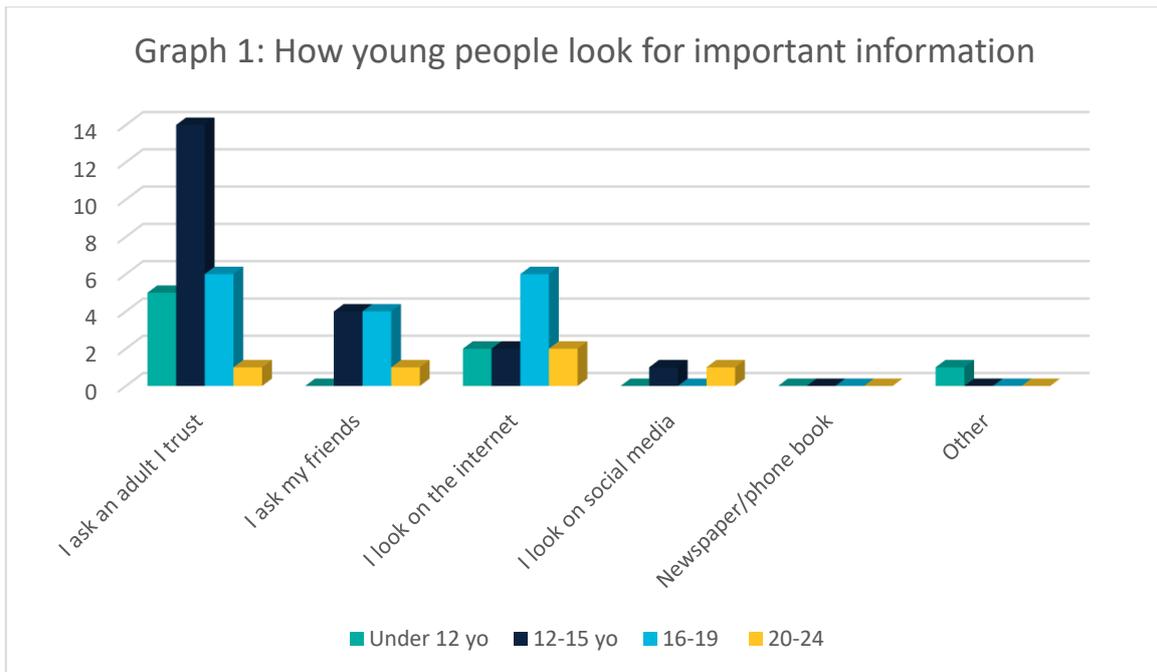
The survey was designed using age groups, so that we could examine more closely the needs of children, younger people, and adults, as well as comparing our data with other research more easily. These questions will inform Council's strategy for promoting and raising awareness about child safety information, policies, and reporting methods. supporting community members to easily access information about child safety and to safely voice their concerns.

The survey used branching to offer a different selection of questions to children and young people or adults over 25 years old.

Communication about child safety

To start with, Council needs to know where to put important information about Child Safety, to make it as accessible as possible for our community. Survey responses show that children and young people are most likely to ask a trusted adult information, while adults will generally use an internet search engine or go directly to the Council's website to find information about child safety.

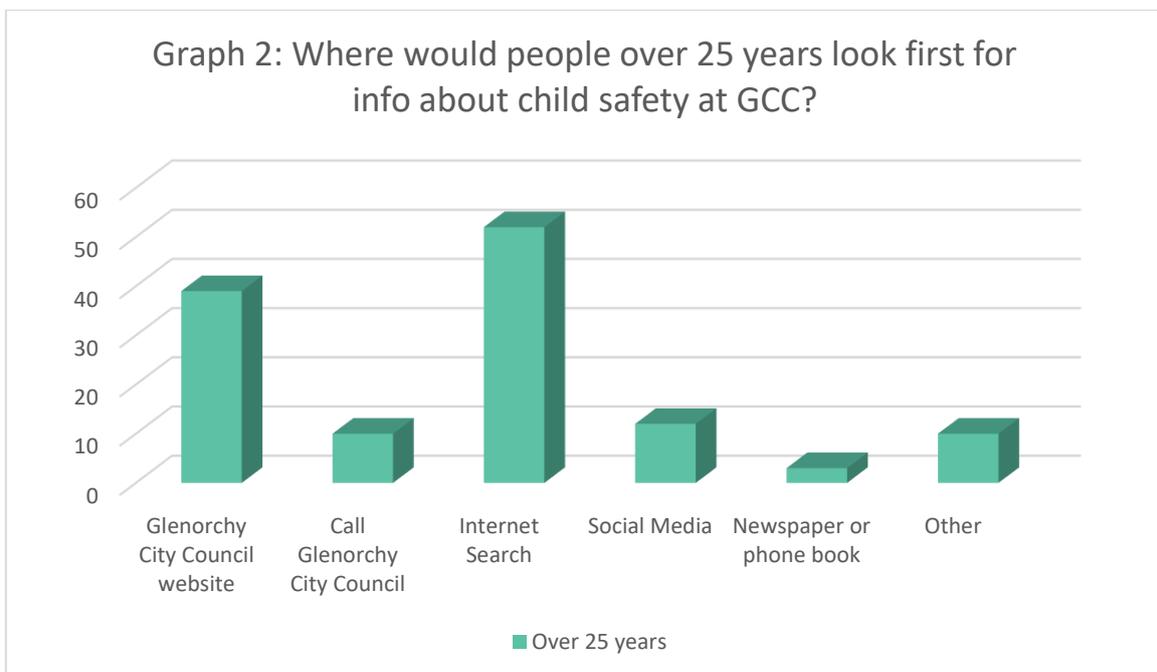
Graph 1 shows the results from respondents under the age of 25 years old, broken into age groups. From these results we can see that trusted adults are the primary source of information.



NB: "Other" – one young person specified they would ask their teacher for this information.

Based on the understanding that adults would know that a Council-related child safety issue should be reported to Council, we wanted more specific information from people over 25 years old. Respondents were only able to choose one answer, and it's important to note they may be comfortable looking in more than one place to find the information they need.

Graph 2 shows that most adults would use an internet search (41.3%) or look on Glenorchy City Council's website (30.9%).



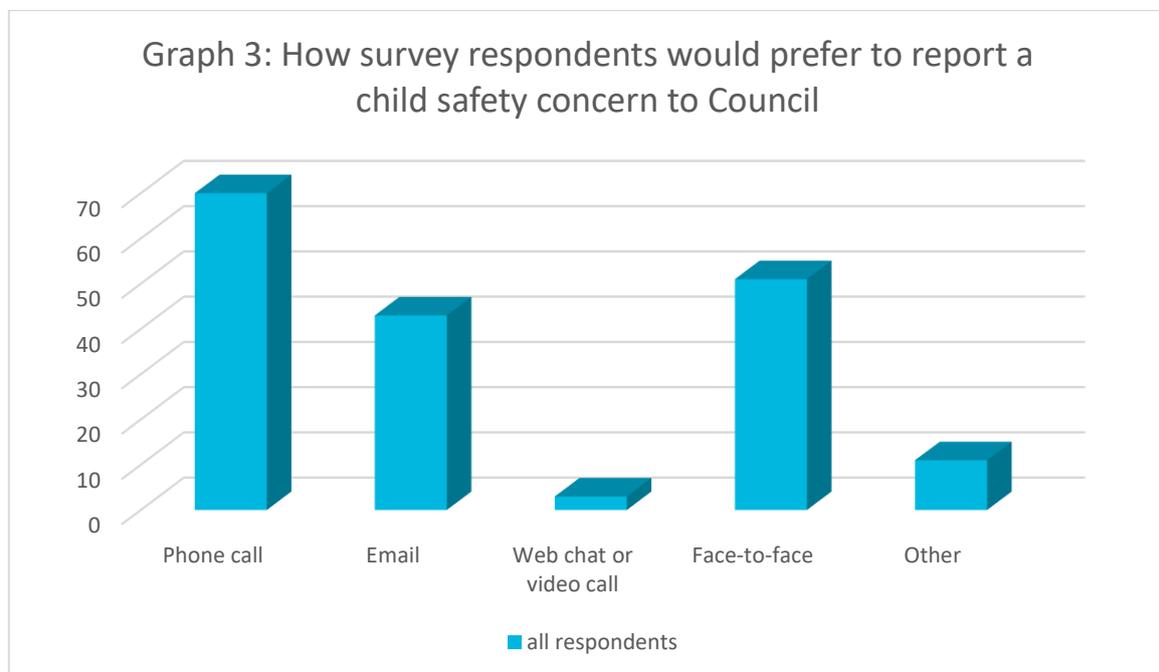
NB: “Other” included attending Customer Service (6 people), ask a friend (2 people), and go straight to the Police (2 people).

Methods of reporting a child safety concern

Next, we need to know what method people would prefer to use to tell Council about a child safety concern. This information can be used to inform the design of our child safety reporting procedure.

We asked people “if you are worried about a child safety issue at a Council venue or event, what contact method would you prefer to use to talk about it?”. This question was the same for all age groups.

People told us that they would prefer to talk by phone or face-to-face or send an email – see Graph 3 for details. Once again, respondents could only choose one option and it’s important to note that respondents may be comfortable with more than one of these methods.



NB: Other included: “report to another service I’m already working with”, SMS (3 people), tell someone you know/an adult (2 people), an anonymous online form or box (1 person), webform (1 person). One person said concerns should always be in writing and 2 people gave no answer to this question.

Supporting people to report a child safety concern

Next, we asked for survey respondents to tell us how to make reporting a child safety concern easier/more accessible. This question was a text-based answer, and responses varied widely.

Some people were unsure how to answer this question. Feedback from survey respondents at face-to-face collection, especially young people, found it hard to imagine reporting an issue and some struggled to answer.

However, recurring themes included:

- Anonymity – being able to report anonymously might help
- Talking face-to-face
- A private space to talk
- Having a safe quiet room/space at events
- Bringing a support person/family member
- Talking to a specific worker who is nominated for this role, at events or at Council – such as a designated child/youth support worker
- This worker should be appropriately trained
- Some respondents might prefer to report to a security guard
- People wanted to know what the follow-up of making a report entails, if they must stay engaged or make formal statements etc.
- Some people preferred to report directly to “Strong Families Safe Kids” or to the Police
- Being able to report immediately at events
- Clear contact details
- Information about what happens next provided at the time of reporting
- 24 hour emergency number
- Staff receiving the report should be: nonjudgmental, friendly, supportive, open, trusted and approachable
- Don’t treat the children or young people like they are victims or perpetrators (respect)
- Interpreters

Supporting young people in the City of Glenorchy

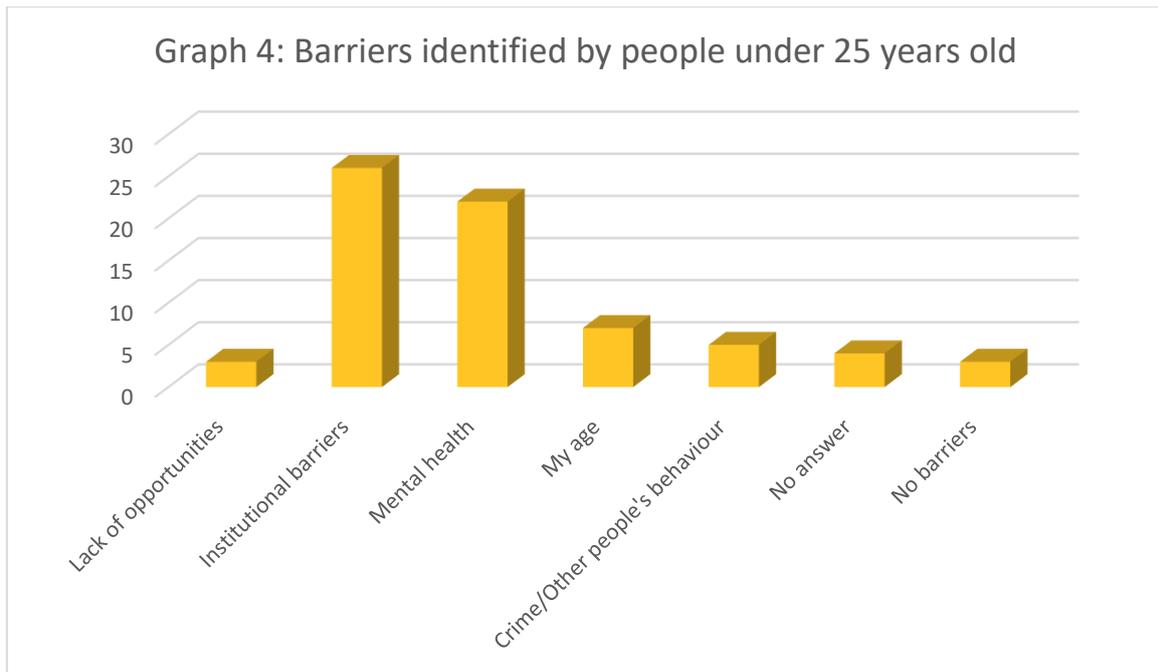
What is the biggest thing holding you back from achieving your goals?

Young people identified institutional barriers and mental health as the biggest barriers to achieving their goals.

This question was offered to survey respondents under the age of 25 years. We aimed to collect information about what young people believe is their biggest challenge right now.

Graph 4 shows young people’s responses to this question grouped into tags.

Answers were grouped together along common themes: including a lack of opportunities (3), institutional barriers (26), mental health (22), my age (7) and crime/other people’s behaviour (5). Three respondents stated that they experience no barriers and four respondents had no answer for this question.



Responses which fit into the institutional barriers category: financial barriers (7), their school (8), transport (4), lack of family support (1), physical health (1), disability (1) or feeling powerless (1) or targeted by authorities (1).

Mental health responses came in a close second, with respondents identifying their mental health (9 responses), lack of confidence (9), their own attitude (1), experience of abuse (1) or feeling of overwhelm (2) holding them back.

Seven young people identified their age as their biggest barrier.

Five young people identified other people's behaviour, including crime or bullying, as their biggest barrier.

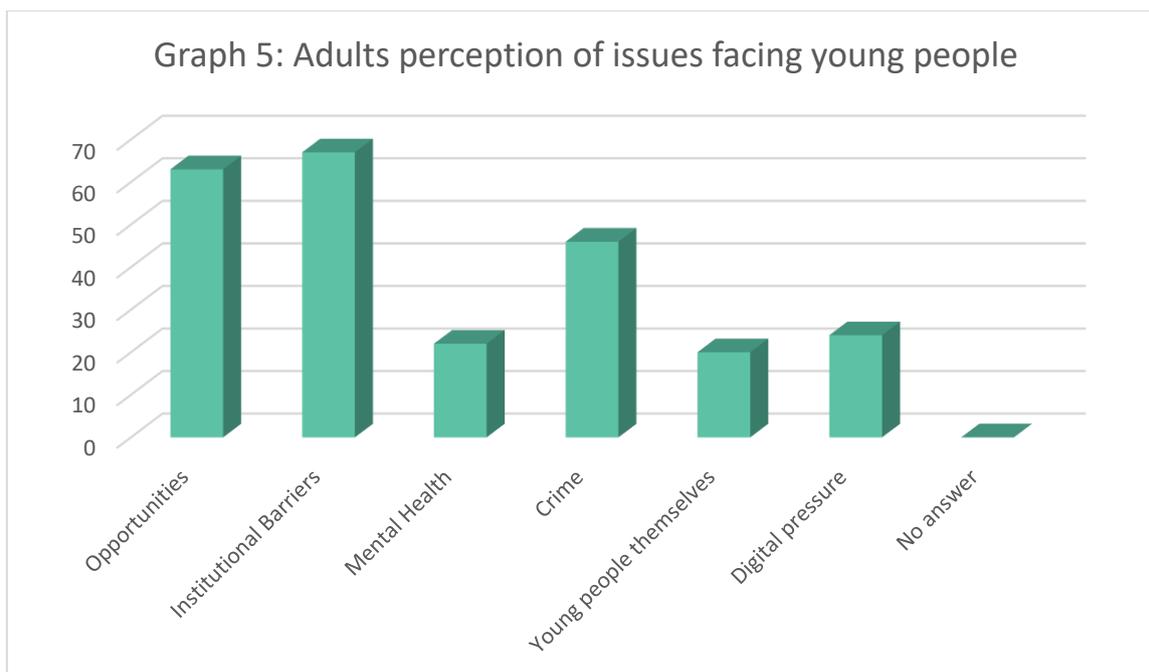
Three young people responded that a lack of activities or information about them was holding them back (classified here as Opportunities).

See Appendix 1 for more details.

What do adults think are the biggest issues facing young people?

Adults identified institutional barriers (67 responses), lack of opportunities (63 responses) and crime (45 responses) as the main issues facing young people.

This survey question collected open text answers, which were tagged and grouped into themes. Some adults mentioned more than one issue; hence the number of responses is greater than the number of respondents. Responses are shown in Graph 5.



Institutional barriers included lack of family support (22), financial barriers (11), employment (8), housing (6), education system (6), feeling targeted by authorities (4), climate change (2), literacy (2), transport (1), pedestrian safety (1), parenting skills (1), lack of advocacy opportunities (1), discrimination (1) and having no power (1).

Lack of opportunities included lack of activities (29 responses), boredom (21), no local pool (7), no youth space (5) and lack of services (1).

Crime/other people's behaviour included peer pressure (11), not feeling safe (9), bullying (8), crime (8), violence (5), child abuse (3), harsher penalties (1) and more security needed (1).

Digital pressure: adults identify social media (9), online safety (8) and too much screen time (7) as issues facing young people.

Mental health: adults who completed the survey recognize that young people's mental health may be a barrier, responding that mental health (7), social isolation (3), lacking a sense of belonging (2), having no hope (2), lacking confidence (2), lacking direction (2), body image stress (1) and the effects of experiencing child abuse (1).

Other adults identified that young people were holding themselves back, by using alcohol and other drugs (8), truancy (6), having a bad attitude (3), lacking discipline (3) or not eating healthily (1).

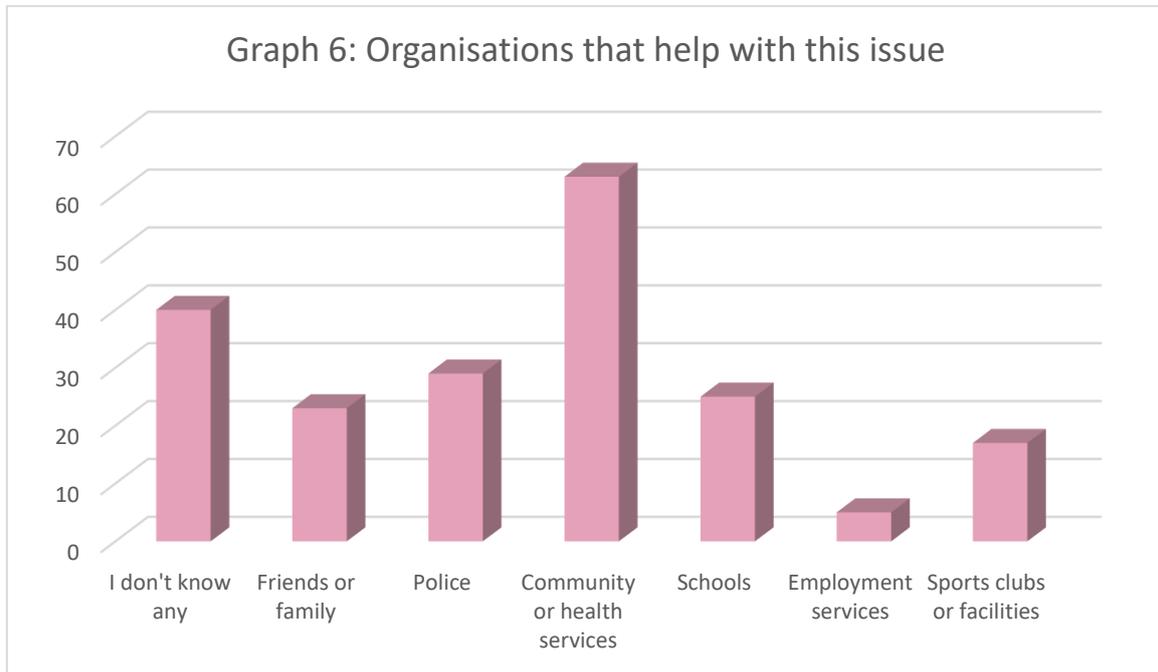
See Appendix 2 for more details.

What services or activities do you know of who can help with this issue?

This question aimed to test the salience of local service providers, and to see who our community turns to for support.

Many young people responded that they would turn to their family or friends first.

40 participants (22%) responded that they did not know or could not name a service which could help with the issue they had named up.



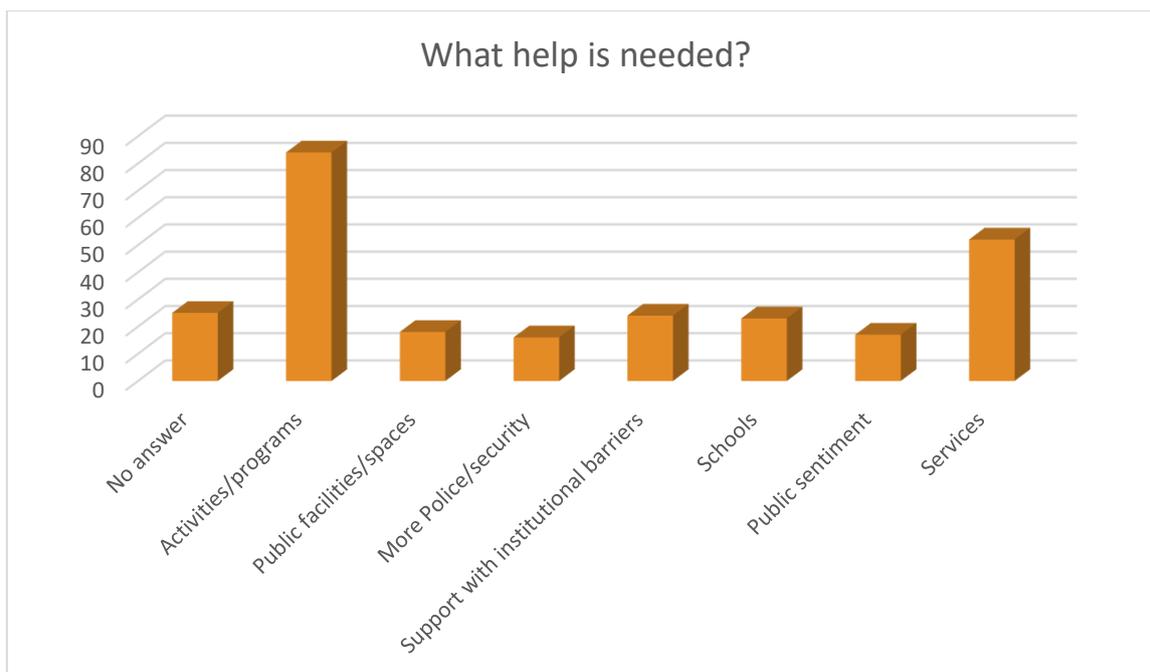
See Appendix 3 for more details.

What services/activities would make it easier?

Survey respondents across all age groups were asked: Thinking of the issue or challenge you told us about before, what services or activities would help to make it easier?

Responses were grouped into these themes: Activities/programs for young people (84), improvements to public facilities/spaces – including a pool (18), more police/security (16), support to reduce institutional barriers (24), better support from schools (23), public sentiment (17) and additional services for young people (52). A further 25 survey respondents had no answer to this question.

Because the question was text based, it is possible for an answer to meet more than one theme – except in the case of “no answer”.



Survey participants clearly support additional services and activities for young people.

Some responses:

“I feel all the services listed above need to implement an interagency support team who meet regularly with education dep, child safety, youth justice etc. to develop strategies of support on a wider level (holistic approach)”

“Children need to be nurtured, not stigmatised as some kind of unfortunate problem”

See Appendix 4 for more detail.

Words that mean safety

The survey aimed to capture words and phrases which represent safety to community members, with the purpose of incorporating this language into Glenorchy City Council’s Commitment to Child Safety.

This table contains an abbreviated list of words and themes which came up in response to this question. For a full list of responses, please see Appendix 5.

Protection	Freedom	Village/community	Welcome	Respect	Belonging
Home	Police	Supervision	Fun	Accessible	Family
Friends	Fencing	Cameras/surveillance	Curfew	Youth spaces	Parents
Love & care	Shelter	Home at night	Comfort	Resilience	Secure
Accepting	No fear	Financial security	Listened to	Calm	Support
Trusting	No harm	Empowerment	Attention	Inclusive	Dignity
Education	No violence	Public safety	No crime	Assurance	Sustainable
Environment	Mentoring	Freedom to express yourself	No stress	Happy	Responsibility
Connection	Beauty	Not being targeted by cops	No worries	Equality	Contentment

No danger	Jesus	Access to services	Food	Stick together	opportunity
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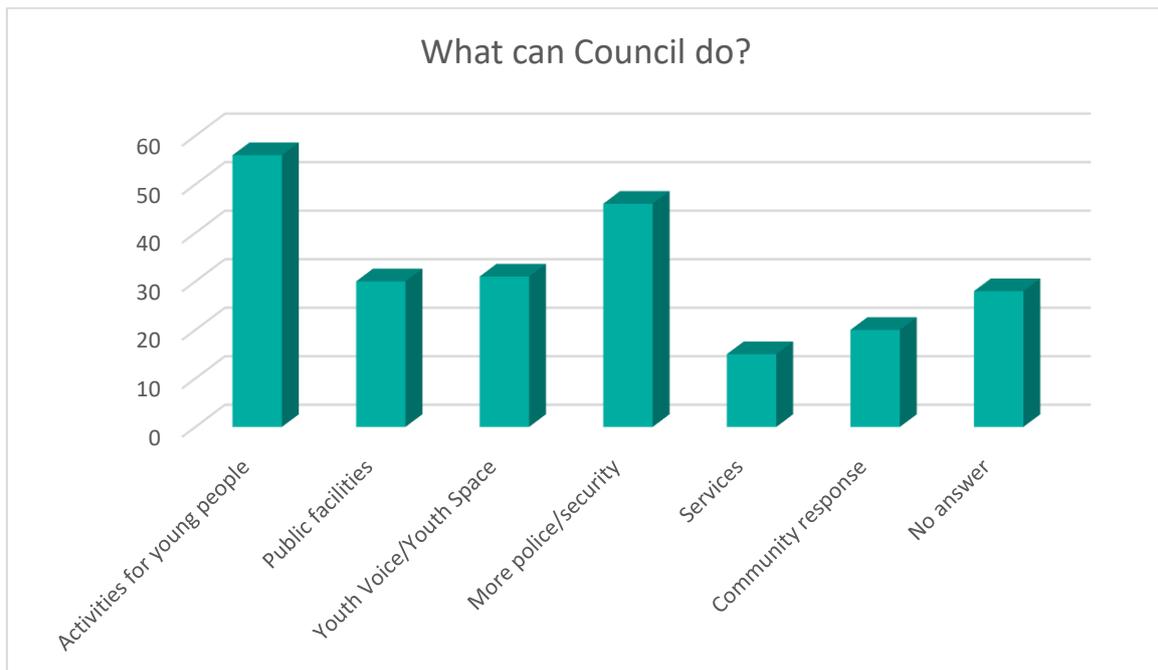
“The feeling you can be yourself/play/do enjoyable things without judgement/fear, regardless of what time of day, place I’m in or company surrounded with”.

What can Council do to make children and young people safer in our community?

This question aimed to find out what community sees Council’s role as, in supporting young people and in improving community safety – especially the safety of young people and children.

Responses were analysed and grouped into themes such as Activities for young people (56), Public space/facilities (30), Youth Voice/Youth Space (30), More Police/Security (47), Services (15) and Community Response (20). A further 28 people (15.7%) recorded no answer for this question.

See Appendix 6 for more detail.



Conclusions

Child and Youth Safety Information

Children primarily learn important information from asking trusted adults – usually their family, friends, or teachers.

Adults (over 25 years) would look on the GCC website or use an internet search to find important information.

These responses suggest that Council must ensure our child safety information is available on our website, and that we have good promotion of our procedures to teachers and other adults in positions of responsibility in our community.

Child and Youth Safety – Procedure

Most survey respondents would prefer to report a child safety concern immediately, and many noted the importance of having a specifically trained staff member in place. This person would have the appropriate training to respond in a supportive manner as well as having confidence and authority around the legal framework and immediate response.

It was also suggested that having a “safe space” or private area to discuss child safety issues face-to-face would be important at Council events.

Having a clear reporting and follow-up process was important to many – to create transparency around what happens if you report a concern as well as having confidence that Council would act to protect children and young people.

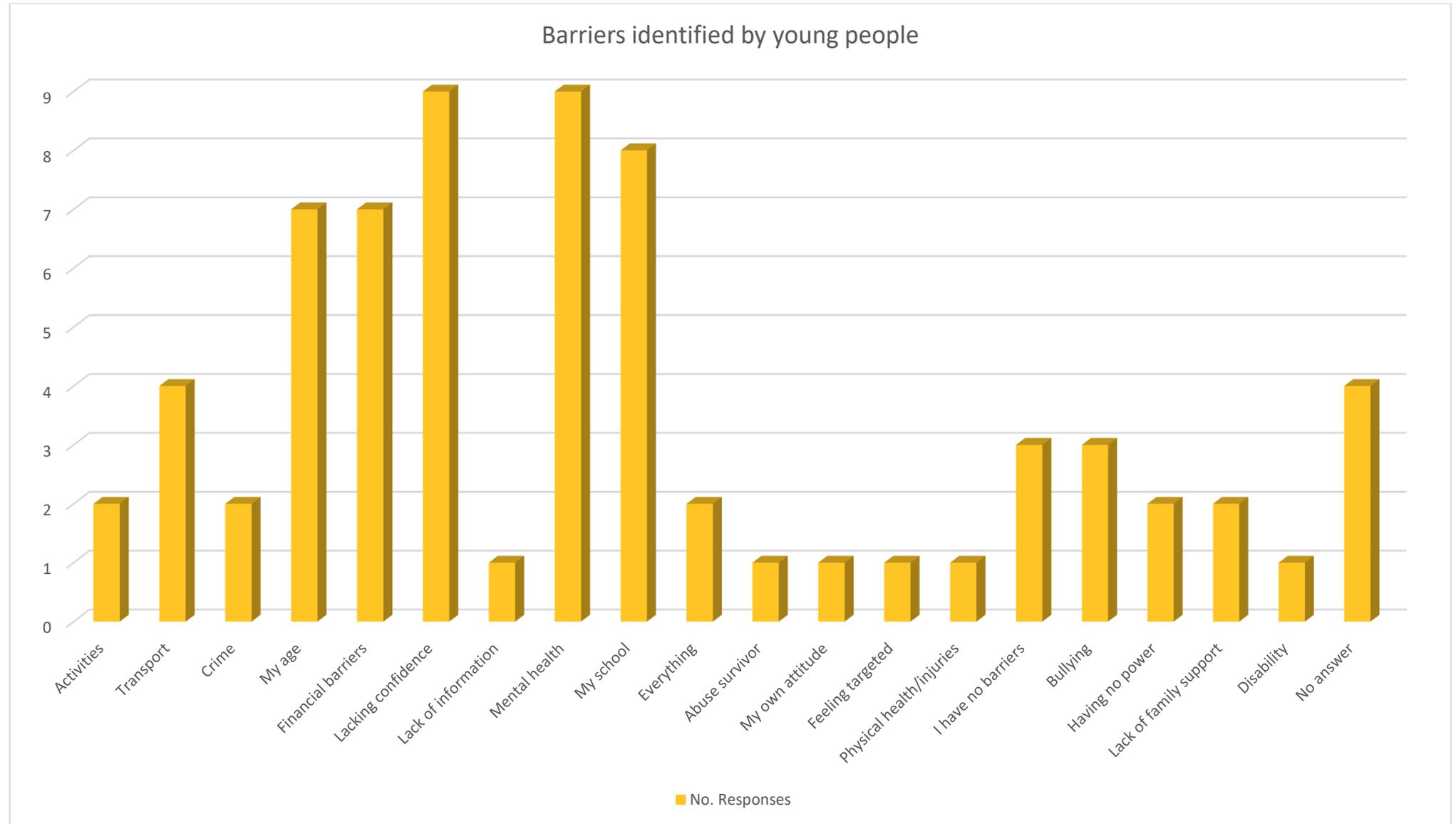
Many people noted the importance of being able to report anonymously or access a 24-hour support line.

Child and Youth Safety – Recommendations

1. Council should provide clear and simple information about reporting child safety concerns on our website, making it easy to find using search engines (Search Engine Optimisation).
2. Council should have a nominated staff member at events to whom people can discuss child safety concerns in the moment.
3. Council staff should be appropriately trained and support to respond to child safety concerns (a trauma-informed approach).
4. Council should ensure access to a private space to discuss child safety concerns face-to-face at events.
5. Council should promote information about external emergency child safety response telephone numbers and websites on our website in the same place as our internal child safety information.

Appendices

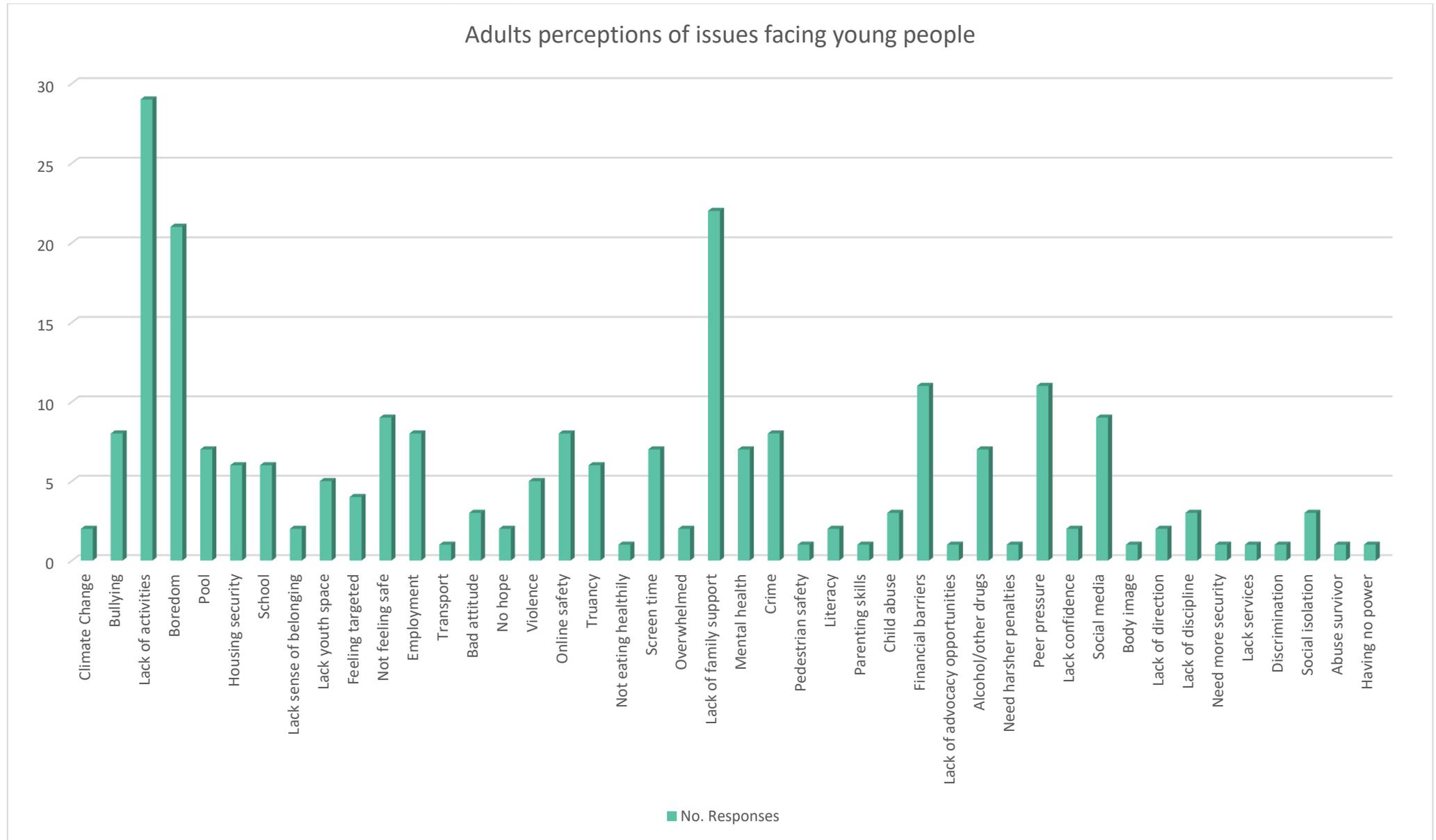
Appendix 1: Barriers identified by young people (under 25 years)- detail



Barriers identified by young people – responses organised into themes					
Opportunities	Institutional barriers	Mental health	My age	Crime/other people's behaviour	No answer or No barriers
activities 2	school 8	lacking confidence 9	my age 7	crime 2	no answer 4
lack of information 1	transport 4	my mental health 9		bullying 3	I have no barriers 3
	financial barriers 7	everything 2			
	feeling targeted 1	my own attitude 1			
	lack of family support 2				
	physical health 1				
	disability 1	abuse survivor 1			
	having no power 2				
3	26	22	7	5	7

This table includes the number of responses tagged with each label, further organized into themes. The total number of responses in each theme is shown at the bottom of each column.

Appendix 2: Adults perceptions of issues facing young people- detail



Barriers young people face, identified by adults (over 25 years old) – responses organised into themes					
Lack of opportunities	Institutional barriers	Young people's behaviour	Mental health	Digital	Crime
pool 7	climate change 2	having a bad attitude 3	lack sense of belonging 2	online safety 8	bullying 8
activities 29	housing 6	truancy 6		too much screen time 7	violence 5
boredom 21	school 6	not eating healthy 1	no hope 2	social media 9	crime 8
no youth space 5	feeling targeted 4	alcohol and other drugs 7	overwhelm 2		child abuse 3
no services 1	employment 8		mental health 7		peer pressure 11
	transport 1	lack of discipline 3	lack of confidence 2		more security needed 1
	lack of family support 22		body image stress 1		not feeling safe 9
	pedestrian safety 1		lack of direction 2		need harsher penalties 1
	literacy 2		social isolation 3		
	parenting skills 1		child abuse 1		
	financial barriers 11				
	lack of advocacy opportunities 1				
	discrimination 1				
	no power 1				
63	67	20	22	24	46

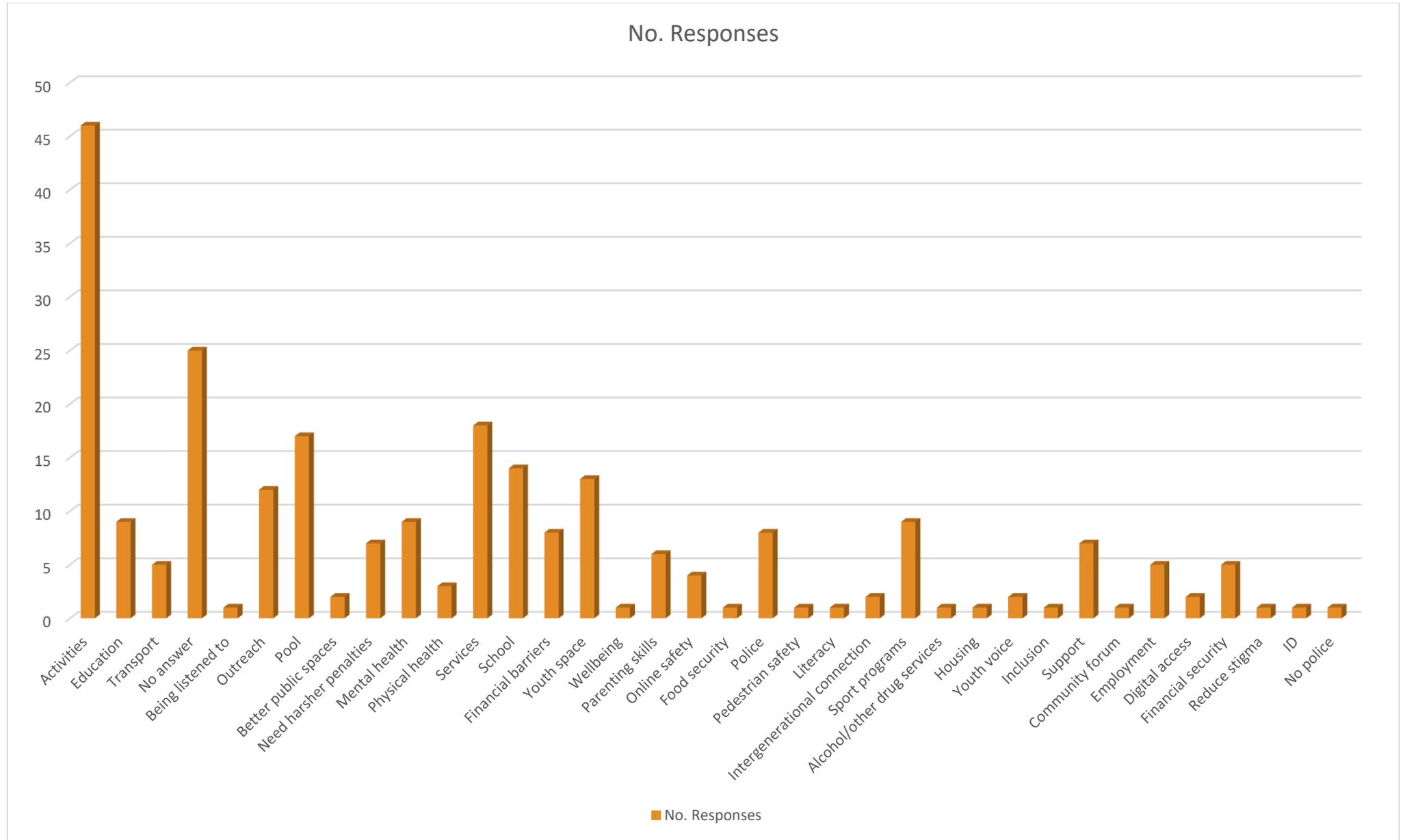
This table includes the number of responses tagged with each label, further organized into themes. The total number of responses in each theme is shown at the bottom of each column.

Appendix 3 – Services which help with this issue

Each service listed only once:

- Headspace
- Employment agencies
- MRDC Tas
- Psych (mental health services)
- Glenorchy Swimming Pool
- Politicians, council, state government, federal government
- PCYC
- YMCA
- Movie theatres
- Skate Park
- Charities
- Mission Australia
- Police
- Pulse Youth Health
- AYCC – Australian Youth Climate Coalition
- Schools
- Shopping centre management and security
- Sporting organisations
- LINC (library)
- Salvos
- Vinnies
- Colony47
- Anglicare
- Kidsafe
- Goodwood Community Centre
- Bucaan Neighbourhood House
- West Moonah Neighbourhood House
- RecLink
- Centrelink
- Community Mental Health
- GP
- UTAS
- Support teachers
- Close adult friends/trusted adults
- Church
- LifeLine
- Glenorchy Jobs Hub
- Tier 4 education
- Friends
- Family
- Physio
- Housing Connect
- Social worker
- The Link Youth Health Service
- Sailability, Lady nelson
- Beyond Blue
- Karadi
- Child protection
- 26TEN
- Childcare

Appendix 4: What services or activities would help?



What services are needed? – responses organised into themes							
No answer	Activities/programs	Public facilities & public space	More Police/ security	Institutional barriers	Schools	Public Sentiment	Services
No answer 25	activities 46	youth space 13	need harsher penalties 7	transport 5	education 9	being listened to 1	mental health support 9
	outreach 12	better public spaces 2	police 8	financial support 8	school 14	online safety 4	physical health 3
	pool 17	youth voice 2	ID for young people 1	food security 1		no police 1	services 18
	sport programs 9	community forum 1		pedestrian safety 1		inclusion 1	wellbeing 1
				literacy 1		reduce stigma 1	parenting skills 6
				housing 1			intergenerational connection 2
				digital access 2			AOD 1
				financial security 5			support 7
							employment 5
25	84	18	16	24	23	17	52

This table includes the number of responses tagged with each label, further organized into themes. The total number of responses in each theme is shown at the bottom of each column.

Appendix 5: Words which mean safety

Please note – these responses have been included verbatim and empty boxes have been removed.

protected, freedom, village
WELCOMING, RESPECT, FEELING BELONGED
it means no one is bullying me or saying wrong words to me or disrespecting me
Home
Police near, having fun
Protection
Adult
Being able to walk down Tolosa and not be harrassed by youths. It is out of control near bus mall and chambers. I had youths on scooters follow me into council chambers and spoke to council staff about how menecing the youths were and nothing was done.
Conspicuous security cameras on the main street & bus mall. Opportunity for safe sports environments. A local & easily accessible pool with qualified life guards to allow safe learning to swim & locally accessible to all the Glenorchy people.
Safe, fun places and activities. Learning to swim.
SECURITY, COMMUNITY SPORTS CENTRE, SWIMMING POOL - ACKNOWLEDGE THAT KIDS ARE OLDER THAN PLAYGROUNDS
Well organised
Home, mum, dad, family, friends
Giving them option to entertain them at an affordable price and also accessible..... Not closed down and moved out of the community..... resulting in bored youth who then become a problem to society
More Police on foot
I have already met and shared ideas with Leah but am fairly certain that she has shared with Jill Sleiters. The Claremont Village Green needs to be used more often.
family, parents
Fenced areas, all disability access, seperate are for Youth
being at home at night, not wandering the streets, something to do at a safe place during the day, being loved and cared for. Being important to the future of the community.
Family. friends, home,
Home, financial security, some police.
supported, accepting, shelter
Being able to walk anywhere with no fear.
Not being exposed to violent and dangerous behaviour

To be able to be comfortable in your surroundings
Being able to live, travel and walk around without feeling on guard
Parents, adults, police, security
supervision, security, protection
Empowerment, resilience
No poverty, activities
Comfortable, secure, understanding, approachable, listened too, wanted
Connected, familiar, friendship, freedom.
Home, calm, care, support
Comfortable, trusting,
Comfortable place, security and social awareness
Feeling safe in shopping centres
Feeling safe, feeling capable and comfortable in walking by yourself in public areas
Trust Security
Not feeling fearful of leaving your home due to risk of harm.
Be able to reach out for help outside of the home for guidance.
Freedom from fear.
Being free from molestation and harassment.
high number of police in shopping centers and other public areas like the bus mall .
Safety to me means the feeling of safeness, protection and security in environments.
Have places for them to go that has adults there ie pool swim lifeguards if any trouble can be there and something like YMCA with activities with adults to help if needed
That you can go about your day-to-day life without the worries of being harmed.
Care, attention, supervision, inclusive, approachability.
Convention on the rights of children and young people, safe housing, education and income support, supportive formal and informal networks, access to safety services and support 24/7
Freedom from the threats of poverty and criminal influence.
Home, love, care, respect, dignity, sustainable,
Feeling relaxed & calm indicating you are safe. The ability to speak your needs. The ability to go about your life without fear or risk to your personal safety.
Love, environment, support
Mental health, being listened to, mentoring and continual support
Safe loving good relationships being listened to

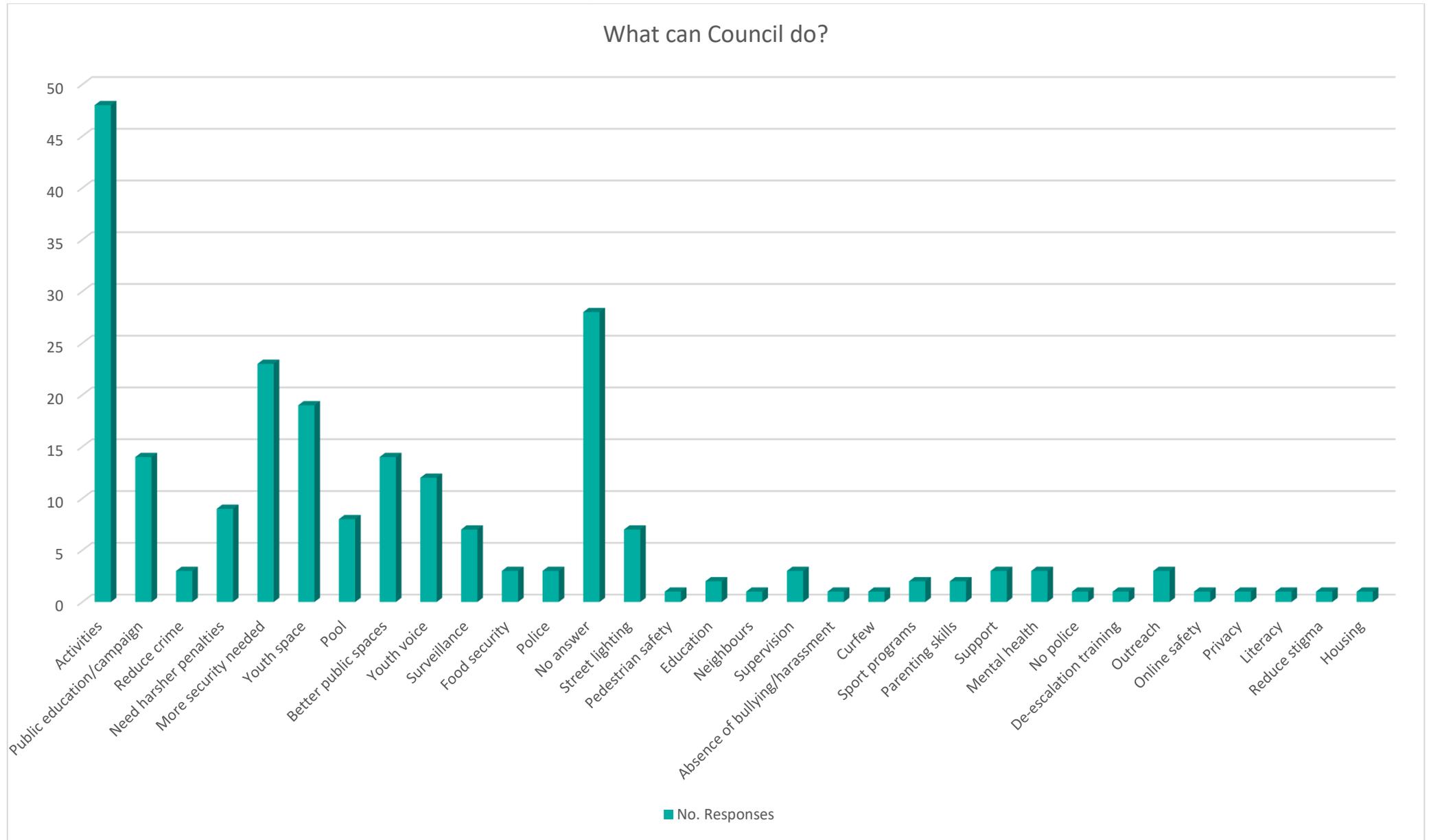
Protect well
Being listened to, having enough to eat, enough sleep, safe home, home and a bed to sleep in, care, housing security.
Someone to talk to e.g. Speak up Staychatty.
Curfew. For people under 16. Shops should have the right to refuse entry
Jobs house education
Non threatening areas eg bus mall can be scary
Family, friends, community
Safety is being able to shop in peace and be in your own homeg
Feeling safe
Security, police, space to be expressive without judgements.
Free to express themselves as a person
Home
Help safe
To know nothings going to hurt you or put you in danger
I'm not sure
Calm, respectful
Having a calm adult around to step in if people are antisocial
Security
Safety
comfort, relaxed, happy, not stressed
Calm slow
Supervision, Police, Security Safe houses
family
mum, sister, brother
No harm comes to my body or my feelings.
Reassurance Trust respect police security
First to stay alive, then to be not physically or mentally abused, third be well fed, housed, educated
Free of harm or harassment at anytime of day or night
Being able to not feel unsafe. Knowing my children will be safe.
More community involvement, give the child some responsibility which will help. With their development
home, support, stability, consistency, care.
relationships, friendship, belonging, good homelife, financial security, food security

Safety to me means being able to walk around without violent behaviour going on around you Basically you walk into a store and you have kids on scooters nearly knocking you over leaving stores after stealing goods
Stable accommodation, health support, friends and family, food
the young people need to be aware of older shoppers for example
comfortability
safe barriers taught about safety at school
safe, house, home, police
home, friends, police
family, moral support, friends, encouragement
to use public transport shop safely
friendships, safety in numbers, neighbourhood houses re-introduced
security, home, family
home
safety in people around some crowds are very ruff
help - adults
State of being free from harm, danger or risk
No danger, no worries, no cops.
Comfort, happy, friends
Being careful, car safety,
security
security, high walls, obvious police presence
parental guidance
not feeling like someone will try and attack you
friends, family
home
no violence
safe areas more police presence
safe homes and secure streets with enough police on patrol
Commitycy
Family, friends,
Not being scared to go into the community or send my children into the community
Home, family, police, security
Connection, visually appealing spaces,

Diverse crowds; lighting; line of sight; engagement
Roads, protection, self defence,
Being safe around others, having someone to talk to,
Home, defending myself,
Friends
No danger, tell your friends and family when you go out
Community places young people can hang out in with people they can go to for help if needed
Happy, Equal, Content, Not Worried, At Ease, Calm
Jesus
safety is when you feel safe and protected where you are
No crime, more security/police. More consequences for the young ones doing the wrong thing
security, confidence
Comfort. Sleep.
Dad & Home.
Safety 1. Just being safe in general like don't do dumb things that could get you hurt and 2. Safety is having a network of people you can trust and who will listen if you are not safe/ need help
Warm, cozy, cuddly, lovely
Safety is the assurance of physical, emotional and psychological well-being for all individuals. Where everyone feel protected, respected and able to express themselves without fear of harm.
Love, trust, shelter, food, family
family, partner
family, home, friends
home, mum, police station
home & friends
A person is safe when she considers herself in a safe space with harmless people. Safety means mutual respect
Help when needed
Family, access to support
Having privacy. No hackers
Health and safety, security, community, environment
Neighbourhood watch,
Fences around parks, to protect small kids from traffic
Having parental supervision, in public areas
Mums house, family, safety houses,

Care, support, housing, provision of resources, understanding
Order,
Whole community, neighbours, checking in with each other, asking if we need help
Watching out for kids,
Comfort, happiness
Home
Give some rights to police to say something to those young people creating problem
Security in public
Taking care of each other
To be safe Being with my parents no
Community values family police fire brigade morals
Parents
My home and my bed
My mum my friends and my boyfriend
Police around, extra support.
Home
safe zone, no fear, safe place
happy, content
someone I know, not being by myself. Don't split up (from my brother)
Support, listening, understanding and consistency
The feeling you can be yourself/play/do enjoyable things without judgement/fear, regardless what time of day, place im in or company surrounded with.
Mutual respect, equity, understanding, opportunity

Appendix 6: What can Council do to make children and young people safer in our community?



What can Council do – responses organised into themes

What can Council do – responses organised into themes						
Activities for young people	Public space/facilities	Youth voice/youth space	More Police/Security	Services	Community response	No answer
activities 48	pool 8	youth space 19	reduce crime 3	mental health services 3	neighbours 1	no answer 28
Supervision 3	better public spaces 14	youth voice 12	harsher penalties 9	support 3	absence of bullying/harassment 1	
sports programs 2	pedestrian safety 1		more security needed 23	housing 1	no police 1	
outreach 3	street lighting 7		surveillance 7	parenting skills 2	privacy 1	
			police 3	education 2	reduce stigma 1	
			curfew 1	literacy 1	public education campaign 14	
			online safety 1	food security 3	de-escalation training 1	
56	30	31	47	15	20	28

This table includes the number of responses tagged with each label, further organized into themes. The total number of responses in each theme is shown at the bottom of each column.