

MANDATORY REPORTING POLICY

(Child Safe Standard 5)

PURPOSE

All children have a right to feel safe and to be safe. In schools, we have a legal and moral responsibility to respond to serious incidences involving abuse and neglect of the children with whom we have contact, and to report instances that we believe involve physical abuse, sexual abuse or neglect. School staff have a duty of care to protect the safety, health and wellbeing of children in their care. If a staff member has concerns about the safety, health and wellbeing of children in their care they should take immediate action.

AIM

To ensure that children's rights to be safe are maintained and each child is protected against physical and sexual abuse, and neglect.

IMPLEMENTATION

- All members of the Teaching Service are mandated by law to report signs or risks of harm, disclosures of abuse or neglect, or a reasonable belief a student is subjected to sexual abuse or physical harm.
- All other staff members who form a belief, on reasonable grounds, that a child or young person is:
 - In need of protection, should report their concerns to Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Child Protection or Victoria Police.
 - Displaying sexually abusive behaviours and is in need of therapeutic treatment should report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection.
- Mandatory reporters, who believe on reasonable grounds that a child or young person is in need of protection from physical injury or sexual abuse, must report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection. If staff have significant concerns for the wellbeing of a child or young person they should report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection or Child FIRST.
- In cases where staff have concerns about a child or young person, they should also discuss their concerns with the Principal or a member of the school leadership team.
- New staff will be informed of mandatory reporting responsibilities and procedures as part of their induction procedure.
- Staff will be reminded of mandatory responsibilities annually.
- All concerns must be reported immediately to the Principal, or in his absence, the Assistant Principal.
- The Principal will keep a record of all discussions about a student with whom there is a concern.
- If a belief has been formed by a staff member that a mandatory report must be made, a *Mandatory Reporting Information Sheet* available from the Principal, must be completed and filed in the Principal's office.
- The teacher and/or the Principal class officer will contact the Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS) by telephone as soon as possible to make an official notification on:
 - (03) 9479 6222 or after school hours crisis line 131278
 - North-Western Region on 1300 338 691
- Members of DHHS, or associated support or intervention services that visit the school following a notification, will interview staff and children only in the presence of a Principal class member or his nominee.

- All *Mandatory Reporting Information Sheet* remain filed in the Principal's office.
- All reports, information sheets and subsequent discussions and information are to be recorded and remain strictly confidential.
- All incidents are to be monitored, and any subsequent signs or indications of abuse are to be reported.
- While only mandated by law to report incidents of physical and sexual abuse, and neglect; teachers are also encouraged to report incidents of emotional abuse or neglect.
- Students, who disclose to staff a desire to harm themselves or others, must be reported by staff to the Principal.
- See Appendix A for legal obligations.

FAILURE TO DISCLOSE

Any staff member who forms a reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed by an adult against a child under 16 has an obligation to report that information to police. Failure to disclose the information to police is a criminal offence, except in limited circumstances such as where the information has already been reported to DHHS Child Protection. This offence applies to all adults who form a reasonable belief that that another adult may have committed a sexual offence against a child under 16 years of age and fails to report this information to Victoria Police.

Failing to disclose a sexual offence based on concerns for the interests of the perpetrator or organisation (e.g. concerns about reputation, legal liability or financial status) are not a reasonable excuse.

FAILURE TO PROTECT

This offence applies to person in a position of authority within an organisation who:

- Knows of a substantial risk that a child under the age of 16, under the care, supervision or authority of the organisation will become a victim of a sexual offence committed by an adult associated with the organisation (e.g. employee, contractors, volunteer, and visitor).
- Negligently fails to remove or reduce the risk of harm.

Within a school setting, a position of authority includes the Principal and Assistant Principals. See Appendix B for additional information.

Further information and resources

- Department of Education and Training's School Policy Advisory Guide: [Mandatory reporting](#).

REVIEW CYCLE

This policy was last updated in October 2019 and is scheduled for review in October 2021.

Appendix A: Legal obligations

| Type of Reporting | By Whom | To Whom |
|---|--|--|
| <p><i>Mandatory Reporting</i></p> <p>Mandatory reporters must make a report as soon as practicable if, in the course of practicing their profession or carrying out their duties, they form a belief on reasonable grounds that a child or young person is in need of protection, as a result of physical injury or sexual abuse, and the child's parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child.</p> | <p><i>Mandatory reporters</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers registered to teach or who have permission to teach pursuant to the <i>Education and Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic)</i> • Principals of government and non-government schools • Registered medical practitioners • Nurses • All members of the police force • Social Workers • Youth Workers • Psychologists | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHHS Child Protection |
| <p><i>Child in need of protection</i></p> <p>Any person may make a report if they believe on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection for any of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The child has been abandoned and there is no other suitable person who is willing and able to care for the child. • The child's parents are dead or incapacitated and there is no other suitable person who is willing and able to care for the child. • The child has suffered or is likely to suffer significant harm as a result of physical injury and the parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child. • The child has suffered or is likely to suffer significant harm as a result of sexual abuse and their parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child. • The child has suffered or is likely to suffer emotional or psychological harm and the parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child. • The child's physical development or health has been, or is likely to be significantly harmed and the parents are unable or unwilling to provide basic care, or | <p><i>Any person</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHHS Child Protection • Victoria Police |

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|---|--------------------------|--|
| <p>effective medical or other remedial care.</p> | | |
| <p><i>Child in need of therapeutic treatment</i> Any person may make a report if they believe on reasonable grounds that a child who is 10 years of age or over, but under 15 years of age, is in need of therapeutic treatment because he or she has exhibited sexually-abusive behaviours.</p> | <p>Any person</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHHS Child Protection |
| <p><i>Significant concerns about wellbeing of a child</i> Any person may make a report if they have significant concerns for the wellbeing of a child.</p> | <p>Any person</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHHS Child Protection • Child FIRST |

Appendix B: Further Information

Statement

A broad range of professional groups are identified in the *Children Youth and Families Act 2005* (CYFA) as mandatory reporters. Mandated staff members must make a report to DHHS Child Protection as soon as practicable after forming a belief on reasonable grounds that a child or young person is in need of protection from significant harm as a result of physical injury or sexual abuse, and the child's parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child.

The following professionals are prescribed as mandatory reporters under section 182 of the CYFA:

- Primary and secondary school teachers and principals (including pre-service teachers).
- Registered medical practitioners (including psychiatrists).
- Nurses (including school nurses).
- Police.

There may be times when two or more mandated staff members, for example a teacher and a principal, have formed a belief about the same child or young person on the same occasion. In this situation it is sufficient for only one of the mandated staff members to make a report. The other staff member is obliged to ensure that the report has been made and that all of the grounds for their own belief were included in the report made by the other staff member.

Non-mandated staff members

Section 183 of the CYFA states that any person, who believes on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection, may report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection. This means that any person, including non-mandated school staff, is able to make a report to DHHS Child Protection when they believe that a child or young person is at risk of harm and in need of protection, and the child's parents are unable or unwilling to protect the child.

Forming a belief on reasonable grounds

A person may form a belief on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection after becoming aware that a child or young person's health, safety or wellbeing is at risk and the child's parents are unwilling or unable to protect the child.

There may be reasonable grounds for forming such a belief if:

- A child or young person states that they have been physically or sexually abused
- A child or young person states that they know someone who has been physically or sexually abused (sometimes the child may be talking about themselves)
- Someone who knows the child or young person states that the child or young person has been physically or sexually abused
- A child shows signs of being physically or sexually abused.
- The staff member is aware of persistent family violence or parental substance misuse, psychiatric illness or intellectual disability that is impacting on the child or young person's safety, stability or development
- The staff member observes signs or indicators of abuse, including non-accidental or unexplained injury, persistent neglect, poor care or lack of appropriate supervision
- A child's actions or behaviour may place them at risk of significant harm and the child's parents are unwilling or unable to protect the child.

Reporting a belief

Staff members, whether or not mandated, need to report their belief when the belief is formed in the course of undertaking their professional duties. A report must be made as soon as practicable after forming the belief and on each occasion on which they become aware of any further reasonable grounds for the belief.

If one staff member has a different view from another staff member about making a report and the staff member continues to hold the belief that a child is in need of protection, that person is obliged to make a report to DHHS Child Protection.

Protecting the identity of the reporter

Confidentiality is provided for reporters under the CYFA. The CYFA prevents disclosure of the name or any information likely to lead to the identification of a person who has made a report in accordance with legislation, except in specific circumstances. The identity of a reporter must remain confidential unless:

- The reporter chooses to inform the child, young person or family of the report.
- The reporter consents in writing to their identity being disclosed.
- A court or tribunal decides that it is necessary for the identity of the reporter to be disclosed to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the child.
- A court or tribunal decides that, in the interests of justice, the reporter is required to attend court to provide evidence.

Information provided during a protective investigation may be used in a court report if the risks to the child or young person require the case to proceed to court. In these circumstances, the source of the information may be required to provide evidence to the court.

If DHHS Child Protection decides that the report is about a significant concern for the wellbeing of a child, they may refer the report to a community-based child and family service and disclose the identity of the reporter to that service. However, the CYFA provides that neither DHHS Child Protection nor the community-based child and family service may disclose the reporter's identity to any other person without the reporter's consent.

Professional protection for reporters

If a report is made in good faith:

- It does not constitute unprofessional conduct/breach of professional ethics on the part of the reporter.
- The reporter cannot be held legally liable in respect of the report.

This means that a person who makes a report in accordance with the legislation will not be held liable for the eventual outcome of any investigation of the report.

Failure to report

A failure by mandated professionals and staff members to report a reasonable belief that a child is in need of protection from significant harm as a result of physical or sexual abuse may result in the person being prosecuted and a court imposing a fine under the CYFA (Children, Youth and Families Act, 2015)

Making a report to DHHS Child Protection

The CYFA allows for two types of reports to be made in relation to significant concerns for the safety or wellbeing of a child – a report to DHHS Child Protection or a referral to Child FIRST.

A report to DHHS Child Protection should be considered if, after taking into account all of the available information, the staff member forms a view that the child or young person is in need of protection because the:

- Harm or risk of harm has a serious impact on the child's immediate safety, stability or development.
- Harm or risk of harm is persistent and entrenched and is likely to have a serious impact on the child's safety, stability or development.
- Child's parents/carers cannot or will not protect the child or young person from harm.

Where during the course of carrying out their normal duties, a school staff member forms the belief on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection, the staff member must make a report to DHHS Child Protection regarding this belief and the reasonable grounds for it as soon as practicable.

Staff members may form a professional judgement or belief, in the course of undertaking their professional duties based on:

- Warning signs or indicators of harm that have been observed/inferred from information about the child.
- Legal requirements, such as mandatory reporting.

- Knowledge of child and adolescent development.
- Consultation with colleagues and other professionals.
- Professional obligations and duty-of-care responsibilities.
- Established protocols.
- Internal policies and procedures in an individual licensed children's service or school.

Upon receipt of a report, DHHS Child Protection may seek further information, usually from professionals who may also be involved with the child or family, to determine whether further action is required.

In most circumstances, DHHS Child Protection will inform the reporter of the outcome of the report. When the report is classified by DHHS Child Protection as a Wellbeing Report, DHHS Child Protection will, in turn, make a referral to Child FIRST.

Any person who is registered as a teacher under the *Education and Training Reform Act 2006*, or any person who has been granted permission to teach under that Act, including principals, is mandated to make a report to DHHS Child Protection. In the course of undertaking their professional duties, mandated staff members are required to report their belief, when the belief is formed on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection from significant harm as a result of sexual abuse or physical injury.

Teachers are encouraged to discuss any concerns about the safety and wellbeing of students with the principal or a member of the school leadership team. If a principal or member of the leadership team does not wish to make a mandatory report, this does not discharge the teacher's obligation to do so if they have formed a reasonable belief that abuse may have occurred. If the teacher's concerns continue, even after consultation with the principal or member of the leadership team, that teacher is still legally obliged to make a mandatory report of their concerns.

Information about the identity of a person making a report to DHHS Child Protection must be kept confidential unless the reporter consents to the disclosure of their identity. If the staff member wishes to remain anonymous, this information should be conveyed at the time that the reporter makes the mandatory report.

The role of school staff

School staff have a duty of care to protect and preserve the safety, health and wellbeing of children and young people in their care and staff must always act in the best interests of those children and young people. If a staff member has any concerns regarding the health, safety or wellbeing of a child or young person it is important to take immediate action.

Note:

The role of investigating an allegation of child abuse rests solely with DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police.

The roles and responsibilities of staff in supporting children and young people who are involved with DHHS Child Protection may include acting as a support person for students, attending DHHS Child Protection case plan meetings, observing and monitoring students' behaviour, and liaising with professionals.

Confidentiality

Staff must respect confidentiality when dealing with a case of suspected child abuse and neglect, and may discuss case details and the identity of the child or the young person and their family only with those involved in managing the situation.

When a child or young person has moved to another school, professional judgement should be exercised as to what information needs to be passed on. This will be guided by usual procedures for passing on information about a child's general wellbeing or special needs, and the role of the school in any ongoing care plans.

Interviews at Victorian schools

DHHS Child Protection may conduct interviews of children and young people at school without parental knowledge or consent. However, a child will be interviewed at a Victorian school only in exceptional circumstances and if it is in the child's best interests to proceed in this manner. DHHS Child Protection will notify the school of any intention to interview a child or young person. This may occur regardless of whether the school is the source of the report to DHHS Child Protection. When DHHS Child Protection practitioners arrive at the school, the principal or their nominee should ask to see their identification before allowing DHHS Child Protection to have access to the child or young person.

Support persons

Children and young people should be advised of their right to have a supportive adult present during interviews. If a child is too young to understand the significance of the interview, a staff member should make arrangements for a supportive adult to attend with the child.

A staff member may be identified as a support person for the child or young person during the interview. Prior to the commencement of the interview, the DHHS Child Protection practitioner should always authorise the staff member to receive information regarding DHHS Child Protection's investigation. This may occur verbally or in writing using the relevant DHHS Child Protection proforma.

Independent persons must refrain from providing their opinions or accounts of events during interviews. A principal or their delegate may act as an independent person when the child or young person is to be interviewed, unless they believe that doing so will create a conflict of interest.

Advising parents and carers

Staff do not require the permission of parents and carers to make a report to DHHS Child Protection, nor are they required to tell parents or carers that they have done so.

It is the responsibility of DHHS Child Protection to advise the parents or carers of the interview at the earliest possible opportunity. This should occur either before, or by the time the child arrives home

Ensuring that a DHHS Child Protection interview takes place

The school does not have the power to prevent parents or carers from removing their children from the school and should not attempt to prevent the parents or carers from collecting the child. If a parent/carer or carer removes a child before a planned interview has taken place, the principal and/or their nominee should contact DHHS Child Protection or Victoria Police immediately.

Staff Training

Staff will be informed of Mandatory Reporting requirements as part of their initial induction to the school and will be provided with supporting documentation in their staff handbook.

Reference: School Policy & Advisory Guide – Mandatory Reporting

<http://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/principals/health/Pages/childprotection.aspx>

<http://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/for-individuals/children,-families-and-young-people/child-protection/protecting-children-together>

<http://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/for-service-providers/children%2c-youth-and-families/child-protection/specialist-practice-resources-for-child-protection-workers/child-development-and-trauma-specialist-practice-resource>

http://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0007/586465/information-guide-registered-teachers-principals.pdf

<http://www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/for-individuals/children,-families-and-young-people/child-protection/about-child-abuse>