

Child Protection Reporting Obligations



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INTRODUCTION

Protection for children and young people is based upon the belief that each person is made in the image and likeness of God and that the inherent dignity of all should be recognised and fostered.

Catholic schools are entrusted with the holistic education of the child in partnership with parents, guardians and caregivers, who are the primary educators of their children. Catholic school staff therefore have a duty of care to students by taking reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions which they can reasonably foresee would be likely to result in harm or injury to the student and to work for the positive wellbeing of the child

At St Margaret's Primary School, we hold the care, safety and wellbeing of children and young people as a central and fundamental responsibility of our school. Our commitment is drawn from and inherent in the teaching and mission of Jesus Christ, with love, justice and the sanctity of each human person at the heart of the gospel ([CECV Commitment Statement to Child Safety](#)).

PURPOSE

Schools must comply with the legal obligations that relate to managing the risk of child abuse under the Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic.), the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic.) and the recommendations of the [Betrayal of Trust Report](#).

This policy is designed to assist staff to:

- identify the indicators of a child or young person who may be in need of protection
- understand how a 'reasonable belief' is formed
- make a report of a child or young person who may be in need of protection
- comply with mandatory reporting obligations under child protection law and their legal obligations relating to criminal child abuse and grooming under criminal law.

Child Protection reporting obligations fall under separate pieces of legislation with differing reporting requirements. This policy sets out the actions required under the relevant legislation when there is a reasonable belief that a child is in need of protection or a criminal offence has been committed and provides guidance and procedures on how to make a report.

PROCEDURES

Mandatory Reporting

Mandatory reporting is a legal requirement under the Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic.) (Act) to protect children from harm relating to physical injury and sexual abuse. A child, for the purpose of the relevant parts of the Act, is any person 17 years of age or younger. The Principal, teachers medical practitioners and nurses at a school are mandatory reporters under the Act.

School personnel mandated under this Act who, in the course of carrying out their duties, form a reasonable belief that a child is in need of protection from physical, emotional, psychological, developmental harm or sexual abuse, and that the child's parents are unwilling or unable to protect the child, must report that belief to DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police and the grounds for it as soon as possible after forming the belief. A subsequent report must be made on each occasion on which the mandatory reporter becomes aware of further reasonable grounds for the belief.

The threshold for reporting child protection incidents, disclosures, concerns or suspicions has been set deliberately low by the joint protocol [Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: Template for all Victorian Schools](#). This protocol focuses on [Four Critical Actions](#) (refer to Appendix 1) that all school staff must take if they form a suspicion or reasonable belief that child abuse has occurred, or that a child is at risk of suffering abuse.

Forming a 'reasonable belief'

When staff are concerned about the safety and wellbeing of a child or young person, they must assess that concern to determine if a report should be made to the relevant agency. This process of considering all relevant information and observations is known as forming a 'reasonable belief'.

A 'reasonable belief' or a 'belief on reasonable grounds' is not the same as having proof but is more than mere rumour or speculation. A 'reasonable belief' is formed if a reasonable person in the same position would have formed the belief on the same grounds.

For example, a 'reasonable belief' might be formed if:

- a child states that they have been physically or sexually abused
- a child states that they know someone who has been physically or sexually abused (sometimes the child may be talking about themselves)
- someone who knows a child states that the child has been physically or sexually abused
- a child or young person exhibits sexually-abusive or age-inappropriate behaviours
- professional observations of the child's behaviour or development leads a professional to form a belief that the child has been physically or sexually abused or is likely to be abused
- signs of abuse lead to a belief that the child has been physically or sexually abused.

Duty of Care

All School personnel have a duty of care to take reasonable steps to protect children and young persons under their care and supervision from harm that is reasonably foreseeable (this duty applies to all school staff). The question of what constitutes reasonable steps will depend on the individual circumstances of each case.

A staff member may breach their duty of care towards a student if they fail to act in the way a reasonable or diligent professional would have acted in the same situation.

Types of child abuse and indicators of harm

Child abuse can have a significant effect on a child's physical or emotional health, development and wellbeing. The younger a child the more vulnerable he/she is and the more serious the consequences are likely to be.

There are many indicators of child abuse and neglect. The presence of a single indicator, or even several indicators, does not prove that abuse or neglect has occurred. However, the repeated occurrence of an indicator, or the occurrence of several indicators together, should alert staff to the possibility of child abuse and neglect. While any indicators of possible child abuse or neglect are concerning, it is important to know which indicators must be reported.

It is mandatory to report concerns relating to:

- physical abuse
- sexual abuse.

While not mandated, making a report to DHHS Child Protection may also be needed for:

- emotional abuse
- neglect
- medical neglect
- family violence
- human trafficking (including forced marriage)
- sexual exploitation (including pornography and prostitution)
- risk-taking behaviour
- female genital mutilation
- risk to an unborn child
- a child or young person exhibiting sexually-abusive behaviours.

Note: For full definitions for all of the types of child abuse and a comprehensive list of the indicators of harm refer to Appendix 2: Protecting the safety and wellbeing of children and young people.

Reporting child protection concerns

All school staff who believe on reasonable grounds that a child or young person is in need of:

- protection from physical harm or sexual abuse – must report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection
- protection from harm that is not believed to involve physical harm or sexual abuse – are encouraged to report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection
- therapeutic treatment – are encouraged to report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection or Child FIRST.

Mandatory reporters must report their concern to DHHS Child Protection if there is a reasonable belief that a child or young person is in need of protection from physical injury or sexual abuse.

Refer to: [A step-by-step guide to making a report to Child Protection or Child FIRST \(PDF - 270Kb\)](#)

It is essential to document the concerns and observations which contributed to the suspicion that a child is in need of protection. This information may be gathered over a period of time and should be treated confidentially and held securely.

It is recommended – not, however, a requirement – that concerns and observations regarding suspected physical injury or sexual abuse of a child are discussed with the principal or a senior school staff member and to ensure support is provided to all involved in matters of this nature. The confidentiality of these discussions must be maintained.

If more than one mandated reporter has formed a belief about the same child on the same occasion, it is sufficient for one professional to make a report. The other is obliged to ensure the report has been made and that all grounds for their own belief were included in the report made by the other staff member (Section 184 (2)).

If one mandated reporter directs another mandated reporter not to make a report, and the one professional continues to hold the belief that a child is in need of protection, then that professional is legally obliged to make a report to Child Protection.

The mandatory reporter may continue to suspect that a child is at risk and in need of protection. Any further observations should continue to be recorded and a report made on each separate occasion where a belief has been formed, on reasonable grounds, that a child is likely to be at risk and in need of protection. If there is any suspicion that this relates to a sexual offence involving an adult and a child under 16 then it must be reported to the police. Refer to [Department of Justice and Regulations – Failure to disclose offence and the Betrayal of Trust: Fact Sheet](#).

When to Make a Mandatory Report

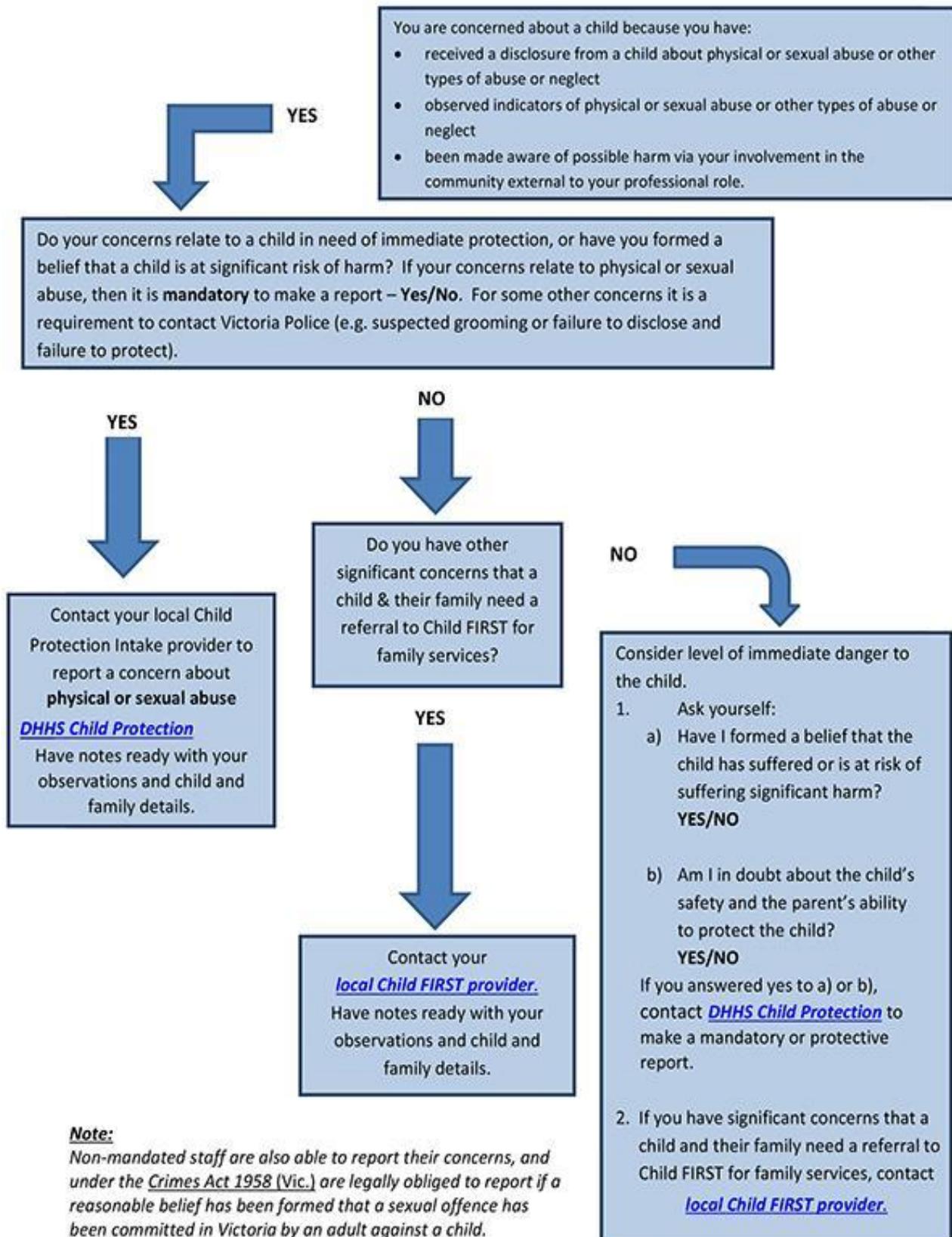
Type of Reporting	Mandatory reporters	To Whom
<p>Mandatory Reporting - DHHS Child Protection</p> <p>Mandatory reporters must make a report as soon as practicable if, in the course of practising their profession or carrying out their duties, they form a belief on reasonable grounds that a child or young 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers registered to teach or who have permission to teach pursuant to the Education and Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic.) Principals of government and non-government schools Registered medical practitioners Nurses All members of the Police Force 	<p>Contact DHHS Child Protection</p> <p>Contact details Geelong Office: L2/30 Lt Malop St PH: 52264540</p>

When a Report may be required, though not Mandated

Type of Reporting	Mandatory Reporters	To Whom
<p>Child in need of protection</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. 	Any person	<p>Contact DHHS Child Protection and Victoria Police if it is clear a crime has been committed.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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 effective medical or other remedial care.</p>		
<p>Child in need of therapeutic treatment</p> <p>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. Contact Child FIRST if there is no significant concern about the immediate safety of the child.</p>	Any person	<p>DHHS Child Protection or Child First</p> <p>Contact details Geelong Office: L2/30 Lt Malop St PH: 52264540</p>
<p>Significant concerns about wellbeing of a child</p> <p>School staff can seek advice from or make referral to DHHS Child Protection or Child FIRST if they have a significant concern for the wellbeing of a child and where the immediate safety of the child is not compromised.</p> <p>The staff member should share relevant information with Child FIRST to help them complete their assessment of the referral.</p>	Any person	<p>DHHS Child Protection or Child First</p> <p>Contact details Geelong Office: L2/30 Lt Malop St PH: 52264540</p>

Flowchart – Responding to Mandatory Reporting Concerns



CRIMES ACT 1958 (VIC.)

Three new criminal offences have been introduced under the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic.):

- [failure to disclose offence](#), which requires adults to report to police a reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed against a child
- [failure to protect offence](#), which applies to people within organisations who knew of a risk of child sexual abuse by someone in the organisation and had the authority to reduce or remove the risk, but failed to do so
- [grooming offence](#), which targets communication with a child or their parents with the intent of committing child sexual abuse.

Failure to disclose

Any staff member who forms a reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed in Victoria by an adult against a child under 16 must disclose that information to police. Failure to disclose the information to police is a criminal offence under section 327 of the Crimes Act 1958 (Victoria) and applies to all adults in Victoria, not just professionals who work with children. The obligation is to disclose that information to the police as soon as it is practicable to do so, except in limited circumstances such as where the information has already been reported to DHHS Child Protection.

For further information about the 'failure to disclose' offence, see: [Department of Justice and Regulations – Failure to disclose offence and the Betrayal of Trust: Fact Sheet](#).

Failure to protect

Any staff member in a position of authority who becomes aware that an adult associated with their organisation (such as an employee, contractor, volunteer, sport coach or visitor) poses a risk of sexual abuse to a child under 16 who is in the care or supervision of the organisation must take all reasonable steps to reduce or remove that risk. Failure to take reasonable steps to protect a child in the organisation from the risk of sexual abuse from an adult associated with the organisation is a criminal offence contained in section 49C (2) of the Crimes Act 1958(Vic.). In a school context this will include the principal and the business manager and may also extend to School Counsellors, heads of departments and heads of school.

For further information about the 'failure to protect' offence, see: [Department of Justice and Regulations - Failure to protect offence](#) and the [Betrayal of Trust: Fact Sheet](#).

Grooming

The offence of grooming prohibits predatory conduct designed to prepare or 'groom' a child for future sexual activity and is contained in section 49B (2) of the Crimes Act 1958 (Vic.). The offence applies to communication with children under 16 years. Grooming can be conducted in person or online, for example via interaction through social media, web forums and emails. The offence can be committed by any person aged 18 years or over. It does not apply to communication between people who are both under 18 years of

age. For further information about the ‘grooming offence’, see: [Department of Justice and Regulation – Grooming offence](#) and the [Betrayal of Trust: Fact Sheet](#).

For more information about managing and responding to the risk of abuse, see [Responding to Student Sexual Assault](#) and [Risk Management](#) in the Department of Education and Training resources.

When to report criminal offences

This table sets out when to report a concern that a child or a young person has been abused or is in need of protection.

Types of Reporting	Mandatory Reporters	To Whom
<p>Reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed by an adult against a child under 16.</p> <p>Any adult who forms a reasonable belief that a sexual offence has been committed in Victoria by an adult against a child under 16 must report that information to police.</p> <p>You will not be guilty of an offence if you do not report in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The victim is 16 years of age or older and does not have an intellectual disability that limits his/her capacity to make an informed decision; and he/she does not want the information reported to the police. • The victim has disclosed the information in confidence in the course of a therapeutic relationship with you as a registered medical practitioner or counsellor. • The victim turned 16 years of age before 27 October 2014. • Reasonable excuses for failing to comply with the requirement include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a reasonable belief that the information has already been reported to police or DHHS Child Protection disclosing all of the information • a reasonable fear that the disclosure will place someone (other than the alleged perpetrator) at risk of harm. 	<p>Any person aged 18 or over</p>	<p>Victoria Police</p>

HOW TO MAKE A REPORT FOR MANDATORY REPORTING AND CRIMINAL OFFENCES

The following information provides practical guidance in relation to record-keeping for both mandatory reporting and criminal offences.

Making a Report

In case of emergency or if a child is in life-threatening danger contact Triple Zero (000) or the local police station.

Alternatively, to report concerns about the immediate safety of a child within their family unit to DHHS Child Protection, call the local Child Protection Intake Provider ([see DHHS Child Protection contacts](#)). If after hours call the Child Protection Crisis Line on 13 12 78.

The table below describes the information to include when making a mandatory report about child abuse or child protection concerns.

Step	Description
1. Keep Notes	<p>Keep comprehensive notes that are dated and include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a description of the concerns (e.g. physical injuries, student behaviour) • the source of those concerns (e.g. observation, report from child or another person) • the actions taken as a result of the concerns (e.g. consultation with the principal, report to DHHS Child Protection etc.).
2. Discuss Concerns	<p>Discuss any concerns about the safety and wellbeing of students with the principal or a member of the school leadership team. The individual staff member should then make their own assessment about whether they should make a report about the child or young person and to whom the report should be made.</p>
	<p>3. Gather the relevant information necessary to make the report. This should include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • full name, date of birth and residential address of the child or young person • the details of the concerns and the reasons for those concerns • the individual staff member's involvement with the child or young person • details of any other agencies which may be involved with the child or young person.
	<p>4. Make a report to the relevant agency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To report concerns which are life-threatening phone 000 or the local police station. • To find the nearest Victoria Police Sexual Offences and Child Abuse Investigation Team contact your local police station. Visit the Victoria Police website for local contact numbers.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To report concerns about the immediate safety of a child within their family unit to DHHS Child Protection: • Call your local Child Protection Intake provider immediately, Child Protection • For After Hours Child Protection Emergency Services, call 13 12 78. • To report concerns to DHHS Child Protection, contact your local child protection office. <p>**Non-mandated staff members who believe on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection are able to report their concerns to Child Protection.</p>
	<p>5. Make a written record of the report including the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the date and time of the report and a summary of what was reported • the name and position of the person who made the report and the person who received the report. <p>6. Notify relevant school staff and/or Catholic Education Melbourne staff of a report to DHHS Child Protection or Child FIRST.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School staff should advise the principal or a member of the leadership team if they have made a report. • School staff can seek further assistance by contacting the Catholic Education Melbourne Wellbeing & Community Partnerships Unit.
	<p>7. In the case of international students, the principal must notify the International Education Division of the Department of Education and Training on (03) 9637 2990 to ensure that appropriate support is arranged for the student.</p> <p>In the case of Koorie students, the principal must notify the Diocese or Regional Office (as appropriate) to ensure the regional Koorie support officer can arrange appropriate support for the student.</p>

Potential Consequences of Making a Report

This table describes the potential consequences of making a report.

Potential consequence	Description
Confidentiality	<p>The identity of a reporter must remain confidential unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the reporter chooses to inform the child, young person or parent of the report • the reporter consents in writing to their identity being disclosed • a court or tribunal decides that it 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 provide evidence.
Professional Protection	If a report is made in good faith:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it does not constitute unprofessional conduct or a breach of professional ethics on the part of the reporter • the reporter cannot be held legally liable in respect of the report.
Interviews	<p>DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police may conduct interviews of children and young people at the school without their parent’s knowledge or consent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviewing children and young people at school should only occur in exceptional circumstances and if it is in the best interests of the child to proceed in this manner • DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police will notify the principal or a member of the leadership team of their intention to interview the child or young person on the school premises • When DHHS Child Protection practitioners/Victoria Police officers come to the school premises, the principal or a member of the leadership team should request to see identification before permitting them to have access to the child or young person • When a child or young person is being interviewed by DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police, school staff must arrange to have a supportive adult present with the child or young person. <p>For more information on these requests and school responsibilities: see the Department of Education & Training website: Police and DHHS Interviews.</p>
Support for the child or young person	<p>The roles and responsibilities of staff members in supporting children who are involved with DHHS Child Protection may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acting as a support person for the child or young person • attending DHHS Child Protection case-planning meetings • observing and monitoring the child’s behaviour liaising with professionals.
Requests for Information	<p>DHHS Child Protection and/or Child FIRST and/or Victoria Police may request information about the child or family for the purpose of investigating a report and assessing the risk to the child or young person.</p> <p>In certain circumstances, DHHS Child Protection can also direct school staff and Department staff to provide information or documents about the protection or development of the child. Such directions should be in writing and only be made by authorised persons within DHHS Child Protection: see the Department of Education & Training website: Requests for Information About Students</p>
Witness Summons	<p>If DHHS Child Protection makes a Protection Application in the Children’s Court of Victoria, any party to the application may issue a Witness Summons to produce documents and/or to give evidence in the proceedings: see the Department of Education & Training website: Subpoenas and Witness Summonses</p>

[RELATED RESOURCES](#)

Catholic Education Melbourne

- [Catholic Schools Operational Guide](#) (CEVN website).

Department of Education and Training

- [Duty of care](#)
- [Police and DHHS Interviews](#)
- [Responding to Student Sexual Assault](#)
- [Requests for Information about Students](#)
- [Subpoenas and Witness Summonses](#)
- Flowchart: [A step-by-step guide to making a report to Child Protection or Child FIRST](#)
- [Mandatory Reporting eLearning Module](#).

Related legislation

- Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 (Vic.)
- Crimes Act 1958 (Vic.)
- Education and Training Reform Act 2006 (Vic.)
- Victorian Institute of Teaching Act 2001 (Vic.).

Department of Health and Human Services

- [Child Protection](#)
- [Child FIRST](#).

Victoria Police

- [Victoria Police Sexual Offences and Child Abuse Investigation Teams](#) (SOCIT).

Department of Justice and Regulations

- [Failure to disclose offence](#)
- [Failure to protect offence](#)
- [Grooming offence](#).

Other resources

- [Daniel Morcombe Child Safety Curriculum](#)
- [Parents: Daniel Morcombe Child Safety Curriculum Parents Guides](#) (Queensland Department of Education, Training and Employment)

FURTHER INFORMATION

Catholic Education Melbourne Wellbeing & Community Partnerships Unit operates the Student Wellbeing Information Line (9am – 5pm daily) 03 9267 0228

The Student Wellbeing Information Line seeks to:

- address matters that impact on the wellbeing and educational outcomes of young people arising in Catholic school communities across the Archdiocese of Melbourne using a solution focused-framework
- act as a conduit between the school and the family to promote effective communication and resolution of enquiries
- empower and enhance the capacity, competence and confidence of stakeholders to address matters related to the wellbeing of young people

DEFINITIONS

Child: A child or a young person enrolled as a student at the school.

Child abuse includes:

(a) any act committed against a child involving a sexual offence, or an offence under section 49B(2) of the Crimes Act 1958 (Grooming)

(b) the infliction, on a child, of physical violence, serious emotional or psychological harm

(c) serious neglect of a child. ([Ministerial Order No. 870](#))

Child FIRST is the Family Information Referral Support Team run by a registered community service in a local area that can receive confidential referrals about a child of concern. It does not have any statutory powers to protect a child but can refer matters to family services.

Child safety encompasses matters related to protecting all children from child abuse, managing the risk of child abuse, providing support to a child at risk of child abuse, and responding to incidents or allegations of child abuse. ([Ministerial Order No. 870](#))

Child neglect: The failure by a parent or caregiver to provide a child (where they are in a position to do so) with the conditions that are culturally accepted as being essential for their physical and emotional development and wellbeing. ([Safe Schools Hub](#))

Child physical abuse: Generally, child physical abuse refers to the non-accidental use of physical force against a child that results in harm to the child. Physically abusive behaviours include shoving, hitting, slapping, shaking, throwing, punching, kicking, biting, burning, strangling and poisoning. The fabrication or induction of an illness by a parent or carer (previously known as Munchausen syndrome by proxy) is also considered physically abusive behaviour. ([Safe Schools Hub](#))

Child protection: Statutory services designed to protect children who are at risk of serious harm. (Safe Schools Hub)

Child sexual abuse: Any sexual activity between a child under the age of consent (16) and an adult or older person (i.e. a person five or more years older than the victim) is child sexual abuse.

Child sexual abuse can also be:

- (a) any sexual behaviour between a child and an adult in a position of power or authority over them (e.g. a teacher); the age of consent laws does not apply in such instances due to the strong imbalance of power that exists between young people and authority figures, as well as the breaching of both personal and public trust that occurs when professional boundaries are violated

(b) any sexual behaviour between a child and an adult family member, regardless of issues of consent, equality or coercion

(c) sexual activity between peers that is non-consensual or involves the use of power or coercion non-consensual sexual activity between minors (e.g. a 14-year-old and an 11- year-old), or any sexual behaviour between a child and another child or adolescent who, due to their age or stage of development, is in a position of power, trust or responsibility over the victim

(d) Sexual activity between adolescents at a similar developmental level is not considered abuse. ([Safe Schools Hub](#))

Mandatory Reporting: The legal requirement to report suspected cases of child abuse and neglect is known as mandatory reporting. Mandated persons include teachers, nurses, police, psychologists, psychiatrists and medical practitioners. ([Safe Schools Hub](#))

Reasonable Belief: When staff are concerned about the safety and wellbeing of a child or young person, they must assess that concern to determine if a report should be made to the relevant agency. This process of considering all relevant information and observations is known as forming a 'reasonable belief'. A 'reasonable belief' or a 'belief on reasonable grounds' is not the same as having proof but is more than mere rumour or speculation. A 'reasonable belief' is formed if a reasonable person in the same position would have formed the belief on the same grounds.

School environment means any physical or virtual place made available or authorised by the school governing authority for use by a child during or outside school hours, including:

(a) a campus of the school

(b) online school environments (including email and intranet systems)

(c) other locations provided by the school for a child's use (including, without limitation, locations used for school camps, sporting events, excursions, competitions, and other events). ([Ministerial Order No. 870](#))

School staff means an individual working in a school environment who is:

(a) directly engaged or employed by a school governing authority

(b) a volunteer or a contracted service provider (whether or not a body corporate or any other person is an intermediary)

(c) a minister of religion. ([Ministerial Order No. 870](#))

Any staff member with concerns, questions or queries in relation to Child Protection should direct these to the Principal & Deputy Principal or member of the school leadership team immediately.
