

Child Safe Standard 5

Processes for Responding to and Reporting Child Abuse

Rationale

Mackellar Primary School (MPS) has a designated staff member in the role of Primary Welfare Officer. The Primary Welfare Officer ensures that all children know who to talk to if they are worried or feeling unsafe, and ensures that they are comfortable to do so. Children must be encouraged and supported in their efforts to protect themselves and others. MPS will proactively engage with children in an age-appropriate manner about abuse, rather than relying on them to disclose abuse. At MPS, the safety of the child and the risk of harm is the primary consideration, with due regard for confidentiality and fairness to the person against whom the allegation is made.

While the Child Safe Standards apply specifically to child abuse, our school strongly promotes children's health, mental health and wellbeing in a broader sense.

For the Mackellar Primary School community to comprehend the purpose of the Child Safe Standards, it is pertinent that we understand the forms of child abuse.

Forms of child abuse:

- Unintentional/accidental harm
- Physical child abuse
- Child sexual abuse
- Serious emotional or psychological abuse
- Cultural abuse
- Serious Neglect
- Family Violence
- Grooming.

Managing a disclosure

It is very important to validate a child's disclosure, no matter how you feel about it. This means listening to the child, taking them seriously and responding and acting on the disclosure by implementing our school's reporting procedures.

Key steps include:

- discreetly separate them from the other children (respecting their privacy, confidentiality and safety)
- let them know that if you are concerned about their safety or at risk of self-harm, that you will need to let other people know, such as the Principal and/or Primary Welfare Officer and their parent/carer. Let them know that you will act on this information



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- let the child talk about their concerns in their own time and in their own words. Give them your full attention, the time and a quiet space in which to do this
- **reassure** the child that you take what they are saying seriously, and it is not their fault and that they are doing the right thing
- let the child know that you will do your best to keep them safe
- do not leave the child in a distressed state. If they seem at ease in your company, stay with them
- alert relevant people in the school, the police or Child Protection, as documented in MPS Child Safe Policy
- as soon as possible after the disclosure, the person making the report, records the information in the **Responding to Suspected Child Abuse - Protect template used by Victorian schools**, using the child's words, and reports the disclosure to the Principal and/or the Primary Welfare Officer, police or DHHS
- ensure the disclosure is recorded accurately, and that the record is stored securely with the Principal and/or and Primary Welfare Officer
- the child's parents will be informed by the Principal and/or Primary Welfare Officer, unless the disclosure is related to abuse within the family
- the child and their family will be assisted by the Primary Welfare Officer to access appropriate support for the child, such as counselling
- the Principal and/or and Primary Welfare Officer will inform the child (age-appropriately) and their family about steps the school is taking, such as an investigation, and any resulting action, such as changes to policy or procedures.

If a parent/carer says their child has been abused in the school or raises a concern:

- explain that MPS has processes to ensure all abuse allegations are taken very seriously
- ask about the wellbeing of the child
- allow the parent/carer to talk through the incident in their own words
- advise the parent/carer that notes will be taken during the discussion to capture all details
- explain to them the information may need to be repeated to authorities or others, such as the Principal, Primary Welfare Officer, the police or Child Protection
- do not make promises at this early stage, except that you will do your best to keep the child safe
- provide the parent/carer with an incident report form to complete, or complete it together
- ask them what action they would like to take and advise them of what the immediate next steps will be.

At MPS, reports and records of any child safety complaints, disclosures or breaches of the Code of Conduct are stored and recorded in accordance with security and privacy requirements. MPS keeps a record of action taken, any internal investigations and any reports made to statutory authorities or professional bodies.

What concerns should be reported?

Concerns about the safety and wellbeing of children can range from an uncomfortable feeling through to a direct observation or a disclosure by a child. People are encouraged to speak to



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someone and be proactive rather than wait until it is too late. Staff need to be aware of their duty of care to children and of their legal responsibilities.

Examples of child safety concerns include:

- concerns about a physical environment that may pose a risk to children, including hidden and/or potentially unsafe areas where children might play or health and hygiene issues
- inappropriate or special relationships developing between any individual involved in this school and a child or children
- breaches of the Staff Code of Conduct, particularly if they are persistent
- feelings of discomfort about interactions between a child any individual involved in this school
- suspicions or beliefs that children are at risk of harm
- observations of concerning changes in behaviour
- children's disclosures of abuse or harm, which must be reported to Child Protection or the police.

When should concerns be reported to the police?

If a child is in imminent or immediate danger, call 000 immediately!

- Physical or sexual abuse of children is a crime and must be reported to the police.

When should concerns be reported to Child Protection?

Anyone may make a report to Child Protection if they believe, on reasonable grounds, that a child is in need of protection.

Child Protection is part of the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services. It provides child-centred, family-focused services to protect children and young people from significant harm caused by abuse or neglect within the family. It also aims to ensure that children and young people receive services to deal with the impact of abuse and neglect on their wellbeing and development. It is the Child Protection practitioner's job to investigate significant harm.

How to make a report?

To make a report of child abuse, contact your regional Child Protection Office as soon as possible. Contact number is **1300 664 977**. You can also call **13 1278** for after-hours notifications

Legal responsibilities to report child abuse

While the Child Safe Standards focus on organisations such as our school, every adult who reasonably believes that a child has been abused, whether in their school or not, has an obligation to report that belief to authorities.



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While failure to disclose only covers child sexual abuse, all adults should report **all other forms of child abuse** to authorities. Failure to disclose does not change mandatory reporting responsibilities.

Mandatory reporters: Doctors, nurses, midwives, teachers and school principals, police, youth workers, social workers and psychologists are mandatory reporters under the **Children, Youth and Families Act 2005**.

If they believe on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection from physical injury or sexual abuse, they must report to Child Protection.

As long as a report is made in good faith, the report is not unprofessional conduct or a breach of professional ethics and the reporter cannot be held legally liable. Confidentiality is provided for reporters in the Children, Youth and Families Act, and prevents the disclosure of the name or any information likely to lead to the identification of a person who has made a report in accordance with the legislation except in very specific circumstances.

Refer to:

- Four Critical Actions for Schools – Reporting Process
- Betrayal of Trust; ‘Failure to protect’ a criminal offence to protect children from sexual abuse
- Betrayal of Trust; ‘Failure to disclose’ offence
- Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse
- How to respond to student disclosures
- Identifying and Responding to All Forms of Abuse in Victorian Schools Documents
- Responding to suspected child abuse: template for Victorian schools
- Protecting the Safety of Children and Young People

Evaluation

This policy will be reviewed as part of the school’s three-year review cycle, following a significant incident if it occurs or if guidelines change. We will ensure that staff, families and children have the opportunity to contribute. Where possible, we do our best to work with local Aboriginal communities, culturally and/or linguistically diverse communities and people with a disability.

This policy was ratified by School Council on

Name:

Signature:

References:

Child Safe Standards Toolkit
A Guide for Creating a Child Safe Standard Organisation – Fourth Edition
Amplify - <https://www.education.vic.gov.au>



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