



Student Protection

Processes and Guidelines

Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane



**Brisbane
Catholic
Education**

teaching • challenging • transforming



Publication Details

This Student Protection Processes and Guidelines replaces the Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane Student Protection Processes and Guidelines dated 30 March 2021.

Dated: 5 July 2021 Version 9

Catholic Education

Archdiocese of Brisbane
GPO Box 121, Brisbane 4001
www.bne.catholic.edu.au



Preface

The person of each individual human being, in his or her material and spiritual needs, is at the heart of Christ's teaching; that is why the promotion of the human person is the goal of the Catholic school.

(The Catholic School on the Threshold of the Third Millennium #9)

The Archdiocese of Brisbane Catholic Education Council Student Protection Policy reminds us that Jesus insisted on the primacy of love: love of God and love of each other. No one was excluded from his love. In fact, by word and deed He showed a special preference for the poor, the powerless and the vulnerable, those often relegated to the margins of society. He especially loved children 'for such are the Kingdom of heaven.' (Mt 19:14)

All people, like Jesus himself, are called especially to love and care for children, protecting them from anyone who would harm or abuse them. It is recognised that students are harmed, or could be at risk of harm, from many sources, including self-harm.

Brisbane Catholic Education is committed to ensuring the young people in our schools are safe and protected from harm. Appropriate and responsive interventions by our Catholic schools can provide hope to, and foster resilience in, students who may be at risk by protecting them from harm and supporting their healing. Student protection is integral to learning and teaching. Safety, security and nurture are fundamental human rights and needs. These rights and needs underpin students' capacity for learning and maximise potential for personal development, ultimately enhancing their wellbeing and life opportunities.

This document of processes for Catholic schools administered by Brisbane Catholic Education has been produced to ensure that appropriate responses are made whenever matters of student protection concern come to the attention of staff. The processes are intended to ensure that the steps taken at all levels will result in prompt, professional, sensitive and appropriate action being taken by Brisbane Catholic Education personnel in schools and at the Brisbane Catholic Education Office.

These guidelines have been developed by the Queensland Catholic Education Commission (QCEC) in conjunction with Brisbane Catholic Education in order to provide information to support the implementation of the Student Protection Processes for Brisbane Catholic Education Schools. These guidelines may be subject to change in line with child protection practice developments, and are customised to reflect the resources and systems in place for Brisbane Catholic Education.

I feel confident that our staff members willingly undertake the requirement to know and understand the serious responsibilities that apply to them in this area. Please be assured of my prayerful support as we continue to implement our shared vision for Catholic schooling in each unique school community.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Pam Betts". The script is cursive and fluid.

Pam Betts
Executive Director
Catholic Education, Archdiocese of Brisbane

Contents

STUDENT PROTECTION PROCESSES

Preface.....	1
Compliance.....	4
1. Our responsibilities.....	8
2. Reporting processes.....	8
2.1 Conferral with colleagues and accessing support.....	9
2.2 Requirement to report sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse to the Queensland Police Service.....	10
2.3 Reporting significant harm or risk of significant harm to a student where there may not be a parent able and willing to protect the student from harm.....	11
2.4 Requirement to Report a Child Sexual Offence.....	12
2.5 Requirement to respond to harm or allegations of harm to students.....	13
2.5.1 Harm or risk of harm to a student caused by self-harm.....	13
2.5.2 Harm or risk of harm to a student caused by another student.....	13
2.5.3 Responding to student sexual behaviour.....	14
2.5.4 Harm or risk of harm to a student caused by a person not associated with the school or family.....	14
2.6 Responding to concerns that do not meet the threshold for reporting.....	14
2.7 Responding to allegations against staff members, including the Principal, and volunteers.....	15
2.7.1 Allegations of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse against a staff member or volunteer.....	15
2.7.2 Allegations of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse against a Principal.....	15
2.7.3 Allegations of harm against a staff member or volunteer.....	16
2.7.4 Allegations of harm against a Principal.....	16
2.7.5 Allegations of inappropriate behaviour against a staff member or volunteer.....	16
2.7.6 Allegations of inappropriate behaviour against a Principal.....	24
2.8 Action following a State Authority Report to Police about a staff member, other employee or volunteer.....	24
2.8.1 Outcomes of a Police investigation.....	24
3. After the report is made.....	26
4. Advising parents.....	26
5. Appendices.....	27
Appendix 1 Definitions.....	27
Appendix 2 Legislative references.....	30
Appendix 3 Flowchart 1 Reporting sexual abuse & likely sexual abuse.....	33
Appendix 4 Flowchart 2 Reporting sexual abuse & likely sexual abuse where the first person is the Principal.....	34
Appendix 5 Flowchart 3 Reporting Significant Harm to the Department of Child Safety.....	35

STUDENT PROTECTION GUIDELINES

1. Understanding abuse and harm	38
1.1 Sources of abuse and harm.....	38
2. Types of abuse.....	39
2.1 Sexual abuse and likely sexual abuse	39
Sexual activity between students	41
Student sexual behaviour	41
2.2 Physical abuse.....	42
2.3 Emotional/psychological abuse	43
2.4 Neglect.....	44
3. Significant harm	45
3.1 What is 'unacceptable risk' of harm?.....	45
3.2 Relationship between abuse and harm	45
4. Recognising abuse and harm.....	46
4.1 Recognising the signs of abuse and harm	46
4.2 Identifying the signs of abuse and harm.....	46
5. Forming a reasonable suspicion.....	48
5.1 Responding to a disclosure	49
6. Considering whether there is a parent able and willing to protect a student.....	50
7. Responsibilities under the Criminal Code Act 1899	51
8. Confidentiality, recordkeeping and information sharing.....	52
9. Support and referral services.....	53
10. Understanding Behaviour by a Staff Member a Student Considers to be Inappropriate	54
10.1 Examples of Boundary Violations*	55
11. Historical Allegations	56
12. Guiding Principles and Commitments.....	57
13. Selection of Student Protection Contacts	58
14. Legal Guidelines.....	59
15. Flowchart for responding to a Student Protection Concern.....	60

Compliance

Preamble

These processes have been developed by the Queensland Catholic Education Commission (QCEC), in consultation with Brisbane Catholic Education.

This document should be read in conjunction with the [Student Protection Guidelines for Brisbane Catholic Education](#).

Nothing that is written in these processes below prevents a staff member or any other person from taking immediate action to notify the Queensland Police Service and/or the Department of Child Safety, particularly if he/she believes that it is essential to act to ensure a student's safety.

Effective Date

These processes and guidelines are effective from 5 July 2021.

Review Schedule

These processes shall be reviewed annually, or when necessary as required by changes to legislation, policy or procedure.

The Governing Body

The Governing Body is The Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane. The Director of the Governing Body for The Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane is the Most Rev Mark Coleridge, Archbishop of Brisbane.

Delegation

Pursuant to s366B of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, the Most Rev Mark Coleridge, Archbishop of Brisbane, as sole director of The Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane, has delegated to the person performing the duties of Head of People & Culture, Brisbane Catholic Education (hereafter, Head of People & Culture), his obligations under s366 and 366A of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* and more particularly the obligations of the Director of a non-State school's governing body of receiving a report and giving a copy of the report to a police officer.

Student Protection Contacts

Under the *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Regulation 16(3))*, schools administered by Brisbane Catholic Education as an agency of The Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane have at least two nominated staff members to whom a student can report behaviour of another staff member that the student considers inappropriate. The names of these Student Protection Contacts are made known to staff, students and parents and are published on the school's website, in the school's newsletter, on the 'Recognise, React, Report' posters placed in prominent places in the school and maintained on a central register at the office of Brisbane Catholic Education.

Complaints Procedure

Under the *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017 (Regulation 16(5))*, schools administered by Brisbane Catholic Education as an agency of The Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane have a written complaints procedure to address allegations of non-compliance with student protection processes. Information about the complaints procedure is available from Brisbane Catholic Education and published on its public website at [Complaints Procedure](#).

Awareness and Implementation

If staff members, parents or students require further information in relation to any of the processes described in this document and/or other student protection compliance requirements, advice should be obtained from the Principal, the school's other Student Protection Contact/s or Student Protection Officers within the Brisbane Catholic Education Office.

Brisbane Catholic Education as an agency of The Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane is responsible for ensuring that:

- this document is freely available to staff members, students and parents;
- staff members, students and parents are made aware of the student protection processes;
- staff are trained in implementing the processes; and
- the processes are being implemented within the school.

This is achieved by Brisbane Catholic Education Office:

- ensuring that an electronic copy of the Student Protection Processes is available on Brisbane Catholic Education's intranet, Spire, and Brisbane Catholic Education public website so that they are readily accessible by staff, students, parents and the wider community;
- providing resources for use by schools including student protection posters, network cards, parent brochures and inserts for newsletters;
- developing and distributing training materials in student protection for staff, volunteers and other personnel;
- developing and implementing Codes of Conduct for staff, volunteers and other personnel;
- monitoring the completion of training by staff and keeping records of training in Brisbane Catholic Education's Professional Learning System, iLearn;
- employing specialist Student Protection Officers to support school staff;
- monitoring compliance with implementation of processes through a school's cyclical review;
- developing and maintaining a Student Protection Case Management System (SPCMS) for recording and reporting student protection concerns and monitoring its use;
- developing and making available a Flowchart for Responding to Student Protection Concerns template for use by schools to outline an individual school's process on when staff should raise a concern, who they are to initially inform and how a student concern is to be documented;

and also achieved by school Principals:

- providing a link on the school's website to the Student Protection Processes, and making available a hard copy at the school;
- advising staff members, students and parents of the student protection processes through, for example, notification in the school newsletter, information provided at school assemblies or parent information nights, publication in parent handbooks, publication on the school's website, volunteer training and staff induction programs and mandatory training of staff;
- ensuring all new staff undertake mandatory online student protection training prior to commencing work with students and ensuring annual training in student protection for all staff;
- ensuring all volunteers complete student protection training and have access to the Volunteer and Other Personnel Code of Conduct;
- utilising the Brisbane Catholic Education Student Protection Case Management System (SPCMS) to document and report to relevant State Authorities.
- utilising the Flowchart for Responding to Student Protection Concerns template to document their individual school's step-by-step process on when staff should raise a concern, who they are to initially inform and how, and how a student protection concern is to be documented; and
- advising all staff of the school's flowchart and publishing in staffrooms, staff handbooks, on staff portals and in induction materials.

Training

All BCE employees must comply with the BCE Student Protection Training Policy and Procedure. Compliance will be achieved by:

- all BCE staff completing the mandatory, online competency-based student protection training annually;
- new school-based employees completing mandatory, online student protection training prior to commencing work with students and all other BCE employees, immediately upon commencing employment;
- Student Protection Contacts (SPCs) attending face-to-face SPC Induction Training, and completing online refresher training every 2 years and face-to-face advanced skills training every 4 years;
- Guidance Counsellors attending Student Protection Induction Training for Guidance Counsellors new to BCE upon appointment to these positions; and
- Volunteers and Other Personnel completing the web-based Student Protection and Code of Conduct Training for Volunteers and Other Personnel upon commencing volunteering or commencing services to students, and annually thereafter.

Student Protection

Processes

1. Our responsibilities

Brisbane Catholic Education as an agency of The Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane and the schools administered by it are committed to creating and maintaining safe environments for students. A critical area of importance is how to respond to, and report abuse, harm and the behaviour of a staff member that a student considers is inappropriate. This document sets out the responsibilities for staff members in schools where they have a concern for the protection of a student, including addressing processes required by law including:

- processes for how Brisbane Catholic Education as an agency of The Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane and the schools administered by it will respond to harm, or allegations of harm, to students;
- a process for the reporting by a student to a stated staff member of behaviour of another staff member that the student considers is inappropriate;
- a process for how the information reported to the stated staff member must be dealt with by the stated staff member;
- a process for reporting sexual abuse or suspected sexual abuse in compliance with the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, section 366; and a suspicion of likely sexual abuse in compliance with the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, section 366A; and
- a process for reporting a reportable suspicion under the *Child Protection Act 1999*, section 13E.

These processes apply to all staff members employed in schools administered by Brisbane Catholic Education as an agency of The Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane.

2. Reporting processes

This section of the processes sets out a summary of the actions that must be taken if a staff member has concerns or suspicions, or makes allegations about [abuse](#) of, or [harm](#) to, a student or if there is a report of behaviour by a staff member that a student considers is [inappropriate](#). Further detail around these key child protection concepts are contained within the [Student Protection Guidelines for Brisbane Catholic Education](#).

In general terms the process for responding to and reporting student protection concerns is as follows:

Identify	Identify student protection concerns through recognising the signs of abuse and harm, or through disclosures or receipt of information;
Confer	Seek guidance and support – if necessary, confer with the Principal or appropriate colleagues, or use resources such as the Queensland Child Protection Guide to establish whether a reasonable suspicion has been formed;
Report	Where a reasonable suspicion of abuse , harm or inappropriate behaviour is formed – report the concerns according to the specific processes outlined in this document; and
Support	Remain focussed on the support needs of the student and liaise with the Principal around any planning or actions that are required.

2.1 Conferral with colleagues and accessing support

Engaging in appropriate consultation processes is an important element of responding to concerns around the safety and well-being of students, in order that any decision-making process is fully informed.

Staff members may confer with colleagues, for example the Principal or Student Protection Contacts, in order to establish whether the information to hand may constitute a reasonable suspicion of abuse, harm or inappropriate behaviour. This process is encouraged as a means of ensuring the best possible response to a student concern.

Confidentiality is an important element of conferral processes, where information sharing should be limited to appropriate persons and to the extent necessary to respond to the safety and well-being of a student and to give effect to the processes outlined in this document. The Student Protection Guidelines for Brisbane Catholic Education Schools contain further detail around [confidentiality and information sharing](#).

Again, the purpose of the conferral process is to assist a staff member in determining whether there is a reasonable suspicion of abuse, harm or inappropriate behaviour. A Principal, for example, may have additional information about a student or their family, not known by the staff member that:

- provides greater context to the concerns identified by the staff member;
- changes the seriousness of the concerns, particularly as to whether harm to a student is "significant"; and
- provides greater clarity around whether there is a parent able and willing to protect the student.

In addition to conferring with colleagues, a number of practical tools and resources exist to support staff members in their decision making, including the [Queensland Child Protection Guide](#) – an online decision making support guide that has been developed to assist professionals to appropriately report or refer families to Department of Child Safety or other service providers in a timely manner.

The Queensland College of Teachers offers a range of professional standards resources that may assist in understanding and responding to inappropriate behaviour by a staff member.

Staff members can also access advice by telephone or email from Brisbane Catholic Education Student Protection or Professional Standards Officers to assist with management of student protection matters. Where the threshold for reporting is not met, information regarding alternative options for management of a concern, including referral to an external provider, is provided. Resources are available on Spire.

2.2 Requirement to report sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse to the Queensland Police Service

In accordance with sections 366 and 366A of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, if a [staff member](#) becomes aware or reasonably suspects in the course of the staff member's employment at the school that a student has been [sexually abused](#) or is [likely to be sexually abused](#) by another person, the staff member must immediately provide a written report using the Record of Concern module of the Brisbane Catholic Education Student Protection Case Management System (SPCMS) to the Principal or the Head of People & Culture. The Principal or the Head of People & Culture is required by law to immediately forward a copy of the Brisbane Catholic Education State Authority Report generated through the SPCMS to the Queensland Police Service. See [Flowchart 1](#).

Where the first person is the Principal of the school, the Principal must immediately make a written report of the concerns directly to the Queensland Police Service and to the Head of People & Culture. State Authority Reports generated and submitted through the SPCMS will satisfy both these requirements. See [Flowchart 2](#).

Where the reasonable suspicion of [sexual abuse](#) or [likely sexual abuse](#) is against the Principal, the written report in the form of a Record of Concern generated in the SPCMS must be submitted by the first person to the Head of People & Culture who must immediately forward a copy of the State Authority Report to the Queensland Police Service.

The Principal or Director of the Governing Body or delegate (Head of People & Culture) must, as a matter of urgency, advise the first person that the report has been forwarded to Police. This advice should be in writing where possible.

NOTE: If a reasonable suspicion of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse is formed a report to the Queensland Police Service is to be made even if there is a [parent able and willing](#) to protect the child from harm.

Whilst the legislation relating to the mandatory reporting of sexual abuse and likely sexual abuse as outlined above relates only to students under 18 years of age, these processes extend the meaning to include students who are 18 years of age or above.

In addition, whilst the legislation limits the mandatory reporting of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse of a student to reasonable suspicions formed in the course of the staff member's employment at the school, it is the policy of Brisbane Catholic Education as an agency of The Corporation of the Trustees of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Brisbane, that all reasonable suspicions of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse of students, regardless of when they are formed, are reported to Queensland Police in accordance with these processes.

2.3 Reporting significant harm or risk of significant harm to a student where there may not be a parent able and willing to protect the student from harm

Mandatory reporting responsibilities for approved teachers

Approved teachers have a **mandatory reporting** obligation under section 13E of the *Child Protection Act 1999* to make a report to the Department of Child Safety when a teacher forms a 'reportable suspicion' about a child.

A reportable suspicion is a [reasonable suspicion](#):

- that a child has suffered, is suffering, or is at an [unacceptable risk](#) of suffering, [significant harm](#) caused by [physical abuse](#) or [sexual abuse](#); and
- there may not be a [parent able and willing to protect](#) the child from the harm.

A teacher fulfils this mandatory reporting obligation by:

- making a written report using the Record of Concern module of the SPCMS to their Principal of the reportable suspicion (or if the allegation is against the Principal to the Head of People & Culture) and as a matter of urgency receiving written confirmation from the Principal or Head of People & Culture of the date and time that the report was submitted to the Department of Child Safety; or
- making a report directly to the Department of Child Safety via the online reporting form generated through the SPCMS with the assistance of Brisbane Catholic Education Student Protection Officers or via the Department of Child Safety [online reporting form](#).

When the Principal or Head of People & Culture receives a report, where a teacher has formed a 'reportable suspicion', they **must**, as a matter of urgency, forward the report to the Department of Child Safety.

Where a Principal themselves forms a 'reportable suspicion', they must make a report directly to the Department of Child Safety.

Teachers are encouraged to make mandatory reports to the Department of Child Safety through their Principal (as described above). However, if a teacher forms a 'reportable suspicion' about a student, the teacher **must** satisfy themselves, as a matter of urgency, that the Principal has provided a report to the Department of Child Safety.

If the teacher does not reasonably suppose that the Principal has provided the report to the Department of Child Safety, the teacher **must, as a matter of urgency**, make the report directly to the Department of Child Safety. Teachers are encouraged to confer with Brisbane Catholic Education Student Protection Officers for support in making the mandatory report themselves.

The *Child Protection Act 1999* limits the mandatory reporting of reportable suspicions to those formed in the course of the teacher's engagement at the school. However, it is the policy of Brisbane Catholic Education that all reasonable suspicions that a student has suffered, is suffering or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm and may not have a parent able and willing to protect them from the harm, regardless of when they are formed, are reported to the Department of Child Safety in accordance with these processes.

Where a [staff member](#) reasonably suspects a student has suffered, is suffering or is at [unacceptable risk](#) of suffering [significant harm](#), due to [sexual, physical, emotional/psychological abuse](#) or [neglect](#) and may not have a [parent able and willing to protect the student from the harm](#), then the staff member must make a written report of the concerns to the Principal using the Record of Concern module of the SPCMS who in turn must immediately forward the State Authority Report to the Department of Child Safety - Regional Intake Service. See [Flowchart 3](#).

Where the allegation is against the Principal, the staff member must submit the Record of Concern to the Head of People & Culture who in turn must immediately forward the State Authority Report to the Department of Child Safety - Regional Intake Service.

The Principal or Head of People & Culture (where the complaint is against the Principal) must, as a matter of urgency, advise the staff member that the report has been forwarded to the Department of Child Safety. This advice should be in writing where possible.

Where a Principal themselves reasonably suspects a student has suffered, is suffering or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm, due to sexual, physical, emotional/psychological abuse or neglect and may not have a parent able and willing to protect the student from the harm, they must make a report directly to the Department of Child Safety.

Copies of all State Authority Reports are to be submitted to the Brisbane Catholic Education Office. Reports generated in the SPCMS will satisfy this requirement.

2.4 Requirement to Report a Child Sexual Offence

In addition to the requirement to report sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse, section 229BC of the Criminal Code Act 1899 mandates the reporting to the Queensland Police Service of information relating to a child sexual offence. This is a general requirement applying to all adults (18 years or over) when information causes, or ought reasonably to cause, the adult to believe that a child sexual offence is being or has been committed against a child by another adult (for more details see Legislative References).

A report does not have to be made under the Criminal Code Act 1899 if a report has already been made under the Education (General Provisions) Act 2006 (reporting sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse) or the Child Protection Act 1999 (reporting significant harm or risk of significant harm). Therefore, a report will only need to be made under the Criminal Code Act 1899 if a matter that would constitute a child sexual offence by an adult has not already been reported under the above two acts.

If a report is required under the Criminal Code Act 1899 contact the Principal or other Student Protection Contact for assistance to complete a *Report to Queensland Police Service under the Criminal Code Act 1899* form.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Failure to protect from a child sexual offence

In addition to the requirement to report a child sexual offence, under section 229BB of the Criminal Code Act 1899 it is a criminal offence for an adult to fail to protect a child from a child sexual offence.

A failure to protect offence will be committed if an adult in a school:

- a) knows there is a significant risk that another adult associated with the school will commit a child sexual offence against a child; and**
- b) they have the power or responsibility to reduce or remove the risk; and**
- c) they wilfully or negligently fail to reduce or remove the risk.**

2.5 Requirement to respond to harm or allegations of harm to students

In accordance with section 16 (1) of the *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017*, a school must have written processes to respond to harm or allegations of harm to a student. Therefore, in addition to the requirements outlined in sections 2.2 and 2.3 above, staff members must respond to any reasonable suspicion in accordance with the required processes that a child has suffered, is suffering or is at unacceptable risk of suffering, significant harm caused by emotional abuse, neglect, self-harm, or harm caused by others - for example, by other students or by other persons in the community.

2.5.1 Harm or risk of harm to a student caused by self-harm

Where a staff member forms a reasonable suspicion that a student has self-harmed or is at risk of self-harm, the first priority is the immediate safety of the student, and determining whether the self-injury or risk of self-injury is significant, for example an injury requiring medical attention. The priority in cases of significant self-harm is therefore meeting the immediate medical and psychological needs of the student, which may require the administration of first aid and/or immediate contact with emergency services or mental health services.

The staff member then raises the concern of self-harm with the Principal, and contact should be made with the student's parent/carer, unless doing so places the student at further risk of harm.

Where the staff member forms a reasonable suspicion that a student has suffered, is suffering or is at unacceptable risk of significant harm, as a result of self-harming behaviour AND may not have a parent able and willing to protect the student from harm, (for example refusing to support the student in accessing medical or psychological care), then a written report must be made in accordance with the reporting processes detailed in [section 2.3](#) as a concern of neglect.

2.5.2 Harm or risk of harm to a student caused by another student

Where a staff member forms a reasonable suspicion that a student has been harmed or is at risk of being harmed by another student, the first priority is the immediate safety of the student, which will include determining whether the effect on the student is significant, for example, an injury requiring medical attention.

Where there is a significant injury or immediate risk of significant injury to a student, the priority is meeting the medical and safety needs of the student, which may require the administration of first aid, immediate contact with emergency services and contacting the student's parent(s) or carer(s).

Behaviour between students is managed in accordance with Brisbane Catholic Education written processes for the conduct of students, and relevant school behaviour support guidelines. In cases where criminal offences have been alleged, for example the serious assault of a student by another student over the age of 10 years, parents and carers should be made aware of the option to pursue action through the Queensland Police Service. Brisbane Catholic Education and schools administered by it will cooperate with any resulting investigation.

Allegations of bullying behaviours, including online behaviours, are managed in accordance with Brisbane Catholic Education's Prevention and Responding to Instances of Student Bullying in Schools Policy and associated Guidelines and Procedures.

Where a staff member forms a reasonable suspicion that a student has suffered, is suffering or is at unacceptable risk of significant harm, as a result of student to student behaviours AND may not have a parent able and willing to protect the student from harm, (for example an inability to provide supervision for the student), then a written report must be made in accordance with the reporting processes detailed in [section 2.3](#).

2.5.3 Responding to student sexual behaviour

Sexual behaviours of various kinds may be evident in children, particularly in the early years. Some forms of sexual behaviour may be considered developmentally appropriate for the child's age and stage of development. Other behaviours may indicate that the child could have been exposed to inappropriate material or experiences (for example, reports of very young children knowing about and experimenting with oral sex). [Resources](#) such as those published by the Department of Child Safety can assist in identifying age inappropriate sexual behaviour.

Suspicion that a student has been sexually abused may also be formed in some circumstances where a student exhibits concerning sexual behaviour. In these circumstances, a report to the Queensland Police Service is required as outlined in [section 2.2](#) and an assessment of the requirement to report made under [section 2.3](#) is also required.

2.5.4 Harm or risk of harm to a student caused by a person not associated with the school or family

There may be some circumstances where a staff member becomes aware of a concern that a student has been harmed, or is at risk of harm, by a person not associated with the school or family. As with the broader responses to harm, consideration must first be given to whether the harm or risk of harm is significant and whether there is a parent able and willing to protect the student from harm.

In circumstances where there is a parent able and willing to protect the student from harm, then the parents must be notified of the concerns as soon as possible. Where there is not a parent able and willing to protect the student and there is a reasonable suspicion of significant harm or risk of harm, then the reporting process detailed in [section 2.3](#) must be followed.

Where the risk is immediate, for example the abduction of a student walking to school, then the Queensland Police Service must be contacted immediately.

2.6 Responding to concerns that do not meet the threshold for reporting

A staff member may identify concerns regarding a student that ultimately do not form a reasonable suspicion of sexual abuse, likely sexual abuse or significant harm, however, indicate that without support or intervention a student and/or their family are at risk of entering the child protection system.

These concerns should be raised with the Principal, who may refer the student/and or their family to the appropriate service. This may include support options through the school, such as the School Counsellor, or to community based options such as Family and Child Connect.

The Student Protection Guidelines for Brisbane Catholic Education Schools provide detail around the options that are available to [support students and families](#).

2.7 Responding to allegations against staff members, including the Principal, and volunteers

In accordance with section 16 (2) of the *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017*, a school must have a process for the reporting of staff behaviour that a student considers to be [inappropriate](#).

Additionally, a school must have a process to respond to the reported staff inappropriate behaviour.

Therefore, if a staff member becomes aware of staff behaviour that a student considers to be inappropriate, the staff member must report this behaviour in accordance with the designated process without delay.

2.7.1 Allegations of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse against a staff member or volunteer

A staff member may form a reasonable suspicion that a student has been sexually abused or is likely to be sexually abused by a staff member or volunteer.

In these circumstances, the reporting processes detailed in [section 2.2](#) must be followed and the report from the staff member must also be made to the Head of People & Culture. Reports generated in the SPCMS will satisfy this requirement. In addition, in these circumstances, the process detailed in section 2.6.5.2 'Level 2 Intervention for responding to reports of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviours' will be commenced once confirmed as appropriate with the Queensland Police Service. This is to ensure that any action taken by Brisbane Catholic Education or the school does not compromise any potential criminal investigation.

The Head of People & Culture will instigate any actions for dealing with allegations against staff members or volunteers, including:

- processes for risk management and support to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all parties;
- considerations around standing down a staff member or removing the volunteer from their volunteer activities; and
- processes for liaising with Queensland Police Service around their investigation and its outcomes.

2.7.2 Allegations of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse against a Principal

A staff member may form a reasonable suspicion that a student has been sexually abused or is likely to be sexually abused by the school Principal.

In these circumstances, the reporting processes detailed in [section 2.2](#) must be followed except the report from the staff member will be made to the Head of People & Culture, not the Principal. Completing the written report in the form of a Record of Concern in the SPCMS will facilitate this requirement. In addition, in these circumstances, the process detailed in section 2.6.5.2 'Level 2 Intervention for responding to reports of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviours' will be commenced once confirmed as appropriate with the Queensland Police Service. This is to ensure that any action taken by Brisbane Catholic Education or the school does not compromise any potential criminal investigation.

The Head of People & Culture will instigate any action for dealing with allegations against Principals, including:

- processes for risk management and support to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all parties;
- considerations around standing down the Principal; and
- processes for liaising with Queensland Police Service around their investigation and its outcomes.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Sexual activity between staff members and students

The involvement of any staff member or volunteer within a school in sexual activity with, or sexual exploitation of, a student attending that school is always to be regarded as sexual abuse.

2.7.3 Allegations of harm against a staff member or volunteer

A staff member may form a reasonable suspicion that a staff member or volunteer has harmed a student. In these circumstances, the staff member must make a written report of the concern to the Principal using the Record of Concern module of the SPCMS. The Principal, upon receipt of this information, commences the process detailed in section 2.6.5.2 'Level 2 Intervention for responding to reports of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviour'.

Where the allegation is that a student has suffered, is suffering, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm caused by a staff member or volunteer and may not have a parent able and willing to protect the student from harm, the reporting processes detailed in [section 2.3](#) must be followed.

Where the allegation concerns emotional harm to a student and there is a parent able and willing to protect the student then the allegation will be dealt with in accordance with section 2.6.5.2. 'Level 2 Intervention for responding to reports of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviour'.

2.7.4 Allegations of harm against a Principal

A staff member may form a reasonable suspicion that a Principal has harmed a student. In these circumstances, the staff member must make a written report of the concern to the Head of People & Culture using the Record of Concern module of the SPCMS. The Head of People & Culture, upon receipt of this information, commences the process detailed in section 2.6.5.2 'Level 2 Intervention for responding to reports of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviour'.

Where the allegation is that a student has suffered, is suffering, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm caused by the Principal and may not have a parent able and willing to protect the student from harm, the reporting processes detailed in [section 2.3](#) must be followed.

Where the allegation concerns emotional harm to a student and there is a parent able and willing to protect the student then the allegation will be dealt with by the Head of People & Culture in accordance with section 2.6.5.2. 'Level 2 Intervention for responding to reports of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviour'.

2.7.5 Allegations of inappropriate behaviour against a staff member or volunteer

A staff member may form a reasonable suspicion that another staff member or volunteer has behaved inappropriately towards a student. In these circumstances, the staff member must make a written report of the concern to the Principal using the Record of Concern module of the SPCMS.

If a staff member becomes aware of an allegation against himself/herself in relation to his/her alleged inappropriate behaviour towards a student, he/she must report the matter to the Principal at the school without delay.

There are two intervention levels that may be considered when responding to alleged inappropriate behaviour by a staff member towards a student:

- Level 1 Intervention – for responding to reports of minor inappropriate behaviour; or
- Level 2 Intervention Request – for responding to reports of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviour (which does NOT involve sexual abuse/likely sexual abuse which is reportable under [section 2.2](#) of this document).

The Principal, with reference to 2.6.5.1 and 2.6.5.2, will determine the level of intervention required and action the appropriate procedures to be followed. Guidance on determining the appropriate response can be obtained from Brisbane Catholic Education's Professional Standards and Student Protection Officers.

If the person against whom a report of inappropriate behaviour has been made is a volunteer or an employee who is not a staff member of Brisbane Catholic Education, the Principal will take appropriate steps, with the relevant employer if necessary, to deal with the matter in a manner that is consistent with the procedures outlined in 2.6.5.1 and 2.6.5.2 as they apply to a staff member of Brisbane Catholic Education.

2.7.5.1 Level 1 Intervention for responding to reports of minor inappropriate behaviour by a staff member towards a student

When is a Level 1 Intervention actioned?

A Level 1 Intervention is undertaken following a report of minor inappropriate behaviour by a staff member towards a student. A matter of minor inappropriate behaviour relates to a report that, if substantiated, may constitute a minor breach of the Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane Code of Conduct. When a report relates to repeated or multiple minor breaches reported at about the same time, they may need to be actioned as a Level 2 Intervention.

Who is responsible for a Level 1 Intervention?

The Level 1 Intervention response to a report of inappropriate behaviour towards a student by a staff member will be coordinated at school level by the Principal who will record the intervention in the SPCMS. The Principal will determine how best to address the complaint or report with the staff member and initiate any consequences that may be determined to be appropriate. Advice from relevant personnel in the Brisbane Catholic Education Office (e.g. Senior Leader School Progress & Performance or Manager Professional Standards and Student Protection) may be accessed by the Principal, as required, to manage any aspect of the intervention.

What actions are undertaken for a Level 1 Intervention?

The role of the Principal

The Principal will facilitate the intervention process to address a reported concern and complete all documentation of the process through the SPCMS including:

- reviewing the Record of Concern;
- assessing the nature of the concern;
- clarifying the concern with the student/parent/complainant;
- gathering additional information if required (for example, where the staff member denies or contests the allegation, or the age or other characteristic of the child necessitates further enquiry);
- determining the boundary violation;
- confirming the Level 1 Intervention as the appropriate process;
- discussing the concern with the staff member;
- documenting the staff member's account of the matter;
- determining whether the matter is contrary to the Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane Code of Conduct;
- determining and actioning the appropriate student support strategies;
- determining and actioning the appropriate staff intervention strategies;
- submitting the matter to the Head of People & Culture for review;
- actioning any amendments;
- producing the Level 1 Intervention Report and supplying a copy of the report to the staff member; and
- advising the complainant/student's parents/carers of the completion of the process.

The Level 1 Intervention Report provided to the staff member includes:

- the details and circumstances of the reported matter;
- relevant actions taken by the Principal to assess the matter;
- the staff member's account of the incident including whether or not the behaviour alleged has been admitted, admitted with qualification or denied by the staff member;
- the determination as to whether the behaviour alleged is assessed to be contrary to the Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane Code of Conduct; and
- details of the advice/guidance that has been provided to the staff member.

Further guidance on the role of the Principal

The decision regarding whether to, and how to, gather further information will depend on factors such as the relative seriousness of the allegation, the expectations of the complainant(s), any record of past reports of inappropriate behaviour on the part of the staff member, and the likelihood of an allegation being able to be substantiated given the circumstances.

A staff member may admit inappropriate behaviour. The inappropriate behaviour will then be addressed through documented management advice/guidance and/or correction. Conciliation/mediation may be provided if desired by the complainant.

The staff member must be formally advised of the outcome of the Level 1 Intervention through the provision of the Level 1 Intervention Report following review of the matter by the Head of People & Culture (or delegate). The parent/carer of the student concerned is to be advised in writing of the completion of the intervention unless there are extraordinary reasons why this should not occur, in which case the reasons should be documented. Any other complainants (including students) are also advised of the completion of the intervention.

Where a report of inappropriate behaviour is made against a staff member who is a cleric or member of a religious order, or who was a cleric or member of a religious order at the time of the alleged behaviour, the Principal will inform the Head of People & Culture as soon as possible.

Provision of pastoral care and support

Pastoral care and support will be offered to the student concerned and his/her family; to the staff member against whom the report has been made; and any others involved. The welfare and best interests of any students involved will be paramount and advice may be sought from Brisbane Catholic Education Student Protection Officers about appropriate support for the student and his/her family.

The role of Brisbane Catholic Education Office staff

The Head of People & Culture (or delegate) will review the Level 1 Intervention for completeness, accuracy, and relevance and advise the Principal if any amendments are required.

The Head of People & Culture (or delegate) is responsible for checking whether any previous Level 1 Intervention Reports have been received concerning the staff member and will determine what further action, if any, needs to be taken.

Where a report of inappropriate behaviour is made against a staff member who is a cleric or member of a religious order, or who was a cleric or member of a religious order at the time of the alleged behaviour, the Head of People & Culture will ensure that the relevant church authority is informed.

Brisbane Catholic Education Professional Standards and Student Protection Officers are available for consultation and advice in relation to managing school level interventions.

2.7.5.2 Level 2 Intervention for responding to reports of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviour by a staff member towards a student

When is a Level 2 Intervention actioned?

A Level 2 Intervention is undertaken following a report of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviour by a staff member towards a student (including significant physical or emotional harm to a student). Such behaviour, if substantiated, would constitute misconduct and would justify a formal disciplinary sanction against the staff member.

In circumstances where there is a report or reasonable suspicion of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse of a student by a staff member to a State authority, investigation by Brisbane Catholic Education or school staff under a Level 2 Intervention is not to be commenced until such time as the relevant State authority advises Brisbane Catholic Education that they may commence their processes. The requirements for reporting a reasonable suspicion of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse of a student are covered in [section 2.2](#) of this document.

In circumstances where there is a report that a student has suffered, is suffering, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm caused by a staff member and may not have a parent able and willing to protect the student from harm, the reporting processes detailed in [section 2.3](#) must be followed.

Where a report has been made to the Queensland Police Service about a matter, the Level 2 Intervention Request will be forwarded to the Head of People & Culture, however, further investigation will only commence once confirmed as appropriate with the Queensland Police Service. This is to ensure that any action taken by Brisbane Catholic Education or the school does not compromise any potential criminal investigation.

A Level 2 Intervention is undertaken if there is a report or reasonable suspicion that significant harm or unacceptable risk of significant harm to a student has been caused by physical abuse or emotional abuse.

Where Brisbane Catholic Education commences an investigation under a Level 2 Intervention into an allegation of harm caused, or likely to be caused, to a child because of the conduct of the relevant teacher of a prescribed school, Brisbane Catholic Education will notify the Queensland College of Teachers in accordance with the *Education (Queensland College of Teachers) Act 2005*.

Examples of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviour requiring a Level 2 Intervention Request include but are not restricted to:

Repeated behaviours

- repeated behaviour of a kind that has previously been dealt with by a Level 1 Intervention(s)
- multiple instances of behaviour, reported at or about the same time, of a type that would normally be dealt with by a Level 1 Intervention, but which taken together could justify a formal disciplinary sanction
- significant repeated victimisation
- other repeated inappropriate behaviours

Serious behaviours

- serious inappropriate physical contact*
- serious emotional abuse
- aggressive or abusive interactions (verbal/nonverbal/physical)
- other serious inappropriate behaviour

Complex behaviours

- multiple boundary violations in one incident
- personal circumstances for the student such as mental health issues, history of trauma or disability
- personal circumstances for the staff member
- other complex inappropriate behaviour.

** Even minor assaults can be criminal offences. The management and investigation of these matters will depend on factors like the seriousness of any injury, the wishes of the parties involved, whether the Queensland Police Service has become involved, and whether the staff member has a previous history of similar conduct. If it is reasonably suspected that harm has been caused to a student or there is an unacceptable risk of harm to a student the Principal/Senior Leader School Progress & Performance must also consider the appropriate response described under sections 2.3 and 2.4.*

Who is responsible for a Level 2 Intervention?

A Level 2 Intervention is carried out under the authority of the Executive Director or the Head of People & Culture as delegate. The matter is reported to the Head of People & Culture at the commencement and end of the intervention (which may include an investigation process).

What actions are undertaken for a Level 2 Intervention?

The role of the Principal

The Principal will initiate a request for a Level 2 Intervention to the Head of People & Culture by completing the required documentation through the SPCMS including:

- reviewing the Record of Concern;
- assessing the nature of the concern;
- clarifying the concern with the student/parent/complainant;
- gathering additional information if required and/or after consultation with the Manager of Professional Standards and Student Protection;
- determining the boundary violation;
- outlining the rationale for the Level 2 Intervention Request;
- determining and actioning the appropriate student support strategies;
- proposing and actioning the appropriate staff intervention strategies;
- submitting the matter to the Head of People & Culture for review;
- actioning any amendments required; and
- producing the Level 2 Intervention Request.

The Level 2 Intervention Request Report includes:

- the details of the school, the student and the staff member of concern;
- the details of the boundary violation;
- details of any harm to the child;
- description of the concern;
- relevant actions taken by the Principal to clarify the concern, gather information and make an initial assessment of the matter;
- where appropriate, the staff member's account of the incident including whether or not the behaviour alleged has been admitted, admitted with qualification or denied by the staff member;
- student support strategies;
- staff intervention strategies; and
- the rationale for the Level 2 Intervention Request.

Further guidance on the role of the Principal

A formal investigation (as opposed to information gathering to allow an assessment of the matter to be made) must not be undertaken at the school level without the authorisation of the Head of People & Culture.

Where a report of inappropriate behaviour is made against a staff member who is a cleric or member of a religious order, or who was a cleric or member of a religious order at the time of the alleged behaviour, the Principal will inform the Head of People & Culture as soon as possible.

The role of the Head of People & Culture, Brisbane Catholic Education

On receipt of a Level 2 Intervention Request, the Head of People & Culture (or delegate) will assess the matter and determine how it is to be progressed.

The Head of People & Culture (or delegate) will consider the details of the report and the rationale for the Level 2 Intervention Request and as necessary will seek clarification of any issues related to it by consulting with relevant persons such as the Principal, Senior Leader School Progress & Performance, or Manager Professional Standards and Student Protection. The Head of People & Culture (or delegate) will also consider any previous reports on file of inappropriate behaviour made against the staff member.

The Head of People & Culture (or delegate) will take immediate steps to ensure that a risk assessment is carried out to determine if the staff member subject to the allegations should continue to be allowed to work in the school. As a result of the risk assessment, the staff member may be stood down from his/her duties, or have his/her duties restricted.

If the Head of People & Culture forms the view that the matter should be handled as a Level 1 Intervention, the matter will be referred back to the Principal for school level management.

If the Head of People & Culture forms the view that the matter involves an allegation or reasonable suspicion of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse of a student, the Head of People & Culture must immediately make a mandatory State Authority Report if the matter has not already been reported by the Principal.

If the student has suffered significant harm or is at an unacceptable risk of harm, the Head of People & Culture must also consider the appropriate response to be made under [section 2.3](#) of this document which includes assessing the appropriateness of making a State Authority Report to the Queensland Police Service or the Department of Child Safety if the matter has not already been reported by the Principal.

The Head of People & Culture will implement processes for risk management and support of the student and the staff member.

Following confirmation from the Queensland Police Service that it is appropriate for Brisbane Catholic Education to commence its Level 2 processes, the Head of People & Culture (or delegate) will inform the parent or carer of the student towards whom the inappropriate behaviour is alleged to have occurred in writing, that an investigation into the matter has been authorised. The name of a contact person who can provide information about the process being followed will also be provided to the parent or carer.

Where a report of inappropriate behaviour is made against a staff member who is a cleric or member of a religious order, or who was a cleric or member of a religious order at the time of the alleged behaviour, the Head of People & Culture will ensure that the relevant church authority is informed.

If the student has suffered harm and where the staff member, employee or volunteer concerned is a cleric or member of a religious order, or was a cleric or member of a religious order at the time of the alleged behaviour, the Director of the Office of Professional Standards Qld (Towards Healing) will be informed as soon as possible by the Head of People & Culture.

Investigation of Level 2 matters

If the Head of People & Culture forms the view that a Level 2 Intervention is appropriate, The Head of People & Culture will determine who should most appropriately investigate the allegation/s. The Head of People & Culture may authorise the Principal, a Brisbane Catholic Education staff member (e.g. Senior Leader School Progress & Performance, or Professional Standards staff member), or an external party to conduct the investigation.

Notifying the staff member

As soon as the Head of People & Culture (or delegate) deems it to be appropriate to inform the staff member, a meeting will be held between the staff member and the Head of People & Culture (or delegate). The staff member will be advised that he/she can have a support person at this meeting. At the meeting, the staff member will be informed that a report of inappropriate behaviour has been made against him/her, will be provided with the details of the reported inappropriate behaviour and advised that an investigation into the matter has been authorised. The requirement for the staff member to observe confidentiality will also be advised. The staff member will be reminded that he/she may access the confidential counselling services available to all staff members through the Employee Assistance Program. He/she will also be given the details of a nominated person to contact who will be available to provide support regarding the processes being undertaken and to facilitate the accessing of other support. In circumstances where it is not possible to meet with the staff member, all required information will be advised in writing.

Considerations around standing down staff members

If as the result of a risk assessment it is decided that the staff member should be stood down from his/her duties, or have his/her duties restricted, the staff member concerned will be informed of the decision to stand him/her down or restrict his/her duties. The basis for this decision will be provided to the staff member in writing. The staff member will be reminded that they may access the confidential counselling services available to all staff members through the Employee Assistance Program. He/she will also be given the details of a nominated person to contact who will be available to provide information regarding the processes being undertaken and to facilitate the accessing of other support.

The staff member will normally continue on full pay during the stand down period unless disqualified or prevented from performing his/her duties by an external body. The Head of People & Culture (or delegate) will discuss with the person what statement, if any, will be made to staff and the school community concerning his/her absence from school. Any such statement will be subject to restrictions contained in legislation.

Pastoral care and support

Pastoral care and support will be offered to the student concerned and their family, to the staff member against whom the allegation/s have been made, and any others involved. The welfare and best interests of any students involved will be paramount and advice may be sought from Brisbane Catholic Education Student Protection Officers about appropriate support for the student and his/her family.

The investigation process

The investigator shall, as soon as possible, arrange for a meeting to be held to inform the staff member of the specific nature of the allegation(s). Prior to the meeting, the staff member will be advised that he/she can have a support person at this meeting. He/she will be reminded of the free confidential counselling services available to all staff members through the Employee Assistance Program. A written record of the allegation(s) will be provided and the staff member may be asked to reply to the allegation(s) in writing within a reasonable period of time (usually five but no more than ten working days).

The investigator will contact the parent(s) or carer(s) of the student/s against whom the inappropriate behaviour is alleged to have occurred to discuss:

- the allegation that has been made;
- the investigation process;
- the provision of parental or carer permission for the student to be interviewed;
- student/parent/carer views, concerns and support needs;
- the communication process for the parent or carer to be updated regarding the investigation and other related issues; and
- the need for confidentiality.

If the investigator determines that it is desirable for other students (e.g. students named as witnesses) to be interviewed, the above guidelines relating to parents or carers will also be followed in relation to the further students.

In conducting the investigation, the investigator shall ensure that appropriate confidentiality is maintained.

At the conclusion of the investigation, a written report outlining the process of investigation, the evidence gathered, and the conclusions reached will be provided to the Head of People & Culture by the investigator. The report will indicate whether, in the investigator's opinion, the allegation(s) are substantiated on the balance of probabilities and, where required, whether the Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane Code of Conduct has been breached.

The Head of People & Culture will receive and keep the investigation report in a confidential file and make available to the Executive Director a copy of the report.

The Head of People & Culture (or delegate) is responsible for informing the Principal and relevant Senior Leader School Progress & Performance (if they are not the investigator) of the outcome of the investigation. The Head of People & Culture (or delegate) is responsible through the Principal or Senior Leader School Progress & Performance for implementing appropriate support processes for students and staff to prevent further harm, enable students to feel emotionally and physically safe and repair relationships.

Determination of misconduct

If, following the presentation of the investigation report, the Executive Director (or delegate) has determined that allegations of inappropriate behaviour are substantiated and that they constitute misconduct, the Executive Director (or delegate) will communicate this in writing to the staff member and advise the Principal accordingly.

If the Executive Director is not considering terminating the staff member's employment, the staff member will receive a letter stating the seriousness of the misconduct, any disciplinary action and a warning that further substantiated misconduct may lead to termination of the staff member's services.

If on the evidence the Executive Director is considering the termination of the staff member's services then the Executive Director will provide the staff member with a timeframe within which the staff member is given the opportunity to show cause as to why his/her employment should not be terminated. The Executive Director will consider any submission that the staff member chooses to make in response within the timeframe given. Following receipt of the submission from the staff member, the Executive Director will make a decision in relation to the staff member's employment status and will communicate this in writing to the staff member.

No determination of misconduct

If, following the presentation of the investigation report, the Executive Director (or delegate) has determined that the allegations of inappropriate behaviour are not substantiated and therefore no misconduct is substantiated, the Executive Director (or delegate) will communicate this in writing to the staff member and advise the Principal accordingly.

Finalisation of a Level 2 Intervention

The Head of People & Culture (or delegate) will advise the parent or carer of the student concerned in writing of the completion of the intervention unless there are extraordinary reasons why this should not occur, in which case the reasons should be documented. Any other complainants (including students) will also be advised of the completion of the intervention.

The provision of ongoing pastoral care and support, as required, will be offered to the student and their family, and any others involved. The welfare and best interests of any student involved will be paramount.

If the staff member continues to work at the school, the Principal will support the pastoral care of the staff member, and the staff member will be reminded of the confidential counselling services available to all staff members through the Employee Assistance Program. Reasonable steps will be taken by the Principal to manage risks and to provide appropriate ongoing supervision of, and support for, the staff member.

If the staff member has been stood down during the investigation and returns to work at the school, all reasonable steps will be taken by the Principal to assist the staff member to reintegrate into the school community.

2.7.6 Allegations of inappropriate behaviour against a Principal

A staff member may form a reasonable suspicion that a Principal has behaved inappropriately towards a student. In these circumstances, the staff member must make a written report of the concern to the Head of People & Culture using the Record of Concern module of the SPCMS. The Head of People & Culture, with reference to sections 2.6.5.1 and 2.6.5.2, will determine the level of intervention required and the intervention will be actioned by the relevant Senior Leader School Progress & Performance.

In these circumstances, there are two intervention levels that may be considered when responding to alleged inappropriate behaviour by a Principal towards a student:

- Level 1 Intervention – for responding to reports of minor inappropriate behaviour; or
- Level 2 Intervention Request – for responding to reports of repeated, serious or more complex inappropriate behaviour (which does NOT involve sexual abuse/likely sexual abuse which is reportable under Section 2.2 of this document).

The Head of People & Culture will advise the Senior Leader School Progress & Performance of any processes for dealing with allegations of inappropriate behaviour against Principals, including:

- processes for risk management and support;
- considerations around standing down the Principal; and
- processes for liaising with Queensland Police Service around their investigation and its outcomes.

2.8 Action following a State Authority Report to Police about a staff member, other employee or volunteer

After a matter relating to the behaviour of a staff member, employee or volunteer is reported to the Queensland Police Service and/or the Level 2 Intervention Request has been sent to the Head of People & Culture, the Head of People & Culture (or delegate) will:

- commence a risk assessment process and action any relevant risk mitigation;
- seek advice from the Queensland Police Service about the status of any investigation including determining when a staff member, employee or volunteer may be informed of the complaint;
- determine when a request for a Level 2 Intervention may be actioned and notify the Principal or Senior Leader School Progress & Performance (where relevant) of any required actions including investigation, pastoral support, and the consideration of any requirement to stand down a staff member from duties; and
- assist with any communication which may be required to school communities after consideration of and/or consultation with stakeholders.

2.8.1 Outcomes of a Police investigation

2.8.1.1 No charge

The Queensland Police Service may not charge when there is insufficient evidence to support a charge following a police investigation.

Where there is no charge, the matter is referred to the Head of People & Culture who will authorise the commencement of a Level 2 Intervention process which may result in a matter being addressed through the Staff Misconduct Procedures and may result in disciplinary action.

2.8.1.2 Charge

The Queensland Police Service may charge a staff member, other employee or volunteer. Brisbane Catholic Education will cooperate with the Queensland Police Service and action any advice received from the Queensland College of Teachers with regard to the status of a teacher's registration or Blue Card Services with regard to a non-teaching staff member, employee or volunteer. There can be one of two outcomes following charging: no conviction or conviction.

2.8.1.3 No conviction

The failure of a court to record a conviction against the staff member, employee or volunteer against whom a charge has been laid or a decision by the Queensland Police Service not to prosecute, does not necessarily mean that the allegation was unwarranted and that the staff member, employee or volunteer has no case to answer. The fact that a staff member, employee or volunteer has been found 'not guilty' of an offence does not automatically mean that a matter has been closed.

The standard of proof required for disciplinary action within the employer-employee relationship is 'on the balance of probabilities', rather than the criminal standard of 'beyond reasonable doubt'. When Brisbane Catholic Education becomes aware that a staff member has not been found guilty of an offence with which they have been charged or that a conviction has not been recorded, a Level 2 Intervention process will be commenced. The Level 2 Intervention process may result in a matter being addressed through the Staff Misconduct Procedure and may result in disciplinary action.

Documents on the public record as a result of court or tribunal proceedings, and/or materials made available as a result of a Queensland Police Service investigation may be considered as part of any investigation conducted by or on behalf of Brisbane Catholic Education.

2.8.1.4 Conviction

If a current staff member, employee or volunteer is convicted in a court of law for an offence against a student that is deemed to be serious professional misconduct, then the Executive Director will make a determination about continuing the employment of the staff member, employee or volunteer.

The Executive Director (or delegate) will document the outcome of the court proceedings in the formal communication regarding the termination of the staff member's, employee's or volunteer's employment.

If the conviction is for a charge that is deemed to be less than serious misconduct but is contrary to the Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane Code of Conduct, then the Executive Director will proceed to take disciplinary action against the staff member, employee or volunteer.

3. After the report is made

Once a report is made under these processes, consideration must be given to any ongoing or resulting action that is required.

This includes:

- follow up by the Principal with Queensland Police Service and/or the Department of Child Safety to confirm both receipt of the report, and any action that these agencies may take;
- implementing any risk management and pastoral [support processes](#) to address the safety and well-being of students, particularly in relation to allegations of sexual abuse between students, and maintain as far as possible, supportive relationships with parents, carers and families;
- ensuring that all parties involved respect the [confidentiality](#) and privacy of students and families involved; and
- where relevant, make any preparation for the interview of a student by Queensland Police Service and/or the Department of Child Safety at school – see the [Statutory Interviews of Children and Young People in BCE Schools guideline](#) and [Record of Interview form](#).

4. Advising parents

When a State Authority Report to the Queensland Police Service and/or the Department of Child Safety is required, it is important that parents are not contacted before the State Authority Report is made.

If a State Authority Report submitted to Queensland Police Service and/or the Department of Child Safety relates to suspected abuse or neglect by a member of the student's family, the Principal will only inform the parent(s) or carer(s) of the student protection concern once confirmed as appropriate with the Queensland Police Service or the Department of Child Safety. This is to ensure that any potential child protection or criminal investigation is not compromised.

In order to assist at the school level in the management of any situation and to ensure the immediate safety of any students involved, the school should request from the Queensland Police Service and/or Department of Child Safety feedback on the possible timing of their intervention and obtain some guidance about when the school may discuss the matter with the student's parent(s) or carer(s). This is particularly significant in cases of student to student sexual behaviour where it is important for the student's well-being to enable the parent to support the student and take steps to protect them.

5. Appendices

Appendix 1 Definitions

Child

A child is a person under 18 years of age.

Child in Need of Protection is a child who-

- a) has suffered significant harm, is suffering significant harm, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm; and
- b) does not have a parent able and willing to protect the child from the harm.

Colleague

As defined by section 13H of the *Child Protection Act 1999*, colleague, of a relevant person, means a person working in or for the same entity as the relevant person.

Director of the Governing Body

As defined by section 364 of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, director, of a non-State school's governing body, means a director of the governing body within the meaning of the *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Act 2017*, section 9.

Head of People & Culture

The Head of People & Culture is the person appointed and holding the office of the Head of People & Culture within Brisbane Catholic Education; otherwise the person who has been appointed to act in the role of Head of People & Culture.

Employee

An employee includes a staff member and any other person who is engaged to carry out work at the school for financial reward, and includes any cleric, and any member of a religious order appointed to a role at the school pursuant to an agreement with a religious order.

First Person

The "first person" is a staff member who reasonably suspects, in the course of the staff member's employment at the school, that a student under 18 years attending the school has been sexually abused by another person or is likely to be sexually abused by another person.

Harm

As defined by section 9 of the *Child Protection Act 1999*:

- (1) Harm, to a child, is any detrimental effect of a significant nature on the child's physical, psychological or emotional wellbeing.
- (2) It is immaterial how the harm is caused.
- (3) Harm can be caused by—
 - (a) physical, psychological or emotional abuse or neglect; or
 - (b) sexual abuse or exploitation.
- (4) Harm can be caused by—
 - (a) a single act, omission or circumstance; or
 - (b) a series or combination of acts, omissions or circumstances.

Inappropriate behaviour

Inappropriate behaviour includes but is not limited to any behaviour, including words, towards a student that is contrary to what is required of staff members under the *Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane Code of Conduct*. Further, any report from a person, including a student, about a staff member's behaviour towards a student that the person making the report considers to be inappropriate is to be taken as an allegation of inappropriate behaviour and must be responded to in accordance with the processes contained within this document.

Reasonable suspicion

A *reasonable suspicion* is a suspicion that would be formed by a reasonable person based on a reasonable view of the evidence available to them. In other words, a reasonable suspicion is an objectively justifiable suspicion that is based on specific facts or circumstances.

Reportable suspicion

As defined by section 13E of the *Child Protection Act 1999* means a reasonable suspicion that a child has suffered, is suffering, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering, significant harm caused by physical or sexual abuse; and may not have a parent able and willing to protect the child from the harm.

Relevant person (Child Protection Act 1999)

A relevant person for the purposes of mandatory reporting under section 13E of the *Child Protection Act 1999* is any of the following —

- (a) a doctor;
- (b) a registered nurse;
- (c) a teacher;
- (d) a police officer who, under a direction given by the commissioner of the police service under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, is responsible for reporting under this section;
- (e) a person engaged to perform a child advocate function under the *Public Guardian Act 2014*.

Sexual abuse

As defined by section 364 of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*:

sexual abuse, in relation to a relevant person, includes sexual behaviour involving the relevant person and another person in the following circumstances—

- (a) the other person bribes, coerces, exploits, threatens or is violent toward the relevant person;
- (b) the relevant person has less power than the other person;
- (c) there is a significant disparity between the relevant person and the other person in intellectual capacity or maturity.

Staff Member

A staff member is any person who is employed by Brisbane Catholic Education on a casual, fixed term, or continuing basis, either pursuant to a contract of employment or appointed to a role at the school pursuant to an agreement with a religious order.

Student

A student is any person enrolled as such at a school under the control of Brisbane Catholic Education. This includes a "relevant person" for the purposes of mandatory reporting under sections 366 and 366A of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*:

- a. a student under 18 years attending the school;
- b. a kindergarten age child registered in—
 - (i) a kindergarten learning program at the school; or
 - (ii) a distance education kindergarten learning program at the school;
- c. a person with a disability who—
 - (i) under section 420(2), is being provided with special education at the school; and
 - (ii) is not enrolled in the preparatory year at the school.

Student Protection Case Management System (SPCMS)

The Student Protection Case Management System (SPCMS) is the Brisbane Catholic Education database for the collection and storage of all information relating to a concern, complaint or allegation about abuse or harm of a student or inappropriate behaviour towards a student. The SPCMS enables any staff member to record the details of any student protection concern in the form of a Record of Concern and for mandated staff to make a Student Protection Report to a State authority. In addition, Principals will be able to administer the processes required to manage a report or allegation of inappropriate behaviour towards a student by a staff member.

Student Protection Contact (SPC)

A Student Protection Contact (SPC) is one of at least two persons who are nominated in each school in compliance with *the Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017* (Regulation 16 (3)) to whom a student can report behaviour by a staff member that the student considers inappropriate.

Teacher

Means an approved teacher under the *Education (Queensland College of Teachers) Act 2005* employed at a school.

Appendix 2 Legislative references

Child Protection Act 1999

<p>Reporting of a child in need of protection</p>	<p>Section 13 A states</p> <p><i>"(1) Any person may inform the chief executive if the person reasonably suspects -</i></p> <p><i>a. a child may be in need of protection; or</i></p> <p><i>b. an unborn child may be in need of protection after he or she is born.</i></p> <p>2. The information given may include anything the person considers relevant to the person's suspicion."</p>
<p>Forming a reasonable suspicion of significant harm</p>	<p>Section 13C of the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> offers some guidance around forming a reasonable suspicion that a student has suffered, is suffering or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm:</p> <p>2a. whether there are detrimental effects on the child's body or the child's psychological or emotional state—</p> <p>(i) that are evident to the person; or</p> <p>(ii) that the person considers are likely to become evident in the future; and</p> <p>2b. in relation to any detrimental effects mentioned in paragraph (a)—</p> <p>(i) their nature and severity; and</p> <p>(ii) the likelihood that they will continue; and</p> <p>2c. the child's age.</p> <p>3. The person's consideration may be informed by an observation of the child, other knowledge about the child or any other relevant knowledge, training or experience that the person may have.</p>
<p>Reportable Suspicions</p>	<p>Section 13E of the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> includes the mandatory reporting requirement for teachers to report a reasonable suspicion to the Department of Child Safety, that a child has suffered, is suffering, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering, significant harm caused by physical or sexual abuse where there may not be a parent willing and able to protect the child from the harm (a "reportable suspicion").</p> <p>Section 13G(5) states that a person does not commit an offence under the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> or any other act for failing to make a mandatory report under section 13E.</p>
<p>Conferral with colleagues</p>	<p>13H of the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> - Conferrals with colleague and related information sharing, states that:</p> <p>1. <i>A relevant person may give information to a colleague, and a colleague may give information to a relevant person, for any of the following purposes—</i></p> <p><i>a. for the relevant person to form a suspicion about whether a child has suffered, is suffering, or is at unacceptable risk of suffering, significant harm caused by physical or sexual abuse;</i></p> <p><i>b. in the case of a relevant person under section 13E—for the relevant person to form a suspicion about whether a child has a parent able and willing to protect the child from harm mentioned in paragraph (a);</i></p> <p><i>c. for the relevant person to give a report under section 13G or keep a record about giving a report;</i></p> <p><i>d. for the relevant person or colleague to take appropriate action to deal with suspected harm or risk of harm to a child.</i></p>

Interviews with Children at School	Section 17 of the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> provides Department of Child Safety and Queensland Police Service officers with the legislative authority to have contact with a child at a school prior to the parents being told of the contact with the child and the reasons for the contact, as part of an investigation and assessment.
------------------------------------	--

Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Act 2017 and Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017

The *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Act 2017* establishes an accreditation regime for the accreditation of non-state schools. The Act also establishes the penalties for non-compliance with the accreditation criteria.

The *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Regulation 2017* prescribes the accreditation criteria relevant for a non-state school's accreditation as mentioned in section 11 of the Act.

Sections 16(1) to 16(7) of the Regulation deal with the accreditation requirements relating to the conduct of staff and students and response to harm.

Education (General Provisions) Act 2006 and Education (General Provisions) Regulation 2017

The *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* contains mandatory reporting requirements for all non-state school staff who become aware of or who reasonably suspect that a student has been sexually abused or is likely to be sexually abused by another person (sections 366 and 366A).

These requirements are designed to capture sexual abuse, suspected sexual abuse and likely sexual abuse of students by another person. A staff member or Principal who fails to comply with the mandatory reporting requirements in relation to the sexual abuse or suspected sexual abuse of a student commits an offence under section 366 of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* and is liable for a penalty of up to 20 penalty units. However, a person does not commit an offence for failing to report the likely sexual abuse of a student under section 366A of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*.

Staff making a report pursuant to the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* will be protected from civil or criminal liability e.g. from defamation or breach of confidence. However, staff making a knowingly false, malicious or vexatious report will not be protected by this immunity and may risk action for defamation, disciplinary action by their employer or disciplinary action by the Queensland College of Teachers.

Criminal Code Act 1899

Section 229BC of Criminal Code Act 1899 establishes a general requirement that applies to all adults (18 years or over) in Queensland to report to the Queensland Police Service any information that causes the adult to believe on reasonable grounds, or ought reasonably to cause the adult to believe, that a child sexual offence is being or has been committed against a child by another adult.

At the relevant time of the offending behaviour, the child victim must be under 16 years of age or a person with an impairment of the mind. A 'child sexual offence' means an offence of a sexual nature [whether or not it meets the definition of sexual abuse under the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*] committed in relation to a child, including for example, an offence against a provision of chapter 22 and 32 of the Criminal Code Act 1899.

Failure to make a report, without a reasonable excuse, is a criminal offence. A reasonable excuse not to make a report under the Criminal Code Act 1899, includes that a report has already been made under:

- a) the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006* (reporting sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse)
- b) the *Child Protection Act 1999* (reporting significant harm or risk of significant harm).

Education (Queensland College of Teachers) Act 2005

The *Education (Queensland College of Teachers) Act 2005* requires an employing authority to notify the Queensland College of Teachers (QCT):

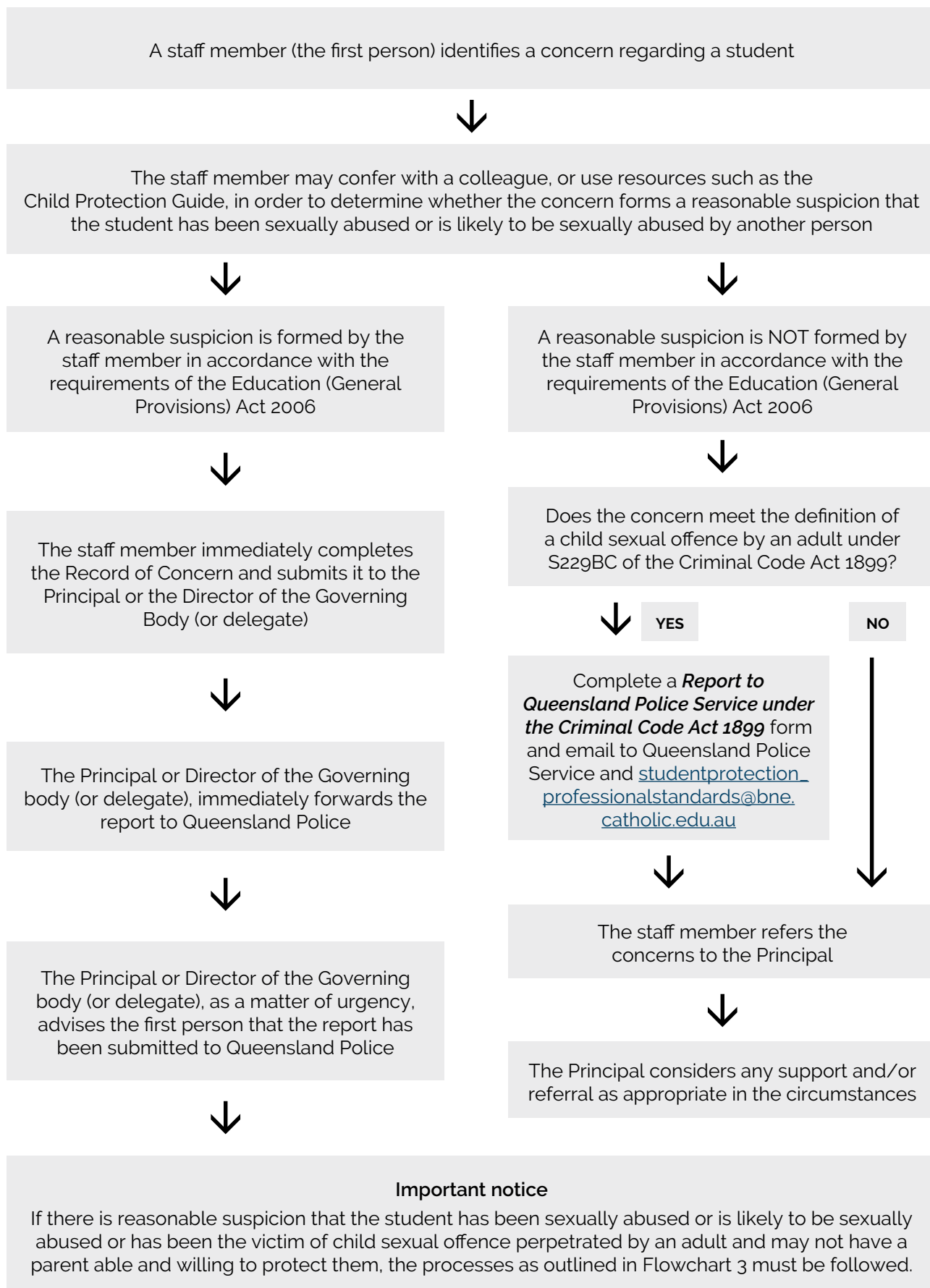
- about particular allegations
 - as soon as practicable, after starting to deal with an allegation of harm or likely harm to a child due to the teacher's conduct (section 76)
- about the outcome of particular allegations
 - as soon as practicable, after dealing with the allegation, the employing authority must also inform QCT of the outcome (section 77)
- about certain dismissals
 - an employing authority must notify QCT within 14 days if the authority has dismissed a teacher in circumstances that call the teacher's competence to be employed as a teacher into question (section 78).

Evidence Act 1977

Section 93A provides the legislative authority for the Queensland Police Service and the Department of Child Safety to conduct an interview and obtain a recorded statement from a child under 16 years, or a person who was 16 or 17 years when the statement was made and who, at the time of the proceeding, is a special witness, or an intellectually impaired person who has personal knowledge of the matters dealt with by the statement.

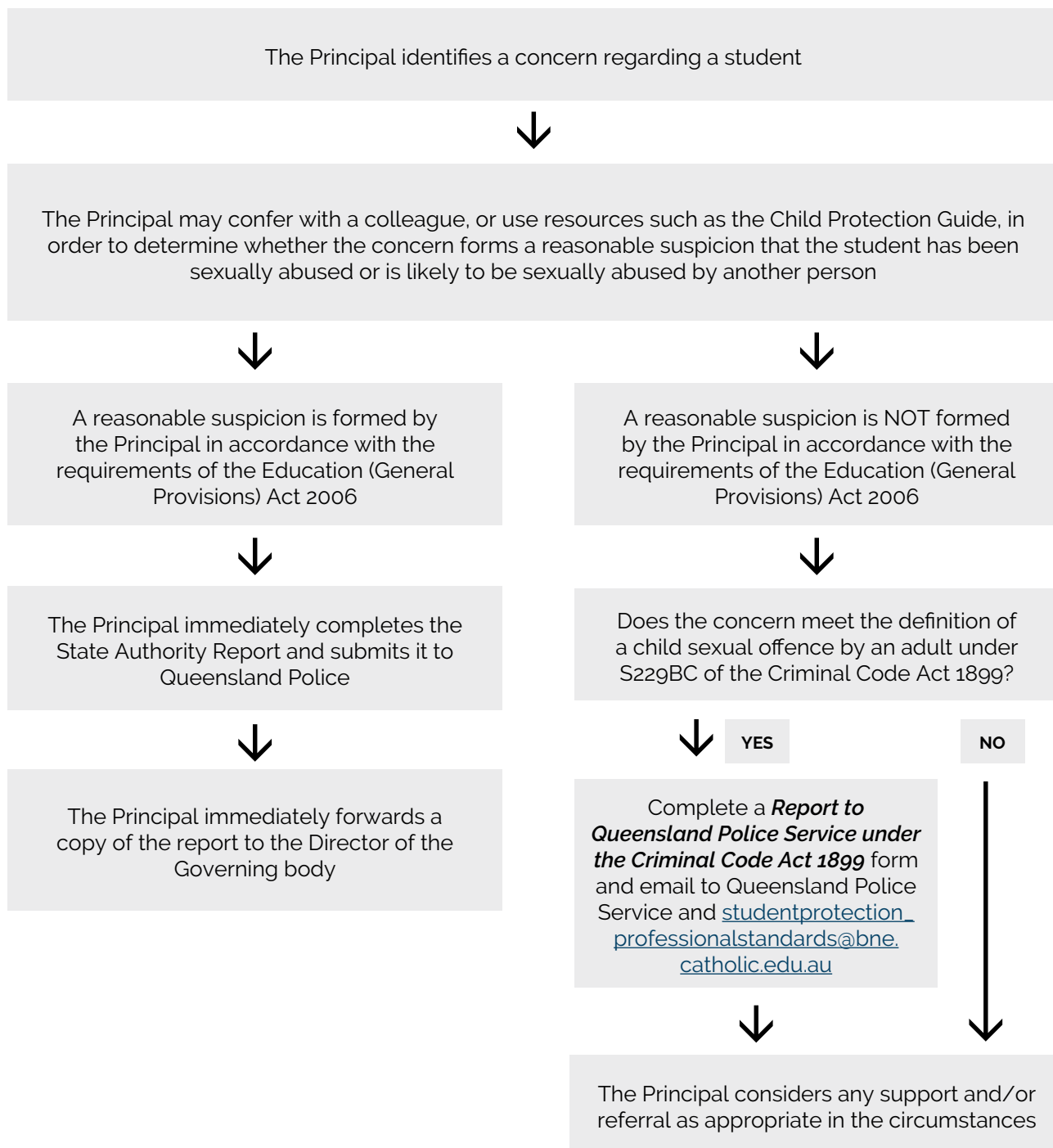
Appendix 3 Flowchart 1

Reporting sexual abuse & likely sexual abuse



Appendix 4 Flowchart 2

Reporting sexual abuse & likely sexual abuse where the first person is the Principal

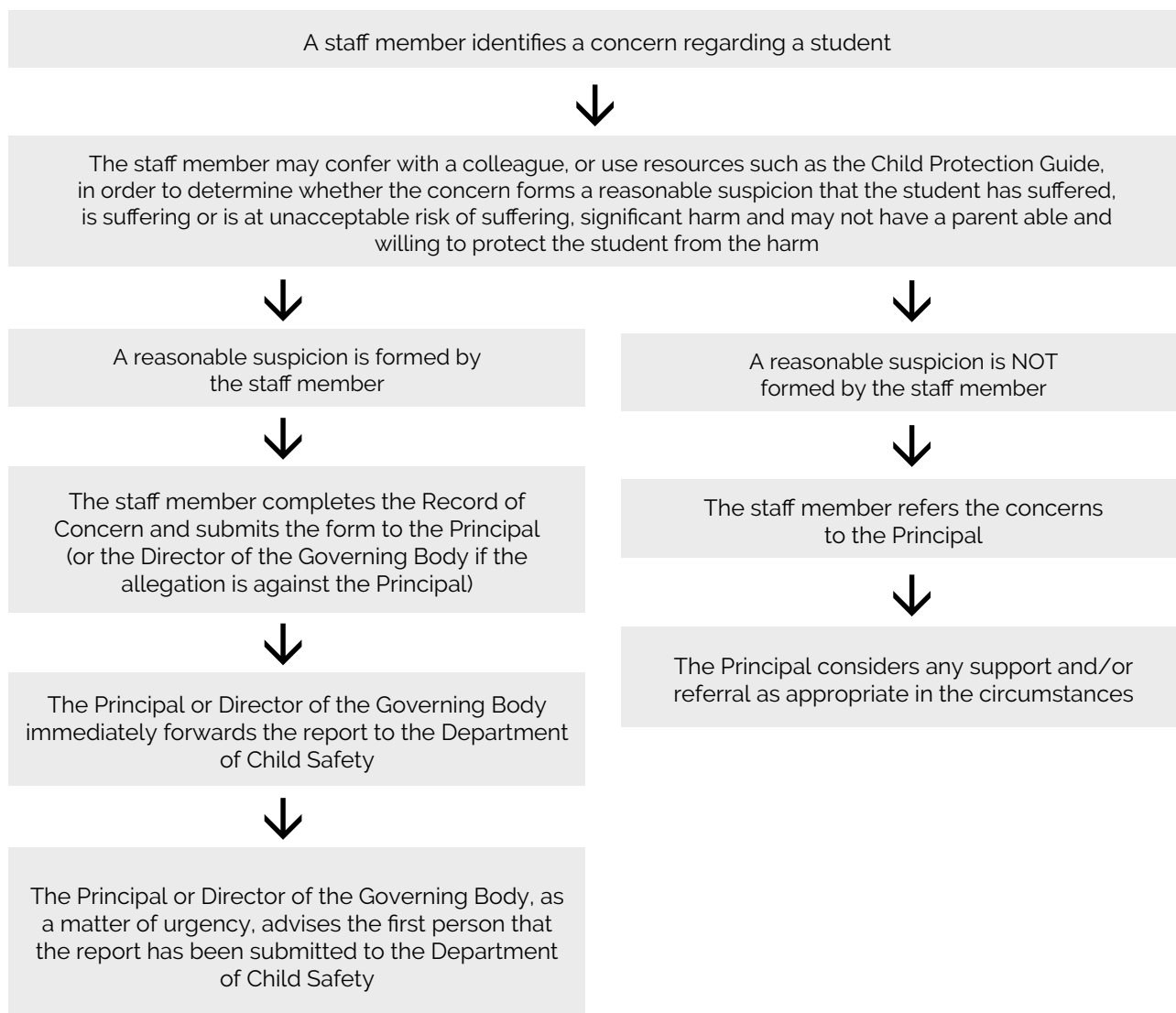


Important notice

If there is reasonable suspicion that the student has been sexually abused or is likely to be sexually abused and may not have a parent able and willing to protect them, the processes as outlined in Flowchart 3 must also be followed.

Appendix 5 Flowchart 3

Reporting Significant Harm to the Department of Child Safety



Important notice

If there is a reasonable suspicion that the student has been sexually abused or is likely to be sexually abused by another person, then the processes as outlined in flowchart 1 must also be followed, or flowchart 2 if the first person is the Principal.

Mandatory Responsibilities for Teachers

If the staff member is a teacher, and the reasonable suspicion is that the student has suffered, is suffering or is an unacceptable risk of significant harm caused by physical or sexual abuse and may not have a parent able and willing to protect the student from the harm (a reportable suspicion under section 13E of the Child Protection Act 1999), the teacher is responsible, as a matter of urgency, to ensure that the report has been submitted to the Department of Child Safety, unless they become aware, or reasonably suppose, that the matter has already been brought to the attention of the authorities.

If a teacher forms a reportable suspicion and is not able to progress a report through the process detailed in the flowchart above, they are able to meet their mandatory reporting obligation through reporting directly to Child Safety Services via the online reporting form:

<https://secure.communities.qld.gov.au/cbir/home/ChildSafety#>

Student Protection

Guidelines

1. Understanding abuse and harm

All children have the right to be safe in environments free from abuse and harm. Where this is not the case, adults have a responsibility to act. This part explains the key concepts that underpin the processes for ensuring the safety of students, in order to inform the actions staff members must take if they form a reasonable suspicion of abuse, harm or staff inappropriate behaviour towards a student. As a first step, it is important that staff members have an understanding of what is meant by the terms 'abuse' and 'harm'.

Generally, the types of abuse can be summarised as:

Sexual Abuse **Emotional or Psychological Abuse**
Physical Abuse **Neglect**



These types of abuse can cause the following types of harm to a student:

Physical Harm **Psychological Harm** **Emotional Harm**

1.1 Sources of abuse and harm

Students can be abused, or experience harm from a number of sources. These include:

Person associated with the school

(staff member, volunteer or another student at the school)

Family member / relative of the student

(parent/carer, sibling, grandparent, other relative)

Other person in the community

(family friend, neighbour, coach, tutor, stranger)

Self-harming by a student

2. Types of abuse

2.1 Sexual abuse and likely sexual abuse

Sexual abuse of a student occurs where a person engages in sexual behaviour with a student, and:

- the other person bribes, coerces, exploits, threatens or is violent toward the relevant person; and/or
- the student has less power than the other person; and/or
- there is a significant disparity between the student and the other person in intellectual capacity or maturity.¹

Characteristics of a power imbalance include: significant differences in age, developmental ability, authority, influence or some kind of control over the student.

Likely sexual abuse is where it is more probable than not that a student will be sexually abused in the future. One situation where a reasonable suspicion of likely sexual abuse could be formed is where '[grooming](#)' behaviours towards a student are identified.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Sexual activity between staff members and students

The involvement of any staff member or volunteer within a school in sexual activity with, or sexual exploitation of, a student attending that school is always to be regarded as sexual abuse.

What does sexual abuse involve?

Sexual abuse involves an imbalance of power between a student and the other person. The imbalance of power allows force, trickery, emotional bribery, blackmail or emotional pressures to be used against the student to involve him/her in sexual activity or to sexually exploit him/her. Secrecy, the misuse of power and distortion of adult-child relationships may also be involved.

Sexual abuse involving physical contact with a student could include:

- touching, kissing, holding or fondling a student's body in a sexual manner;
- touching, kissing or fondling a student's genital area;
- engaging in or attempting to engage in vaginal or anal intercourse with a student;
- penetrating or attempting to penetrate a student's vagina or anus with a finger or other object;
- engaging or attempting to engage in oral sex with a student; or
- engaging or attempting to engage in masturbation with a student.

It does not matter whether the student is clothed or unclothed whilst sexual abuse involving physical contact takes place. Engagement of a student in sexual acts by duress or through inducements of any kind is considered sexual abuse.

¹ See Section 364 of the Education (General Provisions) Act 2006

Sexual abuse/likely sexual abuse of a student may not necessarily involve physical contact. It could, for example, involve behaviour that occurs in the student's direct presence or that occurs indirectly including through electronic communications. Examples include:

- exposing a sexual body part to a student;
- requesting a student to expose a sexual body part;
- making obscene or sexually explicit remarks to a student;
- sending obscene or sexually explicit material to a student;
- blatant or persistent intrusion into a student's physical privacy;
- voyeurism - covertly observing intimate behaviour that is normally private;
- exposing a student to pornographic films, photographs, magazines or other material;
- having a student pose or perform in a sexually explicit manner;
- exposing a student to a sexual act;
- forcing a student to witness a sexual act; or
- communicating with a student in a sexually intrusive way.

What is grooming?

Sexual offending against a child is rarely a random act by a stranger. It is commonly based on a relationship with the child that has been formed over time. The abuse is commonly well thought out and planned in advance.

Offenders may often take time to 'groom' their victim, often over a lengthy period. They will also often 'groom' the child's parents, carers or others who might otherwise protect them from the abuse. This occurs so that the child and his/her parents or carers will trust the offender and not suspect any intended wrongdoing.

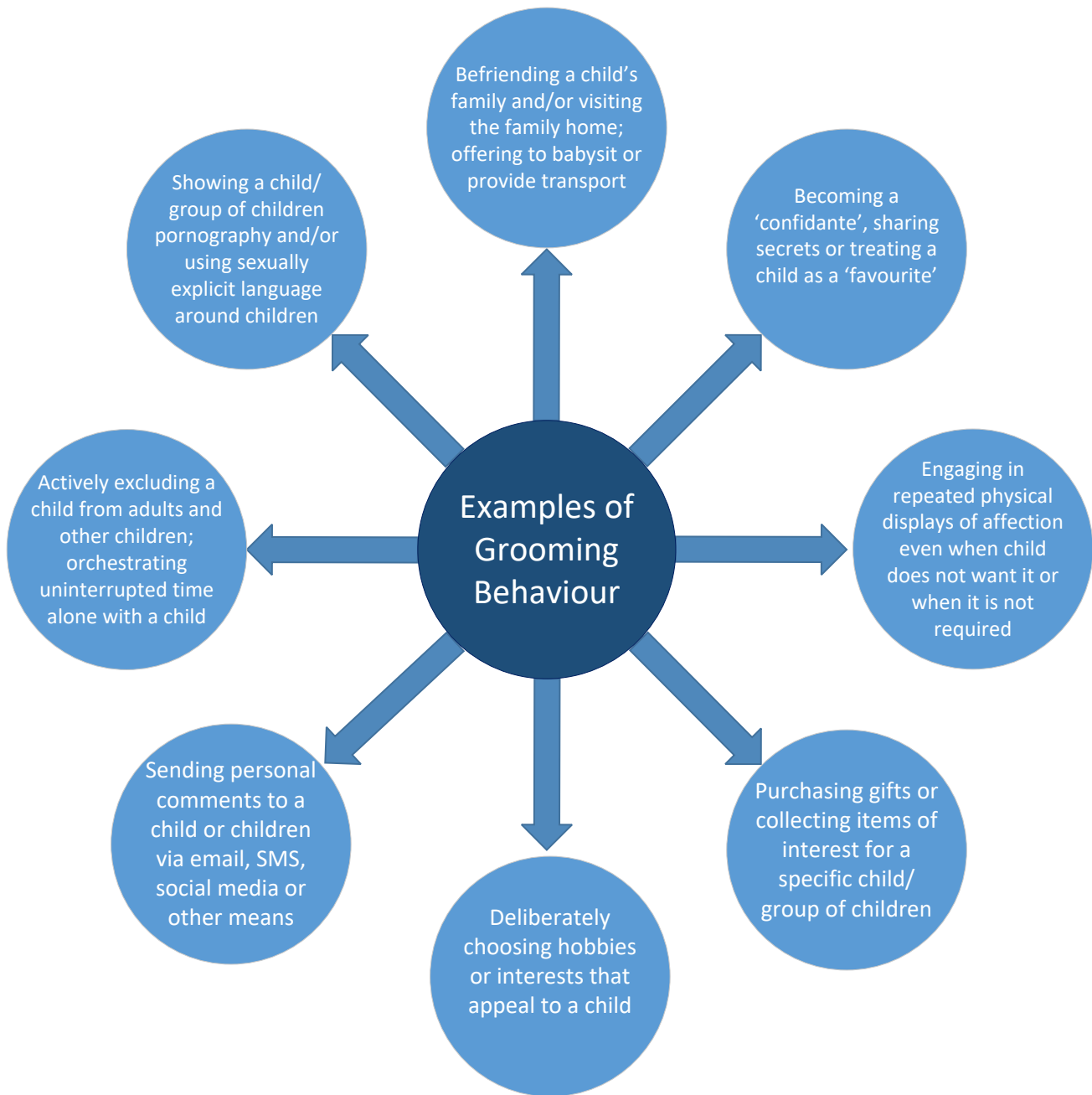
The establishment of a relationship of trust which is then misused is often very confusing and damaging to the child, who may not even immediately recognise what is happening to them as abuse. Grooming behaviour is unlikely to be recognised when observed as a one-off event, but a pattern of grooming of the intended victim and/or the intended victim's parents or carers is likely to be recognised.

Grooming will tend to develop in intensity over time. It will also tend to include elements of secrecy and concealment. It is important to be aware of the types of behaviours that can be used in the process of grooming a child or young person, while remembering that some of the behaviours might equally reflect normal interactions based on genuine motives of care and concern.

This is the reason that, for staff members, the observance of clear professional boundaries and transparency in the declaration of potential conflicts of interest is a vital part of the protection of children and of the professional integrity of staff members themselves.

Recognition of the grooming process, that is used as a preparation for the sexual abuse of a child, is an indicator of likely sexual abuse.

Some examples of 'grooming' behaviour could include:



Activity between peers

Sexual activity between students

It is important to note that activity between peers may also be considered abusive, especially if the relationship is coercive or the behaviour forceful, degrading or threatening. Sexual activity between young people under 16 years of age is not automatically considered to be sexual abuse, even though technically it is unlawful in Queensland. The dynamics and characteristics of the sexual activity is a key consideration. For example, if a young person under the age of 16 years engages in sexual activity with a peer and there is no imbalance of power, coercion or manipulation involved, this may not be considered sexual abuse. On the other hand, if there is a power imbalance, coercion or manipulation in the sexual activity between a young person 16 years and older and another person, this may be considered sexual abuse.

Student sexual behaviour

Suspicion that a student has been sexually abused may also be formed in some cases where a student exhibits concerning sexual behaviour. [Resources](#) such as those published by the Department of Child Safety can assist in identifying age inappropriate sexual behaviour, and [section 4.2](#) details further signs of sexual abuse.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Sexual activity between students or peers where one party is 18 years or older and the other under the age of 16 years is a child sexual offence.

Under s229BC of the Criminal Code Act 1899, adults are required to report a child sexual offence to the Queensland Police Service unless it has been reported under the EPGA or the CPA in accordance with Sections 2.2 and 2.3 of the Student Protection Processes and Guidelines Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane.

Suspicion that a student has been sexually abused may also be formed in some cases where a student exhibits concerning sexual behaviour. [Resources](#) such as those published by the Department of Child Safety can assist in identifying age inappropriate sexual behaviour, and [section 4.2](#) details further signs of sexual abuse.

2.2 Physical abuse



Physical abuse refers to non-accidental use of physical force against a child by another person that results in significant harm to the child.

What does physical abuse involve ?

Examples of physical abuse include but are not limited to hitting, shaking, throwing, burning, biting, poisoning and female genital mutilation. The definition of physically abusive behaviour extends to the fabrication, exaggeration and inducing of illness symptoms in a child.

A person does not have to intend to physically harm a child to have physically abused them (for example, physical punishment that results in bruising or fractures would generally be considered physical abuse). Physical abuse does not always leave visible marks or injuries. Physical abuse can result in significant physical harm (for example, fractures, burns or bruises) and/or emotional/psychological harm (for example, hyper vigilance, depression or persistent state of fear and anxiety) to a child.

When considering if a child is at unacceptable risk of suffering harm caused by physical abuse by a person, a range of factors are considered. Examples include:

- the person's propensity towards violence;
- the degree of control a person has over their own behaviour or the behaviour of others;
- the physical force used; and
- the ability and willingness of another adult to act protectively to prevent the physical abuse.

Examples of situations which give rise to an unacceptable risk of physical abuse include, though are not limited to:

- domestic violence involving the throwing of objects; or
- situations in which a baby is shaken but not obviously injured.

2.3 Emotional/psychological abuse



Emotional or psychological abuse is the persistent emotional ill-treatment of a child which causes severe and persistent adverse effects on a child's emotional development.

What does emotional or psychological abuse involve ?

Examples of emotional abuse include but are not limited to constant criticism, public humiliation, belittling, constant yelling, withholding praise and affection, excessive teasing, scape-goating, rejection, hostility, exposure of a child to domestic and family violence and conveying that a child is worthless or unloved, inadequate or valued only insofar as the child meets the needs of another person.

Emotional or psychological abuse may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of reasonable exploration and learning or preventing the child from participating in normal social interaction. Emotional abuse can result in significant harm to a child, for example, it can result in significant emotional / psychological harm such as depression, attachment disorders, chronic feeling of fear/anxiety or self-harm.

A child is considered to be at unacceptable risk of suffering harm caused by emotional abuse in a number of situations for example the frequent, chronic and entrenched verbal criticisms and hostility directed at the child by another person.

2.4 Neglect



Neglect is the persistent failure to provide for a child's basic physical and emotional necessities of life such that the child's health and development are affected.

What does neglect involve?

Neglect is the persistent failure to provide for a child's basic physical and emotional necessities of life such that the child's health and development are affected. Basic needs include: food, housing, adequate clothing; personal hygiene and hygienic living conditions; health care, including the timely provision of medical treatment and dental care; and adequate supervision and protection needed for the child's optimal growth and development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse.

Neglect can result in a significant impact on a child's physical, emotional and psychological wellbeing. It can result in significant physical harm such as serious injury or death. For example, failure to supervise a child may result in a child ingesting poison, or getting seriously injured or getting burnt. Neglect can also result in serious emotional/ psychological harm such as attachment disorders, failure to thrive in infants and significant developmental delays.

A child is considered to be at unacceptable risk of neglect in situations such as severe or chronic substance misuse, significant mental illness, lack of parenting skills and addiction to gambling by the child's primary parent or carer inhibiting their capacity to provide sufficient care.

More information around understanding child abuse and harm can be found on the Department of Child Safety [website](#).

3. Significant harm

Harm can be caused by physical, psychological or emotional abuse, sexual abuse or neglect. Harm refers to the detrimental effect or impact of abuse/neglect on a child. For statutory intervention to occur, there must be information to suggest:

- that the child has suffered, is suffering or is at any unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm; and
- there may not be a parent able and willing to protect the child from harm.

Harm can be caused by a single act, omission or circumstance or a series or combination of acts, omissions or circumstances. This series or combination of acts, omissions or circumstances is often referred to as "cumulative harm".

3.1 What is 'unacceptable risk' of harm?

A child is considered to be at unacceptable risk of suffering harm if there are grounds to suspect that unless someone intervenes to prevent it, the actions of a person will result in, or is likely to result, in a detrimental effect of a significant nature on the child's physical, emotional and/or psychological well-being.

3.2 Relationship between abuse and harm

In essence, abuse is the action towards a student, and harm is the impact of that action on the child. Children can experience multiple types of abuse, which in turn can cause multiple types of harm.

Types of Abuse	Physical abuse	Emotional abuse	Sexual abuse	Neglect
	Hitting Punching	Rejection Persistent hostility	Sexual exploitation Penetration Exposure to Pornography	Inadequate supervision Poor hygiene/ nutrition

Types of harm	Physical (refers to body)	Emotional (ability to express emotions)	Psychological (mind & cognitive processes)
	Bruising Fractures Internal injuries	Depression Hypervigilance Self-harm	Learning and developmental delays Impaired self-image

4. Recognising abuse and harm

4.1 Recognising the signs of abuse and harm

There are many signs that might lead staff members to have concerns about a student. It is important to keep an open mind when encountering these signs, as their presence does not necessarily mean that the student is experiencing harm caused by abuse and/or neglect. However, they may identify concerns for a student and indicate that further consideration and monitoring is the appropriate response.

It is important to remember:

- the signs are generally more significant if they are severe, form a pattern, and/or show frequency;
- the younger the child involved, the greater the risk; and
- all factors need to be considered including the child's circumstances and family context.

4.2 Identifying the signs of abuse and harm

Observations of student behaviour

In general terms, something may be wrong if you observe student behaviour such as:

- nervousness/withdrawal;
- passivity/excessive compliance;
- evidence of deterioration in peer relationships and/or generally poor peer relationships;
- trouble concentrating at school/unexpected drop in school academic performance;
- frequent absences from school without substantiated or acceptable explanations;
- being extremely aggressive, stealing or running away;
- evidence of extreme or continually aroused emotional states;
- out of character behaviour;
- behaviour that is not age appropriate or typical of peer behaviour;
- in younger students: separation anxiety, changed eating patterns; or
- in older students: drug/alcohol use, sexual promiscuity, self-harm or reckless and risk-taking behaviour.

In relation to possible harm or risk of harm to a student that may be a result of sexual, physical or emotional abuse and/or neglect you may observe the following:

Physical

- bruises or lacerations, especially on face, head and neck;
- burns/scalds;
- multiple injuries or bruises, especially over time;
- fractures, dislocations, twisting injuries;
- explanations offered by the child not consistent with the injury or the injury is unable to be explained by the child;
- a child hiding injuries; or
- repeated injuries with a recurring or similar explanation.

Neglect

- delay in achieving developmental milestones;
- medical or therapeutic needs not attended to;
- poor personal hygiene leading to social isolation;
- scavenging for/stealing food; lack of adequate school lunches;
- extreme seeking of adult affection; or
- flat and superficial way of relating.

Domestic violence

- difficulties in eating and sleeping;
- hyper vigilance;
- regression to age-inappropriate behaviours;
- developmental delays;
- child is over-protective of a parent;
- excessively controlling or aggressive/violent behaviour; or
- abuse of siblings/parent.

Emotional/psychological

- inability to value self and others;
- lack of trust in people;
- statements from the child e.g. "I'm bad; I was born bad"; or
- extreme attention-seeking behaviours.

Sexual

- direct or indirect disclosures of abuse;
- concerning sexual behaviour and/or age-inappropriate sexual knowledge;
- use of threats, coercion or bribery to force other children into sexual acts;
- sexual themes/fears expressed in artwork, written work or play;
- repeated urinary tract infections, especially in younger girls;
- physical trauma to buttocks, breasts, genitals, lower abdomen, thighs;
- unexplained accumulation of money/gifts; or
- presence of sexually-transmitted infections, especially in younger children.

More information around recognising the signs of abuse can be found on the Department of Child Safety [Website](#).

5. Forming a reasonable suspicion

A reasonable suspicion of abuse or harm is a suspicion that would be formed by a reasonable person based on a reasonable view of the evidence available to them. In other words, a reasonable suspicion is an objectively justifiable suspicion that is based on specific facts or circumstances. When a reasonable suspicion is formed, a staff member must act in accordance with the processes outlined in this document.

Generally, the ways in which a staff member may form a reasonable suspicion are as follows:



- a student makes a direct disclosure about another person's behaviour (see Section 5.1);
- a parent or any person reports information of concern about a student and/or another person's behaviour (this information may come from another student, relative, friend, acquaintance of the student, or sometimes could be anonymous);



- direct observation of abusive or inappropriate behaviour towards a student; or
- relevant observations (appearance, behaviours, and situations) are witnessed, or other relevant firsthand knowledge is gained.

Additionally, section 13C of the *Child Protection Act 1999* offers some guidance around forming a reasonable suspicion that a student has suffered, is suffering or is at unacceptable risk of suffering significant harm:

- whether there are detrimental effects on a child's body or psychological/emotional state, or are likely to become so in the future;
- the nature and severity of the detrimental effects and the likelihood that they will continue; and
- the age of the child.

A staff member may **confer** with a colleague as part of the decision making process as to whether they have formed a reasonable suspicion – further detail around [conferral](#) processes can be found in the Student Protection Processes.

It should be noted that at times information may come to a staff member's attention indirectly (e.g. perhaps third hand). In these cases, the following should be considered:

- it is not the role of the staff member or of the school to investigate, confirm or substantiate the validity of the information;
- in some cases, it may be appropriate to seek additional information to clarify the situation, to the extent necessary to determine any action that may be required under the Student Protection Processes;
- if the information received gives rise to a staff member forming a reasonable suspicion of harm to a student resulting from abuse or neglect, from any source, the staff member must follow the relevant [reporting requirements](#) described in the Student Protection Processes Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane;
- if the information received by the staff member suggests inappropriate behaviour by a staff member towards a student, then the staff member must follow the relevant [reporting requirements](#) described in the Student Protection Processes Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane.



NOTE: Staff members must not photograph student injuries or audio/video record the discussion with the student – this is the role of Police.

Details about how the information came to the staff member's attention should be included in any report made under these processes.

5.1 Responding to a disclosure

Staff members in schools are often the first people a student may tell when they are feeling unsafe, therefore it is important for staff members to be aware of how children/young people disclose and how to respond in the most appropriate manner. If a student tells a staff member about being abused or harmed:

LISTEN

- move to a suitable environment, free of distractions.
- be calm and patient - allow for the child to be heard.
- let the child use their own words - avoid asking leading questions.
- avoid "quizzing" the child about details of the abuse.
- don't be afraid of saying the 'wrong' thing. Listening supportively is more important than what you say.

REASSURE

- reassure the child that it is Okay to tell you what's been happening.
- address any concerns about the child's safety.
- reassure the child s/he is not at fault and is not the cause of any distress you may feel.
- respect that the child may only reveal some details.

RESPECT

- acknowledge the child's bravery and strength.
- avoid making promises you can't keep - manage the child or young person's expectations.
- explain to the child that in order for them to be safe you will need to report their experience to someone else.

Adapted from an AIFS infographic: [Responding to children and young people's disclosure of abuse](#)

Remember - it is not a school staff member's role to investigate a suspicion of an unacceptable risk of abuse/ harm from any source, rather to report a reasonable suspicion of abuse or harm in accordance with the Student Protection Processes. It is the role of officers of Queensland Police Service and qualified officers of the Department of Child Safety to investigate and collect evidence in the required circumstances, such as conducting interviews with students.

Only ask enough questions to help you decide whether you have honest and reasonable grounds to form a suspicion of harm/abuse or an unacceptable risk of harm/abuse. Be aware that any questioning beyond this could cause distress and confusion and could interfere with the integrity of any subsequent investigation undertaken by relevant authorities.

As soon as possible after the disclosure, make detailed relevant notes about any signs, disclosures, injuries, and behaviours that caused you to be concerned for the student's safety or wellbeing.

Any response must be focussed on the best interests of the student. As such, the immediate support needs of a student are the priority and staff members must act promptly to raise the concerns with the Principal.

6. Considering whether there is a parent able and willing to protect a student

Where there is no parent able and willing to protect a child from significant harm, then the Department of Child Safety intervenes to ensure the safety of the child. This is therefore an important consideration when determining if a matter should be reported Department of Child Safety.

A parent must be able AND willing to protect the child from significant harm.

UNABLE

In some cases, a **parent may be willing to protect their child from significant harm, but they may not be able to do so**, for example, the parent may be suffering from a severe mental health condition, physical illness or injury; or where existing court orders precludes the parent from taking protective action.

UNWILLING

A parent may be able but not willing to protect their child, for example, where the parent continues in a relationship with a person who is sexually abusing their child and does not cease contact with the abusive person.

UNABLE



UNWILLING

In some circumstances, **a parent may be both unable AND unwilling** to protect their child from significant harm. An example of this is a parent who has significant substance misuse issues and continues a relationship with someone who sexually abuses or is violent to their child.

In some cases, parents will seek to minimise or reduce the significance of harm suffered by a child (or that the child is at risk of suffering) and this may indicate the parent may not be able and willing to protect the child from harm. For example, this includes a parent minimising serious self-harming behaviours exhibited by their child or failing to recognise the serious and/or long term impacts of a child's medical needs or significant developmental delays.

Forming a reasonable suspicion around whether a parent may be able and willing is based on a number of factors, including:

- the observations and knowledge the Principal and staff members may have of the family circumstances;
- disclosures made by a child; and
- information provided by another person.

A staff member is not expected to conduct an investigation to ascertain if a parent is able and willing to act protectively, rather must act on the information available to them. Staff members may confer with colleagues to assist in their decision making.

NOTE: If a reasonable suspicion of sexual abuse or likely sexual abuse is formed a report to the Queensland Police Service is to be made even if there is a parent able and willing to protect the child from harm.

7. Responsibilities under the Criminal Code Act 1899

Under section 229BC of the *Criminal Code Act 1899*, an adult who gains information that causes the adult to believe on reasonable grounds, or ought reasonably to cause the adult to believe, that a child sexual offence is being or has been committed against a child by another adult and at the relevant time the child is or was under 16 years or a person with an impairment of the mind, must report the matter to the Queensland Police Service.

Non-abusive sexual relationships in the following circumstances may fall outside of the mandatory responsibilities of teachers to report sexual abuse under the Child Protection Act 1999 and staff members to report sexual abuse under the Education (General Provisions) Act 2006, but must be reported under the Criminal Code.

- a) Student (18 years or older) commits a child sexual offence against a student under the age of 16 years that does not meet the threshold of 'sexual abuse'
- b) Peer (18 years or older) commits a child sexual offence against a student under the age of 16 years that does not meet the threshold of 'sexual abuse'
- c) Student (18 years or older) commits a child sexual offence against a peer under the age of 16 years that does not meet the threshold of 'sexual abuse'
- d) An allegation against any adult who commits a child sexual offence (where the information is obtained outside the course of employment).

Matters which may be encountered include:

- a) carnal knowledge with or of children under the age of 16
- b) distributing intimate images or prohibited visual recordings
- c) maintaining a sexual relationship with a child.

Without a reasonable excuse (see Legislative References at section 4 of the Student Protection Processes), an adult who fails to disclose the information to a police officer as soon as reasonably practicable after the belief is, or ought reasonably to have been formed, commits a misdemeanor with a maximum penalty of three years imprisonment.

An adult who, in good faith, discloses information about a child sexual offence to a police officer is not liable civilly, criminally or under an administrative process for making the disclosure.

Footnote: In this context, 'peer' means a young person of a similar age who is not a student of the school.

8. Confidentiality, recordkeeping and information sharing

It is essential that student protection processes are managed in a confidential manner that both preserves the dignity and privacy of all affected parties, and ensures that any investigative process is not impaired.

The management of any student protection concern should be well-documented, with clear records of any disclosures made by a student and any actions taken by the school. All information relating to a student protection concern, including notes, reports and other documents must be stored securely and confidentially in the SPCMS.

Will a student's family know I have made a report?

A person who notifies the Department of Child Safety around a suspicion that a child has been, or is likely to be harmed (known as the "notifier") cannot be identified unless certain exceptions apply. Where a State Authority Report results in a criminal court proceeding, the report may form part of the prosecution's evidence, therefore the staff member who made the report may be required to give evidence. Consequently, State Authority Reports must be completed in an impartial, accurate and factual manner.

Information sharing

Within the school, information should not be shared around student protection matters with other staff members unless for a specific purpose under these processes, for example conferring with the Principal to determine whether a matter constitutes a reasonable suspicion of abuse or harm. Information may also be provided to staff members as part of ongoing support or risk management processes for a student.

There are a number of circumstances where a school Principal may be asked to share information, or be required to do so in order to support a student and their family:

- Under Part 4 of the Child Protection Act 1999, the Department of Child Safety may request information around a student who may be in need of protection. Such requests should be in writing, and clearly specify what information is requested. The Principal should keep clear records around what information was provided in response and ensure that any information is accurate and factual.
- A Principal, as a 'particular prescribed entity' under the *Child Protection Act 1999* may share information with certain service providers in order to obtain support for a student and their family. As best practice, any referral for support should be with the knowledge and consent of a student's parents or carers, however, a Principal may refer to service providers such as Family and Child Connect or Intensive Family Support Services without the prior consent of a parent or carer. These services will then seek the consent of the parent to engage them in providing support.
- Police may seek information from a Principal in relation to a law enforcement activity, for example in the investigation of a criminal offence, or in attempting to locate a missing child. Again, the Principal should keep clear records around what information was provided in response and ensure that any information is accurate and factual.

9. Support and referral services

When students and families receive support services early, it can avoid the escalation of concerns towards statutory intervention by the Department of Child Safety or Police. Where a concern is identified that does not meet the threshold for a report to Department of Child Safety or Police, or indeed where the outcome of a report is that no intervention by the authorities will occur, the Principal should consider any referral to appropriate support services.

Family and Child Connect

Community-based intake and referral services, known as '[Family and Child Connect](#)' have been established across Queensland to provide an additional pathway for referring concerns about children and their families. Family and Child Connect provides information and advice to people seeking assistance for children and families where there are concerns about their wellbeing, and can connect families to local services. Families can also contact Family and Child Connect themselves for advice and help.

Intensive Family Support Services

In addition to Family and Child Connect, Intensive family support services are funded services that provide family support delivered under a lead case management model to address multiple and/or complex needs and assist families to build their capacity to care for and protect their children. Intensive family support services include:

- Intensive Family Support;
- Referral for Active Intervention;
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Family Support Services; and
- Fostering Families.

Information around making a referral to these services can be found via the Department of Child Safety [website](#). Particular information around information sharing provisions for Principals are detailed in [section 7](#).

Other referral options

In some cases, it may be desirable to refer a family to a specific local service in the community, particularly where the family's needs are clearly identified. For example, a family may be in need of financial or housing support. The Queensland Family and Child Commission's [One Place](#) website provides useful information about local services.

School based supports

There are a number of options to support students at risk within the school environment that can be implemented in addition to any external referral, including:

- Referral to the school counsellor;
- Engaging specific educational services to meet a student's needs;
- Consideration of academic demands and providing flexible alternatives;
- Identifying other school support staff, including pastoral care options and peer support;
- Implementing risk management plans, particularly involving situations between students; and
- Providing protective behaviours education to students, including safety planning.

10. Understanding Behaviour by a Staff Member a Student Considers to be Inappropriate

For the purposes of these processes, staff inappropriate behaviour includes (though is not limited to) any behaviour, including words, towards a student that is contrary to what is required of staff members under the *Catholic Education Archdiocese of Brisbane Code of Conduct*.

Inappropriate behaviour by a staff member towards a student can be described in terms of *violations of professional boundaries*. These boundaries can be described as follows:

Physical Boundaries

Exist to protect the body. Physical boundaries define appropriate physical contact between staff members and students in appropriate circumstances whilst respecting and responding to the physical needs of students.

Emotional Boundaries

Exist to protect feelings. Emotional boundaries determine the nature of appropriate professional relationships between staff members and students in the context of respecting the emotional needs and wellbeing of students.

Behavioural Boundaries

Exist to protect actions. Behavioural boundaries determine the appropriate behaviours expected of a staff member towards students, including respecting the rules of Brisbane Catholic Education or the School.

10.1 Examples of Boundary Violations*

Also refer to *Professional Boundaries: A Guideline for Queensland Teachers* as published by the QCT

Physical Boundary Violations	Emotional Boundary Violations	Behavioural Boundary Violations
<p>Using force to manage or direct a student's behaviour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pushing • pulling • grabbing • poking • shoving • throwing <p>Using force to correct or punish a student</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hitting/hitting with an object • punching • kicking • pinching • shaking <p>Using physical force to ensure a child cooperates</p> <p>Holding or restraining a child (unless in imminent danger of harm)</p> <p>Refusing biological necessities (disregarding or refusing a student's reasonable request to access food, drink or use a toilet)</p> <p>Inappropriately touching or massaging a student (patting a student on his/her bottom, stroking a student's hair)</p> <p>Applying painful or noxious conditions to a student (exposing a student to protracted physical management techniques such as standing still for an unreasonable length of time, making a student pick up rubbish or reach into a bin without protective gear e.g. gloves)</p> <p>Unnecessary or unwanted physical contact</p>	<p>Shaming, embarrassing or humiliating a student</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • teasing • using sarcasm • belittling • making derogatory remarks <p>Using unprofessional criticism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comments that target the student rather than the behaviour <p>Making overly familiar or personal commentary about a student's</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical appearance • family <p>Using intimidating behaviours</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shouting at or in the presence of a student • use of threats or fear 	<p>Having inappropriate interactions with a student through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inappropriate use of social media in relation to a student • personal email, texts, phone calls or other forms of personal communication with a student • gift giving or showing special favours • sharing secrets with a student • disclosing inappropriate personal information to a student • inappropriate questioning of a student about personal and private matters • Overly familiar social interactions with students including in staff offices or classrooms • Providing personal mobile or home telephone numbers to students • engaging in social activities with students (where there is no declared personal relationship) outside school • driving students without appropriate authority • visiting students at home without appropriate authority <p>Using unprofessional language:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • swearing at or in the presence of a student • making inappropriate comments to or in the presence of a student <p>Failing to follow a school's student behaviour support policy and procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • using unreasonable, unfair and/or unjust disciplinary measures • imposing manifestly unreasonable expectations or excessive demands on a student • using inappropriate locations or social isolation outside of the school's behaviour support guidelines as punishment <p>Using a personal device or private email address to make contact with a student (unless there is an appropriate authority)</p> <p>Photographing a student other than for an appropriate professional reason</p> <p>Supplying substances to a student (e.g. unauthorised medication, tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs)</p> <p>Exposing students to material that contains adult content or themes that are offensive or inappropriate</p>

11. Historical Allegations

When a staff member receives information that a former student has been sexually abused or has suffered significant harm by a staff member at the school, the staff member must report such historical matters to the Principal who in turn must report the matter to the Head of People & Culture who will determine the appropriate action to be taken.

The Head of People & Culture or their delegate may report historical allegations of sexual and/or physical abuse of past students of schools administered by Brisbane Catholic Education to the Queensland Police Service and inform the Director of the Office of Professional Standards Qld (*Towards Healing*).

Where the person against whom an allegation is made is currently an employee of Brisbane Catholic Education, the Head of People & Culture (or his delegate) will carry out a risk assessment and a recommendation will be made to the Executive Director in relation to the staff member's employment status. Brisbane Catholic Education will work closely with the Queensland Police Service and if and when their investigation is concluded, determine whether a Brisbane Catholic Education investigation needs to occur.

Where the person against whom the allegation is made is no longer an employee of Brisbane Catholic Education, the matter should be referred to the Director of the Office of Professional Standards Qld (*Towards Healing*).

In relation to historical complaints of harm other than sexual or physical abuse matters, where the person against whom the allegation has been made still works for Brisbane Catholic Education, the matter will be addressed by Brisbane Catholic Education. Where the person is no longer an employee of Brisbane Catholic Education, the matter will be referred to the Director of the Office of Professional Standards Qld (*Towards Healing*) who can make an assessment as to whether the information should be provided to the Queensland Police Service.

Where the person against whom the allegation is made is at the time the allegation is made, or was at the time of the alleged behaviour, a cleric or member of a religious order, the Director of the Office of Professional Standards Qld (*Towards Healing*) will be informed as soon as possible. The Head of People & Culture will also ensure that the relevant church authority is also informed without delay and this action is documented.

12. Guiding Principles and Commitments

The Student Protection Processes for Brisbane Catholic Education are based on the following principles and commitments which are to be observed when responding to student protection issues:

- every child and young person has a right to protection from abuse and/or neglect and also protection from inappropriate behaviour by Brisbane Catholic Education staff members;
- the welfare and best interests of the child/young person are paramount;
- all adults have a responsibility to care for children and young people, to positively promote their welfare, and to protect them from any kind of harm;
- the interactions of Brisbane Catholic Education staff with students take place in the context of the staff member being in a position of trust arising from the nature of their role;
- in every preventative and/or protective action related to a student the total wellbeing of the student is the primary concern, while respecting the rights and welfare of others;
- appropriate confidentiality should be observed relating to student protection matters, and relevant information should be kept in a secure place;
- the cultural diversity of students and families in our schools (particularly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students and their families) is to be recognised, acknowledged and respected. The management of student protection issues needs to be carried out with sensitivity to cultural issues;
- the special needs and vulnerabilities of students with disabilities and their rights to an educational and family environment free from abuse, discrimination, harassment or victimisation must also be recognised, acknowledged and respected;
- the value of the family unit is to be respected but not in such a manner as to be detrimental to the wellbeing of the student;]
- all persons who are the subject of an allegation of improper conduct, abuse and/or neglect should be treated fairly, respectfully and with dignity and provided with access to support services as appropriate; and
- all persons who honestly and reasonably report a matter in good faith in accordance with these procedures should not be disadvantaged for doing so.

Brisbane Catholic Education seeks to fulfil its duty of care to all within its school communities and particularly its duty of care to students. In order to do this, Brisbane Catholic Education is committed to:

- upholding the right of students to a safe and supportive environment based on the belief that this is critical to students fulfilling their personal potential and critical to their overall wellbeing;
- responding promptly and appropriately to information concerning student protection matters;
- co-operating and working in partnership with the relevant State authorities that are involved in child/student protection; and
- ensuring that school pastoral care structures address and make appropriate provision for the support of students, families and staff.

13. Selection of Student Protection Contacts

Principals must give serious consideration as to who is selected as a Student Protection Contact in the school. While there is a requirement to have at least two Student Protection Contacts, it may be appropriate to nominate more than two in larger schools such as P – 12 Colleges, taking into account the age and diversity of students.

In the general selection of a staff member for this role some other considerations to be taken into account include:

- The staff member's personal attitudes, experiences and beliefs, for example:
 - someone who is non-judgemental and with the capacity to be objective when managing sensitive issues;
 - someone who is calm and resilient; and
 - someone who demonstrates a high degree of integrity, discretion and respect for confidentiality.
- The staff member's role within the school, for example:
 - someone whose role reflects professional standing, seniority and experience in working with complex student and family issues;
 - the person's preparedness to assume the responsibilities of the role in addition to their other duties; and
 - someone whose role enables them to be readily available and accessible.
- The staff member's personal profile within the school, for example:
 - approachability;
 - someone whom students trust;
 - someone whom staff trust; and
 - someone willing and able to respond personally and sensitively.

N.B. It is important to note that unfortunately many of the positive characteristics mentioned above are also evident in the 'grooming' behaviours used by child sex offenders towards children, families, colleagues and an organisation. The potential for this dynamic to exist necessitates caution when assessing an employee's profile within the school community and makes it important not to rely solely on one measure of suitability.

Additionally, the following should be considered with regard to the selection of a Student Protection Contact:

- willingness and capacity to work in a proactive partnership with the Principal and any other Student Protection Contact at the school;
- gender balance;
- willingness and ability to make effective and objective student protection records and reports; and
- willingness and ability to attend student protection professional learning opportunities when offered.

14. Legal Guidelines

The following are general guidelines only. Should other issues arise in relation to specific cases it is recommended that further legal advice be sought. Brisbane Catholic Education Legal Counsel within Employee Services may be of assistance.

In reporting cases of abuse/neglect or an unacceptable risk of abuse/neglect to a student, school staff reporting to a relevant State authority are not required to prove the case; they need only report on their reasonable suspicion and their reasons for it.

School staff should be very careful to report only to the persons or authorities that are mentioned within this document.

The matter must remain highly confidential and should never become a topic of gossip and should never be spoken about freely with others.

If a restricted and confidential Record of Concern or State Authority Report is inappropriately communicated to others, an action for damages for defamation could be taken or a complaint may be made to the Office of the Australian Information Commissioner in relation to a breach of the student's privacy.

Staff are permitted under privacy legislation to disclose personal information about a student when making State Authority Reports to the Queensland Police Service or the Department of Child Safety, or where the staff member reasonably believes that the disclosure is necessary to prevent threats to life or health.

The identity of individuals, who report their concerns about a child to the Department of Child Safety is confidential. Persons are protected from civil liability (meaning that the person is protected from legal action taken against him/her) where the person has acted honestly and reasonably in giving information about alleged harm or risk of harm under the *Child Protection Act 1999* (s 197A) and s 366 (5) & (6) and s 366A (7) & (8) of the *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*. However, in some cases staff members may be subpoenaed to attend court as a witness. In this instance, the identity of the individual cannot be kept confidential. Brisbane Catholic Education Legal Counsel (Employee Services) can be of assistance to a staff member who is subpoenaed to attend court.

In the unlikely event of civil action being brought against a staff member as a consequence of reporting, Brisbane Catholic Education, through the terms and conditions of its insurer's policy, will indemnify (i.e. accept responsibility to defend or settle claims) those staff who have acted conscientiously within the scope of their professional duties.

15. Flowchart for Responding to a Student Protection Concern



Responding to a Student Protection Concern



[Click image icon to insert School Logo]
(You may need to Crop > Fit your logo to fit in this space)

Add your School/College Name

If a staff member sees or hears about a student protection concern the staff member must:

Take immediate protective action if the student is at immediate risk of harm from themselves or others; for example, administer first aid or contact emergency services if required [police or ambulance].



Contact one of the school's Student Protection Contacts (SPC) and explain what has been seen and/or heard and what actions have been taken so far. Be mindful of confidentiality and respecting the privacy of the student and others.

Insert text with specific details about how a staff member should raise concerns at your school/college. Add preferred steps for communication, for example:

Talk to a SPC in person (as first preference), add names of staff if preferred

Outline use of email or phone if SPC can't be accessed in person; could suggest emailing at least 2 SPCs, phoning SPC to ensure email has been received

Suggest particular subject heading in email i.e. Urgent Student Protection matter, don't name student in Subject Heading; could mark email High Importance



Follow the guidance of the SPC on what to do next. This may include:

1. writing detailed notes about what you know
2. discussing the concerns with another SPC/school leadership team member/BCE Student Protection Officer (SPO)
3. gathering additional information
4. completing a Record of Concern in the Student Protection Case Management System (SPCMS)
5. discussing reporting obligations



Speak with the SPC/school leadership team member/pastoral or year coordinator about:

1. pastoral care and support for the student and family
2. immediate and/or longer-term safety and support planning

As a mandatory reporter staff have an obligation to report harm to a student. If the Principal/Delegate decides the concern does not meet a threshold for reporting to a state authority, and you disagree with this decision, please discuss your concerns with your Principal/Delegate immediately. Your school's BCE Student Protection Officer can assist with this discussion if required (Student Protection Team - Ph: 3033 7409). Self care and support may be accessed through the Employee Assistance Program by telephoning 1800 808 374



**Brisbane
Catholic
Education**

teaching · challenging · transforming