

# STAWELL SECONDARY COLLEGE

## **Child Safety Responding and Reporting Obligations Policy**

### **Rationale:**

All children and young people have the right to protection in their best interests. Stawell Secondary College understands the important role our school plays in protecting children from abuse including:

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse (including sexual exploitation)
- Family violence
- Emotional abuse
- Neglect (including medical neglect)
- Grooming

The staff at Stawell Secondary College are required by law to comply with various child safety reporting obligations. For detailed information about each obligation, please refer to [Identifying and Responding to All Forms of Abuse in Victorian Schools](#).

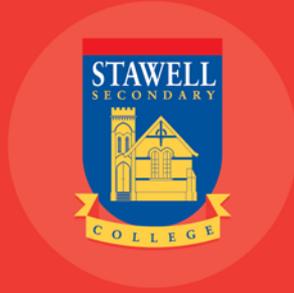
At Stawell Secondary College we also recognise the diversity of the children and young people at our school and take account of their individual needs and backgrounds when considering child safety.

### **Aims:**

- To ensure that all staff and members of our school community understand the various legal and other reporting obligations related to child safety that apply to Stawell Secondary College. The specific procedures that are applicable at our school are contained at Appendix 1.
- To ensure that children's rights to be safe are maintained and each child is protected against physical and sexual abuse, neglect, family violence, emotional abuse, neglect and grooming.

### **Definitions:**

Word	Definition
Child Protection Policy	<a href="http://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/principals/spag/safety/Pages/childprotection.aspx#link61">http://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/principals/spag/safety/Pages/childprotection.aspx#link61</a>
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
Leadership and Wellbeing Teams	In this instance refers to the following staff: Principal class members, Leading Teachers, House Leaders and Wellbeing Coordinator.



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## **Implementation:**

- This policy applies to all school staff, volunteers and school community members. It also applies to all staff and students engaged in any school and school council-run events, activities and services
- The law mandates that all members of the Teaching Service are to report signs of physical and/or sexual abuse, and neglect. This is outlined in the Children, Youth and Families Act 2005.
- Staff at Stawell Secondary college who have formed a belief that a child or young person is in need of protection must report their concerns to DHHS Child Protection as soon as possible on 1800 075 599 or after hours crisis line 131278
- New staff will be informed of Child Safety Responding and Reporting obligations
- Staff will be reminded of Child Safety Responding and Reporting responsibilities regularly

## **Mandatory Reporting**

Principals, registered teachers, registered medical practitioners, nurses and all members of the police force are mandatory reporters under the *Children, Youth and Families Act 2005* (Vic). [NOTE: as a result of changes to mandatory reporter groups, registered psychologists will be mandatory reporters from 1 March 2019, and then from 21 January 2020, school counsellors will also be mandatory reporters.]

All mandatory reporters must make a report to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Child Protection as soon as practicable if, during the course of carrying out their professional roles and responsibilities, they form a belief on reasonable grounds that:

- a child has suffered, or is likely to suffer, significant harm as a result of physical abuse and/ or sexual abuse, and
- the child's parents have not protected, or are unlikely to protect, the child from harm of that type.

A mandatory reporter who fails to comply with this legal obligation may be committing a criminal offence. It is important for all staff at Stawell Secondary College to be aware that they are legally obliged to make a mandatory report on each occasion that they form a reasonable belief that a child is in need of protection and they must make a mandatory report even if the principal does not share their belief that a report is necessary.

At our school, all mandated school staff must undertake the *Mandatory Reporting and Other Obligations eLearning Module* annually. We also require/encourage all other staff to undertake this module, even where they are not mandatory reporters.

For more information about Mandatory Reporting see the Department's *School Policy and Advisory Guide*: [Child Protection – Reporting Obligations](#).



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## **Child in need of protection**

Any person can make a report to DHHS Child Protection (131 278 – 24 hour service) if they believe on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection.

The policy of the Department of Education and Training (DET) requires **all staff** who form a reasonable belief that a child is in need of protection to report their concerns to DHHS or Victoria Police, and discuss their concerns with the school leadership team.

For more information about making a report to DHHS Child Protection, see the Department's *School Policy and Advisory Guide: [Child Protection – Making a Report and Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse](#)*.

At Stawell Secondary College we also encourage all staff to make a referral to Child FIRST when they have significant concern for a child's wellbeing. For more information about making a referral to Child FIRST see the School Policy and Advisory Guide: Child Protection – Reporting Obligations.

## **Reportable Conduct**

Our school must notify the Department's Employee Conduct Branch (9637 2594) if we become aware of an allegation of 'reportable conduct'.

There is an allegation of reportable conduct where a person has formed a reasonable belief that there has been:

- a sexual offence (even prior to criminal proceedings commencing), sexual misconduct or physical violence committed against, with or in the presence of a child;
- behaviour causing significant emotional or physical harm to a child;
- significant neglect of a child; or
- misconduct involving any of the above.

The Department, through the Employee Conduct Branch, has a legal obligation to inform the Commission for Children and Young People when an allegation of reportable conduct is made.

Our principal must notify the Department's Employee Conduct Branch of any reportable conduct allegations involving current or former teachers, contractors, volunteers (including parents), allied health staff and school council employees.

If school staff become aware of reportable conduct by any person in the above positions, they should notify the school principal immediately. If the allegation relates to the principal, they should notify the Regional Director.

For more information about Reportable Conduct see the Department's *School Policy and Advisory Guide: [Reportable Conduct Scheme](#)*.



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## **Failure to disclose offence**

Reporting child sexual abuse is a community-wide responsibility. All adults (ie persons aged 18 years and over), not just professionals who work with children, have a legal obligation to report to Victoria Police, as soon as practicable, where they form a 'reasonable belief' that a sexual offence has been committed by an adult against a child under the age of 16 by another person aged 18 years or over.

Failure to disclose information to Victoria Police (by calling 000 or local police station) as soon as practicable may amount to a criminal offence unless a person has a 'reasonable excuse' or exemption from doing so.

"Reasonable belief" is not the same as having proof. A 'reasonable belief' is formed if a reasonable person in the same position would have formed the belief on the same grounds.

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

- a child states that they have been sexually abused
- a child states that they know someone who has been sexually abused (sometimes the child may be talking about themselves)
- someone who knows a child states that the child has been sexually abused
- professional observations of the child's behaviour or development leads a mandated professional to form a belief that the child has been sexually abused
- signs of sexual abuse leads to a belief that the child has been sexually abused.

"Reasonable excuse" is defined by law and includes:

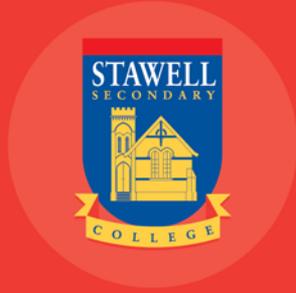
- fear for the safety of any person including yourself or the potential victim (but not including the alleged perpetrator or an organisation)
- where the information has already been disclosed, for example, through a mandatory report to DHHS Child Protection.

For more information about this reporting obligation, see the Department's *School Policy and Advisory Guide*: [Failure to disclose offence](#).

## **Failure to protect offence**

This reporting obligation applies to school staff in a position of authority. This can include principals, assistant principals and campus principals. Any staff member in a position of authority who becomes aware that an adult associated with their school (such as an employee, contractor, volunteer or visitor) poses a risk of sexual abuse to a child under the age of 16 under their care, authority or supervision, must take all reasonable steps to remove or reduce that risk.

This may include removing the adult (i.e. persons aged 18 years and over) from working with children pending an investigation and reporting your concerns to Victoria Police.



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If a school staff member in a position of authority fails to take reasonable steps in these circumstances, this may amount to a criminal offence.

For more information about this reporting obligation, see the Department's *School Policy and Advisory Guide*: [Failure to protect offence](#).

## **Grooming**

Grooming is a criminal offence under the *Crimes Act 1958* (Vic). This offence targets predatory conduct undertaken by an adult to prepare a child, under the age of 16, to engage in sexual activity at a later time. Grooming can include communicating and/or attempting to befriend or establish a relationship or other emotional connection with the child or their parent/carer.

For more information about this offence and reporting obligations see: [Child Exploitation and Grooming](#).

## **References:**

- Appendix 1: Child Safety Reporting Procedures
- Appendix 2: [Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: Template](#): Optional template to be used when making a report to authorities
- Appendix 3: SSC Mandatory Reporting Information Sheet template
- Appendix 4: Children Youth and Families Act 2005. This outlines the legislature related to the policy.
- Appendix 5: [Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse](#) (Four Critical Actions)

## **Evaluation:**

This policy will be reviewed as part of the school's review cycle in accordance with the Child Safe Policy, in July, every year. The review will be led by the Principal and referred to the Policy Subcommittee and School Council for ratification.

Last reviewed: July 2019  
Date of next review: July 2020



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## **Update history:**

First issued	
Date of update	Summary of change(s)



# STAWELL SECONDARY COLLEGE

## APPENDIX 1

### CHILD SAFETY REPORTING PROCEDURES AT STAWELL SECONDARY COLLEGE

#### **For students**

- All students should feel safe to speak to any staff member to raise any concerns about their safety or any other concerns that they have.
- If a student does not know who to approach at Stawell Secondary College they should start with their Home Group teacher, House Leader, Wellbeing Coordinator (Wendy Phillips) or School Social Worker (Jacinta Smith)

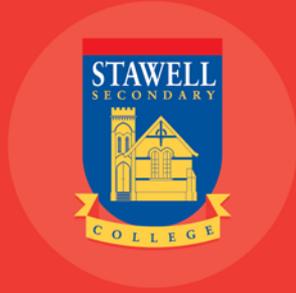
#### **Managing disclosures made by students**

*When managing a disclosure you should:*

- listen to the student and allow them to speak
- stay calm and use a neutral tone with no urgency and where possible use the child's language and vocabulary (you do not want to frighten the child or interrupt the child)
- be gentle, patient and non-judgmental throughout
- highlight to the student it was important for them to tell you about what has happened
- assure them that they are not to blame for what has occurred
- do not ask leading questions, for example gently ask, "What happened next?" rather than "Why?"
- be patient and allow the child to talk at their own pace and in their own words
- do not pressure the child into telling you more than they want to, they will be asked a lot of questions by other professionals and it is important not to force them to retell what has occurred multiple times
- reassure the child that you believe them and that disclosing the matter was important for them to do
- use verbal facilitators such as, "I see", restate the child's previous statement, and use non-suggestive words of encouragement, designed to keep the child talking in an open-ended way ("what happened next?")
- tell the child in age appropriate language you are required to report to the relevant authority to help stop the abuse, and explain the role of these authorities if appropriate (for a young child this may be as simple as saying "I will need to talk to people to work out what to do next to help you").

*When managing a disclosure you should AVOID:*

- displaying expressions of panic or shock
- asking questions that are investigative and potentially invasive (this may make the child feel uncomfortable and may cause the child to withdraw)



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- going over the information repeatedly (you are only gathering information to help you form a belief on reasonable grounds that you need to make a report to the relevant authority)
- making any comments that would lead the student to believe that what has happened is their fault
- making promises to the child about what will occur next or that things will be different given the process can be unpredictable and different for each child depending on their circumstances (instead reassure them that you and others will do your best to help).

## General procedures

- Our school will follow the [Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse](#) (Four Critical Actions) when responding to incidents, disclosures and suspicions of child abuse.
- All staff at our school who believe that a child is in need of protection, even if it doesn't meet the threshold required for mandatory reporting or the staff member is not a mandatory reporter, should in the first instance, speak to a House Leader, Principal class member, or School Social Worker, or make the required reports to DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police as necessary.
- **The DHHS Child Protection contact for our region are:**  
**West Division Intake: 1800 075 599 or After Hours Crisis Line 131278**
- If any staff member require further clarification of whether a mandatory report is required, or if their concerns do not meet this threshold but wellbeing concerns are evident, then **Wimmera Uniting, Child First (Horsham)** can be contacted for clarification/referral on **Ph: 53624000**
- The principal shall be notified of every mandatory report made
- Members of the DHHS, or associated support or intervention services that visit the school following a notification, will interview staff and children only in the presence of a Principal class member or their nominee
- At Stawell Secondary College the Principal will be responsible for monitoring overall school compliance with this procedure.

Nothing in this procedure prevents a staff member or any other person from reporting to the relevant authorities if they form a reasonable belief that a child is at risk of abuse.

## Reporting suspicions, disclosures or incidents of child abuse

### *Responsibilities of all school staff*

If a school staff member reasonably suspects or witnesses an incident of child abuse or receives a disclosure of child abuse, they must:

- If a child is at immediate risk of harm, separate alleged victims and others involved, administer first aid and call 000.



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- Speak to the Principal/a member of the Leadership team/Wellbeing team as soon as possible, with the [Four Critical Actions](#) to be followed
- Make detailed notes of the incident or disclosure [Complete Mandatory Reporting Information Sheet, with option to also/instead use the [Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: Template](#)]
- If the staff member is a mandatory reporter and reasonably believes that a student has suffered physical and/or sexual abuse from which the child's parents have not protected the child, they must make a report to DHHS Child Protection.
- If the staff member has formed a 'reasonable belief' that a sexual offence has been against a child, they must make a report to Victoria Police.

In circumstances where a member of the Leadership or Wellbeing team disagrees that a report needs to be made, but the staff member has formed a 'reasonable belief' that the child is in need of protection and/or has been the victim of sexual abuse, the staff member must still contact DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police to make the report.

## *Responsibilities of the Leadership Team and Wellbeing Teams*

The Leadership and Wellbeing Team are responsible for promptly managing the school's response to an incident, suspicion or disclosure of child abuse, and ensuring that the incident, suspicion or disclosure is taken seriously. The Leadership and Wellbeing Team is also responsible for responding appropriately to a child who makes or is affected by an allegation of child abuse.

If the Leadership or Wellbeing Team receives a report from a school staff member or member of the school community of a suspicion, disclosure or incident of child abuse, they must:

- Follow the [Four Critical Actions](#) as soon as possible, including:
  - Responding to an emergency
  - Assisting the staff member/community member to report to authorities/refer to services
  - Contacting parents/carers (where appropriate) and
  - Providing ongoing support.
- Assist the staff member to make detailed notes of the incident or disclosure, including actions taken and ensure that those notes are electronically saved under "Confidential Notes" on XUNO. These notes should take the form of the *Mandatory Reporting Information Sheet* – see appendix) and should also be given to the Principal, with a third copy to be placed in a sealed envelope marked "Confidential" with name of student, date and signature on the student's paper file in the front Office.
- At Stawell Secondary College the Leadership/Wellbeing Team will be responsible for ensuring that there is a prompt response to the disclosure and that the child is appropriately supported.



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## **Duty of care and ongoing support for students**

Fulfilling the requirements in this procedure does not displace or discharge any other obligations that arise if a person reasonably believes that a child is at risk of abuse. All staff have a duty of care to take reasonable steps to prevent reasonably foreseeable harm to students. All staff must ensure that the Principal/Leadership team/Wellbeing Team or other appropriate staff member is aware of any incidents, suspicions or disclosures of child abuse as soon as possible after they occur. This will allow appropriate supports to be put in place for the student affected.

## **For school visitors, volunteers and school community members**

All community members aged 18 years or over should be aware of their legal obligations – see *Failure to disclose offence* above, in this Policy. Any person can make a report to DHHS Child Protection if they believe on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection.

For contact details see the Four Critical Actions -

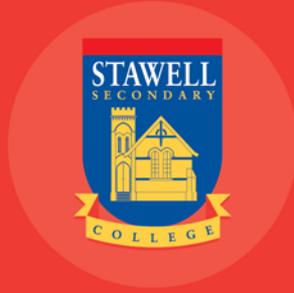
[https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/programs/health/protect/FourCriticalActions\\_ChildAbuse.pdf](https://www.education.vic.gov.au/Documents/about/programs/health/protect/FourCriticalActions_ChildAbuse.pdf)

There is no requirement for community members to inform the school if they are making a disclosure to DHHS Child Protection or the Victoria Police. However, where a community member is concerned about the safety of a child or children at the school, and where disclosure of that concern will not compromise any potential police investigation, the community member should report this concern to the principal so that appropriate steps to support the student can be taken.

## APPENDIX 2 RESPONDING TO SUSPECTED CHILD ABUSE TEMPLATE

[Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: Template](#)





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## APPENDIX 4

### CHILDREN YOUTH AND FAMILIES ACT 2005

This outlines the legislature related to the policy.

**Authorised Version No. 072 Children, Youth and Families Act 2005 No. 96 of 2005**

Authorised Version incorporating amendments as at 1 July 2016

#### **Part 4.1—Children in need of protection**

##### **162 When is a child in need of protection?**

- (1) For the purposes of this Act a child is in need of protection if any of the following grounds exist—
- (c) the child has suffered, or is likely to suffer, significant harm as a result of physical injury and the child's parents have not protected, or are unlikely to protect, the child from harm of that type;
  - (d) the child has suffered, or is likely to suffer, significant harm as a result of sexual abuse and the child's parents have not protected, or are unlikely to protect, the child from harm of that type;
  - (e) the child has suffered, or is likely to suffer, emotional or psychological harm of such a kind that the child's emotional or intellectual development is, or is likely to be, significantly damaged and the child's parents have not protected, or are unlikely to protect, the child from harm of that type;
  - (f) the child's physical development or health has been, or is likely to be, significantly harmed and the child's parents have not provided, arranged or allowed the provision of, or are unlikely to provide, arrange or allow the provision of, basic care or effective medical, surgical or other remedial care.
- (2) For the purposes of subsections (1)(c) to (1)(f), the harm may be constituted by a single act, omission or circumstance or accumulate through a series of acts, omissions or circumstances.

#### **Part 4.4—Reporting**

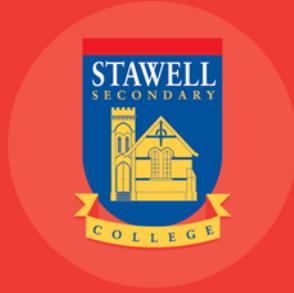
##### **181 Who is a protective intervener?**

For the purposes of this Act the following persons are protective interveners—

- (a) the Secretary;
- (b) all members of the police force.

##### **182 Who is a mandatory reporter?**

- (1) The following persons are mandatory reporters for the purposes of this Act—
- (c) a person who is registered as a teacher under the **Victorian Institute of Teaching Act 2001** or has been granted permission to teach under the Act;



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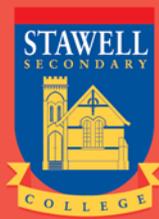
- (d) the head teacher or principal of a State school within the meaning of the **Education Act 1958** or of a school registered under the Part III of that Act;
- (e) a member of the police force;
- (f) on and from the relevant date, the proprietor of, or a person with a post-secondary qualification in the care, education or minding of children who is employed by, a children's service to which the **Children's Services Act 1996** applies or a person nominated under section 16(2)(b)(iii) of that Act;
- (g) on and from the relevant date, a person with a post-secondary qualification in youth, social or welfare work who works in the health, education or community or welfare services field and who is not referred to in paragraph (h);

## **184 Mandatory reporting**

(1) A mandatory reporter who, in the course of practising his or her profession or carrying out the duties of his or her office, position or employment as set out in section 182, forms the belief on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection on a ground referred to in section 162(c) or 162(d) must report to the Secretary that belief and the reasonable grounds for it as soon as practicable—

- (a) after forming the belief; and
- (b) after each occasion on which he or she becomes aware of any further reasonable grounds for the belief.

Penalty: 10 penalty units.



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## APPENDIX 5

### FOUR CRITICAL ACTIONS

#### Four Critical Actions for Schools: Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse

**FOUR CRITICAL ACTIONS FOR SCHOOLS**  
**Responding to Incidents, Disclosures and Suspicions of Child Abuse**

**YOU MUST TAKE ACTION**  
 As a school staff member, you play a **critical role** in protecting children in your care.  
 You **must act**, by following the Four Critical Actions, as soon as you witness an incident, receive a disclosure or form a reasonable belief that a child has, or is at risk of being abused.  
 It is strongly recommended that you use the **Responding to Suspected Child Abuse template** to keep clear and comprehensive notes, even if you make a decision not to report.  
 \*A reasonable belief is a deliberately low threshold. The relevant authorities to investigate and take action.

**1 RESPONDING TO AN EMERGENCY**  
 If there is no risk of immediate harm go to **Action 2**.  
 If a child is at immediate risk of harm you **must** ensure their safety by:  
 - separating alleged victims and others involved  
 - administering first aid  
 - calling **000 for urgent medical and/or police assistance** to respond to immediate health or safety concerns  
 - identifying a contact person at the school for future liaison with Police.  
 Where necessary you may also need to maintain the integrity of the potential crime scene and preserve evidence.

**2 REPORTING TO AUTHORITIES / REFERRING TO SERVICES**  
 As soon as immediate health and safety concerns are addressed you **must** report all incidents, suspicions and disclosures of child abuse as soon as possible. Failure to report physical and sexual child abuse may amount to a criminal offence.  
 Q: Where does the source of suspected abuse come from?  
**WITHIN THE SCHOOL**  
**VICTORIA POLICE**  
 You **must** report all instances of suspected child abuse involving a school staff member, contractor, volunteer or visitor to Victoria Police.  
 You **must also report internally** to:  
**GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS**  
 - School principal and/or leadership team  
 - Employee Conduct Branch  
 - DIT Security Services Unit.  
**CATHOLIC SCHOOLS**  
 - School principal and/or leadership team  
 - Diocesan education office.  
**INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS**  
 - School principal and/or school chaplain/ste  
 - Commission for Children and Young People on **1300 782 819**.  
 All allegations of reportable conduct **must** be reported as soon as possible to:  
**GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS**  
 - Employee Conduct Branch  
**CATHOLIC SCHOOLS**  
 - Diocesan education office  
**INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS**  
 - Commission for Children and Young People on **1300 782 819**.

**WITHIN THE FAMILY OR COMMUNITY**  
**DHHS CHILD PROTECTION**  
 You **must** report to DHHS Child Protection if a child is considered to be:  
 - in need of protection from child abuse  
 - at risk of being harmed (or has been harmed) and the harm has had, or is likely to have, a serious impact on the child's safety, stability or development.  
**VICTORIA POLICE**  
 You **must also report** all instances of suspected sexual abuse (including grooming) to Victoria Police.  
 You **must also report internally** to:  
**GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS**  
 - School principal and/or leadership team  
 - DIT Security Services Unit.  
**CATHOLIC SCHOOLS**  
 - School principal and/or leadership team  
 - Diocesan education office.  
**INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS**  
 - School principal and/or chaplain/ste.  
**OTHER CONCERNS**  
 If you believe that a child is not subject to abuse, but you still hold **significant concerns** for their wellbeing you **must** still act. This may include making a referral or seeking advice from:  
 - Child FIRST (The Orange Door in circumstances where the family are open to receiving support)  
 - DHHS Child Protection  
 - Victoria Police.

**3 CONTACTING PARENTS/CARERS**  
 Your principal **must** consult with DHHS Child Protection or Victoria Police to determine what information can be shared with parents/carers. They may advise:  
 - **not to contact** the parents/carers, in circumstances where the parents are alleged to have engaged in the abuse or the child is in a vulnerable position and does not wish for their parent/carer to be contacted;  
 - **to contact** the parent/carer and provide agreed information. This must be done as soon as possible, preferably on the same day of the incident, disclosure or suspicion;  
 - **how to communicate** with all relevant parties with consideration for their safety.

**4 PROVIDING ONGOING SUPPORT**  
 Your school **must** provide support for children impacted by abuse. This should include the development of a **Student Support Plan** in consultation with wellbeing professionals. This is an essential part of your duty of care requirements. Strategies may include development of a safety plan, direct support and referral to wellbeing professionals and support.  
 You **must** follow the Four Critical Actions every time you become aware of a further instance or risk of abuse. This includes reporting new information to authorities.

**CONTACT**  
**DHHS CHILD PROTECTION AREA**  
 North Division **1300 666 8777**  
 South Division **1300 666 795**  
 East Division **1300 390 330**  
 West Division (Baird) **1300 876 889**  
 West Division (Melton) **1300 666 8777**  
**AFTER HOURS**  
 After hours, weekends, public holidays **13 12 76**  
**CHILD FIRST**  
[www.childrenfirst.vic.gov.au/](http://www.childrenfirst.vic.gov.au/)  
**ORANGE DOOR**  
[www.orange-door.vic.gov.au/](http://www.orange-door.vic.gov.au/)  
**VICTORIA POLICE**  
**000** or your local police station, DET SECURITY SERVICES UNIT  
**(03) 9669 6366**  
**STUDENT INCIDENT AND RECOVERY UNIT**  
**(03) 9661 2622**  
**EMPLOYEE CONDUCT BRANCH**  
**(03) 9637 2636**  
**DIOCESAN OFFICE**  
 Melbourne **(03) 8387 0208**  
 Ballarat **(03) 9337 7703**  
 Geelong **(03) 5622 8600**  
 Sandhurst **(03) 5443 2317**  
**INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS VICTORIA**  
**(03) 9825 7200**  
**THE LOOKOUT**  
 The LOOKOUT has a service directory, information, and evidence-based guidance to help you respond to family violence [www.lookout.vic.gov.au/](http://www.lookout.vic.gov.au/)  
 Family violence victims/supporters can be referred to **1800 Respect** for counselling, information and a referral service **1800 737 732**.

**PROTECT** **EDUCATION STATE** **VICTORIA** **CECV**