



Challenging & Supporting Each Other

Child Safety Reporting Obligations Policy and Procedures (Mandatory Reporting)

BACKGROUND

Bell Primary School as part of the Victorian Government state school system has a duty of care and is committed to the safety and wellbeing of all children and young people, regardless of their age, culture, beliefs, socio-economic circumstances, disability, family living situation, child rearing practices or educational level. There is a culture of 'no tolerance' for child abuse.

The school is required in accordance with the mandatory reporting requirements of the Children, Youth and Families Act (2005), to take immediate action following a disclosure of, or concerns about, alleged child abuse or sexual assault.

The Child Safe Standards came into effect on August 1 2016. All Victorian schools must comply with Ministerial Order No. 870 - Child Safe Standards to create and maintain a child safe organisation.

All children have a right to feel safe and to be safe. As members of a community, we all have a moral obligation to protect any child under our care and supervision from foreseeable harm. Professionals who work with children play a vital role in protecting children from abuse by responding and reporting any incidents, disclosures or suspicions. They are often best placed to identify signs and behaviours that may indicate that a child has been subject to abuse, or that a school community member or a school staff member may be a perpetrator of abuse.

Staff have a legal responsibility to respond to serious incidences involving abuse and neglect and to report incidences.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is 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 Bell Primary School. Specifically, this policy aims to ensure:

- That children's rights to be safe are maintained and each child is protected against abuse and neglect.
- Defined roles and responsibilities of school staff in protecting the safety and wellbeing of children and young people.
- Empowerment of children so they feel confident to report incidences.
- Staff and community members understand the specific procedures that are applicable at our school related to mandatory reporting
- Staff have the knowledge and skills to identify the indicators of a child or young person who may be in need of protection.

- Staff take appropriate steps to make a report on a child or young person who may be in need of protection.
- Individual compliance with reporting obligations under child protection law and criminal law by following DET Policy on Mandatory Reporting.
- The school is compliant with Ministerial Order 870 related to the Child Safe Standards, particularly
Standard 5- Processes for responding to and reporting suspected child abuse.

SCOPE

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, such as Outside School Hours Care.

All children and young people have the right to protection in their best interests. Bell Primary School 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

For detailed definitions and identifying signs of child abuse see Appendix A

The staff at Bell Primary School 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 Bell Primary School 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.

IMPLEMENTATION – MANDATORY REPORTING

The Principal has the overall responsibility of implementing this policy, but all staff have a critical role to play in implementing this policy.

Principals, registered teachers, registered medical practitioners, nurses, psychologists and all members of the police force are mandatory reporters under the *Children, Youth and Families Act 2005* (Vic).

Any staff member at our school who believes that a child needs protection must firstly follow *the Child Safety Reporting procedures at Bell PS* - See Appendix B

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 or carers 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 Bell Primary School 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 encourage all other staff to undertake this module, even where they are not mandatory reporters.

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

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

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](#)*. See Appendix C

At Bell Primary School 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' involving current or former teachers, education support staff, contractors, volunteers (including parents/carers), allied health staff or school council employees.

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.

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

The Principal has the responsibility to notify the Department's Employee Conduct Branch of any reportable conduct allegations and ensure correct procedures are followed as directed by the Department.

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.

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

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 (ie persons aged 18 years and over) from working with children pending an investigation and reporting your concerns to Victoria Police.

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 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](#).

RELATED POLICIES AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Bell Primary School related policies:

- Child Safety Policy and Procedures
- Code of Conduct
- Risk Assessment Policy
- Bullying Prevention Policy
- Student Engagement Policy
- Volunteers Policy and Procedures
- Visitors in School Policy and Procedures
- Duty of Care Policy
- Camps and Excursion Policy

POLICY EVALUATION AND REVIEW

To ensure ongoing relevance and continuous improvement, this policy will be reviewed every 2 years.

The child safety officers are responsible for reviewing and updating this policy every 2 years.

DOCUMENT STATUS

Reviewed	School Council Ratification	Next Review
October 2019	24-10-19	October 2021

APPENDIX A

DEFINITIONS AND IDENTIFYING SIGNS OF CHILD ABUSE

Physical Abuse

Physical child abuse can consist of any non-accidental infliction of physical violence on a child by any person. Examples of physical abuse may include beating, shaking or burning, assault with implements and female genital mutilation (FGM). More information can be found at:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/health/childprotection/Pages/identify.aspx> See *Types of Abuse – Physical Child Abuse*

Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse is when a person uses power or authority over a child to involve them in sexual activity. It can include a wide range of sexual activity including fondling the child's genitals, oral sex, vaginal or anal penetration by a penis, finger or other object, or exposure of the child to pornography.

Child sexual abuse may not always include physical sexual contact (e.g. kissing or fondling a child in a sexual way, masturbation, oral sex or penetration) and can also include non-contact offences, for example talking to a child in a sexually explicit way, sending sexual messages or emails to a child, exposing a sexual body part to a child, forcing a child to watch a sexual act (including showing pornography to a child) or having a child pose or perform in a sexual manner (including child sexual exploitation).

Child sexual abuse does not always involve force. In some circumstances a child may be manipulated into believing that they have brought the abuse on themselves, or that the abuse is an expression of love through a process of grooming. More information can be found at:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/health/childprotection/Pages/identify.aspx>
See *Types of Abuse – Child Sexual Abuse*

Emotional or Psychological Harm

Emotional child abuse occurs when a child is repeatedly rejected, isolated or frightened by threats, or by witnessing family violence. It also includes hostility, derogatory name-calling and put-downs, and persistent coldness from a person, to the extent that the child suffers, or is likely to suffer, emotional or psychological harm to their physical or developmental health. Emotional abuse may occur with or without other forms of abuse. More information can be found at

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/health/childprotection/Pages/identify.aspx>
See *Types of Abuse – Emotional Child Abuse*

Grooming

Grooming is when a person engages in predatory conduct to prepare a child for 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.

Sometimes it is hard to see when someone is being groomed until after they have been sexually abused, because some grooming behaviour can look like "normal" caring behaviour. Examples of grooming behaviours may include giving gifts or special attention to a child or their parent or carer (this can make a child feel special or indebted to an adult), controlling a child through threats, force or use of authority

(this can make a child fearful to report unwanted behaviour) , making close physical contact such as inappropriate tickling and wrestling, openly or pretending to accidentally expose the victim to nudity, sexual material and sexual acts (this in itself is classified as child sexual abuse but can also be a precursor to physical sexual assault). More information can be found at:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/health/childprotection/Pages/identify.aspx>

See *Types of Abuse – Grooming*

Neglect

Neglect includes a failure to provide the child with an adequate standard of nutrition, medical care, clothing, shelter or supervision to the extent that the health or physical development of the child is significantly impaired or placed at serious risk. In some circumstances the neglect of a child can place the child's immediate safety and development at serious risk or it may not immediately compromise the safety of the child, but is likely to result in longer term cumulative harm. More information can be found at: <https://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/health/childprotection/Pages/identify.aspx>

See *Types of Abuse – Neglect*

Family Violence

Family violence is behaviour towards a family member that may include physical violence or threats of violence, verbal abuse, including threats, emotional or psychological abuse, sexual abuse or financial and social abuse. A child's exposure to family violence constitutes child abuse. This exposure can be very harmful and may result in long-term physical, psychological and emotional trauma. More information can be found at:

<https://www.education.vic.gov.au/school/teachers/health/childprotection/Pages/identify.aspx>

See *Types of Abuse – Family Violence*

APPENDIX B

CHILD SAFETY REPORTING PROCEDURES AT BELL PRIMARY SCHOOL

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 Bell Primary School they should start with their class teacher as the appropriate first port of call
- Children can refer to the 'Helping Hand' if they are feeling unsafe or have a concern.

For Staff when 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)
- 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. See Appendix C

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 David

Twite (Principal), Emma Heywood (Assistant Principal) or Xenia Matani (Wellbeing Leader). If not available, the staff member should make the required reports to DHHS Child Protection and/or Victoria Police as necessary.

Child Safety Officers Emma Heywood (Assistant Principal) and Xenia Matani (Wellbeing Leader) 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.
- Speak to David Twite (Principal), Emma Heywood (Assistant Principal), Xenia Matani (Wellbeing Leader) as soon as possible, who will follow the [Four Critical Actions](#).
- Make detailed notes of the incident or disclosure using the *Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: Template* (available from members of the leadership team) and ensure that those notes are kept and stored securely in Main Building locked office filing cabinet.
- 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/carers 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 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.

David Twite (Principal) or Emma Heywood (Assistant Principal), 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.

If David Twite (Principal) and Emma Heywood (Assistant Principal), 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
 - ✓ Reporting to authorities/referring to services
 - ✓ Contacting parents/carers and
 - ✓ Providing ongoing support.
- Make detailed notes of the incident or disclosure, including actions taken using the *Responding to Suspected Child Abuse: Template* and ensure that those notes are kept and stored securely in Main building Office, locked office filing cabinet. They are also responsible for ensuring that any staff member who reported the incident, disclosure or suspicion to them also makes and keeps notes of the incident.
- At Bell Primary School, David Twite (Principal) and Emma Heywood (Assistant Principal), will be responsible for ensuring that there is a prompt response to the disclosure and that the child is appropriately supported.

If the David Twite (Principal) and Emma Heywood (Assistant Principal)/other nominated staff member responsible above is unavailable, Xenia Matani (Wellbeing Leader) will take on the role and responsibilities described in this section.

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 David Twite (Principal) and Emma Heywood (Assistant Principal), or other appropriate staff members are 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

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.

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.

■ You **must** act if you form a suspicion/ reasonable belief, even if you are unsure and have not directly observed child abuse (e.g. if the victim or another person tells you about the abuse).

■ 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. This enables 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
- DET Incident Support and Operations Centre.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

- School principal and/or leadership team
- Diocesan education office.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

- School principal and/or school chairperson
- Commission for Children and Young People on **1300 782 978**.

All allegations of 'reportable conduct' **must** be reported as possible to:

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS

- Employee Conduct Branch

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

- Diocesan education office

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

- Commission for Children and Young People on **1300 782 978**.

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
- DET Incident Support and Operations Centre.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

- School principal and/or leadership team
- Diocesan education office.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

- School principal and/or chairperson.

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/carer (e.g. in circumstances where the parents are alleged to have engaged in the abuse, or the child is a mature minor and does not wish for their parent/carer to be contacted)
- **to contact** the parents/carers 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 664 977**
South Division **1300 655 795**
East Division **1300 360 391**
West Division (Rural) **1800 075 599**
West Division (Metro) **1300 664 977**

AFTER HOURS

After hours, weekends, public holidays **13 12 78**.

CHILD FIRST

<https://services.dhhs.vic.gov.au/referral-and-support-teams>

ORANGE DOOR

<https://www.vic.gov.au/familyviolence/the-orange-door.html>

VICTORIA POLICE

000 or your local police station

DET INCIDENT SUPPORT AND OPERATIONS CENTRE

1800 126 126

INCIDENT MANAGEMENT AND SUPPORT UNIT

1800 126 126

EMPLOYEE CONDUCT BRANCH

(03) 9637 2595

DIOCESAN OFFICE

Melbourne **(03) 9267 0228**
Ballarat **(03) 5337 7135**
Sale **(03) 5622 6600**
Sandhurst **(03) 5443 2377**

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: <http://www.lookout.org.au>.

Family violence victims/survivors can be referred to **1800 Respect** for counselling, information and a referral service: **1800 737 732**.



