

WORKING WITH CHILDREN CHECK POLICY

(Child Safe Standard 4)

Preamble:

The Working with Children (WWC) Check screens a person's criminal records and professional conduct reports over their lifetime. The Working with Children Act 2005 Act has been changed to make it clear that the WWC Check does not assess a person's suitability to work with children, as this is the role of organisations.

The WWC Check is just the starting point. There are a number of other important actions organisations need to take to determine a person's suitability to work with children and to create safe environments for children.

Our school will also reference check people we plan to engage in child-related work, and continue to monitor the behaviour of their workers around children.

The Working with Children (WWC) check aims to assist in protecting children from sexual or physical harm. It is designed to complement good selection, supervision and training practices (including rigorous reference checking).

The intent of this procedure is to outline which positions at the School require a WWC check and the process to be followed.

This procedure applies to all positions at The School including volunteer, honorary, consultant and contractor positions. Any reference to 'candidates' also extends to staff currently occupying a position.

N.B. There have been changes to the *Working with Children Act 2005 (Act)* which commenced on 1 August 2017. They are:-

1. The definition of 'direct contact' with children has been expanded to include oral, written or electronic communication as well as face-to-face and physical contact; and

2. A WWC Check is now required for anyone engaging in 'child-related work' regardless of whether contact with a child is supervised by another person or not. This means that a volunteer or visitor who is supervised by a teacher must have a WWC Check if they engage in 'child related work'.

Definitions:

- Child: a person who is under the age of 18 years.
- Student: any child who is enrolled at the school

WHAT IS THE WWC CHECK?

The WWC check verifies a person's history to make sure they do not have any relevant criminal offences or findings from professional disciplinary bodies. The WWC check is valid for 5 years (unless revoked). During this time the cardholder continues to be checked for new relevant offences or findings. The WWC check is administered by the Department of Justice.

WHEN IS A WWC CHECK REQUIRED?

A WWC check is required for positions that meet all of the following criteria:

- involve contact with children in connection with our school

- the contact happens on a regular (everyday) basis;
- **involve all [direct contact](#) with children regardless of whether contact with a child is supervised by another person or not (read new changes to Act above)**
- contact with children needs to be a part of a worker's duties, not incidental to their work
- the position does not qualify for an [exemption](#) as listed under the act

Example: A plumber is called to fix a burst pipe in the school. As contact with children isn't necessary for the plumber to fix the pipe, they do not need to get a WWC Check.

WHAT IS THE APPLICATION PROCESS?

The candidate must complete a Working with Children Check application form. The forms are available online or at Australia Post outlets in Victoria.

Under the section marked 'Details of Organisation', candidates should ensure they state the school.

If the applicant passes the check they will be sent a successful Assessment Notice, followed by a WWC check card 2-3 weeks later.

Further information about the application process is available on the [Department of Justice webpage](#).

WHAT IF THE APPLICANT DOES NOT PASS THE CHECK?

If the applicant does not pass the check they will be given an Interim Negative Notice. The applicant can then make a submission to the Department of Justice to explain why they believe they should pass. If this submission is not successful the applicant will be issued with a Negative Notice. This means they have failed the WWC Check and cannot undertake 'child-related work' or work in the school.

WHEN CAN THE CANDIDATE COMMENCE?

Commencement in The School is conditional upon receipt of a successful Assessment Notice or WWC check card. Any queries should be directed to the Principal.

WHO PAYS FOR THE WWC CHECK?

Candidates who are required to undergo a WWC check as a condition of working in the School will not be able to receive reimbursement for the cost from the school.

Responsibilities:

The school must:

- Identify all staff who require a Working with Children check;
- Ensure existing staff and volunteers are informed of the requirement to undergo the check;
- Ensure prospective staff and volunteers have passed a WWC check before commencement;
- Check the card's validity on the [Department of Justice webpage](#);
- Have a photocopy of the WWC card and with details updated on the school register (if individual is a staff member, copy to be kept on the staff member's personnel file)
- Ensure suitable monitoring procedures are in place to ensure staff members hold a valid WWC check card at all times.

The staff member or volunteer must:

- Provide the successful WWC check card prior to commencement at the school
- Notify the office if there has been a relevant change in circumstances, for example, if they have been charged or found guilty of a new relevant offence.
- Apply for a new WWC check before their card expires.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A WWC CHECK AND A POLICE RECORDS CHECK?

A police records check gives information about a person's past criminal record and is only valid at the time of issue. The WWC check is valid for 5 years (unless revoked). During this time, cardholders continue to be checked for new relevant offences or disciplinary findings from professional bodies such as the Victorian Institute of Teaching. In addition, not all criminal offences are relevant to the WWC check. Broadly, the WWC check considers serious sexual and violent drug offences.

A staff member or volunteer is required to undertake a WWC check even if they have already completed a police records check.

Related Procedures - [Police Records Check Procedure](#)

Related Documents - [Working with Children Act 2005 \(Vic\)](#)

Further information is available from the [Department of Justice Working with Children webpage](#) or the Working with Children information line on 1300 652 879

School Register:

The School will take a copy of each WWCC and filed in the Administration Filing Cabinet. The register will be placed on the administration network.

Policy and Advisory Guide: www.education.vic.gov.au: <http://enewswwcc.justice.vic.gov.au>

A person will not commit this offence if they have a reasonable excuse for not disclosing the information, including a fear for their safety or where the information has already been disclosed.

Further information about the failure to disclose offence is available on the [Department of Justice and Regulation website](#)

www.justice.vic.gov.au/home/safer+communities/protecting+children+and+families/failure+to+disclose+offence

Further information about the failure to protect offence is available on the [Department of Justice and Regulation website](#)

www.justice.vic.gov.au/home/safer+communities/protecting+children+and+families/failure+to+protect+offence

Mandatory reporters (doctors, nurses, midwives, teachers (including early childhood teachers), principals and police) must report to child protection if they believe on reasonable grounds that a child is in need of protection from physical injury or sexual abuse.

See the Department of Health and Human Services website for information about [how to make a report to child protection](#)

www.dhs.vic.gov.au/about-the-department/documents-and-resources/reports-publications/guide-to-making-a-report-to-child-protection-or-child-first.

For example behaviour, please see **[An Overview of the Victorian child safe standards:](#)**

www.dhhs.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/word_doc/0005/955598/Child-safe-standards_overview.doc

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
The Act	<i>Child Safety and Wellbeing Act 2005</i>
Aboriginal child	<p>A person under the age of 18 who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent • identifies as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, and • is accepted as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander by an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community
Child abuse	<p>For the purposes of these standards, abuse constitutes any act committed against a child involving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • physical violence • sexual offences • serious emotional or psychological abuse • serious neglect <p>Further explanation of these types of abuse is provided in the section 'What is child abuse?'</p>
Children from culturally and/or linguistically diverse backgrounds	<p>A child or young person who identifies as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home or because of their parents' identification on a similar basis.</p>
Child	<p>A person who is under the age of 18 years.</p>
Child safety	<p>In the context of the child safe standards, child safety means measures to protect children from abuse.</p>
Child safe organisation	<p>In the context of the child safe standards, a child safe organisation is one that meets the child safe standards by proactively taking measures to protect children from abuse.</p>
Cultural competency	<p>A set of congruent behaviours, attitudes and policies that come together in system, agency or among professionals that enable them to work effectively in cross-cultural situations.</p>
Cultural abuse	<p>Actions and attitudes that deliberately ignore, denigrate or attack the culture of a person or community.</p>
Cultural safety for Aboriginal children	<p>The positive recognition and celebration of cultures. It is more than just the absence of racism or discrimination, and more than cultural awareness and cultural sensitivity.</p> <p>A culturally safe environment does not ignore, challenge or deny cultural identity. Cultural safety upholds the rights of Aboriginal children to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify as Aboriginal without fear of retribution or questioning • have an education that strengthens their culture and identity • maintain connections to their land and country • maintain their strong kinship ties and social obligations • be taught their cultural heritage by their Elders • receive information in a culturally sensitive, relevant and accessible manner • be involved in services that are culturally respectful

Cultural safety for children from culturally and/or linguistically diverse backgrounds	<p>An environment which is spiritually, socially and emotionally safe, as well as physically safe for children; where there is no assault, challenge or denial of their cultural or linguistic identity, of who they are and what they need. Efforts need to be made to ensure the culturally and/or linguistically diverse children and their families receive information in a culturally sensitive, relevant and accessible manner, including in relevant community languages.</p>
Children with a Disability	<p>A disability can be any physical, sensory, neurological disability, acquired brain injury or intellectual disability or developmental delay that affects a child's ability to undertake everyday activities. A disability can occur at any time in life. Children can be born with a disability and develop through an injury and illness. Some disabilities may be obvious while others are hidden</p>
Organisation	<p>The <i>Child Safety and Wellbeing Act 2005</i> (the Act) will provide that the standards apply to 'applicable entities', which are defined in the ACT as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● an incorporated body or association ● an unincorporated body or association (however structured) ● an individual who carries on a business and engages contractors, employees or volunteers to assist in the business in providing services or facilities