



Information Sheet: Mandatory Reporting of Child Sexual Abuse

Youth Justice Workers

Mandatory reporting refers to the legal requirement for certain persons to report child sexual abuse to child protection authorities.

Mandatory reporting of child sexual abuse in Western Australia is governed by the [Children and Community Services Act 2004](#) (the Act). In October 2021 the Western Australian Parliament passed the [Children and Community Services Amendment Act 2021](#) to introduce new mandatory reporter groups, including 'youth justice workers'.

The legal obligation for youth justice workers to report child sexual abuse will commence on **1 May 2025**.

How is a youth justice worker defined?

an adult who is —

- (i) a custodial officer, as defined in the *Young Offenders Act 1994* section 3, whose duties include the supervision or monitoring of children; or
- (ii) a member of the council, as defined in the *Young Offenders Act 1994* section 17A, of an Aboriginal community and is involved in the supervision of a child under an agreement entered into by the council under section 17B of that Act; or
- (iii) appointed as a monitor under the *Young Offenders Act 1994* section 17C(1); or
- (iv) appointed as a Juvenile Justice Team Coordinator under the *Young Offenders Act 1994* section 36(1); or
- (v) assigned as a supervising officer under the *Young Offenders Act 1994* section 77, 108 or 139; or
- (vi) employed or engaged in the department of the Public Service principally assisting in the administration of the *Children's Court of Western Australia Act 1988* or the *Young Offenders Act 1994* and whose duties include duties prescribed [in Regulation 4BA of the *Children and Community Services Regulations 2006*], or of a class prescribed, for the purposes of this subparagraph;

but does not include an adult who is employed or engaged as a student or volunteer.

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Key points to note:

- The title given to a role does not determine whether a person is a youth justice worker under the mandatory reporting law.
- It does not matter if a person's role as a youth justice worker is paid or unpaid – both are captured.

When must a youth justice worker make a mandatory report?

From 1 May 2025, a youth justice worker must make a report to the Department of Communities' Mandatory Reporting Service if they:

- form a **belief** that a **child** is, or has been, the subject of **sexual abuse** that occurred on or after 1 May 2025; and
- the belief is based on **reasonable grounds**; and
- the belief is formed, on or after 1 May 2025, **in the course of their** paid or unpaid work **as a youth justice worker**.

Will youth justice workers have to report child sexual abuse they knew of before they became mandatory reporters?

Mandatory reporting of child sexual abuse is intended to protect children from sexual abuse that may be occurring now. The duty to make a report applies if the reporter forms the belief on or after commencement day (which is the day they became a mandatory reporter), and the belief relates to sexual abuse that occurred on or after the commencement day or is still occurring. For youth justice workers, this is on or after 1 May 2025.

Where there is ongoing concern for the safety of children arising from historical abuse (which may have occurred when a person who is now an adult was a child) a person may contact Communities' Central Intake Team on 1800 CPDUTY (1800 273 889), or by submitting a [Child Protection Concern Referral Form](#).

Historical abuse may also be reported to Police for investigation and potential prosecution (if the victim is over 18 years of age you should seek their views before doing this).

Who do I make a mandatory report to and when does it need to be made?

The Department of Communities' Mandatory Reporting Service receives and responds to

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mandatory reports of child sexual abuse. The best way of making a mandatory report is through the [Mandatory Reporting website](#). Reports can be made 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

A mandatory report must be made as soon as practicable after the reporter forms their belief regarding the sexual abuse of a child.

An initial report can be made in writing or orally; however, if an oral report is made, it must be followed by a written report as soon as practicable after making the oral report (ideally within 24 hours). Failure to submit a written report as soon as practicable after submitting an oral report is an offence that carries a maximum penalty of \$3,000.

What has to be included in a mandatory report?

Under section 124C of the Act, a mandatory report is to contain the following information:

- the reporter's name and contact details;
- the name of the child, or, if this cannot be obtained after reasonable inquiries, a description of the child; and
- the grounds on which the reporter believes that the child has been the subject of sexual abuse or is the subject of ongoing sexual abuse.

The following information is also to be provided to the extent that it is known:

- the child's date of birth;
- where the child lives;
- the names of the child's parents or other appropriate persons (e.g. adult relative or person who the child usually lives with); and
- the name of the person alleged responsible, their contact details and their relationship to the child.

What if I don't make a mandatory report?

Failure to make a mandatory report is an offence with a maximum penalty of \$6,000.

If a person is charged with the offence of failing to make a mandatory report, there is a defence under section 124B(3) of the Act if the person can prove that he or she honestly and reasonably believed that a report had already been made to the Department of Communities or that the Department of Communities had already made inquiries or taken action in relation to the child's wellbeing.

How will my identity be protected if I make a mandatory report?

Section 124F of the Act has strict provisions about the confidentiality of the identity of a

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mandatory reporter. Anyone who becomes aware of the identity of a mandatory reporter must not disclose identifying information to another person unless an exception under that section applies. The maximum penalty is a fine of \$24,000 and imprisonment for two years.

How will I be protected from liability if I make a mandatory report?

Section 129(2) of the Act provides protection for mandatory reporters from liability. This section provides that mandatory reporters who make a report under section 124B(1) in good faith:

- do not incur any civil or criminal liability; and
- are not to be taken as having breached any duty of confidentiality; and
- are taken to have not breached any professional conduct principles.

Where can I find more information?

Further information about mandatory reporting laws is available in the mandatory reporting online training, which can be accessed through the [Mandatory Reporting of Child Sexual Abuse website](#), and the [Mandatory Reporting Resources page](#).

What if I have concerns about a child's wellbeing due to physical, emotional abuse or neglect?

If you are mandatory reporter of child sexual abuse but have concerns about a child due to physical, or emotional abuse or neglect, including exposure to family and domestic violence, you can and should notify the Department of Communities. This will enable a professional assessment of the circumstances and action to be taken to protect the child and other children where necessary.

If you are concerned about a child's wellbeing, but are not making a mandatory report, please contact the Central Intake Team on 1800 273 889 or submit a professional referral via the [Child Protection Concern Referral Form](#).

Please note that the Department of Communities is unable to provide tailored legal advice in response to enquiries about who may be a mandatory reporter under the Act. Some organisations may choose to get legal advice to assist them.