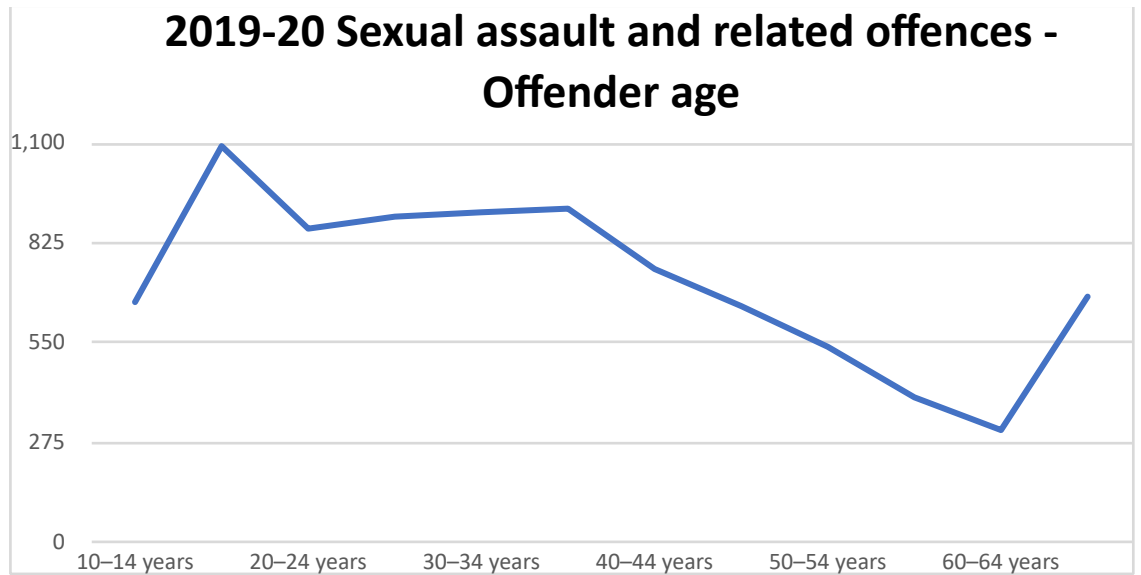


## Supplementary Information

1. Breakdown of offenders in relation to child exploitation material
  - a. We don't really know the answers to this. CEM crimes are not currently differentiated in publicly available crime data. National data is difficult to obtain due to the variation in criminal definitions between jurisdictions across Australia. We have applied to the Victorian Crime Statistics Agency for data on this topic. We will provide this information to the Inquiry if it becomes available.
2. How many disclosures come from the programs?
  - a. This is difficult to quantify because we allow for anonymous disclosures. We also hear from students who have already disclosed to school or parents, sometime providing more additional information, or alerting us to the fact that the disclosure to the school did not result in any action. At the moment, our educators are receiving at least one, often two, disclosures a week, on average.
  - b. We note that mandatory reporting requirements do not differentiate between child or adult offenders. The focus of mandatory reporting is on harm or belief of harm caused against a child and requires that report from a child saying they've been sexually assaulted should be reported to police or other child protection agency. In our experience, child-on-child offences in primary and early childhood are almost always acted on under mandatory reporting requirements, usually due to the belief that problematic sexual behaviours in young children indicates the possibility of the offender may in fact be a victim themselves. Reports of child-on-child problematic sexual behaviour – up to and including rape – in secondary school are rarely reported to police under mandatory reporting requirements. We believe this is partly due to the fact there isn't the same belief student displaying problematic sexual behaviours is a victim themselves (as there is with younger children). This lack of reporting is much less likely to occur where the reported offender is an adult.
  - c. Since the beginning of 2021, BSA educators are reporting at least one case per week involving secondary school child victims and offenders where no action was taken by school to protect the victim or address the problematic behaviour of the offender. In many cases the school already know about the offence, however, rarely do they know the scope or number of affected students. Police or other child protection agencies are notified in only a very few cases of youth offenders. We believe that in most cases this is because the victim is reluctant to involve police and schools acquiesce to this in a way they would not with an adult offender. We understand the complexities of involving youth offenders and victims in the justice system. The problem remains, however, that there are no real alternatives of remedial or educative responses to youth offenders or protection for child/adolescent victims.
3. Statistics of adolescent offending
  - a. Australian Bureau of Statistics crime data indicates that youth offenders are the primary offenders in sexual violence.



b.

c. Source: ABS, Recorded Crime, Offenders, Australia, 2019-20

4. How many schools have you delivered your program to?

a. Early Learning Centres – 165

b. Primary Schools- 64

c. Secondary Schools- 27