

Advisory Roundtable on Bullying in South Australia 2018



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Executive Summary

Through a facilitated discussion, the Advisory Roundtable on bullying of children and young people in South Australian schools, was asked to consider two questions:

1. Given the range of criminal offences that may relate to bullying for which young people can be (and already are) charged in South Australia, is further criminal legislative reform required?
2. Criminal law is one lever available to Government when tackling complex issues. When considering bullying holistically, this could also include legislation relating to the safety, health, welfare and education of young people. What options for legislative reform in these areas could deliver change?

As part of the discussion, the Roundtable heard from the Commissioner for Children and Young People, who has spoken to 284 young people about their views on both the causes of bullying and action that could be taken to address the issue.

The general consensus of the Roundtable was that existing criminal laws are adequate and do not currently require further reform. The Roundtable advised that further criminalising the behaviour of children and young people could present its own risks, given that a child's behavioural and cognitive functions are still developing.

While the Roundtable supported the need to hold those exhibiting bullying behaviour to account, it favoured bullying being addressed primarily as a social and public health issue.

The Roundtable advocated for a tiered approach where a criminal justice response would be reserved for the most serious cases.

The Roundtable also advised the Government to consider the future inclusion of provisions for a family conferencing model for bullying in the Government's Education and Children's Services Bill, which is currently before State Parliament and is intended to replace the *Education Act 1972* and the *Children's Services Act 1985*.

In addition, the Roundtable recommended the Government consider the following actions to both promote existing responses to bullying and more effectively monitor the issue:

- Review the level of information available to students, parents, guardians and schools relating to bullying and the law
- Review how to better promote parenting education and support to help families respond to cyberbullying
- Consider how to improve the collection of data relating to bullying behaviour of young people that is dealt with through the youth justice system.

Feedback gained through this process has been presented to the Attorney-General, and will also be considered in work being led by the Department for Education to keep children and young people safe from bullying.

Roundtable Participants

Judiciary

Judge Penelope Eldridge, Youth Court of South Australia

Children and Young People Representatives

Helen Connelly, Commissioner for Children and Young People

Carolyn Grantskalns, Chief Executive, Association of Independent Schools

Jenice Zerna, President, South Australian Association of School Parent Communities

Maria Vassiliadis, Executive Manager, Office of the eSafety Commissioner

Mary Carmody, Senior Education Adviser, Catholic Education

Public Sector Representatives

Caroline Mealor, Chief Executive, Attorney-General's Department

Cathy Taylor, Chief Executive, Department for Child Protection

Lois Boswell, Deputy Chief Executive, Department for Human Services

Joanna Martin, Executive Director, Legal and Legislative Services, Attorney-General's Department

Michael Homden, Executive Director Youth Justice, Department for Human Services

Katerina Eleutheriou, Director Engagement and Wellbeing, Department for Education

Joanna Blake, Manager Legislation Reform, Department for Education

Tim Crowley, Complex Care and Trauma Mental Health Nurse Practitioner, CAMHS, SA Health

Legal and Law Enforcement Representatives

Tim Mellor, President, Law Society of South Australia

Gabrielle Canny, Director, Legal Services Commission

Detective Superintendent Mark Wieszyk, South Australia Police

Simon Watkins, Manager, Portfolio Support Office, South Australia Police

Gilbert Aitken, Mitchell Chambers

Academic Representatives

Associate Professor Barbara Spears, University of South Australia

Professor Phillip Slee, Flinders University

Background

On 25 September 2018, the Attorney-General hosted an Advisory Roundtable on bullying of children and young people in South Australian schools.

The Attorney-General invited experts to provide the Government with advice on the role of legislation in better protecting children from bullying behaviour. These experts came from a range of backgrounds including law enforcement, legislative reform, children's wellbeing, education, parental engagement in schools and academia.

The Roundtable was asked to consider two questions:

1. Given the range of criminal offences that may relate to bullying for which young people can be (and already are) charged in South Australia, is further criminal legislative reform required?
2. Criminal law is one lever available to Government when tackling complex issues. When considering bullying holistically, this could also include legislation relating to the safety, health, welfare and education of young people. What options for legislative reform in these areas could deliver change?

The Discussion Paper, developed by the Attorney-General's Department and considered by participants in advance of the Roundtable, is provided at Appendix 1.

What is bullying?

Bullying is a complex social issue with multiple drivers. It is different to anti-social and problem behaviours, which are beyond the scope of this consultation.

Bullying is when someone misuses their influence or power repeatedly and causes physical or psychological harm to somebody else. It can have serious effects on a young person's physical and mental health.

No single solution is effective in stopping bullying. However, longitudinal research indicates that the rates of bullying are decreasing, as a result of whole-of-school anti-bullying strategies.

Despite this progress, many challenges remain. The factors that drive and perpetuate bullying extend beyond the influence of schools and relate to parenting, community supports, societal norms, mass media and social inequality. Technological advances have resulted in the additional complexity of cyberbullying.

There appears to be no agreed understanding in the community about what bullying is, what is already being done to address it, or indeed, how to best address it. There continues to be misinformation, often broadcast or published in the media, that bullying alone causes suicide, and that punitive responses to bullying and criminalisation are the most effective response.

Theme 1: Children and young people are concerned about bullying in schools

The [Commissioner for Children and Young People](#) spoke at the beginning of the Roundtable to ensure the voice of children and young people was present throughout the discussions.

The Commissioner stated that she had heard from over 1400 children and young people on issues of importance to them and from this, bullying was one of the top five issues they wanted her to think more about.

The Commissioner then spoke with 284 young people specifically about bullying to get a better understanding of what bullying means to them, to get their views on what early interventions should look like and what they see as solutions.

The Commissioner heard that bullying can be about any or multiple of the following: belonging and worthiness, physical appearance and body image, power, intelligence – or lack thereof, racism, sexuality or family.

The Commissioner also heard that both verbal and physical bullying occurs, but that in terms of prevalence, the difference, although slight depends more on the age and gender of the child or young person. The Commissioner learnt that the response to bullying that children and young people think is the most appropriate, is not necessarily what adults think would work; children and young people, for example, said that things like punishment do not work.

The Commissioner advised the Roundtable to think of bullying as a behaviour and not a person, acknowledge that all people have the capacity to behave in a certain way and that for children and young people, the bully is often not ‘the other’, but their friend, peer group or they may even be the bully themselves.

The Commissioner for Children and Young People published her [full report](#) on bullying in November 2018.

Roundtable recommendations

The Government of South Australia should consider:

- The [Commissioner for Children and Young People’s bullying report \(2018\)](#) regarding the views of children and young people with respect to bullying
- Approaching bullying primarily as a social and public health issue, with a focus on evidence-based responses that reflect the complexities of children and young people’s relationships.

Theme 2: Existing criminal laws are adequate to address bullying in schools

In South Australia, there is not an offence of “bullying”. While bullying as an act in of itself is not an offence, there are a range of criminal offences under current legislation that can be used to prosecute certain types of bullying behaviour.

Relevant criminal legislation in South Australia

Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935

- Assault or assault causing harm (section 20)
- Recklessly or intentionally causing harm or serious harm (sections 23 and 24)
- Threats to kill or threats to cause harm (section 19)
- Stalking (section 19AA)
- Acts creating risk of harm (section 29)

Summary Offences Act 1953

- Offensive conduct (section 7)
- Humiliating or degrading filming or distribution (section 26B)
- Distributing an invasive image (section 26C)
- Indecent filming (section 26D)
- Threats to distribute an invasive or indecent image (section 26DA)

There was general consensus amongst the Roundtable that existing criminal laws, such as the *Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935* and the *Summary Offences Act 1953*, are adequate to address bullying behaviour when it constitutes one of the diverse range of offences within these laws.

The Roundtable was of the view that criminalising the behaviour of children and young people who engage in bullying behaviour comes with risks and challenges, largely owing to their developing behavioural and cognitive functions. As such, the principle of diverting children and young people away from the juvenile justice system to the greatest extent possible was supported.

In terms of public knowledge of these laws, the Roundtable acknowledged that South Australia Police (SAPOL) and the [Legal Services Commission](#) currently provide some resources to students and schools on bullying and the law and the [Office of the eSafety Commissioner](#) has resources on cyberbullying and the law for parents, children, teachers and trainee teachers. However, there was general agreement that access to information about existing laws for families and educators could be improved, including clarity on how and when these laws can be applied to address bullying behaviour.

Roundtable recommendations

The Government of South Australia should consider:

- Not undertaking criminal law reform to address bullying given the Roundtable's view that existing criminal laws are adequate
- Reviewing the current information on bullying and the law for students and schools, and the means of communicating this information publicly, particularly to parents, guardians and educators.

Theme 3: Children and young people who engage in bullying should be held accountable for their actions and given support to change their behaviour

The Roundtable engaged in a robust discussion on this issue.

In terms of the use of criminal sanctions to address more serious bullying behaviour, the Roundtable participants were not unanimous in their views. Some participants supported the escalation of more serious bullying matters to the Youth Court, whereas others indicated that responses to children and young people who exhibit bullying behaviour should focus on changing behaviour through education.

However, despite their differing views on this matter, the Roundtable was unanimous in its position that children and young people who engage in bullying should be held accountable for their actions and be enabled to understand the impact that their decisions have on other people. The Roundtable was also very supportive of strategies that help the person who has been the focus of the behaviour to recover and move forward.

The Roundtable considered the establishment of a “rapid expert response” based within the Department for Education with responsibility for responding to reports of bullying incidents submitted by schools. Broadly, the purpose of this response would be to equip schools and students with the skills and knowledge they need to address bullying matters directly.

There was also general agreement amongst the Roundtable that teachers, including recent graduates and education students in the final years of study, would benefit from evidence-based training to develop their confidence and capacity in responding to bullying in schools.

In relation to addressing the harm done to the person who has experienced the bullying, the Roundtable noted that, where a matter progresses to court, the *Young Offenders Act 1993 (SA)* already provides the Youth Court of South Australia with a range of family conference powers, including administering a formal caution against further offending and requiring the youth to enter into an undertaking to pay compensation to the victim of the offence (section 12(1)(b)) and apologise to the person who has suffered loss or damage as a result of the offence (section 12(1)(e)).

The Roundtable also discussed the potential use of intervention orders to restrict the actions of children and young people who exhibit bullying behaviour and protect the child or young person who is being bullied. Where for example, the bullying behaviour constitutes an act of abuse as prescribed by section 8 of the *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009* (the IO Act), that behaviour may be grounds for the issuing of an intervention order.

What is an Intervention Order?

In South Australia, the *Intervention Orders (Prevention of Abuse) Act 2009*, provides for intervention orders. Intervention orders are civil orders that restrain a person (the defendant) from doing certain things and, if necessary, require the person to do other things.

The terms of an intervention order can include any form of restraint needed to protect the victim from abuse. For example, the order may prohibit the defendant being on, or within the vicinity of, premises at which the protected person works or resides or nominated premises frequented by the protected person. It may also prohibit the defendant from approaching within a set distance of the protected person or from damaging specified property and may even require the defendant to surrender weapons or articles, to return property or to take part in an appropriate intervention or treatment program.

An intervention order may be issued for the protection of anyone against whom it is suspected the defendant will commit an act of abuse. The grounds for issuing an intervention order are anticipatory, meaning there is no need for proof of the commission of an act of abuse before an intervention order can be issued.

The Roundtable acknowledged that as criminal penalties can apply if an intervention order is contravened, the use of intervention orders must be carefully considered. The Roundtable also noted that if intervention orders were to be used to address bullying behaviour, additional training and capacity-building for school support staff would be required.

The Roundtable noted that the Office of the eSafety Commissioner has a scheme in place to address cyberbullying through the rapid removal of content from platforms. Many of the participants felt that this scheme is an important safety net and there is value in the Department of Education working closely with the Office of the eSafety Commissioner to promote the Office's role in having cyberbullying content removed.

The Roundtable considered various aspects of the Education and Children's Services Bill 2018 which is currently before Parliament. One feature of the Bill is that it moves provisions for the suspension, exclusion and expulsion of students who the principal believes on reasonable grounds have acted in a manner that threatens the safety or wellbeing of a student or member of staff, including by bullying that person, from regulations to legislation.

The Bill also includes new provisions which provide for family conferences to be convened for the purpose of improving student attendance and participation. Such a model provides an opportunity for the student and their family, in conjunction with the principal of a school and a family conference coordinator, to enter into voluntary arrangements that address the issue.

The Roundtable considered that there may be scope, through further legislative reform, to extend the purpose of family conferences under the Bill to address bullying, whereby legislation could require relevant parties to come together to address instances of bullying behaviour through a restorative approach.

The Roundtable advocated for the various accountability mechanisms described above to be articulated as a tiered approach that clearly set out the non-criminal and criminal responses appropriate for the severity of the bullying behaviour. It was suggested that such an approach could be structured as follows:

1. School based responses by educators (with resources, guidelines and professional development to support educators)
2. Centralised supports led by the Department for Education that focus on specialist anti-bullying interventions for children (such as the rapid expert response), the use of approaches modelled on family group conferencing to strengthen family supports and help children engaged in bullying to modify their behaviour, and dispute resolution practices, where appropriate
3. Civil justice responses (e.g. intervention orders)
4. Criminal justice responses.

Roundtable recommendations

The Government of South Australia should consider:

- **The future inclusion of provisions for a family conferencing model for bullying in the Government's Education and Children's Services Bill, which is currently before state Parliament and is intended to replace the *Education Act 1972* and the *Children's Services Act 1985***
- **Exploring the concept of an anti-bullying rapid expert response within the Department for Education with responsibility for responding to reports of bullying incidents submitted by schools.**

Theme 4: Technology enables bullying to reach beyond the school environment

Feedback provided by the Roundtable indicates that technology is being used by children and young people who bully to target their peers both within and outside school grounds.

The Roundtable was strongly supportive of the role of the [Office of the eSafety Commissioner](#) in providing education resources on cyberbullying and helping people to remove upsetting or offensive online material.

The Roundtable also acknowledged the work being undertaken in this area by SAPOL in its delivery of the Think You Know program that is provided by their State Community Engagement Section and the cyberbullying training delivered by the Commercial and Electronic Crime Branch.

The Roundtable acknowledged these important initiatives, but indicated that more could be done to extend these to include specific parenting education and support to help families understand how they can keep children safe online, and what they can do when their child tells them about bullying, including cyberbullying.

Roundtable recommendation

The Government of South Australia should consider ways to promote parenting education and support to help families respond to cyberbullying.

Theme 5: Limitations of available data

The Roundtable discussed the limitations of available police and courts data in being able to readily identify bullying matters that come to the attention of the justice system. Bullying behaviour can constitute a number of criminal offences and there is no specific offence of “bullying”. This makes bullying matters difficult to identify in police and courts data, which in turn, presents challenges in relation to determining the prevalence of bullying matters in the justice system.

Roundtable recommendation

The Government of South Australia should consider how to improve the collection of data related to bullying behaviour of young people that comes to the attention of the youth justice system.

Discussion Paper

Advisory Roundtable on Bullying in South Australia

25 September 2018



Government of South Australia

Attorney-General's Department

Foreword

The Government of South Australia takes the issue of bullying seriously and is strongly committed to protecting children and young people.

We recognise that bullying can impact anybody, and can take many different forms. The focus of this consultation however, is the bullying of young people in schools.

The Government is working towards an evidence-based approach to address bullying of young people in schools that involves parents, educators and the broader community.

As a Government, we have a range of levers to tackle complex issues such as bullying. Legislation is one such lever.

We acknowledge that academics internationally state the most effective responses to bullying behaviour are support and education.

We also acknowledge that there are differing views in the community on the efficacy of legislative responses. There are some who view the current laws as needing to be strengthened, while others feel that criminalising bullying will have little preventative impact.

In developing a coordinated and multifaceted anti-bullying strategy, we want to hear all views.

Through the Advisory Roundtable on Bullying in South Australia on 25 September 2018, I am seeking your input on the role of legislation when addressing bullying of young people in our schools.

Vickie Chapman
ATTORNEY-GENERAL

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Introduction

Bullying as an issue receives national attention and concern. All children and young people can be affected by bullying, and the harms resulting from bullying can be significant and far-reaching at individual and societal levels.

In recent months, the issues of bullying and violence in South Australian schools have received prominence in the community through media coverage of several high profile events. These events have rightly prompted concern from parents, educators and the community about whether enough is being done to address bullying.

It is important when considering bullying, to be clear that children and young people do not fall neatly into the categories of bully, victim or bystander. In reality, individuals can and often do, adopt multiple roles. Regardless of their role, children and young people are harmed by being involved in and exposed to bullying.

The Government released *Keeping Children Safe from Bullying* during the recent State election. This policy commits to:

- ensuring all schools maintain and enforce anti-bullying policies
- providing evidence-based anti-bullying resources, including resources to detect and respond to online bullying and curriculum resources for students
- providing training and support for teachers (replace 'Safe Schools')
- a legislative response to bullying.

The Attorney-General's Advisory Roundtable on Bullying in South Australia will investigate the policy commitment relating to legislation. Specifically, it will consider two questions:

1. Given the range of criminal offences that may relate to bullying for which young people can be (and already are) charged in South Australia, is further criminal legislative reform required?
2. Criminal law is one lever available to Government when tackling complex issues. When considering bullying holistically, this could also include legislation relating to the safety, health, welfare, and education of young people. What options for legislative reform in these areas could deliver change?

This Discussion Paper provides a brief overview of relevant information that may help inform discussions at the Roundtable on 25 September 2018.

What is bullying?

Bullying is a complex social issue with multiple drivers. It is different to anti-social and problem behaviours, which are beyond the scope of this consultation.

Bullying is when someone misuses their influence or power repeatedly and causes physical or psychological harm to somebody else. It can have serious effects on a young person's physical and mental health.

No single solution is effective in stopping bullying. However, longitudinal research indicates that the rates of bullying are decreasing, as a result of whole-of-school anti-bullying strategies.

Despite this progress, many challenges remain. The factors that drive and perpetuate bullying extend beyond the influence of schools and relate to parenting, community supports, societal norms, mass media and social inequality. Technological advances have resulted in the additional complexity of cyberbullying.

There appears to be no agreed understanding in the community about what bullying is, what is already being done to address it, or indeed, how to best address it. There continues to be misinformation, often broadcast or published in the media, that bullying alone causes suicide, and that punitive responses to bullying and criminalisation are the most effective response.

What is already being done?

South Australia

It is important to recognise that there is a significant amount of work already occurring in South Australian schools and the community to address bullying.

- The Department for Education has a range of existing anti-bullying initiatives within South Australian schools aimed at students, parents and educators.
- All schooling sectors are represented on the Safe and Supportive School Communities Working Group (SSSC) which hosts the [The Bullying. No Way! website](#) – which provides a range of resources to support the prevention of bullying in schools.
- The Commissioner for Children and Young People, an independent statutory office in South Australia, recently conducted a series of consultations with children and young people about bullying. Her findings will be provided to Parliament in October 2018. She will also provide an overview of her preliminary findings at the Advisory Roundtable on Bullying in South Australia.
- In addition to prosecuting for criminal offences relating to bullying, SA Police provide a range of anti-bullying education, early intervention and preventative programs.
- A key program is ThinkUKnow, an evidence-based cyber safety program that provides presentations to parents, carers and teachers and students. It provides information on the technologies young people use, the challenges they may face, and importantly, how they can be overcome. In 2017-2018 SA Police delivered 580 sessions to a total of 38,182 participants.

- SA Health's Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) provides counselling and support to young people, this includes addressing bullying behaviour.

Commonwealth

The Commonwealth Government is leading national discussions relating to bullying, including:

- The establishment of a Senior Officials Working Group on bullying and cyberbullying to develop a bullying work program for the Education Council by October 2018.
- The Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs' inquiry into the [adequacy of existing cyberbullying laws](#). Although the inquiry focussed on cyberbullying, a number of key points and recommendations of the [final report](#) are worth consideration in the context of this consultation:
 - That Australian government's approach cyberbullying primarily as a social and public health issue. That Australian governments consider how they can further improve the quality and reach of preventative and early intervention measures, including education initiatives, both by government and non government organisations, to reduce the incidence of cyberbullying among children and adults (recc 2).

- That young people need to be treated as distinct to adults in terms of how they are prosecuted for acts which amount to cyberbullying.
- That the Senate not legislate to increase penalties for cyberbullying offences committed by minors beyond the provisions already in place (recc 3).
- The Commonwealth [Office of the eSafety Commissioner](#) delivers a range of initiatives with the aim of addressing cyberbullying, including:
 - A Wellbeing Directory to bring online safety and wellbeing resources from around the world together in one place to make it easier for all Australians to get the right information and support when they need it; and
 - cyberbullying resources and training.

How is legislation currently being used in South Australia?

Relevant criminal legislation

Bullying as an act in of itself, is not an offence in South Australia.

In 2017 the Statutes Amendment (Bullying) Bill 2017 was introduced to the South Australian Parliament to make bullying a criminal offence. This bill was not passed before Parliament was prorogued in early 2018.

In terms of criminal responsibility, in South Australia a child under the age of 10 years cannot be charged with a criminal offence. Further, whilst children between the ages of 10 and 14 years can be charged with a criminal offence, there is a presumption that a child between these ages does not have the capacity to know right from wrong and so cannot form an intention to carry out a criminal act. This is known as the common law doctrine of *doli incapax*. However, this can be rebutted by evidence to the contrary. (*Young Offenders Act 1993, section 5*)

In South Australia there are a range of offences under current legislation that can be used to prosecute bullying behaviour when it constitutes a criminal offence. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

Criminal Law Consolidation Act 1935

- assault or assault causing harm (section 20)
- recklessly or intentionally causing harm or serious harm (sections 23 and 24)
- threats to kill or threats to cause harm (section 19)
- stalking (section 19AA)
- acts creating risk of harm (section 29)

Summary Offences Act 1953

- offensive conduct (section 7)
- humiliating or degrading filming or distribution (section 26B)
- distributing an invasive image (section 26C)
- indecent filming (section 26D)
- threats to distribute an invasive or indecent image (section 26DA)

Relevant non-criminal legislation

There is a range of South Australian legislation pertaining to the safety, welfare and education of children and young people. In considering the most appropriate legislative response to bullying behaviour of children and young people, it may be appropriate to also consider legislation in these areas.

In South Australia for example:

- The [*Children and Young People \(Safety\) Act 2017*](#) ensures that keeping children and young people safe from harm is paramount; it mandates principles to be met to ensure prescribed organisations are child safe (chapter 8) and speaks to the Chief Executive providing guidance about addressing bullying (section 145).
- The [*Education Act 1972 and Education Regulations 2012*](#) enable schools to be directed in how they operate and prescribe the legal powers of schools to respond to student behaviour.
- The [*Young Offenders Act 1993*](#) which reconstitutes the juvenile justice system in South Australia, including the provision for family conferencing.

How is legislation being used in other jurisdictions?

Specific legislative responses to bullying differ across jurisdictions within Australia and internationally. The Senate Standing Committee's report on cyberbullying references existing criminal laws as they relate to cyberbullying. Note that each jurisdiction would also have a range of existing criminal offences on their statute books that could be applied to serious instances of bullying behaviour.

Some examples of legislative solutions that may apply to bullying (not exhaustive) are set out below:

Criminal laws

Crimes Act 1958 (Vic) - Brodie's Law.

- Brodie's Law was passed in Victoria following the death of Brodie Panlock, a 19-year-old woman who ended her life in 2006 after enduring a campaign of systematic workplace bullying, which included physical violence. The Victorian law extended the offence of stalking.

Crimes Act 1900 (NSW) - Assaults at school

- The Act provides a specific offence for assault, stalking, harassment or intimidation of any school student or staff member while attending the school.

Parental responsibility

Children and Community Services Act 2004 (WA) - responsible parenting agreements

- A formal agreement between the Chief Executive of the Department of Education or Correctional Services and a parent to work together to improve the behaviour or school attendance of a child or young person.

School accountability

Canada

- *Education Act (Safe Schools Regulations)* (Northwest Territories, Canada) - Legislative requirement for schools to implement anti-bullying strategies with measures for intervention, prevention and education.
- *Education Act* (Quebec) - Amended in 2012 to prevent and stop bullying and violence in schools, with public and private education institutions required to adopt and implement an anti-bullying and anti-violence plan.

USA

- 46 states have bullying legislation to define acts of bullying in the school context and to establish school or district policies that prohibit bullying behaviour. Further details on these can be found [here](#)¹ and [here](#)²

¹ Refer to: <https://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/bullying/state-bullying-laws/state-bullying-laws.pdf>

² Refer to: https://www.alertsolutions.com/AS/SchoolAnnouncement/School_Announcement_Anti_Bullying_Laws_by_State.pdf

Appendix 1: Advisory Roundtable on Bullying in South Australia participants

1. Hon Vickie Chapman, Attorney General
2. Hon Michelle Lensink MLC, Minister for Human Services
3. Hon John Gardner, Minister for Education
4. Hon Corey Wingard, Minister for Police (apology)
5. Hon Rachel Sanderson, Minister for Child Protection
6. Judge Penny Eldridge, South Australia Youth Court
7. **Attorney-General's Department:**
Caroline Meador, Chief Executive
Joanna Martin, Executive Director, Legal and Legislative Services
8. Cathy Taylor, Chief Executive, Department for Child Protection
9. Lois Boswell, Deputy Chief Executive, Department of Human Services
10. Helen Connolly, Commissioner for Children and Young People
11. Maria Vassiliadis, Executive Manager, Office of eSafety Commissioner
12. **SA Police:**
Detective Superintendent Mark Wieszyk, Acting Officer In Charge, Serious & Organised Crime (delegate for the Commissioner)
Chief Inspector Simon Watkins, Prosecutions Branch
Senior Sergeant Thomas Liddy, Prosecutions Branch
13. **Department for Education:**
Katerina Eleutheriou, Director Engagement and Well-being
Joanna Blake, Manager, Legislative Reform
14. Legal Services Commission Director Gabrielle Canny
15. Mark Hoffman QC, Bar Association of South Australia
16. Tim Mellor, President Law Society of South Australia
17. Tim Crowley, Complex Care and Trauma Mental Health Nurse, (CAMHS) SA Health
18. Mary Carmody, Senior Adviser, Catholic Education South Australia
19. Carolyn Grantskalns, Chief Executive, Independent Schools Association
20. Associate Professor Barbara Spears, UniSA
21. Professor Phillip Slee, Flinders University
22. Jenice Zerna, President, South Australian Association of School Parent Communities



**Government
of South Australia**

Attorney-General's
Department