

Duty of care for under 18s RISK MANAGEMENT & GOOD PRACTICE

PRESENTED BY MARIANA LANE



Independent Schools Queensland is the peak body representing Queensland's independent schooling sector. Over 1,700 international students are currently studying at more than 75 independent schools in Queensland in a range of individual and group long-term and short-stay programs.

Definitions

Duty of care is the legal obligation to safeguard others from harm while they are in your care, using your services, or exposed to your activities.

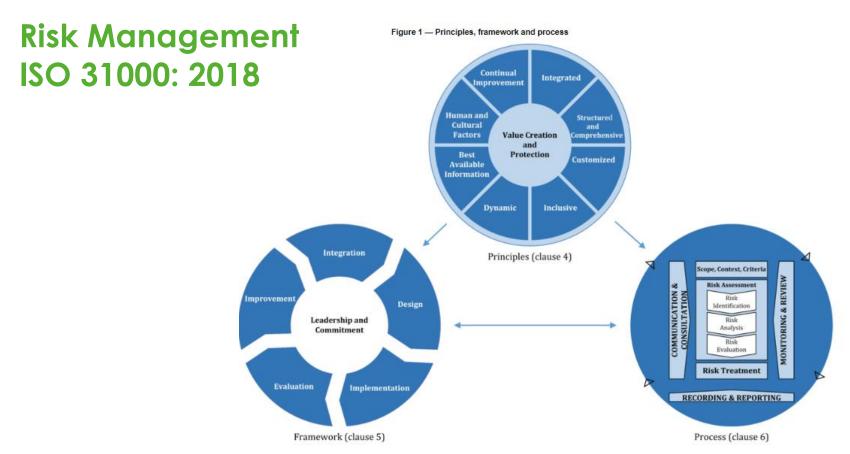
Risk is the "effect of uncertainty on objectives" and an effect is a positive or negative deviation from what is expected.

Risk Management applies policies, procedures, and practices to a set of activities to:

- 1. establish the context,
- 2. communicate and consult with stakeholders, and
- 3. identify, analyze, evaluate, treat, monitor, record, report, and review risk.

Source: https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/duty-of-care

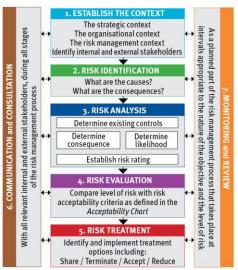
Source: Praxiom (ISO 31000:2018 in plain English)



Source: https://www.iso.org/obp/ui/#iso:std:iso:31000:ed-2:v1:en

Risk Management Process examples – ISO 31000 : 2009

Schools VICTORIA State Government Education and Training



- Process based on ISO 31000: 2009
- Risk can be described as anything; event, practice, process, activity, etc. that could hinder or help achievement of stated goals or objectives

<u>Source: Department of Education and Training Victoria Risk Management Process</u>

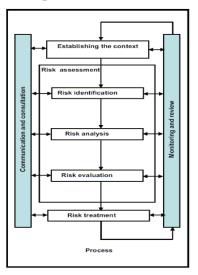


Figure 1: Risk Management Process sourced from AS/NZS ISO31000:2009

Each box in Figure 1 represents a key control of this procedure and are detailed in the following sections:

- 3.1 Establish the context
- 3.2 Risk Identification
- 3.3 Risk Analysis
- 3.4 Risk Evaluation
- 3.5 Risk Treatment
- 3.6 Communication and Consultation
- 5.0 Monitoring and Review

<u>Source: UQ 2.30.01 Occupational Health and Safety Risk</u> <u>Management procedure</u>

Considering risk

Risk Management Checklist

- ✓ Defining the context / activity
- ✓ Identifying the risks
- ✓ Analysing the risks (probability / impact)
- ✓ Evaluating the risks
- ✓ Managing (treating) the risks
- Communicating and consulting with stakeholders
- Monitoring, reporting and reviewing for ongoing management



ACTIVITY 1

Categorise "risk" for issues already covered

- Make a list of three (3) situations / activities that have been discussed today where there has been risk involved with international students under 18 years.
- Evaluate the risk

RISK ANALYSIS MATRIX

		Likelihood				
Consequence		Rare	Unlikely	Possible	Likely	Almost Certain
	Critical	Moderate	High	High	Extreme	Extreme
	Major	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Extreme
	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	High	High
	Minor	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	Insignificant	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate

Source: https://www.bluecard.qld.gov.au/pdf/rmst/201610-Child-and-youth-risk-management-strategy-toolkit.pdf%20.

Considering risk factors when a student is under 18 years

ATTRIBUTES

GENDER:

• Student identifies as male, female or other

AGE:

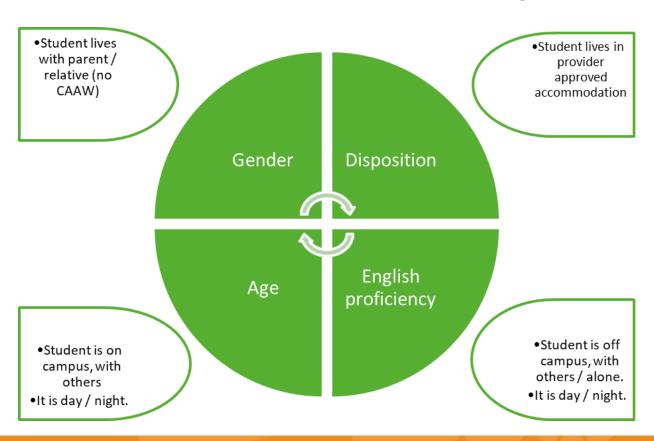
- 6-10 yo
- 11-14-yo
- 15-17 yo

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:

- Reasonably proficient
- Not very proficient

DISPOSITION:

- Student is confident, adapts easily to new situations, fits in
- Student lacks confidence, is anxious, does not respond well to new situations, may appear to be a loner



ACTIVITY 2

Considering risk factors for under 18s

Consider factors or combinations of factors that might significantly increase or decrease risk in different situations / activities.

ATTRIBUTES

GENDER:

 Student identifies as male, female or other

AGE:

- 6-10 yo
- 11-14-yo
- 15-17 yo

ENGLISH PROFICIENCY:

- Reasonably proficient
- Not very proficient

DISPOSITION:

- Student is confident, adapts easily to new situations, fits in
- Student lacks confidence, is anxious, does not respond well to new situations, may appear to be a loner

OTHER FACTORS

WELFARE ARRANGEMENTS

- Student lives in provider approved accommodation (has a CAAW)
- Student lives with parent / relative (no CAAW)

LOCATION & TIME OF DAY

- Student is on campus, with others.
- Student is off campus and is with others.
- Student is off campus and is alone.
- It is day / night.

ACTIVITY 3

Analysing & managing risk in different scenarios

Refer to Risk management checklist:

- 2-4. Identifying, Analysing and Evaluating the risks
- 5. Managing (treating) the risks

IDENTIFYING, ANALYSING & EVALUATING RISK

Factors	Student
Age	
Gender	
Level of English	
Disposition	
Welfare & accommodation arrangements	
Connectedness	

Risk Analysis Matrix					
Likelihood	Consequence	Risk			

5. Managing (treating) the risk

- What legal requirements / standards / codes / policies / procedures apply?
- What strategies are used to prevent / mitigate / transfer / eliminate the risk?
- What is covered by organisation policies and procedures?
- Who decides / authorises an acceptable level of risk?



Good practice

- ✓ The context is understood
- Risks have been identified in consultation with stakeholders
- ✓ Risks have been analysed
- ✓ Risks have been evaluated as acceptable or not acceptable
- ✓ The risks are being managed
 - Legal / regulatory requirements are met
 - Appropriate treatments applied
 - Appropriate policies and procedures in place
 - Appropriate communications and authorisation protocols in place
- Strategies, policies, procedures, etc are clearly communicated to stakeholders
- ✓ Activities, events, etc are monitored, incidents reported and policies, procedures reviewed.



Good practice in your organisation

How does your organisation respond to:

- Critical Incidents
- Student health & wellbeing
- Cultural awareness and adjustment
- Student counselling / support services
- Accommodation (policies & procedures)
- Transport
- Student safety and security on and off campus
- Telecommunications (telephone/internet) usage
- Monitoring attendance and course progress (visa conditions)



What can help to reduce risk?

Overarching risk management

- Child Protection Policy
- Complaints Handling Policy
- Privacy Policy
- Child Risk Management Strategy
- Staff Code of Conduct (articulating standards of behaviour of staff)
- Risk Management policy
- Anti-discrimination policy
- Inclusion and disability policy
- Staff training programs

Homestay policies & documents

- Homestay Parent/Carer Information Handbook
- Homestay Student Information Handbook issued at enrolment
- International Students Complaints Handling and Appeals Process and Policy (required under the National Code)
- Homestay Code of Conduct (covering student, host and other stakeholders, including external service providers) – issued to homestay hosts and provided to all relevant parties.
- Homestay host induction program and materials
- Homestay provider / host written agreement
- Communication protocols

Homestay Child Risk Management Strategy

Example

ISQ has developed a Homestay Child Risk Management Strategy template to provide written processes which ensure relevant stakeholders are aware of and comply with legislation applying in Queensland about the care and protection of a student in a homestay placement.

Applies to all individuals engaged, namely the homestay service providers and homestay hosts as well as the homestay student, residents of homestay host homes and visitors to homestay hosts' homes.



Useful resources - Government

Commonwealth

- National Code of Practice for Providers of Education and Training to Overseas Students 2018
- National Code 2018 factsheet: Standard 5 Younger Overseas Students
- Home Affairs: Welfare arrangements for students under 18
- National Principles: Child Safe Organisations
 - Tools & resources
- <u>Child Family Community Australia Mandatory reporting of child abuse</u> <u>and neglect resource sheet</u>

State/Territory

- Queensland Government Blue Card Services Child and Youth Risk management strategies
 - Child and Youth Risk Management Strategy Toolkit
 - Child and Youth Risk Management Strategy Self-Assessment Checklist
 - Risk management plan for high risk activities and special events template
- Department of Education and Training Victoria includes links to:
 - Risk Management Process
 - Pestle analysis
 - SWOT Matrix

Useful resources – International Education

Registered providers

- Australian Government Schools International (AGSI) Homestay Standards
- QUT Homestay and Under 18 Supervision Program
- UQ International Student Supervision Program

Other

- English Australia Guide to best practice in international mental health 2018
- New Zealand Schools International Education Business Association (SIEBA) online resources - international students' mental health and wellbeing



Industry perspectives:

School Governance (CompliSpace Media)

- <u>'The Practical Perspective': Addressing Common Challenges in</u> Practically Managing Overseas Students (August 2018)
- Overseas students: Extortion Attempts and what they mean for schools (June 2018)
- Effectively Managing Risk for Overseas Students (May 2018)

The Educator

Greater support for international students needed – report (02/07/19)

ICEF Monitor

- A corporate approach to managing risk in international recruitment (28/06/16)
- Cultural experience the big driver of study abroad for Generation Z (28/02/17)





Some additional information

What is risk and how to mitigate it?

According to ISO 31000, *risk* is the "effect of uncertainty on objectives" and an *effect* is a positive or negative deviation from what is expected.

A risk management process systematically applies management policies, procedures, and practices to a set of activities intended to establish the context, communicate and consult with stakeholders, and identify, analyze, evaluate, treat, monitor, record, report, and review risk.

Source: Praxiom (ISO 31000:2018 in plain English)



The Updated International Risk Management Standard ISO 31000 – Comparison of Changes

On 15 February 2018, a new International Risk Management Standard ISO 31000:2018 was released. This second edition replaces AZ/NZS ISO 31000:2009 (the 2009 Standard).

At this point in time, ISO 31000:2018 hasn't been adopted as the Australian Standard however it is likely to be in the near future.

ISO 31000:2018 should be used by people who create and protect value in organisations by managing risks, making decisions, setting and achieving objectives and improving performance.

Source: School Governance: March 2018

AZ/NZS 2009 Principles	ISO 2018 Principles
Risk Management creates and protects value	
Risk Management is part of decision making	No longer a principle but incorporated into the remainder of the Standard
Risk Management explicitly a ddresses uncertainty	
Risk Management is an integral part of all organisational processes	Integrated - The same with language simplified
Risk Management is systematic, structured and timely	Structured and comprehensive - The same with language simplified
Risk Management is based on the best available information	Best a vailable information - The same with language simplified
Risk Management is tailored	Customized [sic] - wording change from "tailored" to "customized"
Risk Management takes human and cultural factors into account	Human and cultural factors - The same with language simplified
Risk Management is transparent and inclusive	Inclusive - The same with language simplified
Risk Management is dynamic, iterative and responsive to change	Dynamic - The same with language simplified
Risk Management facilitates continual improvement of the organization	Continual Improvement - The same with language simplified



MORE INFORMATION

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