



Checklist for Mandatory Reporting of Sexual Abuse

1. Do you know the name of the alleged abuser?
2. Is the alleged abuser a registrant of a regulated health profession?

If you are unsure, contact the appropriate College to confirm.
3. Is the person making the allegation a client of the alleged abuser?

The duty to report alleged sexual abuse arises because the individual involved is a client of the alleged abuser.
4. Did the conduct involve sexual abuse, as defined by the *Regulated Health Professions Act, 1991*, and include one or more of the following behaviours:
 - (a) Sexual intercourse or other forms of physical sexual relations between the registrant and the patient;
 - (b) Touching of a sexual nature, of the client by a registrant; or
 - (c) Behaviour or remarks of a sexual nature by the registrant towards the client. The term “sexual nature” does not include touching, behaviour or remarks of a clinical nature appropriate to the service provided.
5. Does your information constitute “reasonable grounds?”

Is the information a rumour or innuendo without real particulars? If so, it may not constitute reasonable grounds. However, if the information was from a reliable source, or directly from the client, involving particulars of a specific incident, this would be considered reasonable grounds. It is equally important for registrants to consider how and when the information was obtained as the duty to report arises when a registrant obtains information while in the course of practising the profession.