

22561VIC Course in Intermediate Risk Assessment and Management of Family Violence Risk

This course has been accredited under Part 4.4 of the Education and Training Reform Act
2006.

Version 1

Accreditation period: 1 August 2020 to 31 July 2025





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Section A: Copyright and course classification information

<p>1. Copyright owner of the course</p>	<p>Copyright of this course is held by the Department of Education and Training, Victoria.</p> <p>© State of Victoria (Department of Education and Training) 2020.</p>
<p>2. Address</p>	<p>Executive Director Engagement, Participation and Inclusion Division Higher Education and Skills Department of Education and Training (DET) PO Box 4367 Melbourne VIC, 3001</p> <p>Organisational contact Manager, Training Products Unit Higher Education and Skills Telephone: (03) 7022 1619 Email: course.enquiry@edumail.vic.gov.au</p> <p>Day-to-day contact Human Services Curriculum Maintenance Manager Swinburne University of Technology PO Box 218 Hawthorn VIC 3122 Telephone: (03) 9214 5034 / 9214 8501 Email: cmmhs@swin.edu.au</p>
<p>3. Type of submission</p>	<p>Accreditation</p>
<p>4. Copyright acknowledgement</p>	<p>Copyright of this material is reserved to the Crown in the right of the State of Victoria. © State of Victoria (Department of Education and Training) 2020.</p> <p>The following unit of competency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VU22733 Identify and provide initial response to family violence risk <p>is from <i>22510VIC Course in Identifying and Responding to Family Violence Risk</i>.</p> <p>Copyright of this material is reserved to the Crown in the right of the State of Victoria. © State of Victoria (Department of Education and Training) 2019.</p> <p>This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivs 3.0 Australia licence (see Creative Commons for more information).</p>



	
5. Licensing and franchise	<p>This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivs 3.0 Australia licence (see Creative Commons for more information).</p> <p>You are free to use, copy and distribute to anyone in its original form as long as you attribute Higher Education and Skills, Department of Education and Training as the author and you license any derivative work you make available under the same licence.</p> <p>Request for other use should be addressed to: Executive Director Engagement, Participation and Inclusion Division Higher Education and Skills Department of Education and Training (DET) Email: course.enquiry@edumail.vic.gov.au</p> <p>Copies of this publication can be downloaded free of charge from the DET website.</p>
6. Course accrediting body	Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority
7. AVETMISS information	<p>ANZSCO code – GEN20 Non-industry specific training</p> <p>ASCED Code – 0905 Human Welfare Studies and Services</p> <p>National course code – 22561VIC</p>
8. Period of accreditation	1 August 2020 to 31 July 2025



Section B: Course information

1. Nomenclature		Standard 1 AQTF Standards for Accredited Courses
1.1 Name of the qualification	Course in Intermediate Risk Assessment and Management of Family Violence Risk	
1.2 Nominal duration of the course	175 nominal hours	
2. Vocational or educational outcomes		Standard 1 AQTF Standards for Accredited Courses
2.1 Purpose of the course	<p>Successful completion of this course provides participants with the skills and knowledge to undertake intermediate risk assessment and management of family violence risk, in accordance with the requirements of Victoria's <i>Family Violence Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Management Framework</i> (MARAM Framework).</p> <p>This course is intended for individuals in core support or mainstream service roles and includes the foundational understanding of family violence and risk needed for further levels of specialisation.</p>	
3. Development of the course		Standards 1 and 2 AQTF Standards for Accredited Courses
3.1 Industry/enterprise/ community needs	<p>The Victorian state government has determined family violence to be its number one law and order challenge, in recognition of the immeasurable emotional, psychological and physical harm it causes, particularly to women and children. A series of family violence related deaths in Victoria in 2014/2015 prompted the establishment of Australia's first Royal Commission into Family Violence on 22nd February 2015. The need to invest in family violence reforms acknowledges the growing awareness of its scale, the failure of existing policy to reduce its prevalence and severity and the community's preparedness to act¹.</p> <p>Tasked with finding solutions to prevent family violence, improve support for victim survivors and hold perpetrators to account, the Royal Commission into Family Violence report was delivered in March 2016, with all 227</p>	

¹ Victoria, Royal Commission into Family Violence, *Summary and Recommendations* (2016).



	<p>recommendations accepted by the state government². This course is principally informed by the outcomes of Recommendation 207 and Recommendation 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recommendation 207 concerns the development of a 10-year industry plan for family violence prevention and response in Victoria, covering workforce requirements of all government and non-government agencies and services that have or will have responsibility for preventing or responding to family violence, and address, in part, workforce capability, qualifications and professional development needs³. • The <i>Responding to Family Violence Capability Framework</i> (developed in December 2017) articulates the skills and knowledge required to work within the family violence industry and aims to shape the family violence workforce of the future, by encompassing capabilities across workforce tiers spanning specialist services, core support services, mainstream/social support services and universal services. • Recommendation 1 calls for the review and implementation of “the revised Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework (known as the Common Risk Assessment Framework, or the CRAF), in order to deliver a comprehensive framework that sets minimum standards and roles and responsibilities for screening, risk assessment, risk management, information sharing and referral throughout Victorian agencies”⁴. The Family Violence Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Management Framework (MARAM Framework) was subsequently developed in July 2018. <p>This course aligns to intermediate-level risk assessment and management responsibilities outlined in the <i>MARAM Framework</i> and <i>MARAM Practice Guidance</i> and is underpinned by Tier 2 & 3 capabilities as outlined in the <i>Responding to Family Violence Capability Framework</i>. It addresses the skills and knowledge to undertake the</p>
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² Victoria Dept. of Premier & Cabinet. (2016) *Ending Family Violence: Victoria’s Plan for Change*. Melbourne: Victorian Government.

³ Family Safety Victoria. (2017) *Building From Strength: 10-Year Industry Plan for Family Violence Prevention and Response*. Melbourne: Victorian Government.

⁴ Victoria, Royal Commission into Family Violence, *Summary and Recommendations* (2016), p.45.



	<p>following activities in accordance with the individual's work role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking intermediate risk assessment of victim survivors (adult, children and/or young people) using structured professional judgement and appropriate tools • Developing and implementing risk management strategies and safety plans; including collaboratively monitoring, assessing and managing risk over time • Undertaking intermediate risk assessment and management where an adolescent is using family violence • Contributing to risk assessment of perpetrator behaviour and contribute to keeping them in view and accountable for their actions and behaviours • Sharing information under the Family Violence Information Sharing Scheme, privacy law or other legislative authorisation <p>Target Audience for the course:</p> <p>Participants undertaking the course will be professionals who do not have family violence as a core function of their role, however they spend a significant portion of their time responding to victim survivors (including children and young people), adolescents who use family violence or perpetrators of family violence, or work in sectors that respond to the impacts of family violence.</p> <p>These professionals may encounter victim survivors (including children and young people), adolescents who use family violence and perpetrators through their interactions with children, families and/or adults within their work at core support or mainstream service organisations such as child protection, youth and youth justice, disability and aged care services, mental health, gambling, alcohol and drug support agencies, public housing bureaus, homelessness services, Victoria Legal Aid, Victoria Police and Paramedic services.</p> <p>This course supports the attainment of intermediary skills and knowledge required for family violence risk assessment and management.</p> <p>Course consultation and validation process</p> <p>The development of the <i>22561VIC Course in Intermediate Risk Assessment and Management of Family Violence Risk</i> was overseen by a project steering committee.</p>
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	<p>Course consultation and development involved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of the skills and knowledge of Tier 2 & 3 professionals (core support or mainstream services) as outlined in the <i>Responding to Family Violence Capability Framework</i>, see the Victorian Government website for more information. • A review of the <i>MARAM Framework</i> and associated Intermediate-level <i>MARAM Practice guidance</i>, see the Victorian Government website for more information. • Project Steering Committee (PSC) input via email, telephone consultation and PSC meetings to review and evaluate course content and structure. • Desktop reviews of related family violence reports, frameworks and policy documents were also undertaken to support the development of the accredited course. <p>Members of Steering Committee:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Kathryn Kent</td> <td>Family Safety Victoria - Centre for Workforce Excellence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jacky Tucker</td> <td>Domestic Violence Victoria</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jelena Djurdjevic</td> <td>Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tori Cooke</td> <td>No To Violence</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elizabeth Jewson</td> <td>WRISC family Violence Support – Ballarat</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ebony Hughes</td> <td>Department of Education and Training - Family Violence Practice Branch</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Connie Kellett</td> <td>Department of Justice and Community Safety - Family Violence Principal Practitioner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roshan Bhandary</td> <td>Magistrates' Court of Victoria - Family Violence Principal Practitioner</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sofia Csernatony</td> <td>Victoria Police</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Michelle Taylor</td> <td>Chisholm Institute of TAFE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kirsty Harcourt-Cooke</td> <td>Department of Education and Training</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pia Cerveri</td> <td>Victorian Trades Hall Council</td> </tr> </table>	Kathryn Kent	Family Safety Victoria - Centre for Workforce Excellence	Jacky Tucker	Domestic Violence Victoria	Jelena Djurdjevic	Domestic Violence Resource Centre Victoria	Tori Cooke	No To Violence	Elizabeth Jewson	WRISC family Violence Support – Ballarat	Ebony Hughes	Department of Education and Training - Family Violence Practice Branch	Connie Kellett	Department of Justice and Community Safety - Family Violence Principal Practitioner	Roshan Bhandary	Magistrates' Court of Victoria - Family Violence Principal Practitioner	Sofia Csernatony	Victoria Police	Michelle Taylor	Chisholm Institute of TAFE	Kirsty Harcourt-Cooke	Department of Education and Training	Pia Cerveri	Victorian Trades Hall Council
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	<p>In attendance:</p> <p>Autumn Shea CMM for Human Services</p> <p>Wendy Dowe CMM Service Administrator</p> <p>Teresa Signorello Course Writer</p> <p>Susan Fechner Course Writer</p> <p>Lisa Confoy Department of Education and Training</p> <p>Wei Choong Family Safety Victoria</p> <p>Ben Kite Family Safety Victoria</p> <p>This course:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • does not duplicate, by title or coverage, the outcomes of an endorsed training package qualification • is not a subset of a single training package qualification that could be recognised through one or more statements of attainment or a skill set • does not include units of competency additional to those in a training package qualification that could be recognised through statements of attainment in addition to the qualification • does not comprise units that duplicate units of competency of a training package qualification.
3.2 Review for re-accreditation	Not applicable, this is a course accreditation.
4. Course outcomes	<i>Standards 1, 2, 3 and 4 AQTF Standards for Accredited Courses</i>
4.1 Qualification level	<i>22561VIC Course in Intermediate Risk Assessment and Management of Family Violence Risk</i> meets an identified industry need, but does not have the breadth, depth or volume of learning of an AQF qualification.
4.2 Employability skills	Not applicable
4.3 Recognition given to the course	Not applicable
4.4 Licensing/regulatory requirements	There are no licensing requirements for this course.



5. Course rules		Standards 2, 6, 7 and 9 AQTF Standards for Accredited Courses		
5.1 Course structure				
To be eligible for the award of a Statement of Attainment for the 22561VIC Course in Intermediate Risk Assessment and Management of Family Violence Risk , participants must successfully complete the two (2) units listed in table below.				
Where the full course is not completed, a Statement of Attainment will be issued for any completed unit.				
Unit of competency code	Field of Education code (six-digit)	Unit of competency title	Pre-requisite	Nominal hours
VU22733	090501	Identify and provide initial response to family violence risk	None	50
VU22988	090501	Undertake intermediate assessment and management of family violence	VU22733	125
Total nominal hours				175
5.2 Entry requirements		<p>There are no mandatory entry requirements for the <i>22561VIC Course in Intermediate Risk Assessment and Management of Family Violence Risk</i>.</p> <p>Learners enrolling in this course are best equipped to successfully undertake the course if they have as a minimum, language, literacy and communication skills that align to Level 2 of the Australian Core Skills Framework (ACSF), see the ACSF website for more information.</p> <p>Learners with language, literacy and numeracy skills at a lower level than suggested will require additional support to successfully undertake the course.</p>		
6. Assessment		Standards 10 and 12 AQTF Standards for Accredited Courses		
6.1 Assessment strategy		<p>All assessment, including Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), must be compliant with the requirements of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard 1 of the AQTF: Essential Conditions and Standards for Initial/Continuing Registration 		



	<p>and Guidelines 4.1 and 4.2 of the VRQA Guidelines for VET Providers,</p> <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Standards for Registered Training Organisations 2015 (SRTOs), <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the relevant standards and Guidelines for RTOs at the time of assessment. <p>Assessment strategies for the course should reflect the nature of the work undertaken; It is recommended that assessment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> oral and written questioning related to underpinning knowledge practical demonstration of activities which combine a number of learning outcomes to provide depth and context to the training holistic assessment that reflects realistic job tasks.
<p>6.2 Assessor competencies</p>	<p>Assessment must be undertaken by a person or persons in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard 1.4 of the AQTF: Essential Conditions and Standards for Initial/Continuing Registration and Guidelines 3 of the VRQA Guidelines for VET Providers, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Standards for Registered Training Organisations 2015 (SRTOs), <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the relevant standards and Guidelines for RTOs at the time of assessment.
<p>7. Delivery <i>Standards 11 and 12 AQTF Standards for Accredited Courses</i></p>	
<p>7.1 Delivery modes</p>	<p>There are no restrictions on offering the program on either a full-time or part-time basis. Where possible, participants should be exposed to real work environments and examples/case studies.</p> <p>This course may be delivered in a variety of modes including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educational setting



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workplace or simulated workplace • Blended learning <p>Delivery methods should allow for self-directed development and achievement, independent and peer to peer judgement and accountability for a high standard of outcomes.</p> <p>It is highly recommended that Registered Training Organisations use additional educational support mechanisms to maximise each learner’s completion of the course. An initial assessment of learner’s needs must be conducted during entry into the course to identify the need for language, literacy and numeracy support and reasonable adjustment.</p> <p>Trainers and assessors should contextualise delivery of the course in response to learner needs, while still meeting the requirements of the units of competency.</p> <p>Delivery to current workforce:</p> <p>Due to considerations of time-release from the workplace, it is highly recommended that delivery to learners who are currently working in core support or mainstream service organisations be via a blended learning mode. RTOs should also ensure that the face-to-face delivery volume reflects the employer’s capacity to release their employees from normal work duties.</p>
<p>7.2 Resources</p>	<p>Training must be undertaken by a person or persons in accordance with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard 1.4 of the AQTF: Essential Conditions and Standards for Initial/Continuing Registration and Guideline 3 of the VRQA Guidelines for VET Providers, <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Standards for Registered Training Organisations 2015 (SRTOs), <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the relevant standards and Guidelines for RTOs at the time of assessment. <p>Delivery and assessment materials should reflect the local work environment as far as possible.</p> <p>Resources must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Victoria’s current Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any relevant family violence legislation, policies, procedures and standards applicable to core support or mainstream services professionals in Victoria.
8. Pathways and articulation	Standard 8 AQTF Standards for Accredited Courses
	There are no formal articulation arrangements in place.
9. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation	Standard 13 AQTF Standards for Accredited Courses
	<p>The Curriculum Maintenance Manager for Human Services is responsible for the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the <i>22561VIC Course in Intermediate Risk Assessment and Management of Family Violence Risk</i>.</p> <p>Formal course evaluations will be undertaken halfway through the accreditation period or sooner under the direction of Department of Education and Training and will be based on stakeholder surveys/consultations.</p> <p>The Victorian Registration and Qualifications Authority (VRQA) will be notified of any changes to the course.</p>



Section C—Units of competency

The following unit of competency have been developed for this course and are attached in this section:

- VU22988 - Undertake intermediate assessment and management of family violence risk

The following unit of competency from Victorian Crown Copyright Accredited Courses can be accessed from the (Victorian Department of Education and Training) [DET website](#).

- VU22733 - Identify and provide initial response to family violence risk
 - Imported from 22510VIC - *Course in Identifying and Responding to Family Violence Risk*



Unit code	VU22988
Unit title	Undertake intermediate assessment and management of family violence risk
Unit Descriptor	<p>This unit describes the performance outcomes, skills and knowledge required to undertake intermediate family violence risk assessment and management, in accordance with Victoria’s <i>Family Violence Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Management (MARAM) Framework</i>.</p> <p>This includes undertaking intermediate family violence risk assessment to identify evidence-based risk factors, determining the seriousness of risk through structured professional judgement, and initiating intermediate risk management and safety planning.</p> <p>While the content of this unit aligns with existing industry codes and standards, no licensing, legislative, regulatory or certification requirements apply to this unit at the time of publication.</p>
Employability Skills	This unit contains Employability Skills.
Pre-requisite Unit(s)	VU22733 Identify and provide initial response to family violence risk
Application of the Unit	<p>The unit applies to those working within mainstream and supporting services that may need to respond to early warning signs or the impacts of family violence such as people in crisis situations or at high risk of experiencing or using family violence.</p> <p>These workers are in sectors where disclosure of family violence is more likely to occur and whose core business may not be directly related to family violence, but will be engaging with people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at risk of experiencing family violence • in crisis situations from family violence • who are perpetrating family violence

ELEMENT

Elements describe the essential outcomes of a unit of competency.

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Performance criteria describe the required performance needed to demonstrate achievement of the element. Where bold italicised text is used, further information is detailed in the required skills and knowledge and/or the range statement. Assessment of performance is to be consistent with the evidence guide.



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|----|--|---|
| 1. | Prepare to assess and manage family violence risk | <p>1.1 Identify own MARAM responsibilities and scope of own role in undertaking family violence risk assessment and management, in accordance with the MARAM Framework and organisational policies and procedures</p> <p>1.2 Identify if children or young people have been impacted by the family violence and are victim survivors and/or are using family violence</p> <p>1.3 Determine if a risk assessment can be undertaken directly with the victim survivors who are children or young people, or if it should be undertaken using the protective parent/guardian/advocate as the source of the relevant information</p> <p>1.4 Determine and select appropriate tools for undertaking intermediate risk assessment, in accordance with the MARAM Framework and organisational policies and procedures</p> <p>1.5 Obtain informed consent, where possible, of adult victim survivor (or protective parent/guardian/advocate) to collect, record and share information and to make referrals for the purposes of risk assessment and management</p> |
| 2. | Undertake intermediate family violence risk assessment | <p>2.1 Identify when to adapt own practice approach to support flexible and responsive risk assessment and management strategies for victim survivors</p> <p>2.2 Engage with victim survivors using a strengths-based, victim survivor-centred, trauma-informed and intersectional approach that is driven by their individual needs, self-assessed risks and right to agency in their life</p> <p>2.3 Work in collaboration and consultation with specialist family violence services to identify, or support identification of, the perpetrator(s)</p> <p>2.4 Conduct intermediate risk assessment with victim survivors (or protective parent/guardian/advocate) using Structured Professional Judgement and appropriate tools, in accordance with the MARAM Framework</p> <p>2.5 Seek and share risk-relevant information for each victim survivor, in accordance with the MARAM</p> |



Framework and **information sharing laws and regulations**

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|
| 3. | Address immediate risks to victim survivors | 3.1 | Identify immediate risks to victim survivors and take appropriate action to respond to immediate risks in accordance with the MARAM Framework and mandatory reporting requirements, seeking practice advice from specialist family violence services where required |
| | | 3.2 | Seek immediate protection for victim survivors where risk assessment, other professionals or services have identified them as being at serious and immediate risk and threat of harm from family violence, in accordance with the MARAM Framework and mandatory reporting requirements |
| | | 3.3 | Identify when complexity of risk and/or level of risk to victim survivors' safety is beyond scope of own role and referral to specialist family violence services for a comprehensive risk assessment is required |
| | | 3.4 | Initiate contact with appropriate services to facilitate warm referral for victim survivors |
| 4. | Develop, implement and monitor risk management strategies with victim survivors | 4.1 | Work with victim survivors to identify protective actions that they have already undertaken and gather evidence to inform the development of risk management strategies and safety plans |
| | | 4.2 | Explain to victim survivors that some risk management strategies may be put in place on their behalf and do not require their consent, and may have consequences for non-compliance |
| | | 4.3 | Apply Structured Professional Judgement to develop and implement risk management strategies and safety plans, in collaboration with victim survivors and in accordance with the MARAM Framework and scope of own role |
| | | 4.4 | Proactively work with victim survivors to identify barriers to service access and support them to reduce, remove or overcome these barriers and actively engage with appropriate services |
| | | 4.5 | Undertake ongoing and collaborative monitoring, assessment and management of family violence risk |



- over time, in accordance with scope of own role and MARAM Framework
- 4.6 Contribute to promoting and strengthening **protective factors** of victim survivors that support their stabilisation and recovery from family violence and the effectiveness of risk management and safety plans
 - 4.7 Assist victim survivors in service and justice system navigation and undertake advocacy on their behalf to mitigate gaps in service response where required, in accordance with scope of role and organisational policies and procedures
 - 4.8 Provide secondary consultation relevant to own field of expertise to **relevant intervention professionals**
5. Undertake intermediate risk assessment and management where an adolescent is using family violence
- 5.1 Use a trauma-informed, family-centred and intersectional approach when engaging with the adolescent, recognising that they may have experienced or are currently experiencing family violence as a victim survivor
 - 5.2 Work in collaboration and consultation with specialist family violence services and/or other services engaged with the family to identify, or support identification of, an adolescent who may be using family violence
 - 5.3 Determine if the adolescent's behaviour constitutes 'adolescent use of family violence' or if they are displaying **other types of behaviour** which may require a different response
 - 5.4 Determine **context of the violent behaviour**, in consultation with specialist family violence services, in order to identify the **risks the adolescent may be experiencing** and to inform development of safety plans
 - 5.5 Identify when to adapt own practice approach to avoid collusion with the adolescent who uses family violence and/or other family members using family violence
 - 5.6 Conduct intermediate risk assessment with victim survivors (or protective parent/guardian/advocate) where an adolescent is using family violence, using Structured Professional Judgement and appropriate tools, in accordance with the MARAM Framework

- 5.7 Identify any services that may already be involved with the adolescent, victim survivors and/or family and work collaboratively during the development, implementation and monitoring of risk management strategies and safety plans
 - 5.8 Apply Structured Professional Judgement and use a family-centred approach to develop and implement risk management strategies and safety plans for a family where an adolescent is using family violence, in accordance with the MARAM Framework
 - 5.9 Ensure the individual safety plans are developed to work compatibly together and focus on enhancing safety for the whole family while also addressing the therapeutic and other needs of the adolescent who uses family violence
 - 5.10 Use a family-centred approach to refer, in a safe manner, the adolescent who uses family violence to appropriate services in accordance with organisational policies and procedures
 - 5.11 Assist the adolescent who uses family violence in service and justice system navigation and undertake advocacy on their behalf to mitigate gaps in service response where required, in accordance with scope of role and organisational policies and procedures
 - 5.12 Share information with appropriate services in a manner that avoids stigmatising the adolescent and supports their therapeutic needs while prioritising victim survivor safety, in accordance with the MARAM Framework and information sharing laws and regulations
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6. Contribute to risk assessment of perpetrator behaviour
 - 6.1 Identify when to adapt own practice approach to avoid collusion with and/or coercion of the perpetrator, whilst **keeping the perpetrator in view**
 - 6.2 Use a trauma-informed and intersectional approach when engaging with the perpetrator, ensuring that the safety and wellbeing of victim survivors is prioritised during all interactions
 - 6.3 Ensure, in a non-confrontational and non-challenging manner, that responsibility for the perpetrator's

behaviour is not excused, minimised, explained or transferred

- 6.4 Observe perpetrator narratives, beliefs and attitudes and document **perpetrator risk information** in a manner that prioritises the safety of victim survivors and is appropriate for information sharing
 - 6.5 Use appropriate tools to contribute to the risk assessment of perpetrator behaviour without increasing risk for victim survivors, in accordance with scope of own role, the MARAM Framework and in consultation with specialist family violence services
 - 6.6 Share information with appropriate services in a manner that prioritises victim survivor safety over perpetrator privacy, in accordance with the MARAM Framework and information sharing laws and regulations
 - 6.7 Identify where safe and appropriate to refer perpetrator to appropriate services, and action referral in accordance with the MARAM Framework and organisational policies and procedures
 - 6.8 Seek secondary consultation and practice support from specialist family violence services where referral is not safe and appropriate or there is concern about changed or escalating risk and/or therapeutic needs
 - 6.9 Identify where appropriate to provide support to perpetrator to facilitate their engagement with appropriate services, and action in accordance with organisational policies and procedures
7. Complete documentation
 - 7.1 Comply with organisational documentation and reporting requirements, including mandatory reporting and information sharing
 - 7.2 Complete all documentation in a manner that prioritises the safety of victim survivors and is appropriate for information sharing, in accordance with organisational policies and procedures
 - 7.3 Maintain and store documentation in accordance with organisational policies and procedures

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| 8. | Maintain health, safety and wellbeing in the workplace | 8.1 | Follow OHS/WHS protocols and organisational policies and procedures for workplace health, safety and wellbeing |
| | | 8.2 | Recognise signs and symptoms of being affected by vicarious trauma and monitor own stress level and wellbeing in relation to working with family violence |
| | | 8.3 | Reflect on, recognise and manage impact of own lived experience on professional practice and wellbeing; including, where relevant, lived experience of family violence |
| | | 8.4 | Apply appropriate self-care strategies and seek supervision, advice and support where required |
| | | 8.5 | Recognise signs and symptoms that the wellbeing of colleagues may be affected by their work with family violence and support them to seek supervision, advice and support where required |
| 9. | Build own and organisational capability to respond to family violence risk | 9.1 | Build collaboration on family violence within own organisation, within scope of role and sphere of influence |
| | | 9.2 | Build networks with relevant local organisations, including specialist family violence, victim survivor, child and perpetrator services to facilitate effective information sharing, warm referrals and service navigation |
| | | 9.3 | Identify and engage in local networks, coalitions and collaborations focusing on family violence policy, practice and advocacy |
| | | 9.4 | Identify systemic gaps and contribute to the development of recommendations on family violence policy and practice reforms relevant to scope of own role and industry sector |



REQUIRED SKILLS AND KNOWLEDGE

This describes the essential skills and knowledge and their level, required for this unit.

Required skills

- Planning and organising skills to:
 - Develop risk management strategies and safety plans
 - Undertake ongoing and collaborative monitoring, assessment and management of family violence risk
 - Implement appropriate responses that:
 - o Consider the safety of victim survivors
 - o Are age and developmentally appropriate
 - o Work toward perpetrator accountability
 - o Support early intervention and diversion of adolescents who use family violence
- Problem solving skills to:
 - Identify:
 - o Own MARAM responsibilities and scope of own role
 - o When to refer
 - o When to seek assistance or advice from specialist family violence or other appropriate services
 - o Signs and symptoms of vicarious trauma
 - o When to seek supervision, advice and support for self-care
- Initiative skills to:
 - Advocate for effective service improvement within own organisation
 - Build and engage in collaborative networks
 - Identify systemic gaps and develop recommendations for improvement
- Learning skills to:
 - Identify family violence risk assessment and management responsibilities
 - Modify own practice to support flexible and responsive risk assessment and management strategies
 - Follow organisational policies and procedures
- Communication skills to:
 - Convey information to and elicit information from a variety of audiences, including children and young people
 - Capture information accurately and without misinterpretation
 - Make referrals, share information, and confer with service agencies
 - Adapt communication style to meet the communication needs of the others, including:
 - o Communication that is appropriate to the individual's:
 - Age and/or developmental stage

- Cultural background
 - Using translating and interpreting services (where required)
- Analysis skills to:
 - Identify and assess:
 - Level, severity and immediacy of risk
 - Likelihood of future family violence
 - Changes to risk level or severity of risk over time
 - Determine:
 - Appropriate risk management strategies and safety plans for the individual
 - Appropriate tools to use for risk assessment
 - Context of the adolescent's violent behaviour
 - Use Structured Professional Judgement, including applying an intersectional analysis lens, to:
 - Assess and manage risk
 - Recognise other forms of structural inequality and disadvantage that may further impact risk
 - Reflect on and recognise potential impacts to professional practice
- Observational skills to:
 - Recognise behaviours that indicate future risk of family violence
 - Identify:
 - Perpetrator coercive and controlling behaviours, patterns and tactics
 - Attempts by perpetrator or adolescent who uses family violence to seek collusion
 - Recognise relevant adolescent behaviour that constitutes adolescent 'use of family violence'
- Interpersonal skills to:
 - Be receptive to victim survivors in order to understand their individual circumstances and needs, including their self-assessed level of risk
 - Convey sensitivity, respect, empathy and validation
 - Demonstrate non-judgemental attitudes and behaviours
 - Empower the victim survivor by supporting their input into safety planning
 - Apply active listening and focused attention for engagement with victim survivors, perpetrators and adolescent who uses family violence
 - Avoid stereotyping victim survivors based on, but not limited to, their appearance or perceived behaviours
 - Avoid stereotyping, collusion and oppositional collusion with perpetrators
 - Avoid stereotyping, collusion and oppositional collusion with adolescent who uses family violence
 - Gather information without escalating risk to victim survivors
 - Collaborate with a variety of stakeholders

- Apply a family-centred approach to working with adolescent who uses family violence
- Use a trauma-informed and intersectional approach when engaging with victim survivors, perpetrators and adolescents who use violence
- Support colleagues to seek advice and support for their wellbeing
- Literacy skills to:
 - Identify appropriate information for referrals and service support
 - Interpret and understand:
 - Organisational policies and procedures
 - MARAM Framework
 - Complete required documentation, planning, referrals and reports for the intended purpose and audience
 - Use required tools and templates
 - Develop risk management strategies and safety plans
- Teamwork skills to:
 - Work collaboratively with a range of stakeholders, including specialist family violence practitioners
 - Collaborate within a coordinated multi-agency response
 - Engage with networks, coalitions and in collaborations
- Digital Technology skills to
 - Access the internet for referral and service support information
 - Complete, submit and store required information and documentation

Required Knowledge

- The rights and entitlements of victim survivors and perpetrators of family violence when interacting with service providers
- The intersecting forms of discrimination and disadvantage experienced by individuals from marginalised groups and diverse communities due to systemic and structural power imbalances and societal inequality
- The attitudes to gender equality and family violence that exist within society
- That engagement, relationship-building, cultural safety and trauma-informed practice is essential to working effectively with Aboriginal families and needs to align with Aboriginal self-determination principles and practice
- Perpetrator myths which are reinforced by broader social norms, including entitlement-based attitudes and beliefs of ownership
- Tactics used by perpetrators to:
 - Avoid taking accountability and responsibility for use of family violence
 - Minimise or undermine victim survivor's experiences of family violence
 - Undermine victim survivors parenting relationships with children
 - Attempt to collude with workers to minimise responsibility
- Awareness of additional risk factors, including:



- Risk factors that indicate increased risk of suicide or a person being seriously harmed or killed
- That victim survivors who access support or legal services may experience increased risk from perpetrator
- That engaging with perpetrators around their use of family violence may result in increased risk to victim survivors, including children and young people
- Primary/predominant aggressor definitions and identification frameworks within the MARAM Framework and practice guides
- Collaborative case management and coordinated multi-agency responses to family violence
- Referral pathways, specific service options and other appropriate targeted or therapeutic services to meet the ongoing needs of:
 - Victim survivors (including children, young people and older people)
 - Perpetrators of family violence
 - Adolescents who use family violence
 - Adolescents who are both using family violence and are victim survivors of family violence
 - Aboriginal people and Aboriginal older people (over 50)
 - Other diverse cohorts (including LGBTIQ, people with disabilities, CALD, migrant and refugees)
- Different risk management and support needs of adolescents who use family violence, children as victim survivors and young people as victim survivors
- Principles of cultural humility
- Dynamics of adolescent use of family violence
- Prevalence of perpetrator misidentification amongst some at-risk groups, including misidentification due to bias
- Range of advocacy actions that can be applied (within context of own role) to identify, implement and secure required family violence reforms
- Responsibilities and scope of own role in relation to:
 - undertaking intermediate level risk assessment and risk management of family violence risk
 - contributing to behaviour assessment of perpetrators
- Key components of family violence risk assessment and risk management as identified in the MARAM Framework, including:
 - Risk management strategies and safety planning
 - Documentation
 - Legal intervention
 - Financial support
 - Use and purpose of different risk assessment tools for different types of interactions
 - Collaboration

- Model of Structured Professional Judgement:
 - Victim survivor self-assessment
 - Evidence-based risk factors
 - Information sharing
 - Intersectional analysis
- Inclusive practice when assessing and managing risk
- Different considerations when developing risk management strategies and safety plans with victim survivors who identify from a variety of diverse cohorts (recognising the intersections between/within cohorts), including but not limited to:
 - Adults
 - Children and/or young people
 - Older people
 - Individuals from Aboriginal communities
 - Individuals from LGBTIQ communities
 - Immigrants and refugees
 - Individuals from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) communities
 - People with disabilities
- The need to:
 - Consider undertaking a risk assessment with the child or young person, even if the child or young person is not the client
 - Assess each child or young person as an individual; recognising that family violence risk can be different for each child or young person dependent upon gender, developmental stage, relational and circumstantial factors
 - Undertake safety planning where an adolescent is using family violence from a family-centred perspective
 - Monitor, assess and manage risk over time in order to ensure that the risk management strategies and safety plans are responsive to changed circumstances and/or escalation
 - Prioritise individuals with intersectional factors within the service system
 - Tailor engagement strategies to work effectively in a culturally-sensitive way with victim survivors or perpetrators of family violence from diverse groups/communities
 - Prioritise the safety and wellbeing of victim survivors during all interactions with perpetrators
 - Include the adult victim survivor's self-assessment of risk, fear and safety as a crucial input when undertaking family violence risk assessment and risk management
- Role of:
 - Justice and law enforcement (Police) response
 - Coordinated risk management, including Risk Assessment and Management Panels (RAMPs)

- Networks and coalitions in advocating for change
- Protective Interveners, including their responsibilities and obligations under Victoria's *Child, Youth and Family Act*
- Processes for:
 - Seeking and sharing risk-relevant information
 - Assisting the victim survivor and/or adolescent who uses family violence in service and justice system navigation
 - Determining level, severity and immediacy of risk in accordance with the MARAM Framework
 - Risk management that are responsive to the dynamics and shifts in family violence perpetration, and responses and circumstances of victim survivors
 - Determining if a risk assessment can be undertaken directly with a victim survivor who is a child or young person and when a protective parent should be used as the source of information
- Family violence as a Human Rights issue
- Consent:
 - When consent is and is not required for information sharing and referrals
 - The range of risk management strategies that may be put in place on behalf of victim survivors and do not require their consent
- Sources of risk-relevant information
- The act of recording and documenting information can increase risk for victim survivors
- Documentation, files and records created about the perpetrator may be available to them under the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act
- What constitutes 'keeping the perpetrator in view' from both a system and a practice standpoint
- How to prepare the perpetrator for referral
- Values, core principles and features of:
 - Applying an intersectional approach to engagement with individuals
 - Trauma-informed practice approach, including:
 - Recognising the possibility of past trauma
 - Understanding trauma and its impact, including the particular impacts of historic and intergenerational trauma for Aboriginal people
 - Valuing and supporting the importance of family structures and kin networks for Aboriginal people (taking a holistic, family-centric, approach)
 - Promoting safety in environments and relationships
 - Supporting control, choice and autonomy
 - Fostering healthy, supportive relationships
 - Promoting strengths-based, collaborative practices
- That undertaking risk assessment and management where an adolescent is using family violence includes recognition and consideration of;

- The ongoing role of care and dependency that exists in the relationship between adult victim survivor and adolescent who uses family violence
- That the adolescent who uses family violence may simultaneously be a victim survivor currently experiencing family violence, or have previously experienced family violence as a victim survivor
- The complexity of the situation
- The continuum of behaviour
- Pattern of behaviour supported by people around the adolescent who uses family violence
- Pattern of coercive control
- Key differences between:
 - Safety planning where an adolescent is using family violence and safety planning in response to an adult perpetrator
 - Adolescent behaviour that constitutes 'adolescent use of family violence' and other types of behaviour that the adolescent may be displaying
- Techniques and strategies to safely navigate attempts by perpetrators to seek collusion
- Reporting and documentation requirements related to family violence risk assessment and management
- Legal implications of family violence, including, but not limited to:
 - Visa status of a victim survivor, a perpetrator or of any children or young people
 - Impact on rental agreements
 - Implications of Family Violence Intervention Orders (FVIOs) and their conditions
 - Breach orders
 - Family Law Court orders compared to FVIOs
 - What constitutes criminal offending compared to what constitutes civil offending
- When to seek emergency services response
- Employer and employee responsibilities regarding workplace health, safety and wellbeing in accordance with WHS/OHS legislation
- Sources of support, advice and help for own health and wellbeing, including for vicarious trauma
- Online / digital / technological safety and use of technology to perpetrate family violence (including stalking)
- Key protective factors for both adult and children victim survivors to effectively mitigate risk, including:
 - Intervention orders
 - Housing stability and safety
 - Support networks
 - Financial resources
 - Therapeutic support
 - Cultural supports and healing services for Aboriginal people
 - Strengths-based protective factors for children



- Secondary consultation relevant to own industry sector and job role, including processes for providing and seeking expertise
- Individual acts of family violence as part of a broader cultural context of gender dynamics and structural inequalities
- How societal context influences perceptions of family violence, including, but not limited to: intimate partner violence, elder abuse and sibling violence
- That own lived experience may be a potential source of:
 - Understanding of the experiences of victim survivors
 - Conscious and unconscious bias
 - Trauma

RANGE STATEMENT

The range statement relates to the unit of competency as a whole. It allows for different work environments and situations that may affect performance. Bold italicised wording in the Performance Criteria is detailed below. Add any essential operating conditions that may be present with training and assessment depending on the work situation, needs of the candidate, accessibility of the item, and local industry and regional contexts.

Victim survivors may include:

- Adults (including older people)
- Children
- Young people

Determine if a risk assessment can be undertaken directly includes:

- Consideration of the child or young person's:
 - Accessibility
 - Age
 - Developmental stage
 - Readiness
 - Kinship system and family structures (in particular for Aboriginal people)
- Level of own:
 - Skills and experience in working with children or young people
 - Understanding of the child or young person's cultural background and/or cultural identity

Appropriate tools may include:

- Intermediate-level risk assessment tools that have been developed in accordance with the MARAM Framework requirements and are designed for use with:
 - Adult victim survivors
 - Children and young people victim survivors

- Adult victim survivors in time-critical interventions (brief assessment)
 - Perpetrators
 - Adolescents who use family violence
 - An assessment to determine the level, severity and immediacy of risk and the likelihood of future family violence, that is undertaken:
 - Directly following disclosure of family violence or identification and screening
 - In response to the occurrence of known events or changed circumstances that trigger a need for re-assessment of risk to victim survivor safety (e.g. perpetrator release from prison, loss of employment, pregnancy, etc.)
 - Ongoing risk assessment / monitoring of risk over time (due to the dynamic nature of family violence risk) to assess changes in the level, severity, immediacy and likelihood of future violence
- Intermediate risk assessment** may include:
- Informing the victim survivors of:
 - Their rights and responsibilities under Victoria's *Family Violence Information Sharing Scheme (FVISS)* and *Child Information Sharing Scheme (CISS)*
 - Circumstances where their consent is not required (e.g. mandated reporting, serious risk family violence, child safety and wellbeing under CISS)
 - Be linguistically accessible and meet the individual's communication needs (e.g. use of an interpreter, visual cue cards or other communication aids)
- Informed consent** must include:
- Consideration of their physical, emotional, developmental, spiritual, cultural and safety needs
 - Upholding their human rights
 - Empowerment to build agency
 - Applying the principles of cultural humility to guide interactions and practice
- Victim survivor-centred** includes:
- Recognising and addressing the power imbalance between professional and client
- Intersectional approach** may include:

- Recognising and analysing the intersections of co-occurring factors that increase risk and amplify service barriers to disclosure, including:
 - Identity
 - Structural inequality
 - Systems of oppression and domination
 - Discrimination such as racism, sexism, ableism, ageism, homophobia, transphobia
- For aboriginal people, the history of dispossession, colonisation, loss of language and culture, intergenerational trauma, and current and past practices of child removal, and other discriminatory policies

Specialist family violence services may include:

- Services and organisations who, as a core part of their overall service, specialise in providing family violence intervention and support for:
 - Women
 - Children and young people (including adolescents)
 - Men
 - Families
 - Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander communities
 - Older people
 - People who may prefer ethno-specific and multicultural services (e.g. CALD)
 - Refugees and asylum seekers
 - LGBTIQ communities
 - People with disabilities
 - Perpetrators
- Crisis refuge services
- Multi-Disciplinary Centres
- Sexual assault support services
- Sexually abusive behaviour treatment services
- Using intermediate level risk assessment tools that:
 - Align to the MARAM framework
 - Reflect the time criticality of the intervention

Intermediate risk assessments with victim survivors must include:

- Are appropriate to the victim survivor (adult, child or young person)
- Determining:
 - Level, severity and immediacy of family violence risk
 - Changes to level or seriousness of risk over time due to escalation in frequency or severity for each identified risk factor
- Identifying:
 - Presentations of risk, behaviours and characteristics of each identified perpetrator
 - Presentations of risk, behaviours and characteristics of the adolescent using family violence
 - Individual and system barriers to disclosure
 - Impacts of experiences of discrimination and other structural barriers
 - Intersecting factors that impact victim survivor's lived experience
 - Intergenerational family violence

Structured Professional Judgement must:

- Be informed by:
 - Victim survivor self-assessment of family violence risk
 - Evidence-based risk factors
 - Information sharing
 - Intersectional analysis
- Practiced in accordance with the MARAM Framework's practice model of Structured Professional Judgement

Risk-relevant information may include:

- Information that assists the identification of the perpetrator
- Perpetrator behaviour or circumstances
- Adolescent who uses family violence behaviour or circumstances
- Presence of adolescent who uses family violence in the home
- The risks that the victim survivors are experiencing and their circumstances
- Information related to the victim survivors' wellbeing and needs due to their experience of family violence



- Information that is relevant to promoting a child's or young person's wellbeing or safety
 - Information that relates to any of the family violence risk factors as identified in Victoria's *Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework*
 - Additional information sought, where necessary, under FVISS or CISS for risk assessment purposes
- Information sharing laws and regulations** may include:
- Privacy and Data Protection Act
 - Health Records Act,
 - Children, Youth and Families Act
 - Freedom of Information Act
 - Family Violence Protection (Information Sharing and Risk Management) Regulations
 - Where legal authority has been provided through:
 - *Family Violence Information Sharing Scheme (FVISS)*
 - *Child Information Sharing Scheme (CISS)*
- Take appropriate action to respond to immediate risks** may include:
- Contacting police in crisis situations where an immediate response is required
 - Seeking medical response to serious injury
 - Seeking secondary consultation from a specialist family violence service
 - Report the risk posed by the perpetrator to children or young people
 - Supporting victim survivors to engage with legal services
 - Supporting victim survivors to make an application for a family violence intervention order or personal safety intervention order
 - Seeking immediate protection where there is serious and immediate risk
- Seek immediate protection** must include:
- Notifying police
 - Making a report to Child Protection (where children are involved)
 - Contacting the local specialist family violence services, based on the victim survivor's current place of residence
- Appropriate services** may include:
- Specialist family violence services

- Adolescent family violence services
- Sexual assault services
- The Orange Door
- Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCOs)
- Victims of Crime Helpline
- Prescribed justice and statutory bodies
- Prescribed universal services
- Targeted community services
- Police
- Justice (courts)
- Other professionals or services who have had contact with the perpetrator
- Services that provide therapeutic supports
- Men's Behaviour Change Programs
- Men's Referral Service
- Perpetrator Case Management
- Programs and services tailored for diverse communities, including CALD, Aboriginal, LGBTIQ, older people and people with a disability
- AOD services, mental health services, GPs (mental health plan)

Evidence includes:

- Victim-survivor self-assessment of family violence risk
- Identification of evidence-based risk factors (including observations and self-disclosure) through engagement with the victim survivor
- Information recorded previously from prior interactions
- Information shared by other professionals
- Information shared by third parties (e.g. friends, neighbours, other family members)
- Perpetrator behaviour and involvement with Correctional services

Protective factors may include:

- Social connection and support networks
- Access to economic resources
- Personal resilience

Relevant intervention professionals may include:

- Concrete support in time of need
- Intervention orders
- Housing stability and safety
- Health responses
- Having wellbeing and needs responded to
- Cultural or faith-based connection and supports
- Other factors that promote safety, stabilisation and recovery
- Professionals who work in/with:
 - Services related to specialist family violence
 - Services related to sexual assault
 - Emergency services
 - Child Protection / Department of Health and Human Services

Other types of behaviour may include:

- Normal adolescent behavioural range attributed to stage of development (individuation/autonomy, identity formation, puberty onset)
- Adolescent as a victim survivor experiencing family violence and whose violent behaviour is defensive and/or resistive towards perpetrator(s)
- Behaviour that is attributable to a disability and is expressive and reactive, rather than controlling

Context of the violent behaviour may include:

- Currently experiencing family violence
- Previous experiences of family violence
- Financial stress
- Stage of development
- Parenting capacity
- Drug use / substance abuse
- Mental health issues
- Disability (e.g. autism spectrum disorder, intellectual disability)
- Social networks

Risks the adolescent may be experiencing may include:

- Risk of experiencing family violence
- Changing level or severity of risk for those currently experiencing family violence

- Self-injury or suicide
- Disordered eating
- Social isolation
- Peer aggression and bullying
- Substance use
- Being removed from the family home
- Educational disengagement
- Isolation from networks
- Lack of opportunity to connect to culture
- Disconnection from culture
- Disconnection from identity

Keeping the perpetrator in view may include:

- System perspective - having view of the perpetrator through:
 - Community locations (sport clubs, hangouts)
 - Networks they are engaged with (criminal and non-criminal)
 - Justice system (Police Family Violence Investigation Unit, community correction orders, custodial sentence, parole, bail)
 - Their engagement with service systems (community and clinical mental health services; alcohol and other drug services; family violence support programs, including behaviour change groups)
- Practice perspective - ensuring the perpetrator is in view and held accountable through:
 - Active monitoring of behaviour, presentation, threats, language, etc., at program or service level
 - Creating program/services records and documentation of the family violence
 - Information sharing
 - Keeping track of referrals and/or engagements with other allied services
 - Ongoing engagement of perpetrator in services and programs

Perpetrator risk information may include:

- Threats
- Presentation

- Behaviours
- Emotional state
- Language
- Circumstances
- Risk factors

Build collaboration may include:

- Establishing links to inform internal policies and procedures
- Undertaking and promoting professional development
- Supporting employee assistance and supervision (where appropriate)

EVIDENCE GUIDE

The evidence guide provides advice on assessment and must be read in conjunction with the Performance Criteria, Required Skills and Knowledge and the Range Statement.

Overview of Assessment

This unit of competency may be assessed in a workplace or simulated environment that reflects real workplace conditions. Simulated or project-based/case study assessment techniques must replicate conditions, activities, responsibilities and procedures of industry.

Critical aspects for assessment and evidence required to demonstrate competency in this unit

The evidence required to demonstrate competency in this unit must be relevant to workplace operations and satisfy all of the requirements of the performance criteria and required skills and knowledge and include evidence of the ability to:

- Identify MARAM responsibilities relevant to own role
- Work in accordance with the values, policies, procedures and tools of Victoria's *Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework* (MARAM Framework), to:
 - Undertake intermediate risk assessment and risk management (*in accordance with the MARAM Framework*) for:
 - at least one (1) adult victim survivor, and
 - at least one (1) victim survivor who is a child or young person (using a protective parent/guardian/advocate for information where required)
 - Undertake intermediate risk assessment and risk management (*in accordance with the MARAM*

Framework) where an adolescent is using family violence, for a family that consists of:

- an adult victim survivor,
 - at least one (1) adolescent who uses family violence, and
 - at least one (1) other child or young person (e.g. sibling)
- Contribute to at least one (1) risk assessment of perpetrator behaviour
 - Communicate effectively and work collaboratively with a range of stakeholders, including: colleagues, referral services, and specialist family violence services

Context of and specific resources for assessment

Assessment is to comply with relevant legislation and regulatory frameworks.

Resource implications for assessment include:

- Realistic tasks or simulated tasks covering the mandatory task requirements.
- Documentation relevant to enable a family violence intermediate risk assessment or perpetrator behaviour assessment, comprising:
 - Appropriate tools for risk assessment that have been developed in accordance with Victoria's *Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework* (MARAM Framework)
 - Case notes
 - Identification and screening information
 - The *Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework* approved in Victoria by the relevant minister under section 189 of the family violence protection act (FVPA) – known as the MARAM Framework
 - Referral resources
- Relevant workplace documentation including organisational policies and procedures
- Appropriate environment to facilitate a safe space for uninterrupted communication
- Computer and internet facilities



Method of assessment Evidence should be gained through a range of methods to ensure valid and reliable assessment and consistency in performance. The following examples are appropriate to assess practical skills and knowledge for this unit:

- Direct observation of the candidate in workplace setting or simulated environment
- Written and oral questioning to test underpinning knowledge and its application to intermediate risk assessment and management practices
- Project activities, case studies and role plays that allow the candidate to demonstrate the application of knowledge and skills
- Third party workplace reports of on-the-job performance by the candidate

