



MARKING GUIDE

CHCDFV001

Recognise and respond appropriately to domestic and family violence.

Assessment 1 of 2



Assessment Instructions

Task overview

This assessment task is divided into 11 questions.

Read each question carefully before capturing your answers in the spaces provided.



Assessment Information

Submission

You are entitled to three (3) attempts to complete this assessment satisfactorily. Incomplete assessments will not be marked and will count as one of your three attempts.

All questions must be responded to correctly to be assessed as satisfactory for this assessment.

Answers must be typed into the space provided and submitted electronically via the LMS. Hand-written assessments will not be accepted unless previously arranged with your assessor.

Reasonable adjustment

Students may request a reasonable adjustment for assessment tasks.

Reasonable adjustment usually involves varying:

- the processes for conducting the assessment (e.g. allowing additional time)
- the evidence gathering techniques (e.g. oral rather than written questioning, use of a scribe, modifications to equipment)

However, the evidence collected must allow the student to demonstrate all requirements of the unit.

Refer to the Student Handbook or contact your Trainer for further information.



Please consider the environment before printing this assessment.

Question 1

Complete the table below by evaluating the legal and ethical perspectives for each of the considerations listed, both at the national and state/territory levels, that guide workers when interacting with clients affected by domestic and family violence. Write the application of these considerations within organizational frameworks and their practical implementation in individual practice.

Assessors note: Sample answers provided below however student wordings may vary. Competent answers must have accuracy and relevance of the legal and ethical perspectives, clarity, and coherence of the application within organizational frameworks, effectiveness of the practical implementation in individual practice where applicable an alignment with national and state/territory laws and regulations.

Consideration	Legal Perspective Write one law/legislation where applicable (National/State based laws)	Ethical Perspective	Application in Organizational Practice	Application in Individual Practice
a) Children in the Workplace (Approximate word count 70-90 words total)	Compliance with Child Protection Laws. Ensure adherence to child protection laws (e.g., Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998 in NSW), reporting, and intervention.	Prioritize child safety and well-being, respecting their rights.	Ensure adherence to child protection laws, reporting and intervention in matters of child abuse of children impacted by Domestic and family violence.	Exercise vigilance in recognizing and reporting signs of child abuse, ensuring child safety in individual interactions.
b) Codes of Conduct (Approximate word count 50-70 words total)	Adherence to Workplace Codes and Regulations.	Respecting autonomy and promoting self-determination are ethical imperatives. Clients have the right to make informed decisions about their care.	Comply with organizational codes, promoting a safe and inclusive environment.	Demonstrate personal commitment to ethical conduct, fostering a respectful and inclusive environment in daily interactions.
c) Discrimination (Approximate word count 70-90 words total)	All organisations and individuals must Comply with Anti-Discrimination Laws to address discrimination (e.g., Anti-Discrimination Act 1977), fostering a culture of inclusivity.	treating clients affected by domestic and family violence with sensitivity, compassion, and without judgment.	Implement policies to address discrimination, fostering a culture of inclusivity.	Challenge discriminatory behaviour and language, advocating for inclusivity in personal interactions.
d) Duty of Care (Approximate	Legal obligation to ensure safety and well-being At	Ethical responsibility to prioritize client	Organizations must conduct thorough risk	must maintain accurate records of their interactions

word count 70-90 words total)	National level The primary legislation guiding duty of care nationally is the Family Law Act 1975, which emphasizes the protection of children from harm, including exposure to family violence.	welfare and safety	assessments to identify potential harm to clients and take appropriate measures to manage these risks.	with clients, including risk assessments, safety plans, and any disclosures of domestic and family violence, ensuring compliance with legal requirements and ethical standards.
e) Human Rights (Approximate word count 70-90 words total)	All individuals and organisations must have respect for human rights, dignity, and equality as stated in (e.g., Australian Human Rights Commission Act 1986)	Uphold human rights principles, ensuring fair treatment and access	Incorporate human rights frameworks into policies and practice.	Uphold human rights principles in individual interactions, respecting the dignity and equality of each client.
f) Mandatory Reporting (Approximate word count 50-70 words total)	Compliance with mandatory reporting obligations (e.g., Child Wellbeing and Safety Act 2005).	Safeguard vulnerable individuals, especially children	Report instances of domestic violence as required by law.	Personally commit to reporting instances of domestic violence as mandated by law.
g) Privacy, Confidentiality, Disclosure (Approximate word count 50-70 words total)	Legal protection of client information handling sensitive information in line with privacy laws (e.g., Privacy Act 1988).	Ethical duty to maintain trust, respecting privacy and confidentiality	Establish clear protocols for handling sensitive information.	Safeguard confidentiality in personal interactions, ensuring trust and privacy are maintained.
h) Records Management (Approximate word count 50-70 words total)	Legal obligations for accurate record-keeping	Ethical responsibility to maintain confidentiality and accuracy	Implement secure record-keeping systems and ethical data practices.	Maintain accurate records with a commitment to ethical data practices in individual interactions.
i) Work Role Boundaries (Approximate word count 50-70 words total)	Adherence to defined work roles and responsibilities	Ethical commitment to establish clear boundaries and limitations	Clearly communicate and understand professional boundaries.	Recognize and respect professional boundaries in personal interactions, seeking guidance when needed.
j) Work Health and Safety (Approximate word count 50-70 words total)	Compliance with WHS laws and regulations following the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth) and	Ethical commitment to prioritizing a safe and healthy work environment	Implement measures to ensure the safety and well-being of workers.	Prioritize personal safety and well-being, actively participating in creating a safe work environment.

	relevant state-based legislation such as the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (NSW),			
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Question 2

This question has five (5) parts you must complete all the parts.

- a) List and explain three (3) rights and three (3) responsibilities of support workers assisting individuals affected by domestic violence. Briefly explain how do these rights and responsibilities align with Australian legal and ethical frameworks?
(Approximate word count 250-265 words total)

Assessor note: Sample answers provided below however students wording may vary. Students' answers must demonstrate a strong understanding of the rights and responsibilities of workers in assisting individuals affected by domestic violence, their alignment with Australian legal frameworks and ethical principles, and clarity in communication. Students must select three (3) rights and responsibilities from options in sample answer below.

Rights of Support Workers:

1. Right to a Safe Work Environment:

- Support workers have the right to a safe and secure workplace, free from threats or harm. This is supported by workplace health and safety laws, such as the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth).

2. Right to Confidentiality and Privacy:

- Support workers have the right to confidentiality regarding their own personal information. The Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) outlines these protections.

3. Right to Training and Professional Development:

- Support workers have the right to access ongoing training and development to effectively assist individuals experiencing domestic violence. This aligns with professional standards and workplace agreements.

4. Right to Support and Supervision:

- Support workers have the right to receive supervision and support from their employers to manage the emotional and psychological impacts of their work.

Responsibilities of Support Workers:

1. Maintain Confidentiality:

- Support workers must protect the confidentiality of the individuals they assist, in accordance with the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth) and ethical guidelines from professional bodies like the Australian Association of Social Workers (AASW).

2. Provide Non-Judgmental Support:

- They must offer non-judgmental, empathetic support to all clients, ensuring they respect the dignity and autonomy of individuals affected by domestic violence.

3. Adhere to Legal Reporting Requirements:

- Support workers have a responsibility to report certain information, such as when there is a risk of serious harm to the individual or others, in line with mandatory reporting laws.

4. Maintain Professional Boundaries:

- They must maintain professional boundaries to ensure the integrity of the support relationship and prevent any conflicts of interest.

5. Promote Safety and Well-being:

- Support workers should prioritize the safety and well-being of their clients, providing appropriate referrals and developing safety plans.

6. Advocate for Clients:

- They should advocate for the rights and needs of their clients, ensuring they have access to necessary resources and support services.

These rights and responsibilities align with Australian legal frameworks through laws mandating reporting of domestic violence, protecting client confidentiality, and promoting professional conduct. Ethically, workers are guided by principles such as autonomy, non-discrimination, and confidentiality, ensuring their actions prioritize the rights and well-being of survivors while upholding legal obligations.

- b) Briefly describe three (3) rights and three (3) responsibilities of employers in assisting individuals affected by domestic violence. How do these rights and responsibilities align with Australian legal and ethical frameworks?

(Approximate word count 250-265 words)

Assessor note: Sample answers provided below however students wording may vary. Students' answers must demonstrate a strong understanding of the rights and responsibilities of employers in assisting individuals and staff members affected by domestic violence, their alignment with Australian legal frameworks and ethical principles, and clarity in communication. Students must select three (3) rights and responsibilities from options in sample answer below.

Rights of Employers:

1. Right to Establish Workplace Policies:

- Employers have the right to develop and implement workplace policies that address domestic violence, ensuring a safe and supportive environment.

2. Right to Enforce Workplace Safety:

- Employers can enforce policies and procedures to maintain a safe work environment, as per the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth).

3. Right to Confidential Information:

- Employers have the right to confidentially access relevant information regarding domestic violence situations affecting their employees to provide appropriate support, aligned with the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth).

4. Right to Train Employees:

- Employers can mandate training for all employees on domestic violence awareness and support, fostering a supportive workplace culture.

Responsibilities of Employers:

1. Provide a Safe Work Environment:

- Employers must ensure the safety and well-being of all employees, implementing measures to protect employees from domestic violence impacts, as required by workplace health and safety laws.

2. Maintain Confidentiality:

- Employers must keep information about an employee's experience with domestic violence confidential, as outlined in the Privacy Act 1988 (Cth).

3. Offer Support and Accommodations:

- Employers should provide support to affected employees, such as flexible work arrangements, leave provisions, and access to counseling services. This is aligned with ethical standards of providing care and support.

4. Develop and Implement Policies:

- Employers are responsible for developing, implementing, and regularly reviewing workplace policies that address domestic violence, ensuring they are up-to-date and effective.

5. Provide Training and Resources:

- Employers should offer training to all employees on recognizing and responding to domestic violence, promoting awareness and understanding within the workplace.

6. Foster a Supportive Workplace Culture:

- Employers must create a workplace culture that does not tolerate domestic violence and supports affected employees through inclusive practices and clear communication.

These rights and responsibilities align with Australian legal frameworks through workplace health and safety laws e.g. Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (Cth) act mandates that employers provide a safe working environment. Employers must address any risks associated with domestic violence, ensuring employee safety, anti-discrimination legislation, and privacy laws, which mandate employers to take reasonable steps to protect employees from harm and ensure their rights are upheld. Ethically, employers are guided by principles of fairness, compassion, and social responsibility, ensuring their actions support the well-being of employees affected by domestic violence while respecting their rights and dignity.

- c) Briefly describe two (2) rights and two (2) responsibilities of each of the following in minimising and preventing domestic violence and how these align with the Australian legal and ethical frameworks?
- individuals
 - families
 - the community and society

(Approximate word count 250-265 words)

Assessors note: Sample answers provided below however students wording may vary. Students' must clearly describe two (2) rights and two (2) responsibilities for each group as per the sample answers provided below including understanding of these rights within the context of Australian legal and ethical frameworks. however, the wording may vary.

Individual Responsibilities

1. **Report and Intervene:** Individuals have the responsibility to report instances of domestic violence to authorities and to intervene safely when witnessing such acts, either by offering support to the victim or contacting emergency services.
2. **Seek Help and Support:** Victims of domestic violence have the responsibility to seek help and utilize available support services, such as counselling, legal aid, and shelters, to ensure their safety and well-being.
3. **Educate Themselves and Others:** Individuals have the responsibility to educate themselves and others about the signs of domestic violence, its effects, and the resources available for prevention and support.

Family Responsibilities

1. **Promote Non-Violent Communication:** Families have the responsibility to foster a home environment that promotes non-violent communication, conflict resolution, and respect among all members.
2. **Support Victims:** Family members have the responsibility to support those experiencing domestic violence, providing emotional, financial, and logistical assistance to help them escape abusive situations.
3. **Model Healthy Relationships:** Families have the responsibility to model healthy, respectful relationships for children and other family members, demonstrating positive behaviours and interactions.

Community and Society Responsibilities

1. **Create and Support Public Awareness Campaigns:** Communities and society have the responsibility to create and support public awareness campaigns that educate people about domestic violence, its signs, and the resources available to prevent and address it.
2. **Develop and Fund Support Services:** Society has the responsibility to develop, fund, and maintain comprehensive support services such as shelters, hotlines, counseling, and legal aid for victims of domestic violence.

3. **Enforce and Advocate for Strong Legislation:** Communities and society have the responsibility to enforce existing laws related to domestic violence rigorously and advocate for stronger legislation and policies that protect victims and hold perpetrators accountable.

Individual Rights

1. **Right to Safety:** Every individual has the right to live free from violence and fear. This includes the right to seek protection and support from law enforcement and social services. The Family Law Act 1975 (Cth) provides for the safety and welfare of individuals, including the issuance of protection orders.
2. **Right to Legal Recourse:** Individuals have the right to access the legal system to seek restraining orders, report domestic violence incidents, and pursue justice through criminal and civil courts.
3. **Right to Support Services:** Victims of domestic violence have the right to access support services, including shelters, counselling, medical care, and financial assistance.

Family Rights

1. **Right to Family Counselling and Mediation:** Families have the right to access counseling and mediation services to address and resolve conflicts in a non-violent manner, promoting healthy family dynamics.
2. **Right to Child Protection:** Families have the right to ensure the safety and well-being of children, which includes intervention and support services when domestic violence is present. For example, the National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children 2010–2022 aims to improve access to support services for victims of domestic violence.
3. **Right to Education and Awareness:** Families have the right to be educated about the signs of domestic violence, its impacts, and the resources available to prevent and address it.

Community and Society Rights

1. **Right to Public Awareness Campaigns:** Communities have the right to be informed through public awareness campaigns about domestic violence, its prevention, and the support systems available.
2. **Right to Community Support Programs:** Society has the right to access community-based support programs, such as local shelters, hotlines, and advocacy groups, that work towards preventing domestic violence and supporting victims.
3. **Right to Legislative Protection:** Society has the right to laws and policies that effectively protect against domestic violence, ensure swift justice for perpetrators, and provide comprehensive support for victims. For example, the Family Law Act 1975 (Cth) includes provisions for protecting individuals and families from domestic violence through legal measures.

- a) Briefly describe how do workers uphold their professional boundaries while fulfilling their responsibilities in assisting clients impacted by domestic and family violence?

(Approximate word count 80-90 words)

Assessors note: Sample answers provided below however students wording may vary. Students' answers must demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of workers' responsibilities in addressing DFV, supported by appropriate application of professional boundaries and ethical principles.

Workers have a responsibility to provide support and assistance to individuals affected by DFV while respecting professional boundaries. This includes conducting risk assessments, safety planning, and providing emotional support within their scope of practice. Workers maintain boundaries by providing support within their professional scope, avoiding dual relationships, and adhering to organizational policies and guidelines. They must recognize when to refer cases to specialized services or authorities. Additionally, maintaining confidentiality while fulfilling mandatory reporting obligations poses a challenge, requiring careful navigation of privacy laws and ethical principles.

- b) List (3) limitations that workers may face as imposed by their work role boundaries and how does this impact when dealing with domestic and family violence cases?
(Approximate word count 100-110 words total)

Assessors note: Sample answers provided below students answers must be as per the sample answers provided below however the wording may vary and they must choose three (3) options from four (4) provided below. Must demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the limitations imposed by work role boundaries and their impact on workers' practice in addressing domestic and family violence cases.

1. **Legal and Ethical Boundaries:** Workers may encounter legal and ethical constraints that restrict their actions or require adherence to strict protocols, potentially impeding their ability to effectively address the complex needs of survivors.
2. **Scope of Practice:** Workers may have limited authority or expertise in certain areas, such as legal advocacy or mental health support, which can constrain their ability to address all aspects of a survivor's needs comprehensively.
3. **Confidentiality Requirements:** Workers may be bound by confidentiality obligations, limiting their ability to share information with other professionals or agencies involved in supporting survivors. This can impact coordination of care and collaboration among service providers.
4. **Mandated Reporting Obligations:** Workers may be required to report instances of domestic and family violence to relevant authorities, which can be challenging when survivors do not consent to disclosure or when reporting may jeopardize their safety. This can create tension between upholding legal requirements and respecting survivors' autonomy.

Question 3

In the table below are questions related to the multifaceted dimensions of domestic and family violence. You are required to read the question and based on the context answer the questions correctly.

Assessors note: Sample answers provided below student's answers must be as per the sample answers however student wording may vary. Students' responses must demonstrate an understanding of key concepts, depth, and specificity as per the benchmark answers. The answers must include providing detailed explanations, examples, and connections between different contextual factors.

Context	Question	Answers (Approximate word count 25- 35 words each)
Social Context	Q: How do societal norms and attitudes contribute to domestic violence in Australia?	Societal norms, gender stereotypes, and expectations can foster power imbalances, creating an environment where abusive behaviours thrive. Social stigma may deter victims from reporting incidents.
Historical Context	How has the historical context influenced the perception and handling of domestic violence in Australia?	Historically, domestic violence was considered a private matter. Shifts in societal awareness, especially since the 1970s women's liberation movement, led to legislative changes recognizing domestic violence as a criminal offense.
Political Context	Q: What role does politics play in addressing domestic violence?	Political contexts involve policy development, funding, and legislative frameworks. Australia

		has national plans, awareness campaigns, and support service funding. Political debates may impact prioritization and resource allocation.
Economic Context	Q: How do economic factors contribute to domestic violence vulnerability?	Economic dependence heightens vulnerability, stressing courts and services. Survivors often rely on Centrelink for financial aid, highlighting the need for comprehensive support systems.
Types of Violence	Q: What are the various forms of domestic violence?	Domestic violence includes physical, emotional, sexual, and financial abuse. Controlling behaviors, isolation, coercion, and technological abuse are common. Indigenous communities may face unique challenges.
Power and Gender Issues	Q: How do power imbalances and gender norms contribute to domestic violence?	Traditional gender roles and perceptions of entitlement reinforce power imbalances. Efforts to address domestic violence include challenging gender norms and empowering victims to break free from oppressive dynamics.
Child Abuse	Q: How does domestic violence impact children, and what are the associated challenges?	Children witnessing or experiencing abuse can face long-term physical, emotional, and behavioral issues. The interconnection between domestic violence and child abuse requires a comprehensive approach.
Criminal Issues	Q: How is domestic violence treated as a criminal offense in Australia?	Legal frameworks prosecute offenders, issuing protection orders for victim safety. Criminal behaviours like stalking, assaults, property damage, kidnapping, financial abuse, and murder are punishable offenses under these frameworks.

Question 4

In the table below are questions that require you to evaluate how societal myths and attitudes about domestic and family violence in its various aspects impact individuals' rights to safety and autonomy.

Assessors note: Sample answers provided below students answers must be as per the sample answers however student wording may vary. Student responses must demonstrate an understanding of key concepts, depth and specificity as per the benchmark answers. Answers must include providing detailed explanations, examples, and connections between different aspects of addressing domestic violence myths and attitudes.

Aspects/Attitudes	Questions	Answers (Approximate word count 35-45 words for each answer)
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Prevalence of Myths	Q: What are some common myths surrounding domestic violence in society?	Common myths include beliefs that domestic violence only involves physical abuse, that victims provoke the abuse, or that it only occurs in certain demographics. Dispelling these myths is crucial for a more accurate understanding of the issue.
Unhelpful Beliefs and Attitudes	Q: How do unhelpful beliefs and attitudes perpetuate domestic violence?	Unhelpful beliefs, such as victim-blaming or minimizing the severity of abuse, can contribute to a culture that tolerates or dismisses domestic violence. These attitudes may discourage victims from seeking help or reporting abuse.
Practices in Broader Society	Q: How do societal practices contribute to the perpetuation of domestic violence?	Societal practices that normalize aggressive behaviour, endorse traditional gender roles, or trivialize domestic violence in media can perpetuate harmful norms. Addressing these practices is crucial to creating a culture that rejects violence and supports survivors.
Effects on Individuals' Rights to Safety and Autonomy	Q: How do prevailing myths and attitudes impact individuals' rights to safety and autonomy?	These myths may lead to victim-blaming, discouraging survivors from seeking help. Unhelpful attitudes can erode a survivor's autonomy and contribute to feelings of isolation. Challenging these beliefs is essential for upholding individuals' rights to safety and autonomy.
Impact on Reporting and Seeking Help	Q: How does the prevalence of myths impact survivors' willingness to report domestic violence and seek help?	Fear of judgment or disbelief due to prevailing myths can deter survivors from reporting. Addressing these misconceptions is vital to create an environment where survivors feel supported, believed, and empowered to seek help.

Question 5

Provide concise and structured responses within the table related to the foundational values and philosophies guiding responses to domestic and family violence.

Write two (2) underpinning values and two (2) underpinning philosophies associated with each aspect.

Assessors note: Sample answers provided below students answers must be as per the sample answers provided below however the wording may vary and they must choose two (2) options from the various options provided below for each of the aspects.

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Aspect	Underpinning Values (Approximate word count 10-15 words each aspect)	Underpinning Philosophies (Approximate word count 20-30 words each aspect)
a) Safety and Well-being as First Priority to respond to those subjected to domestic and family violence	- Immediate protection from harm and danger.	- A swift and focused response to eliminate immediate threats.
	- A commitment to trauma informed care.	- Recognition of the profound impact of violence on mental and emotional well-being.
	- Cultural sensitivity in safety planning.	- Ensuring safety measures align with and respect the cultural diversity of individuals.
b) Everyone has the right to Be Free from Violence	- Recognition of the fundamental human right to live without fear of violence.	- Advocacy for the universal right to safety and security.
	- Equality and non-discrimination.	- Opposition to all forms of violence, regardless of identity or background.
	- Legal and ethical commitment to preventing harm.	- Upholding and enforcing laws that protect individuals from violence.
c) Community Responsibility for Prevention of Domestic and Family violence and its unacceptability	- Collective responsibility for creating a violence-free community.	- Active engagement in community-based prevention efforts.
	- Public awareness campaigns to demonstrate unacceptability.	- Promoting a culture that rejects domestic violence in all its forms.
	- Collaboration with community organizations and leaders.	- Fostering partnerships to collectively address the root causes of domestic violence.
d) Unacceptability of violence Across Groups, Cultures, and Creeds	- Equality and cultural competence.	- Rejecting cultural relativism and asserting that violence is universally unacceptable.
	- Recognition of diverse perspectives and experiences.	- Ensuring interventions are tailored to respect the unique needs of different cultural groups.
	- Zero tolerance for discrimination based on group affiliation.	- Promoting an inclusive and anti-discriminatory approach to addressing domestic violence.
e) Accountability for Perpetrators and Access to Programs	- Holding individuals accountable for their actions.	- Advocating for legal consequences for perpetrators while providing pathways for rehabilitation.
	- Rehabilitation and behavior change programs.	- Belief in the potential for individuals to change and cease violent behaviors.
	- Balancing accountability with the safety of family members.	- Ensuring that interventions prioritize the safety of victims while addressing the needs of perpetrators.
f) Responding to show commitment to Meeting Needs and Upholding Rights of Clients	- Person-centered and holistic approach.	- Recognizing the diverse and individualized needs of survivors and tailoring interventions accordingly.

	- Upholding human rights and dignity.	- Ensuring that the rights of clients are respected and protected throughout the intervention process.
	- Accessibility to support services and resources.	- Eliminating barriers to access and providing equitable opportunities for support and assistance.
g) Responding to empower those Affected by Domestic Violence	- Empowerment through information and education.	- Facilitating informed decision-making and autonomy for survivors.
	- Strengthening self-efficacy and resilience.	- Fostering a sense of agency and self-determination for individuals affected by domestic violence.
	- Advocacy for survivor voices and choices.	- Elevating the voices of survivors in shaping policies and interventions.
h) Acknowledging the recognition of Widespread and Complex Nature of Domestic Violence	- Understanding the pervasive nature of domestic violence.	- Acknowledging the interconnected factors contributing to domestic violence.
	- Continual learning and adaptation.	- Commitment to staying informed about evolving dynamics and emerging issues related to domestic violence.
	- Collaborative approaches to address complexity.	- Encouraging interdisciplinary collaboration to comprehensively address the multifaceted aspects of domestic violence.
i) Responding to impact on Physical, Emotional, Social, and Financial Well-being and safety of individuals in family	- Comprehensive and holistic support.	- Addressing the multifaceted impact on survivors' well-being, including physical, emotional, social, and financial aspects.
	- Trauma-informed care for emotional healing.	- Recognizing the trauma experienced by survivors and integrating trauma-informed practices into interventions.
	- Advocacy for financial independence and stability.	- Empowering survivors to regain control over their financial circumstances and break free from economic dependency.
j) Addressing devastating Effects on Family Members and Social/Economic Costs	- Recognition of the ripple effect on families.	- Understanding that the impact extends beyond individuals to families and communities.
	- Economic and social empowerment for families affected.	- Addressing the social and economic consequences by advocating for policies that support families affected by domestic violence.
	- Prevention strategies to reduce societal costs.	- Investing in preventative measures to reduce the broader social and economic burden associated with domestic violence.

Question 6

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In the table below highlight key differences in relation to the various aspects of responding to clients in crisis situations and those requiring long-term support.

Assessor Note: Sample answers provided below however students responses may vary students' responses must demonstrate a clear understanding of the distinctions between crisis intervention and long-term support, with thorough explanations of each aspect as per the sample answers provided below.

Aspect	Crisis Situation (Approximate word count 6 to 12 words each)	Long-Term Support (Approximate word count 10 to 15 words each)
Urgency	Immediate attention to acute needs and safety.	A more sustained and comprehensive approach over an extended period.
Assessment	Focus on immediate risks, prioritizing safety.	Considers broader needs, strengths, and goals for sustained recovery.
Emotional Intensity	High intensity with immediate interventions for stabilization.	Gradual and sustained emotional investment to foster trust and facilitate lasting change.
Stabilization	Aims for immediate danger reduction and safety.	Involves creating a secure foundation for ongoing therapeutic work and personal development.
Goal setting	Short-term goals for immediate safety and stabilization.	Collaborative setting and working towards comprehensive, enduring goals over time.
Interaction Frequency	Frequent and intense interactions initially, tapering off with stability.	Consistent, ongoing engagement to support gradual progress and address evolving needs.
Empowerment & Autonomy	Immediate, potentially more directive interventions.	Emphasizes empowering clients, fostering autonomy, and building skills for sustained self-efficacy.
Support Networks	Focus on immediate safety with professional interventions.	Involves building broader, enduring support networks and engaging with various resources over time.
Flexibility & Adaptability	Immediate, flexible responses to dynamic situations.	Planned and adaptable approach to address evolving needs and goals over an extended period.
Decision-Making	Decisions prioritize immediate safety, potentially with limited client input.	Collaborative decision-making, considering client preferences, values, and long-term goals.

Question 7

Read the case study below and answer the following questions.

Case Study:

Sarah, a 32-year-old woman, has been living in an abusive relationship with her partner for several years. The abuse has escalated recently, and Sarah has decided to leave the relationship to ensure her safety and the well-being of her two young children, Emma (8) and Jake (5). Sarah has just left her home and is currently at a local women's shelter seeking immediate refuge.

(Approximate word count 210-230 words total)

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Assessors note: Sample answers provided below students answers must be as per the sample answers however the wording may vary Students responses must demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the immediate needs assessment for Sarah, covering all aspects with appropriate considerations for her safety, well-being, and that of her children.

Based on the situation above briefly explain what Immediate Needs Assessment would involve for each of aspect provided below:

Safety and Physical and Emotional Security: Sarah has just left her home and is currently at a local women's shelter seeking immediate refuge. The assessment would involve checking the security of the shelter, ensuring that Sarah is safe from her abuser, and evaluating any immediate emotional distress she may be experiencing.

Safety Plans: Collaborating with Sarah and understanding her immediate concerns and developing a safety plan. This includes identifying potential risks, setting up communication plans with the shelter staff, and establishing emergency contacts including planning for any immediate threats to her safety and that of her children.

Legal or Medical Information and Support: The immediate focus would be on providing Sarah with legal information, such as explaining the process of obtaining a restraining order and connecting her with legal aid services. Simultaneously, a medical assessment should be conducted to address any injuries and ensure her overall well-being.

Accommodation/Transportation: Ensuring the shelter provides immediate accommodation, ensuring Sarah and her children have a safe place to stay or providing a referral for one. Transportation needs are assessed to ensure Sarah can access necessary services, including legal appointments and medical check-ups.

Safety and Welfare of Children: For Sarah's children ensuring, their immediate safety within the shelter is prioritized. If they are not present, efforts are made to locate and ensure their well-being. The shelter staff collaborates with child protection services to ensure a comprehensive assessment of the children's safety.

Question 8

In the table below provide two (2) organisational procedures, two (2) practices and two(2) standards for each of the aspects listed below.

Assessor note: Sample answers provided below students answers must be as per the sample answers provided below however the wording may vary and they must choose two(2) options from the various options provided below for each of the aspects.

Aspects	Procedures	Practices	Standards
a) Client Assessment: (Approximate word count 75-85 words total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct comprehensive intake interviews. Screen for co-occurring issues. Utilize standardized assessment tools to evaluate the severity and frequency of abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize standardized assessment tools to ensure consistency and accuracy. Use assessment tools to identify risks, vulnerabilities, and client strengths, considering cultural sensitivity and trauma- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to ethical guidelines and cultural sensitivity in assessment process. Adherence to National and state guidelines for client assessment in domestic and family violence

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use trauma informed approaches to ensure cultural competence. • Assess client's support network. 	<p>informed practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborating with other professionals, such as social workers and psychologists, to gather comprehensive information and ensure holistic support. 	<p>situations, ensuring consistency and effectiveness.</p>
<p>b) Allocation of services (Approximate word count 75-85 words total)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize services based on risk assessment. • Collaborate with partner organizations and community agencies. • Provide ongoing training and professional development for staff. • Advocate for increased funding and resources. • Establish regular communication channels with clients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with multidisciplinary team to assess client needs comprehensively. • Regular review and adjustment of service allocation based on changing circumstances and needs, with a focus on prioritizing high-risk situations. • implementing case conferences or multidisciplinary meetings to discuss complex cases and coordinate services effectively across different agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure equitable access to services regardless of demographic factors. • Consistent application of allocation criteria, in line with best practices and legal requirements, to ensure a standardized and impartial approach to service distribution.
<p>c) Case Management (Approximate word count 75-85 words total)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop individualized safety plans. • Collaborate with other professionals involved in the client's care. • Establish regular communication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment and Safety Planning • Thoroughly assess individual needs and safety concerns • Develop personalized safety plans considering cultural factors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisation standards must align with State and Territory Legislation and Policies: Each state and territory has its own laws and guidelines for DFV

	<p>n channels with clients.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ongoing monitoring and follow-up. • Advocate for clients' rights and safety in legal proceedings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma-Informed Care • Recognize and respond to trauma impacts sensitively • Focus on empowerment, choice, and collaboration • Strengths-Based Approach • Identify and build upon clients' strengths and resources • Empower clients to identify goals and solutions • Continuity of Care • Provide ongoing support and monitoring • Facilitate transitions between services and systems 	<p>service delivery, potentially including case management provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organisational standards must consider Professional Codes of Practice: Bodies like AASW and APS offer ethical guidelines emphasizing client confidentiality, cultural competence, and client-centered practice. • Organizational Policies and Procedures: DFV service providers develop internal policies, drawing from national, state, and organizational frameworks to guide case management practices.
<p>d) Interviewing (Approximate word count 75-85 words total)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a safe and non-threatening environment. • Use trauma-informed approaches. • Validate clients' experiences and emotions. • Conduct interviews with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trauma-informed approach ensuring a safe, non-judgmental environment. • Prioritize safety and confidentiality throughout the interview process. • Empower victims to make choices about 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent application of ethical standards, ensuring interviews are conducted within legal and privacy frameworks, respecting the autonomy and confidentiality of clients

	<p>sensitivity and empathy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide ongoing supervision and support for staff. 	<p>their safety and well-being.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice cultural sensitivity and inclusivity in interviews. • Utilize active listening to understand the victim's experiences and needs. • Validate emotions and provide emotional support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing information in accessible formats and languages, ensuring clients understand their rights, options, and available services.
<p>e) Use of resources (Approximate word count 75-85 words total)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly evaluate resource allocation strategies. • Ensure efficient and equitable distribution of resources. • Develop partnerships to secure donations and in-kind support. • Incorporate feedback from clients and staff to optimize resource utilization. • Maintain up-to-date inventories of available resources and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • efficient allocation: Prioritize critical services such as emergency accommodation, counseling, legal assistance, and advocacy to meet diverse needs effectively. • Collaborative partnerships: Forge alliances with community organizations, government agencies, and businesses to leverage additional resources and reduce duplication of services. • Regular evaluation: Assess the effectiveness of programs and services, identify areas for improvement, and reallocate resources as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to budgetary constraints while ensuring adequate allocation to essential services. • Transparent and accountable processes for resource allocation and expenditure. • Regular monitoring and evaluation of resource utilization to optimize effectiveness and efficiency. • Compliance with legal and regulatory requirements regarding the management and reporting of funds. • Continuous improvement efforts to enhance resource management

		<p>needed to address emerging needs and gaps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client-centered approach: Involve survivors in decision-making processes and solicit feedback to ensure services are responsive to their needs and preferences. • Capacity building: Invest in staff training and development to enhance skills in resource management, including budgeting, grant writing, and fundraising, to optimize resource utilization. 	<p>practices and adapt to evolving needs and challenges.</p>
<p>f) programmed intervention (Approximate word count 75-85 words total)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer a variety of therapeutic modalities tailored to client needs. • Incorporate evidence-based interventions such as cognitive-behavioral therapy and mindfulness-based approaches. • Provide structured programs such as group therapy and support groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing evidence-based interventions such as counseling, trauma-informed care, and safety planning tailored to the needs of survivors. • Providing structured programs such as group therapy, support groups, and skill-building workshops to address various aspects of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with national and state legislation and policies related to DFV intervention. • Adherence to evidence-based practices and guidelines in DFV intervention, as recommended by relevant professional bodies and government agencies. • Implementation of comprehensive

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly evaluate the effectiveness of interventions through monitoring and feedback. • Foster empowerment and healing through structured interventions aimed at promoting resilience and recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborating with multidisciplinary teams comprising social workers, psychologists, legal advocates, and healthcare professionals to offer comprehensive support and intervention. • Engaging in ongoing monitoring and evaluation of intervention programs to assess effectiveness, identify areas for improvement, and ensure alignment with best practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular training and professional development for staff involved in DFV intervention, ensuring they are equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to deliver effective support.
g) Referral (Approximate word count 75-85 words total)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish clear referral pathways with external agencies. • Train staff on referral procedures and protocols. • Provide clients with information and options for self-referral. • Maintain communication with external agencies to ensure seamless coordination of care. • Regularly review and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing rapport with local domestic violence support services, law enforcement agencies, healthcare providers, and community organizations. • Providing staff with training on recognizing signs of domestic and family violence and appropriate protocols for referring individuals to specialized services. • Collaborating with community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to confidentiality and privacy regulations to protect the safety and privacy of survivors during the referral process. • Utilization of standardized protocols and documentation procedures for recording and tracking referrals, ensuring accuracy and accountability. • regular review and evaluation of referral processes to

	<p>update referral processes to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.</p>	<p>partners to develop comprehensive referral networks and ensure timely access to support for survivors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining confidentiality and sensitivity when making referrals, respecting the autonomy and preferences of survivors throughout the process 	<p>identify gaps, improve efficiency, and enhance coordination with external service providers.</p>
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Question 9

In the table below are following groups (cultural, religious, language, sexual identity, age, and disability) represented within the local community. In context of domestic and family violence briefly explain understanding of the issues that arise when working with those groups, support your answer with a relevant example for each.

Assessor note: Sample answers provided below students answers must be as per the sample answers however the wording may vary. Students' answers may vary in their examples, but they should meet the benchmark criteria of providing a clear understanding of the issues faced when working with each group in the context of domestic and family violence.

Groups within Local Community	Issues arising when working with these groups. (Approximate word count 45-65 words each)
Cultural	Issues include cultural norms dictating attitudes towards gender roles and family dynamics, barriers to seeking help due to stigma, and language barriers hindering access to support services. For example, a woman from a culturally conservative background may face pressure from her family to remain in an abusive relationship to avoid bringing shame upon the family.
Religious	Challenges may arise from conflicts between religious beliefs and secular laws, pressure from religious institutions to maintain family unity, and reluctance to seek help due to fears of judgment or ostracism. Example: A woman from a religious community that emphasizes marital submission may feel compelled to endure abuse in order to fulfill her religious duty to maintain family unity.
Language	Language barriers can impede effective communication with service providers, limit access to information about available resources, and hinder understanding of legal rights and options for safety. For example: A migrant woman may struggle to access information about domestic violence services due to language barriers, preventing her from seeking help or understanding her legal rights.

Sexual Identity	LGBTQ+ individuals may face discrimination, lack of understanding, and reluctance to seek help from mainstream services due to concerns about homophobia, transphobia, and heteronormative assumptions. For example: A bisexual person experiencing abuse may encounter stereotypes or disbelief about their sexual orientation, leading to additional barriers in accessing support services.
Age	Issues include generational differences in attitudes towards domestic violence, barriers to accessing support due to age-related vulnerabilities, and challenges in recognizing and reporting abuse among older adults. For example: An elderly person experiencing abuse from a caregiver may be financially dependent and fear retaliation if they report the abuse, leading to underreporting and continued victimization.
Disability	Individuals with disabilities may face barriers to accessing support services, challenges in communicating their needs and experiences, and increased vulnerability to abuse due to dependency on caregivers or lack of accessible resources. For example: A person with a physical disability may experience increased vulnerability to abuse from a caregiver who controls their access to essential care and support.

Question 10

In the table below, list three (3) primary referral sources for domestic and family violence support in Australia. As a support worker, outline three (3) associated protocols to be followed when receiving referrals from each source?

Assessors note: Sample answers provided below however students wording may vary. Students must demonstrate in the answers that each primary referral source is associated with specific protocols to ensure effective support and assistance for victims of domestic and family violence. Students' responses should accurately outline these protocols for each source, demonstrating an understanding of the diverse needs and considerations involved in providing support to victims of domestic violence. Students must list (3) primary referral sources and associated protocols from options provided below.

Primary referral source (Approximate word count 3 words for each referral source)	Associated Protocols (Approximate word count 15-30 words for each)
law enforcement agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • immediate risk assessment of the client • ensuring the safety of the victim, • coordinating with relevant support services. • Communication with the police. • adherence to confidentiality standards. • collaboration with the justice system and legal aid services
hospitals, general practitioners (GPs),	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the identification of signs of domestic violence. • conducting a risk assessment. • providing immediate medical care. • Providing referrals including connecting the victim with counseling services, legal assistance, or support groups
community health services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessing the victim's physical and mental health, • connecting them with appropriate medical services offering referrals to counseling,

	<p>support groups, and other community resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with healthcare professionals.
legal aid organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinating legal support for victims, including assistance with restraining orders, family law matters, and court appearances. • Collaboration with legal professionals • ongoing communication ensures a holistic approach to addressing legal needs.

Question 11

Below are two (2) questions related to support workers own values and attitudes and their potential impact on clients. You must read each question carefully and complete all questions.

Briefly explain how can a support workers own personal values and attitudes have an impact on victims/survivors of domestic violence?
(Approximate word count 210-230 words)

Assessor note: Sample answers provided below however students wording may vary. the assessor should evaluate the student's response based on the depth of their understanding, the clarity of their examples, and their ability to articulate the potential impact of support workers' values and attitudes on survivors of domestic violence. Since there are multiple aspects to consider, there is no single correct answer, The response should demonstrate critical thinking and reflection on the complexities of supporting individuals who have experienced domestic violence.

A support worker's personal values and attitudes can significantly influence how they perceive victims and survivors of domestic violence, impacting the quality of support they offer. For instance, a support worker who values empathy and understanding may approach a survivor's story with compassion, recognizing the complexity of their experiences and providing non-judgmental support. Conversely, a worker with preconceived notions or negative attitudes towards victims of domestic violence may inadvertently convey skepticism or blame, undermining the survivor's willingness to seek help or disclose their experiences. Additionally, workers who prioritize respect and dignity are more likely to treat survivors with dignity, respecting their autonomy and choices, while those lacking in these values may unintentionally disrespect survivors' experiences or decisions. For example, a survivor may feel empowered to seek support if they encounter a worker who believes in their right to self-determination and supports them in making their own choices. Conversely, encountering a worker with paternalistic attitudes may leave the survivor feeling disempowered or invalidated. Moreover, workers who are culturally sensitive and aware of their biases can better support survivors from diverse backgrounds, acknowledging and respecting their cultural differences and needs. By reflecting on their own values and attitudes and striving for continuous self-improvement, support workers can ensure they provide survivors with the empathetic, respectful, and culturally competent support they deserve.

Reflecting on your own values and attitudes briefly explain how would this impact your work with a victim of family and domestic violence?
(Approximate word count 120-130 words)

Assessors note: Sample answers provided below students answers may vary. Since it's a personal reflection, there are no right or wrong answers, as the focus is on the student's self-awareness and ability to articulate how their values inform their practice. Overall, the assessor should evaluate the student's reflection based on the depth of their insight, clarity of expression, and ability to link their values to their practice in supporting victims of family and domestic violence.

In my day to day work I prioritize empathy, respect, cultural sensitivity, and empowerment. I have always approached clients with compassion and understanding, creating a safe and non-judgmental space for them

to feel heard and validated. Respect guides my interactions, honouring clients' autonomy and choices while empowering them to make decisions about their safety and well-being. Cultural sensitivity ensures I tailor support to meet clients' diverse needs and foster trust and collaboration. Lastly, my belief in empowerment drives me to provide clients with resources and options, advocating for their rights and choices as they navigate their journey towards safety and healing. Overall, I believe these values shape my approach to providing empathetic, respectful, and empowering support to clients that are impacted by domestic and family violence.

Assessment checklist:

Students must have completed all questions within this assessment before submitting. This includes:

11 short answer questions completed in the spaces provided.



Congratulations, you have reached the end of Assessment 1!



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