Family Violence Awareness

FOR RURAL FINANCIAL COUNSELLORS

FACILITATOR GUIDE
Acknowledgements

Women’s Health Goulburn North East is a dynamic, independent, feminist organisation, committed to improving the health and wellbeing of women in the Goulburn Valley and North-East Victoria. Our work is underpinned by a social model of health which recognises that a complex array of factors influence a woman’s sense of self, security and wellbeing. We respect and affirm diversity among women.

Our vision is Equality for women, through challenging inequity and embracing diversity.

Funding

We thank the Buckland Foundation for its generous funding for this project.

Training design and development

Scott & Associates Consulting, Phone: 0408 415196, Email: judy@scottandassociates.com.au, Web: www.scottandassociates.com.au

Copyright

© Women’s Health Goulburn North East, 2013

The information contained in this publication is the product and property of Women’s Health Goulburn North East. When copying or reproducing any part of this document, please acknowledge the source as WHGNE and include the title, year and page number.

For more information please contact:

Mail: PO Box 853, Wangaratta, Victoria, 3677
Phone: 03 5722 3009
Fax: 03 5722 3020
Email: whealth@whealth.com.au
Web: www.whealth.com.au
Table of contents

About the Training Package .................................................................................................................................................................................................3
Aim.......................................................................................................................................................................................................................3
Delivering the face-to-face workshop...........................................................................................................................................................................3
Mapping to accredited training.........................................................................................................................................................................................4
References and suggested reading.................................................................................................................................................................................5
Delivery plan...................................................................................................................................................................................................................................6
About the Training Package

Aim

The Family Violence Awareness Training Package provides rural financial counsellors (RFCs) with the understanding, knowledge and skills to enable them to identify situations where family violence is an issue and to provide appropriate support for the person experiencing family violence.

Format

There are two parts to this package:

- a 5 hour face-to-face workshop for delivery to groups of 6–12 RFCs
- a self-paced learning package for RFCs unable to attend face-to-face training.

Delivering the face-to-face workshop

Objectives

By the end of the workshop participants will have gained:

- an understanding of the scope of family violence
- an understanding of the impact of family violence
- skills in identifying situations of family violence
- skills in approaching people about family violence
- skills in responding to disclosure of family violence
- information about referral pathways in their local area.

Participants

Rural Financial Counsellors working with the Rural Financial Counselling Service Program (RFCS Program) which provides free rural financial counselling to primary producers, fishers and small rural businesses who are suffering financial hardship and who have no alternative sources of impartial support.

The RFCS Program defines a small rural businesses as a rural business that employs no more than ten full-time equivalent (38 hours per week) employees and provides the majority of its services to primary producers and is directly involved in primary production (e.g. fencing, harvesting, spraying or stock management).

Facilitators

The face-to-face workshop should be delivered by a facilitator with knowledge of family violence and its impact, and skills in adult training delivery.

Guest speaker

Ideally, a guest speaker from a local, family violence support service will attend the workshop to provide details of the services offered and referral pathways and will be available following the workshop for informal discussions with the RFCs.

Guest speakers should be invited to bring copies of resources and information relating to their service for distribution to RFCs.
Resources

The resources for the face-to-face workshop are this Facilitator Guide and a CD with:

- PowerPoint presentation
- Family Violence Quiz
- suggested reading list
- Common Risk Assessment Framework aide memoire
- workshop evaluation sheet.

Facilitation resources

The following resources are required during the workshop:

- copies of the Family Violence Quiz, Common Risk Assessment Framework aide memoire, suggested reading list and workshop evaluation sheet for participants
- whiteboard and markers
- laptop and data projector
- butcher’s paper sheets with the following headings:
  - physical violence
  - sexual violence
  - emotional/ psychological abuse
  - social abuse/isolation
  - economic/financial abuse
  - racial, spiritual or cultural abuse
  - threatening to harm another family member or pet
  - stalking
- brochures for local family violence and sexual assault support services.

Mapping to accredited training

The content of this workshop aligns with some elements and performance criteria in the following units of competency:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit of competency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHCDFV505C  Counsel clients affected by domestic and family violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHCDFV402A  Manage own professional development in responding to domestic and family violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHCDFV404C  Promote community awareness of domestic and family violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHCDFV301A  Recognise and respond appropriately to domestic and family violence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Facilitators should advise participants that completion of the workshop and related work or volunteer activity may be accepted as part of a submission for Recognition of Prior Learning by a Registered Training Organisation.
References and suggested reading

Before delivering this module it is suggested that facilitators read or listen to:


# Delivery plan

## 10 minutes: Introductions, expectations and workshop overview

**Welcome** participants, introduce yourself and give a brief overview of your role as facilitator.

**Ask** participants to introduce themselves.

**Provide** housekeeping information e.g. toilets, breaks, use of mobile phones, finish time, OHS issues such as emergency exits and power cords on walkways.

**Explain** that because RFCs are in a trusted environment in people’s homes, discussing personal issues such as finances and careers, their awareness of family violence and support for victims is particularly valuable.

**Provide** an overview of the workshop’s aim and objectives and explain that the training is designed to equip RFCs to identify family violence and to be aware of the pathways for help and support.

**Explain** that the workshop has been developed in response to a national consultation with Rural Financial Counsellors (RFCs), the Victorian Department of Primary Industry (DPI) and the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) that indicated a need for training for RFCs who work with farming families or small rural businesses who are under financial stress.

**Advise** participants that they may find some information in the workshop confronting or it may raise personal issues. The participants should feel free to leave the room and/or talk to the facilitators during the break.

### PowerPoint 1-4

**Aim**
To provide rural financial counsellors with the knowledge, understanding and skills to enable them to identify situations where family violence is an issue and to provide appropriate support for the person experiencing family violence.

**Objectives**
To gain:
- an understanding of the scope of family violence
- an understanding of the impact of family violence
- skills in identifying situations of family violence
- skills in approaching people experiencing family violence
- skills in responding to disclosure of family violence
- information about referral pathways in the local area.

**Workshop overview**
- Defining family violence
- Examining the contours of family violence
- Understanding the impact of family violence on families
- Identifying situations of family violence
- Approaching a person about family violence
- Responding to disclosure of family violence
- Keeping records
### 10 minutes: Defining family violence

**Pre-workshop evaluation**  Ask participants to complete Questions 1 and 2 on the evaluation sheet.

**Brainstorm**  What is family violence?

**Write**  participants' responses on the white board.

**Refer**  to participants' responses and provide definitions of family violence. Note that the legal definition of family violence varies between states and territories.

*Family violence includes violent behavior that is repeated, controlling, threatening and manipulative and that occurs between people who have had or are having an intimate relationship or in a family relationship. Family violence can include: physical assaults and a range of tactics including intimidation, direct or indirect threats, sexual assault, emotional and psychological torment, financial control, property damage, social isolation and any other behaviour that causes a person to live in fear.*


*Family violence is any behaviour that in any way controls or dominates a family member that causes them to fear for their own, or other family member's safety or wellbeing. It can include physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or economic abuse and any behaviour that causes a child to hear, witness, or otherwise be exposed to the effects of that behaviour.*


**Explain**  that family violence is a gendered crime. Women can be violent but the nature and scope of violence is different and rarely includes fear or the range of violent behaviours that men perpetrate against women.

**Note**  that many men actively work to prevent violence against women.

---

| PowerPoint 5-6 | Family violence definition
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family violence includes violent behavior that is repeated, controlling, threatening and manipulative and that occurs between people who have had or are having an intimate relationship or in a family relationship. Family violence can include: physical assaults and a range of tactics including intimidation, direct or indirect threats, sexual assault, emotional and psychological torment, financial control, property damage, social isolation and any other behaviour that causes a person to live in fear.</strong> <em>Source: Victorian Department for Victorian Communities, (2007), Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management, 2007, available at <a href="http://www.dhs.vic.gov.au">www.dhs.vic.gov.au</a>.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

| PowerPoint 5-6 | Family violence definition
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family violence is any behaviour that in any way controls or dominates a family member that causes them to fear for their own, or other family member's safety or wellbeing. It can include physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or economic abuse and any behaviour that causes a child to hear, witness, or otherwise be exposed to the effects of that behaviour.</strong> <em>Source: Family Violence Protection Act (Victoria), 2008.</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
### 10 minutes: Prevalence of family violence

Ask participants to complete the *Family Violence Quiz.*

**Debrief** the quiz (correct answers in bold):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Correct Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What is the greatest risk factor for experiencing family violence?</td>
<td>a. Poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. When is a woman in most danger of being killed?</td>
<td>a. When the user of violence is drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. When she attempts to leave (Source: Family Violence Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework and Practice Guides, edition 2, 2012, p. 28)</td>
<td>d. All of the above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What was the cost of family violence to the Australian community in 2008−09?</td>
<td>a. $13.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. $1.3 billion</td>
<td>c. $13.6 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. How many children in Australia are affected by family violence?</td>
<td>a. One hundred thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Two million</td>
<td>d. Two hundred thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Early and repeated exposure of children to family violence may result in:</td>
<td>a. Chronic emotional and behavioural problems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. The number of people who believe that victims would leave the relationship if they really wanted to is:
   a. One in ten
   b. Four in ten
   d. Ten out of ten

Outline some Australian Bureau of Statistics data:
- approximately one in three Australian women have experienced physical violence during their lifetime
- nearly one in five women have experienced some form of sexual violence
- nearly one in five have experienced violence by a current or previous partner
- females are more likely than males to experience an act of physical or sexual violence (actual, attempted or threatened) at the hands of a current or former partner.

Provide additional background information about family violence, for example:
- Most men are not violent; however, the majority of violence involves men – this includes male-to-male violence as well as male-to-female violence.
- Severe female-to-male violence is unusual; when it occurs the same care and attention should be provided to the victim.
- 1.3% of female and 0.4% of male Victorian emergency department presentations were the result of an injury inflicted by a partner (Source: Atmore, C, Men as victims of domestic violence, Discussion Paper No. 2, Domestic Violence and Incest Research Centre, Melbourne, 2001, p 6).
- Family violence is an increasing problem worldwide.
- The effects on children are extensive and can cause lifetime harm.
- Family violence is a community issue, not a private issue, or a women’s issue.
- Men are more likely to be killed or assaulted by other males unknown to them.
- Women are more likely to be killed or assaulted by men known to them.

Note that the language throughout the remainder of the workshop refers to women because they are most likely to be the victims; however, it is recognised that most men are not violent but that the majority of violence involves men – this includes male-to-male violence as well as male-to-female violence.
30 minutes: Types of family violence

**Explain** that much of the data in the Family Violence Quiz relates to the impact of physical violence; however, family violence takes different forms.

**Brainstorm** *What forms does family violence take?*

**Refer** to participants’ responses and outline the forms family violence may take e.g:

- physical violence
- sexual violence
- emotional/psychological abuse
- social abuse/isolation
- economic/financial abuse
- racial, spiritual or cultural abuse
- threatening to harm another family member or pet
- stalking.

**Ask** participants to work in small groups to complete the prepared butcher’s paper sheets.

**Debrief** the small group activity, providing prompts such as:

- physical violence – punching, kicking, pushing or causing injury with an object or weapon
- sexual violence – rape or unwanted sexualised behaviour
- emotional/psychological abuse – behaviour that undermines a person’s self-esteem and sense of self, such as threats, intimidation and constant put-downs
- social abuse/isolation – controlling where a person goes and who they see
- economic/financial abuse – withholding money for necessary living expenses such as food, clothing and petrol or preventing a person from having a job
- racial, spiritual or cultural abuse – taunts that inflict emotional harm and/or preventing a person from practising their chosen religious or cultural beliefs
- stalking – form of physical and/or psychological harassment including driving past the victim’s home or workplace, making phone calls and sending emails, checking Facebook pages.
### 30 minutes: Types of family violence

| Emphasise | that family violence or abuse can take many forms, often simultaneously. |
| Provide | participants with a copy of the Common Risk Assessment Framework aide memoire. |
| Explain | how the Common Risk Assessment Framework aide memoire can be used by RFCs to identify family violence. |

#### Types of family violence
- Physical violence
- Sexual violence
- Emotional/psychological abuse
- Social abuse/isolation
- Economic/financial abuse
- Racial/spiritual/cultural abuse
- Threatening to harm another family member or pet
- Stalking

---

**PowerPoint 23**

---
**10 minutes: Causes of family violence**

**Brainstorm** What are the causes of family violence?

**Write** participants’ responses on the whiteboard.

**Address** each response and ask questions such as:

- Does everyone who is stressed use violence? Do they use violence every time they are stressed?
- Does everyone who is angry use violence? Do they use violence when angry with a friend?
- Does everyone who is drunk use violence? Do they use violence when out at the pub with friends?
- Does everyone who is having financial difficulties use violence? Do they use violence when talking to an RFC?
- Does everyone affected by drought/flood/fire use violence?

**Explain** that violence is a chosen response i.e. the perpetrator chooses not to be violent in certain situations such as when with friends or in work situations.

**Outline** the causes of family violence:

The causes of domestic violence include deeply held beliefs about masculinity. Men who abuse members of their family also tend to blame other people, alcohol or circumstances for their violent outbursts.


**Outline** the determinants of family violence:

- belief in rigid gender roles
- masculine orientation or sense of entitlement
- male dominance and control of wealth in relationships.


**Explain** that family violence:

- is not an act of anger
- is a specific choice to exert power and control over another person/s.
- is often calculated and unseen by the public
- is based on unequal power that can be maintained economically, physically, emotionally and psychologically and has its basis in fear
- can be ongoing or a one-off action.
### 15 minutes: Identifying the factors affecting family violence in a rural setting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ask participants to describe the particular factors their clients experience that may contribute an environment where family violence could occur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Draw on participants’ responses and explain that some of the factors of farm life that may contribute to family violence can include:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- drought/fire/floods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- lack of transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- <em>farming is a brutal environment</em> (quote from an RFC).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- falling commodity prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- declining income because farmers aren’t buying their goods and/or services e.g. a contractor may have fewer contracts because farmers have reduced spraying of crops to reduce outgoings, a produce store may sell less herbicides because the season is poor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ask participants to list the risk factors that make women and children more vulnerable to family violence on farms. |
| Draw on participants’ responses and explain that some of the impacts of farm life on family violence can include: |
| - distance from support services and police |
| - communication problems such as no mobile phone coverage |
| - *I own this farm and I have allowed her onto my property* (example of an RFC’s experience) |
| - lack of anonymity in small communities |
| - *The farm is a tie, it’s hard to get away* (quote from RFC) |
| - increased isolation |
| - increased and more ready access to weapons e.g. guns in utes. |

**Emphasis** that a desire for power over a person and wanting to control that person are the fundamental causes of family violence — reasons such as those listed above and financial stress can be triggers.
### 20 minutes: RFC’s roles and responsibilities

**Ask** participants to list the legislation that applies to their role as RFCs and to describe how it might be relevant in relation to family violence.

**Refer** to participants’ responses and list the key legislation that applies to RFCs:

- Financial Services law
- Common law negligence — duty of care
- Criminal law
- Anti-discrimination law
- Age and disability specific law
- Financial support law
- Child protection law
- Privacy law
- Information access law
- OHS law
- Clients’ rights of appeal and review.


**Ask** participants to discuss how *duty of care* might apply in situations of suspected family violence.

**Refer** to participants’ responses and outline the explanation of duty of care from DAFF:

A basic philosophy today is that professionals have a duty of care towards their clients. This term stems from the Common Law area of Negligence, and comes from the concept ‘that a person must exercise reasonable care’.

**Ask** participants to reflect on how the principle of *best interest* might apply to the role of RFCs in situations of family violence i.e. all decisions and actions are taken to ensure the protection of a client’s rights and welfare. The question they may need to ask themselves is *What is reasonable for me to do at this time?*

**Explain** that any person can make a report to Child Protection if they believe a child is at risk of significant harm.

**Provide** information about reporting pathways for Child Protection.
### 5 minutes: Identifying family violence

**Ask** participants to describe some of the ***warning signs/indicators*** they may have seen in relation to family violence against women and children (Facilitators should note that RFCs might wish to discuss financial abuse against older family members) e.g:

- physical injuries e.g. women and children with bruising
- financial abuse indicators e.g. *You don’t need that much money for housekeeping* or financial records indicating insufficient money allocated to essential household items/schooling.

### 5 minutes: Talking about family violence

**Discuss** how the language used by clients may be an indicator of family violence e.g. derogatory comments such as *She hasn’t kept the books properly and now we are losing the farm*, *The wife knows her place around here* and *I’m in charge, My family knows I’m the boss*.

**Explain** that the language used to describe family violence by victims can be varied and the use of euphemisms is common. The effect of constant use of euphemisms is that the real impact and meaning of the word or term becomes undervalued and minimised.

**Brainstorm** List words or phrases that may be used instead of violence, rape or abuse.

**List** participants’ responses.

**Provide** other examples e.g. *bad behaviour*, *angry*, *stressed*, *tense*, *gets short*, *wound up*, *edgy*, *drinking a bit more*, *loses it*, *bad mannered*, *controlling*, *demanding*, *a bit physical*, *aggressive*, *he’s hard on the kids*, *give her a bit of a touch-up*, *a good seeing to*, *she wasn’t in the mood*, but it happened anyway.

**Explain** that the words used to describe family violence shape its value as well as influencing the victims and the people working with them. Consequently it is important for professionals to use the correct terms when referring to it. Calling it by a name or term that softens the meaning of unacceptable and possibly criminal behaviour is misleading.

---

**Euphemisms**

- Bad behaviour
- Angry
- Stressed
- Tense
- Gets short
- Wound up
- Edgy
- Drinking a bit more
- Loses it
- Bad mannered
- Controlling
- Demanding
- A bit physical
- Aggressive
**10 minutes: Reporting family violence**

**Explain** that many women are reluctant to talk about their experience of family violence. Consequently it is important that RFCs respond to indicators of family violence.

**Ask** participants to comment on why RFCs might not respond to or report family violence.

**Refer** to participants' responses and outline some of the reasons RFCs might not respond to or report family violence e.g:

- no reporting mechanism
- *avoidance or don't want to believe it* (RFC quote)
- fear of tipping the man over the edge
- *outside my comfort zone* (RFC quote)
- no idea what to do
- *opening a can of worms* (RFC quote)
- fear of retribution
- *asked not to do anything* (RFC quote).

**Explain** that unless participants are a domestic violence or a sexual assault worker their role is to acknowledge the occurrence of family violence, refer women to agencies and services and provide support if appropriate.
**20 minutes: Responding to family violence**

**Brainstorm** What opportunities may present for approaching a woman who is suspected of experiencing family violence?

**Discuss** the options provided by participants e.g:

- Ask her to bring the paperwork in to the RFCs office (RFC quote)
- Get him to send her in by saying something like ‘Why don’t you get the wife to do it’, it makes him feel important (RFC quote).

**Outline** the ways information and advice about family violence referral and assistance services can be provided:

- universal approach – presenting both husband and wife/partners with an information pack that includes family violence information such as the resource cards. The least invasive way of presenting this is to go through the whole pack and point out all the information. An RFC suggested that we **Provide two packs with lots of information including information about the family violence centres and women’s health in the packs for women and men’s health in the packs for the men.**
- direct approach – directly approaching a woman about family violence is not easy. Having a prepared approach can sometimes make this initial approach easier.

**Outline** the 4-Step process for a direct approach:

- **ASK:** e.g. Are you safe at home?
- **NAME IT:** e.g. What you’ve just described to me is violence and it’s a crime.
- **RESPOND:** Give contact details of the local family violence service, sexual assault centre and police.
- **FOLLOW UP:** e.g. Last time you spoke about your safety. I’d like to know how you are now.
15 minutes: Scenarios

Ask participants to share their responses to the following scenario i.e. what would they do or say?

You are visiting a couple for the first time. When you arrive the wife hurriedly leaves the room. Her husband explains that She doesn't know anything about money. I look after all the money on this farm.

Discuss the participants' responses to the scenario, explaining that family abuse is frequently not immediately obvious and that, as experienced rural financial counsellors, they may sense rather than know that something is amiss in the relationship between people they are working with.

Ask participants to share their responses to the following scenario i.e. what would they do or say?

During your second visit to the farm, the wife meets you at the door and quickly says that she would like to have a talk with you about the money and the farm. She looks anxious, and says, he's been a bit cranky about things lately, I need to talk to you.

Discuss participants' responses to the scenario, emphasising the importance of clarifying words or terms that can have a variety of meanings, for example, What do you mean when you say he's been a bit cranky?

Provide participants with examples of the impact of clarification from The way he tells it … Relationships after Black Saturday research report:

One woman said her husband was more angry than usual. When pressed she told us he had pulled her hair and smashed her hand viciously.

Another woman spoke of her husband criticising her for not being proactive. When pressed, she said he punched the wall and both she and the kids were frightened of him. At the end of the interview she said she felt guilty saying these things about him because he was her best friend.

### 60 minutes: Offering support

**Ask** participants to work in pairs to:

1. Write a detailed case study about suspected family violence e.g. as though participants are describing the situation to another RFC.
2. Give the case study to another pair of participants to discuss an RFC’s approach to a woman about suspected family violence.
3. Before each discussion ask participants to outline the situation e.g. this is the RFC’s first visit to the farm, description of family.
4. If time permits, repeat 1 and 2 above.

**Sample case study:**

- 65 year old man and 60 year old woman with four adult children. One son works on the property. He is married with two young children and lives in another house on the property.
- RFC makes first visit to discuss the options around succession planning. The parents and son are at the house for the meeting. The son’s wife is not in attendance.
- The family relationship with the older male is fraught and difficult e.g. son says *Dad has always been a hard person to live with, especially after he came home from Vietnam.* He has full financial control. His health is deteriorating.
- The older woman does not get involved with the discussions, appears withdrawn and submissive. The older male says *She doesn’t need to be here.*

**Discuss** each case study, identifying the challenges each offers, the positive features of solutions offered and the clarifying questions that are used.

**Write** useful clarifying questions on the whiteboard.

---

### PowerPoint 36

**Case study activity**

1. Work in pairs to write a detailed case study about suspected family violence e.g. as though you are describing the situation to another RFC.
2. Give the case study to another pair of participants to discuss an RFC’s approach to a woman about suspected family violence.
3. Before each discussion ask participants to outline the situation e.g. this is the RFC’s first visit to the farm, description of family.
4. If time permits, repeat 1 and 2 above.
20 minutes: Keeping records

**Ask** participants to describe the records their service keeps relating to suspected or actual family violence.

**Explain** the reasons for maintaining records:
- details for the RFC for future information – action taken, referrals, information provided
- the woman may need help at a later time and RFCs may have changed at the service
- to build on the evidence base that shows the incidence of family violence – without this incidents remain anecdotal and cannot be used as evidence for the need for resources and support.

**Outline** the data that should be collected:
- date
- RFC’s name
- person’s name
- suspected family violence
- RFC’s observations
- RFC’s actions
- follow-up – what needs to be done.

---

20 minutes: Local family violence and sexual assault services

**Introduce** the guest speaker from the local family violence and/or sexual assault services to explain:
- the role and functions of the services
- the procedures for a rural financial counsellor to make a referral
- the possible actions the services may take following a referral
- contact details should a rural financial counsellor wish to seek advice regarding a suspected incidence of family violence.
## 10 minutes: Evaluation and close

**Provide** a summary of the key points from the workshop.

**Remind** participants of the importance of:

- providing information to families
- being aware of indicators of family violence
- knowing the contact details and having information about local family violence and sexual assault services
- seeking advice from family violence and sexual assault services when needed.

**Ask** participants to complete the workshop evaluation sheet.

---

### PowerPoint 39-40

**Key points**

- Family violence is about power and control
- You are well placed to help women and children experiencing family violence
- It is important to:
  - Provide family violence information in your information packs
  - Be aware of the indicators of family violence
  - Refer to family violence and sexual assault services
  - Seek advice from family violence services when needed

---

Mail: PO Box 853, Wangaratta, Victoria, 3677
Phone: 03 5722 3009
Email: whealth@whealth.com.au
Web: www.whealth.com.au