



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Communities**

Office for Prevention of Family and Domestic Violence

Webinar 9 November 2023

Webinar agenda

1. Acknowledgement
2. CRARMF Review
3. 16 Days in WA
4. Q & A

FDV Common Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework (CRARMF) review update

- First 'current state analysis' phase is concluding
 - 9 focus groups so far and many individual discussions with key stakeholders
 - Targeted literature review including best practice, and a scan of frameworks in other jurisdictions is underway
 - Key recommendations report being prepared





Review of the Common Risk Assessment and Risk Management Framework

Presentation of initial findings

9 November 2023

Overview of focus group discussions

From August to October 2023, EY facilitated focus group discussions with key stakeholders who play a critical role in identifying, assessing and managing FDV risk.

Focus group discussions facilitated to date:

- Safe and Together practitioners
- FDV Peak Bodies, the Centre for Women's Safety and Wellbeing and Stopping Family Violence
- FDVRT representatives
- Department of Health stakeholders
- Department of Justice stakeholders
- Specialist community sector FDV Service Providers in metro and regional areas (x 2)
- Specialist FDV Service Providers who work largely with First Nations community members
- Specialist FDV Service Providers who work largely with CaLD community members

Themes discussed:

- 1 Risk screening
- 2 Risk assessment
- 3 Risk management
- 4 Overarching framework and guidance

Risk screening under the CRARMF

Although the CRARMF risk screening tool is used by many agencies as a guide to support risk screening, many agencies do not use the CRARMF risk screening tool as a client-facing tool.



What we heard...

- 1** The **language and format** of the risk screening tool could be refined.
- 2** The risk screening tool could be refined to better support screening for FDV risk to **children and young people**, as well as **First Nations** and **CaLD community members**.
- 3** Practitioners require more guidance around **next steps** following the screening process.
- 4** **Responsibilities for risk screening** under the CRARMF should be reviewed.

“

The risk screening tool needs to be more appropriate and culturally sensitive.”

“

People don't do risk screening, because they don't know how to respond appropriately.”

Risk assessment under the CRARMF



What we heard...

- 1 The risk assessment tool is **lengthy and time-consuming** to complete. Many practitioners have adapted the tool to make it more concise and tailored to their needs.
- 2 The risk assessment tool could be refined to better capture:
 - **Broader types of FDV**, outside of intimate partner violence;
 - Patterns of abuse and **coercive control** (including technology-facilitated abuse);
 - Risk relating to **priority population groups**, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victim-survivors, CaLD community members, LGBTIQ+ community members, and people with disability.
 - Risk relating to **children and young people**.
- 3 The risk assessment tool is being used by some agencies uniquely as a **referral tool** to communicate risk to other agencies, and not to assess FDV risk for their own purposes.
- 4 Although the risk assessment tool is used by practitioners to identify relevant risk factors, the **triaging of risk** under the tool is not always useful.
- 5 The risk assessment tool is victim-survivor focused, and cannot be used by practitioners who engage with **people using violence**.
- 6 The quality of risk assessment is largely **dependent on the skill and capabilities of the assessor**.

Managing risk under the CRARMF



What we heard...

The Safety Planning Tool

1 The Safety Planning Tool is **too lengthy** to be completed in totality in partnership with a victim survivor.

2 The Safety Planning Tool should include **strengths-based considerations** around what the victim-survivor is already doing to protect herself and her children (**greater alignment with Safe & Together**).

3 Considerations in the Safety Planning tool should be more closely linked to risk factors identified in the Risk Assessment Tool.

The MACM Tools

1 The MACM tools could be refined to encourage **greater accountability** for actions following a MACM meeting.

2 Some stakeholders felt that there were **too many MACM tools**.

3 The MACM tools could be refined to better capture and communicate **perpetrator risk**.

Overarching framework and guidance



What we heard...

1 A clear vision for the **remit and scope** of the CRARMF is needed, including clear **roles and responsibilities** for different agencies who play a role in responding to FDV risk under the CRARMF.

2 The framework should be updated to reflect changes to the **legislative and strategic policy landscape** (e.g. recent information sharing legislation, legislation relating to non-fatal strangulation, the introduction of FDVRTs and MACMs).

More guidance could be provided in the overarching framework around:

- 3
- Screening for, assessing and responding to FDV risk with CaLD community members;
 - Screening for, assessing and responding to FDV risk with First Nations community members;
 - Screening for, assessing and responding to FDV risk with perpetrators and people using violence;
 - Working with children and young people; and
 - Identifying and responding to Adolescent Family Violence.

4 Language throughout the Framework and Tools could be reframed to be better aligned with Safe and Together.

Broader considerations relating to implementation of the CRARMF



Training and capability building

Targeted and regular training is needed on how to sensitively and appropriately draw on the CRARMF to screen for, assess and manage FDV risk.



Information sharing

More consideration should be given as to how agencies can **better share information** to supplement the picture of risk.



Data collection

There is an opportunity to **better leverage data collected** to build an evidence base on which to inform future policy and service responses.



Technology

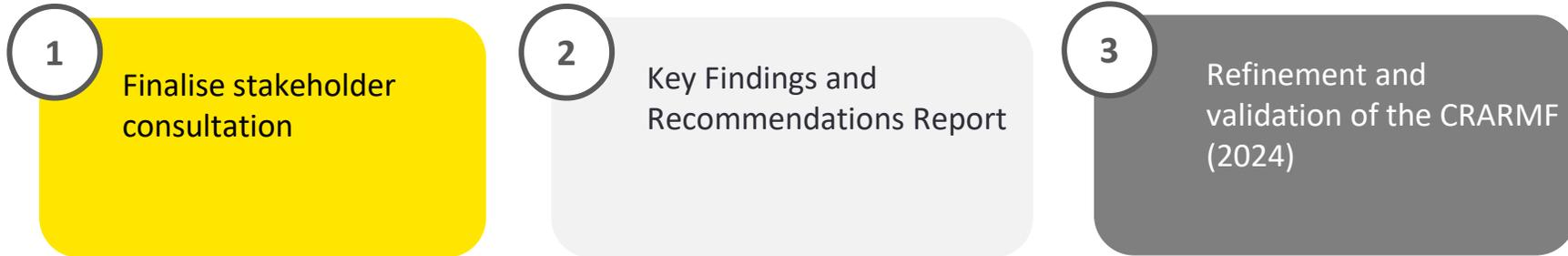
Technology could be better utilised in supporting an effective response to FDV. For example, digitising risk assessment tools that can be accessed by all relevant agencies would reduce administrative burdens and enhance the effectiveness and consistency of a multi-disciplinary response to FDV.



Broadening the suite of standardised practice tools and guidance

The CRARMF is currently mainly relevant to victim-survivors who are adults and not from marginalised communities. More guidance is needed around **responding to FDV risk for perpetrators, children and young people, and victim-survivors from priority population groups** such as CaLD and First Nations community members.

Next steps



Any questions?



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16 Days in WA campaign - 2023

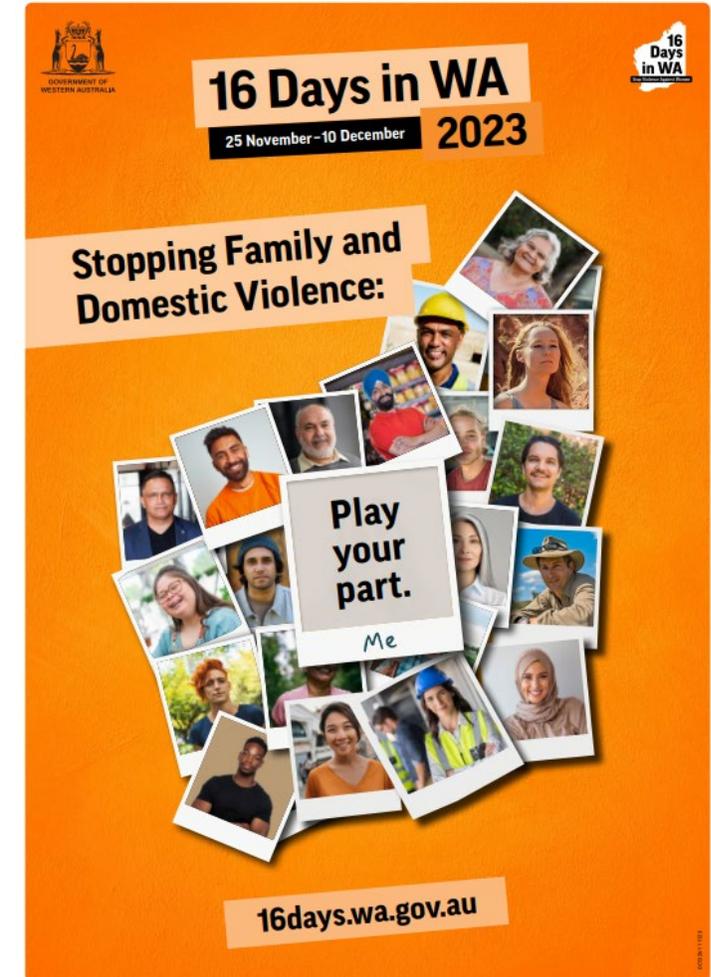
Timing

- Campaign period: **25 November – 10 December**

Planning

- Campaign theme: **Stopping family and domestic violence: Play your part**
- Campaign hub (now live) - [16 Days in WA \(www.wa.gov.au\)](http://www.wa.gov.au)
 - Minister's message
 - 16 ways to play your part (actions you can take)
 - Digital resources – social media tiles; posters; email signature
 - Register your 16 Days in WA event

Thank you for playing your part this year!



Q&A

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