



# *In the Loop Autumn 2019*

## **Editorial**

It appears that the season of Royal Commissions is upon us. With the Commission into Child Sexual Abuse recently concluded and commissions into abuse of the elderly and people with disabilities commencing it would appear that the spotlight is being shone in many dark corners of Australian society. What will this mean to us as Social Workers? A few may perhaps be called to testify before commissioners. For some it may mean an increased workload, for others potentially new opportunities but for many of us perhaps it calls us to reflect on our practice. Have there ever been things to which we have turned a blind eye or found too difficult to deal with? How much abuse will be revealed that may have occurred on our watch and how do we prevent it from happening again? These are questions on which we need to reflect over the coming months. None of this is easy and the agencies for which we work may also be challenged. At such times it is important to remember that you have a professional association that will always stand up for social workers, their values and ethics.

Editor

## **Feature Article**

### **What is White Ribbon?**

As a White Ribbon Ambassador, I have promoted White Ribbon in my work and personal networks. I feel proud to be a part of a movement addressing this issue, but also ashamed that it is largely my gender which perpetrates the violence.

It often takes a tragedy to seek a remedy. Such was the genesis of White Ribbon.

On the afternoon of December 6, 1989, a student at the University of Montreal massacred 14 of his fellow female students. His actions traumatised a nation and brought the issue of violence against women to the forefront of our collective conscientiousness.

In response, a group of men in Toronto decided to speak out and work to stop men's violence against women. In 1991, they initiated a male-led movement known as White Ribbon, with an annual awareness-raising event (which became

'White Ribbon Day') held between 25 November and 6 December each year.

It is now an international movement in over 57 countries, of men and boys working to end violence against women.

### **What is the definition of 'violence against women'?**

White Ribbon uses the definition found in the United Nation's Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women:

'any act of gender-based violence which results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.'

Violence against women prevents women from fully participating in society, which also impacts on families, the community and nation. The violence can and has also resulted in death: women die from the negative effects of violence and many have been killed, usually by their partners or husbands.

### **Why did I become involved with the White Ribbon?**

I became an Ambassador in 2011, because throughout my career as a social worker/team leader/assistant district director with the Department for Child Protection and Family Support, I have seen the short and long term impact of violence against women and children, as well as the horrible effects it has on their lives. There have been too many times when I have seen men not take responsibility for their behaviour and simply avoid seeking help and/or taking steps to do the right thing and stop. The impact for such men is that they also lose out!

My views were reinforced when I attended the White Ribbon International Conference in Sydney in 2012.

Some men think it's their right to be able to control and use violence towards their partners and children, which is often disguised in statements such as "I can't help it if get angry and jealous" or "she'll spend all the money I have". I have met men who try to justify their behaviour, blame their partners and or children, as well as have a view of entitlement to control all aspects of their partner's lives.

When I heard about White Ribbon, I accepted the challenge as a social activist/justice supporter. I was willing to become associated with an organization and campaign which was saying "No more violence". White Ribbon stands out because it confronts the conversations men don't (but should) have with each other about ending men's violence against women. White Ribbon's web site and resources are aimed at how to have those conversations and support women needing help. The resources are excellent and should be read and understood by all men!

### **Why do I think Domestic violence is still so common in Australia?**

There are many facets to this, but briefly, since colonial days, Australia has been a frontier which, until around 1970, didn't see much need for social change. The 1960s began a social change journey, which most men didn't recognise or keep up with. Males were always "in charge", but as the social change began and developed, it has meant many males felt displaced. The easy availability of alcohol (and more recently, drugs) has fuelled the problem. While none of these should be accepted as excuses, they provide some explanation to part of the cause.

The socialisation of male children has until very recently, required boys to be tough, not recognise their feelings or how their behaviours impact on those closest to or around them. Parenting of boys needs to change to allow little boys to express their emotions, ask questions and not have to be "tough little men".

- On average, one woman a week is murdered by her current or former partner (Bryant, W. & Bricknall, S., 2017. Homicide in Australia 2012-2014: National Homicide Monitoring Program report. Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology).
- 1 in 4 women have experienced emotional abuse by a current or former partner since the age of 15 (Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2017. Personal Safety Survey 2016. ABS cat. no. 4906.0. Canberra: ABS).
- 1 in 5 women have experienced sexual violence since the age of 15 (Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2017). Personal Safety Survey 2016. ABS cat. no. 4906.0).
- 85% of Australian women have been sexually harassed (AHRC (2018). Everyone's business: 4th national survey on sexual harassment in Australian workplaces).
- Almost 40% of women continued to experience violence from their partner while temporarily separated.

The journey of changing social or community attitudes is slow and needs persistence, patience

and consistency. Relatively speaking, this issue within our country has only recently become recognised as a major social problem. Our boys need to be encouraged or taught that they don't have to be a super sportsman or physically tough to be successful and liked. As a society, we need to teach our children that it's okay to feel and express emotions in an appropriate manner.

### **Why is it important for men to stand up and take the pledge?**

I took the pledge to set an example to other men, as well as to indicate to women that there is hope for change. Men need to take responsibility for their thoughts and actions, so that behavioural change can occur. It's only through men standing up, taking the pledge and demonstrating a different attitude and behaviour to women, children and other men, that perceptions, attitudes and behaviours will change.

Our women and children deserve our love and support, not beatings or any other type of violence.

I continue to have discussions with men whenever the opportunity arises, as well as hold forums aimed at addressing the issue. This includes having one on one challenging and constructive conversations with strangers and friends.

### **Do I think it's important for 'ordinary' people to be involved with community fundraising & Charity work?**

Yes, absolutely! Otherwise, the community will not own 'the problem', or develop an understanding of the issues and develop solutions. It would help to spread the message, as well as understanding. Every piece of work helps to progress community knowledge and attitudes to a better position.

Thanks to White Ribbon and others driving social change, gender equality and violence against women is now more openly discussed than it used to be. It's great to see the development of prevention programs, such as schools adopting the White Ribbon Breaking the Silence Program, where children are taught the importance of respectful relationships from an early age. This, alongside White Ribbon's association with high profile people and organisations, creates influence to get the message across and supports the movement for social and cultural change.

My belief is that social and behavioural change also comes from the small conversations we all have, which I see as a big part of my role. In my long journey and experience in child protection, in creating change for one woman and one child in one family, is equally as important alongside the bigger discussions and changes needed in our society. Brian Dodds, SPSW Board Member.

## SPSW Workshops and Forums for 2019

Acquired Brain Injury – Presented Feb 25

Childhood Trauma Informed Therapy - Presented Mar 18

Healing Fear – Jun 7 (see attached flyer and registration form)

Supervising Staff – Skills for Practice Jun 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> (see attached flier and registration form)

Elder Protection Forum – Jul 1

Motivational Interviewing – Aug 9

Understanding Complex Anxiety Disorders in Novel Ways – Sep 9

Methamphetamines – Impact and Intervention – Oct

Adult Trauma Assessment and Intervention – Nov 15

The Perils of Pauline & Paul – Elder Abuse in Our Lifetime – Dec 3

### Others to be identified

For more information or to be placed on the Continuing Education Mailing list contact Dr. Barbara Meddin on [waybob@iinet.net.au](mailto:waybob@iinet.net.au)

Don't forget that the **SPSW Locum and Employment Register** keeps you up to date with employment opportunities for social workers and is a great way to find the best staff.

Contact Barbara Meddin at [waybob@iinet.net.au](mailto:waybob@iinet.net.au) to join or advertise positions.

## Conference Report

SPSW Member Natalie McFarlane had the opportunity to attend the 2017 Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care (SNAICC) Conference in Canberra. Although some time ago now the learnings remain extremely pertinent and Natalie has included lots of links to useful articles and resources in this report.

The year 2017 also marks the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the *Bringing Them Home Report* which formed the focus of the conference – raising awareness and discussion of ongoing child removal, its causes and consequences for children, families and communities; the purpose being to learn from experience and inspire action.

### Common Themes:

- Peer support environments that are not strictly a child protection driven or aboriginal only population but instead has a mix of participants or family-based environments get better engagement and offer wider possibilities which may lead to better and more sustainable outcomes.
- Building a team of supports around a family allows for a watering down of a stressful caseload and improves learning through practice.
- Empowered Aboriginal families and communities are stronger and better able to meet the needs of their children and young people.

### Holistic & Community-based Family Support Services

ACCO's presented various ways of working with families through both a child protection / statutory framework as well as community-led educational and play programs like playgroups and community safety and wellbeing programs. Success was identified in learning opportunities that fostered peer learning and could be delivered across the community – child protection and those seeking to better their skills; sharing common issues resulted in a reduction of associated shame. Bartlett reported *Code switching* to be an essential skill to have when working in the family and community context.

### Aboriginal Family Support Service in South Australia

run early intervention and prevention programs focusing increasing capacity in families to keep their children safe. Presenters reported education and peer-based support to be the driving factors in delivering the most successful outcomes for individuals and families.

In addition, a 'one-stop-shop' means the family can build a healthy relationship with the agency that can be transferred across the various programs fostering expedient engagement without having to rebuild trust.

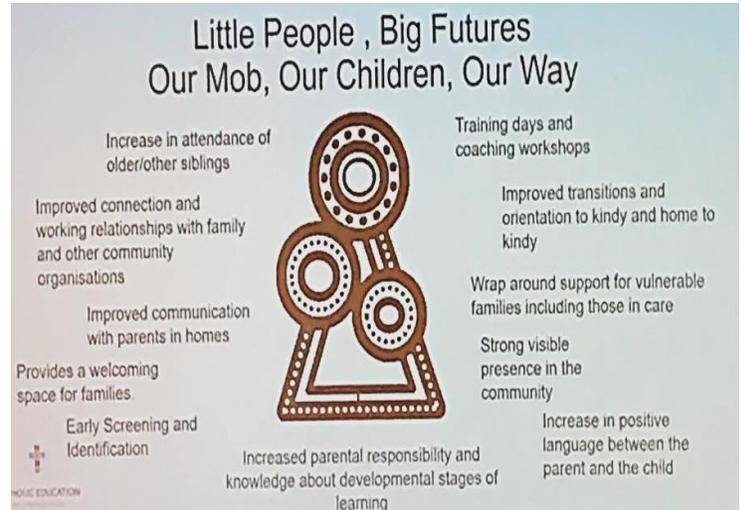
Some examples of community wellbeing programs were:

- Circle of Security – reported to be a successful and culturally appropriate way of assisting parents to become more aware of and how to respond to their children’s needs. Bartlett reported the content of the program was delivered as per the registered licence however where necessary language and the delivery were adjusted to meet the cultural needs of the group; e.g. using local language and modelling.
- Healthy homes & resilient families focuses on practical ways to assist families in meeting their financial and nutritional needs, i.e. budgeting and cooking programs.
- Healing programs – targeting mental health wellness and understanding of grief and loss this program seeks to empower participants through understanding of brain development.
- The program has been designed in consultation with Good Grief Ltd and successfully adapted from Seasons For Growth\_ <https://www.goodgrief.org.au/seasons-for-growth>
- Respect Sista Girls 2 – aimed at building identity and confidence in young women through valuing cultural strength (identity, family, land, language, lore). Developed through CAMHS Aboriginal Services.\_ [http://www.wch.sa.gov.au/services/az/divisions/mentalhealth/documents/structure/20170201\\_draft\\_CAMHS\\_Aboriginal\\_Practice\\_Description.pdf](http://www.wch.sa.gov.au/services/az/divisions/mentalhealth/documents/structure/20170201_draft_CAMHS_Aboriginal_Practice_Description.pdf)

### AbSec

- Supporting positive change in the child’s social network and building capabilities of the adults in their lives achieves better outcomes for children (Shonkoff & Fisher, 2013)\_ <https://aifs.gov.au/publications/family-matters/issue-97/why-do-families-matter-our-future>
- Cultural promotes resilience (National Scientific Council on the Developing Child, 2015) [Young Children Develop in an Environment of Relationships](#)  
[Research Papers: AbSec - Issues Impacting Aboriginal Children, Young People, Families and Communities](#)

**Sacred Heart Beagle Bay** - Using playgroup as a vehicle to support parenting change.



### Final reflection

All our families have experienced complex trauma. Through strong, solid, secure relationships our families are attending playgroup weekly (some daily). This environment has become their place to enjoy with their children. They come, they play, they laugh, they sing, they teach, they learn, they cook, they chat. Strong families are in the making and like anything truly purposeful 'IT TAKES TIME'.

### Interrelate – Aboriginal Building Connections (ABC):

<https://www.interrelate.org.au/programs/aboriginal-building-connections>

Facilitates mediation to overcome entrenched family conflict. Family-dispute counselling process that takes into account the extended family in the counselling process.

ABC is designed to:

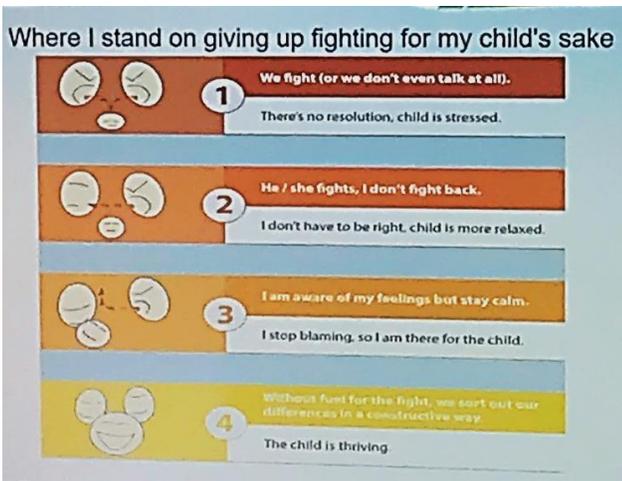
- Reduce the impact of conflict
- Encourage parents
- Assist Aboriginal families
- Utilise cultural knowledge

Fosters psycho-education through the use of traditional stories:

Example: The Emu & the Brolga made an agreement to send children away so there would be enough food and water. But the Emu tricked Brolga by hiding his children until Brolga sent his children away. Brolga got Emu back by tricking Emu, telling him he would grow stronger if he cut off his wings. Outcome - Parents who get embroiled in conflict increase the hurt and pain for everyone around them. Awareness of how we react and the impact on others; encourages choosing to respond differently.

ABC aims to assist parents to:

- Look after themselves
- Support their kids
- Gain more skills
- Make realistic commitments



## Victorian Aboriginal Health Service and ACF Partnership

Kinship Carer Group - Engagement of aboriginal and non-aboriginal participants. Outline of program – presented as 5 Chapters / Stories

1. The Kinship Carers Story – bonding session; a safe space for Kinship Carers to share their stories and feelings before moving on to more structured activities.
2. The Biological Carers Story – unpacking to assist the kinship carer in trusting the biological parents are doing the best they can.
3. The Child's Brain Story – Unpacking the impact of trauma on the brain in order to understand how their caring will impact on the children in their care.
4. Child's Behaviour Story
5. The Relationship Story – introducing reflective practice, hopes and dreams, messages, reflection and self-care.

**Winangay - Kids Safe Cards** - 1 day training to use the cards. Fosters Child-safe practice by hearing the voice of the child.

**Weaving Our Songlines** - Parenting classes bringing people together through sewing and craft with the implicit outcome being sharing stories and troubles, learning and peer support.

**Palm Island Community Company** – A Children's and Family Centre where mums and dads learn and work together. Locals helping locals. Intervention starts with simple phrases like "Let's sit down and play checkers".

**Positive Partnerships** - funded by Dept. of Education and Training and set up to get communities talking about disability, and in particular Autism. Positive Partnerships advocate for *flipping* the model of intervention by working through their Whole School and Community Program (see below). The Program equips the school and community with the skills and knowledge required to support the person with autism, building a support network that is capable of sharing learning and guiding parents. Great resources on their website and there is a DVD – *Stories of Autism* and a storybook – *Saving Grace* in the KAWA library.

<http://www.positivepartnerships.com.au/>

- Pre-planning – School survey, Community profile, Online learning
- Days 1 and 2 – Whole school and community staff training
- Day 3 – Next step training – Community of Practice group
- Day 4 – Parent and community members workshop
- Day 5 – Celebration event

## First People's Disability Network - June Reimer.

- Framing questions into story-led responses.

<http://fpdn.org.au/media-release-first-peoples-with-disability-come-together-for-disability-conference-in-wagga-wagga-living-our-way/>

Cultural Activity - Research an Aboriginal person of interest and share with the team.  
<http://fpdn.org.au/>

## National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2009 – 2020.

(extended to include the voice of CALD families). Includes: Building Capacity in Parents Trial and the Transition to Adulthood Trial.

Principles under-pinning the framework:

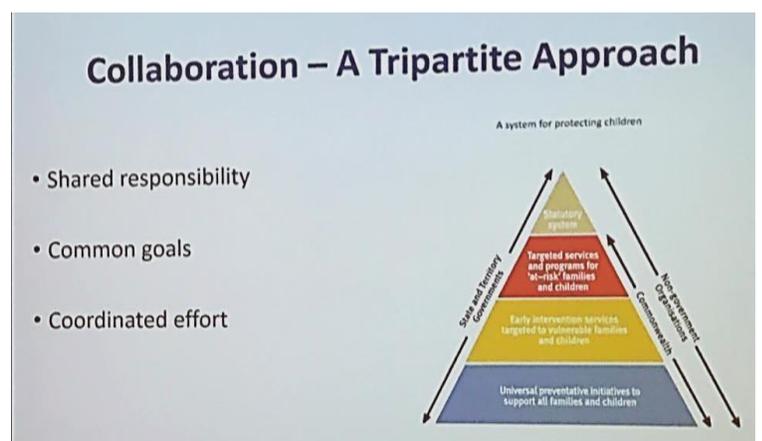
- The best support comes from a variety of interlocking systems - health, child protection, education etc.
- Inverting the pyramid – universal and primary services: focus attention and resources on building effective parenting practices and tackling root-causes of abuse and neglect – homelessness and poverty.

How this will be achieved:

Strategy 1: Early intervention with a focus on the early years, particularly the first 1000 days for a child

Strategy 2: Helping young people in out-of-home care to thrive into adulthood

Strategy 3: Organisations responding better to children and young people to keep them safe



- Shared responsibility
- Common goals
- Coordinated effort

From the bottom up:

- Universal preventative initiatives to support all families and children
- Early intervention services targeted to vulnerable families and children
- Targeted services and programs for 'at-risk' families and children
- Statutory system

Resources that support the third action plan (2015-18):

<https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/2015/12/09/national-framework-protecting-australia-s-children-resources-support-third-action-plan>

## Looking ahead - The Fourth Action Plan:

### Fourth Action Plan

- What should its focus be? Do we focus on a range of broad issues? Or focus in on one or two key issues?
- What can we do differently to better meet the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children?
- How do we ensure that children and young people in out-of-home care remain connected with their family, community and culture?
- How do we break the cycle of Royal Commissions or inquiries into still failing systems?

Indicator Reporting:

<https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/child-protection/nfpac/contents/summary>

## Poet's Corner

### Shopping Trolleys

Ubiquitous now on city streets  
Transporting treasured possessions and hoarded paraphernalia  
As essential as houses but more available  
Waiting patiently while their driver begs another coin before McDonalds.

Then a trundle down the mall to find a seat  
That others happily vacate, not wanting to share  
Do they wonder where they come from  
These trolleys, unclaimed by Coles or Woolworths?

Or indeed the purported current owners  
Clearly unwanted, unwashed, unwell  
Bedding down now in doorways of upmarket shops  
To be moved on next morning by bicycling cops.

What have we become to allow this to be the norm?  
That society's most vulnerable should accept this  
"alternate housing model"  
The disgorged waste of a broken mental health system,  
Rejects of social housing, awaiting next arrest for a warm bed?

If you have an original poem that you would like published in the next edition please send to Editor, *In the loop* at: [eo@spsw.net.au](mailto:eo@spsw.net.au)

## Board Member Profile

### Brian Cooper

The most recent member to join the SPSW Board, Brian Cooper, recently moved to WA from NSW. Brian is passionate about social work policy and ensuring that it is supported by data informed research. Brian's route into social work has been somewhat circuitous, starting with a degree in social science (welfare) in 1982 and a Masters in Urban Studies in the mid-1990s, which investigated patterns in homeless service utilization. This research demonstrated that the homeless population could be divided into three separate groups, those that moved around between states and became homeless due to transience; those who were homeless due to a shortage of affordable housing and those with high support needs. He also observed that over time the frequency of visits would decline but the duration of the visit would last longer.

Brian later took a Masters of Social Work degree at the Australian Catholic University which he found to be poorly run and inadequate. When he enrolled to repeat the course at the University of New England in 2012, he was only credited for three of the eight units, supporting his view of his previous course. Having worked in several Australian states Brian has become concerned about the lack of consistency in social work education across the country and has found that even basic terms and theories are being understood quite differently between social workers from different schools.

The early 1980s saw Brian working at Marribank Aboriginal Mission near Katanning, then run by the Baptist Church. Prior to working at Marribank, Brian worked at a men's hostel, part of a facility for homeless men and women funded under the Homeless Person's Assistance Programme and run by Sydney City Mission now Mission Australia. Upon his return from WA Brian was employed again by Sydney City Mission to redevelop services that previously incorporated hostels for homeless men, women and "public intoxicants". This resulted in the development of an aged care facility, an enhanced women's service and a men's hostel with reduced beds and single rooms only. The hospital for alcoholics was closed and a day centre was closed by the funding body which was providing meals, outings and a safe, accepting space for people to stay during the day. The funding body felt such services only provided a "honey pot" effect which

attracted the homeless to the city. The new accommodation programmes ran on a Key Worker model rather than a Case Worker Model which destigmatised the individuals and allowed them to relate to a worker of their choice. Two social workers were employed as case workers, whereas previously none were employed. It also resulted in more active support for clients rather than the passive support model previously used. In homeless services there was a tendency to avoid employing social workers due to their tendency to question too much and due to cost.

Brian then worked as a manager at a business college for a time but found this to not be a good fit for him and moved on to the Department of Ageing and Disability where he worked for six months working on the Home and Community Care data, investigating patterns around how people are excluded. He also did some part time tutoring at the University of Sydney teaching statistics during 2010, a challenging task without access to computers.

Brian has been involved in a number of projects looking at demographic data that have demonstrated, for instance, that keeping the elderly in home-based care is cheaper than institutional care. Brian's interest in demography allows him to tell the narrative from the numbers. He became involved with the National Ethnic Disability Alliance (NEDA) looking at the data around ethnicity and disability. In some states the sample size was very small which Brian pointed out was causing sampling bias in the ABS statistics. He was consequently not popular with the ABS for a time. However, he was able to demonstrate to the CEO of NEDA how numbers could assist the organisation with advocacy. NEDA consequently developed a good reputation for presenting data on disability which assisted them to obtain grants and build their income base.

Likewise, Brian also pointed out problems with the data on which the National Disability Insurance Scheme is based, which the National Disability Insurance Agency has refused to acknowledge. It continues to use estimates based on the 2006 census which is clearly out of date. This situation is exacerbated by the lack of consistent definitions around various categories of disability and the lack of clarity around the term Culturally and Linguistically Diverse. Brian is still waiting for a meeting with the NDIS Actuary around these issues.

Brian would like to see more data informed research informing social work practice and more consistency in social work education across the country. He believes that field education is an educational experience, not an excuse to exploit vulnerable students. Whilst he has done policy practice not case work himself, he strongly believes that all social work students, through their placement, demonstrate the various streams of social work practice working with individuals, group processes, policy, community development and education. He has also required students to explore the idea of differences and how this influences practice. Furthermore, Brian believes that not enough attention is paid to working with men and that this requires a different paradigm of practice. He finds group work particularly useful in working with men and believes that the profession requires more men to effectively do this gender specific work.

Brian became involved with the SPSW when he moved to Western Australia last year. He had become disenchanted with the AASW and welcomed the opportunity to join an alternative society devoted to addressing important issues in the profession. As well as joining the Board, Brian has also joined the Disability Social Work Practice Group and is assisting the group to address the issues resulting from the transition to the NDIS.

Brian has kindly provided the following references relating to child protection and disability which are timely in the light of the Royal Commission. Two of these can be found on the Academia website. The website is free to join but signing up is required.

[https://www.academia.edu/20527856/Child\\_Abuse\\_and\\_Neglect\\_The\\_inclusion\\_of\\_disability\\_as\\_a\\_condition\\_for\\_termination\\_of\\_parental\\_rights](https://www.academia.edu/20527856/Child_Abuse_and_Neglect_The_inclusion_of_disability_as_a_condition_for_termination_of_parental_rights)

<https://www.cyda.org.au/announcements/enabling-and-protecting?A=SearchResult&SearchID=12333989&ObjectID=71282&ObjectType=7>

[https://www.academia.edu/9801231/Federal\\_Agency\\_Shines\\_Light\\_on\\_Parents\\_with\\_Disabilities\\_and\\_Their\\_Children](https://www.academia.edu/9801231/Federal_Agency_Shines_Light_on_Parents_with_Disabilities_and_Their_Children)



## Board Report Autumn 2019

This year the Board has been focusing on the following activities:

- Updating the SPSW Constitution to conform with the new legislation around incorporating organisations
- Commencing work on a package to accredit Social Work Supervisors
- Establishing the SPSW Facebook page
- Working on a submission to government concerning Elder Protection
- Commencing update of Ethics Framework
- Making the Board more inclusive by seeking to appoint an Aboriginal Social Worker and a student representative
- Addressing issues impacting members relating to the NDIS.

## Elder Protection Report

SPSW will present a forum on Elder Protection Forum on Monday 1st July 2019 at the Department of Child Protection and Family Support, 189 Royal Street, East Perth.

Presenters will be Dr Barbara Meddin (SPSW President), Roslyn Budd and Chris Coopes (SPSW Vice President (members of the SPSW Committee on Elder Abuse).

Further information will be sent out closer to the date.

On 19th March this year, the Australian Government's Council of Attorney's General published the National Plan to Respond to the Abuse of Elder Australians (Elder Abuse) 2019 - 2023.

On page 5 of the Report it was stated that "Developing this first National Plan has been an opportunity for federal, state and territory governments to work together to identify how they will:

- build our understanding of abuse of older people, so we can better
- target our responses
- build community awareness to create the momentum for change continue to strengthen our service responses
- help people better plan for their future
- strengthen safeguards for vulnerable older people"

The National Plan describes why each of these priorities are important and outlines high level initiatives for governments to pursue. The SPSW and Elder Protection Subcommittee will keep members up to date on progress on outcomes regarding the National Plan as well as any information that

becomes available on Elder Abuse and Elder Protection out of the Royal Commission on Ageing.

Roslyn Budd and Chris Coopes

Members of the SPSW Elder Protection Committee

## WANTED!

SPSW strives to be an inclusive society representing all social workers in Western Australia. To fulfil this aim we are seeking to appoint an **Aboriginal Social Worker** to the SPSW Board. If you can assist us with this please contact [eo@spsw.net.au](mailto:eo@spsw.net.au) or call Barbara Meddin on 0417 959 058

## SPSW Disability Practice Group

The Social Work Disability Practice Group continues to meet bi-monthly despite increasing difficulty for members to attend due to the pressures of work and for some, the inability of organisations to pay for non-client related activities due to NDIS funding requirements. It also continues to provide a network for social workers in the disability field to discuss current issues and to share resource information.

The SPSW continues to provide advocacy around their organisations requiring members needing to be members of the AASW in order to be eligible to receive funding from the NDIS. For further information please contact [Amanda.perlinski@communities.wa.gov.au](mailto:Amanda.perlinski@communities.wa.gov.au)

## Bursary Offered for Aboriginal Social Work Student

The SPSW would like to offer the following bursary to an Aboriginal Social Work Student to assist them in their studies:

- Complimentary Student Membership of the SPSW for twelve months.
- \$500 per year of study towards text books.
- Two free SPSW training events.

To apply for the bursary please send your application, including your CV, proof of course enrolment and two referees to [eo@spsw.net.au](mailto:eo@spsw.net.au)