



Talking about Safer Services

Please note: These resources were first developed as part of the Safer Services Project funded by Lotterywest and were reviewed and re-developed in January 2024 by the NDS Quality and Safeguards Sector Readiness Project. The resource is general in nature and is provided as a guide only. NDS believes that the information contained in this publication is correct at the time of publishing, however, NDS reserves the right to vary any of this publication without further notice. The information provided in this publication should not be relied upon instead of other legal, medical, financial, or professional advice. Please always refer to online documents for the latest versions including the NDIS Practice Standards and advice to providers on the Code of Conduct.



Welcome and Introductions

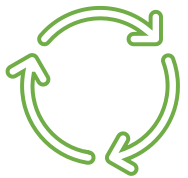
Today we will



Explore reasons why abuse and neglect occur



Discuss the concepts of dignity of risk, safeguarding and supported decision making



Reflect on our practices and identify areas for improvement

Why?

The NDIS Code of Conduct

In providing supports or services to people with disability:

- ✓ **act with respect for individual rights** to freedom of expression, self-determination and decision-making in accordance with applicable laws and conventions
- ✓ **respect the privacy** of people with disability
- ✓ **provide supports and services in a safe and competent manner**, with care and skill
- ✓ **act with integrity, honesty and transparency**
- ✓ **promptly take steps to raise and act on concerns** about matters that may impact the quality and safety of supports and services provided to people with disability
- ✓ **take all reasonable steps to prevent and respond** to all forms of violence against, and exploitation, neglect and abuse of, people with disability
- ✓ **take all reasonable steps to prevent and respond to sexual misconduct**

Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability (DRC)

“In the last 12 months, **people with disability are at 1.8 times the risk** of all types of violence in comparison to people without disability”

- People with disability are more likely to experience violence, abuse and neglect than people without disability.
- This is because they experience increased “risk factors”.
- A risk factor is the term for any individual or environmental factor which increases the likelihood of something happening.

[Source: Nature and extent of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation against people with disability in Australia \(royalcommission.gov.au\)](https://royalcommission.gov.au)

Reflection

What do you think are the 'risk factors' associated with people with disability experiencing violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation?

What are some of the risk factors

Individual

- Communication
- History of violence and abuse
- Needing complex or intimate supports
- Lack of understanding of what abuse is
- Age, gender, culture

Relationships

- Financially reliant and/or dependent on others for support
- Limited network of people who support them
- Socially isolated

Society

- Discrimination / stigma
- Economic disadvantage - Lack of access to affordable housing or transport
- Culture
- Adequate access to services

Settings (e.g. Disability services)

- Inadequate processes for complaints
- Service culture
- Environment
- Lack of resources
- Institutional or segregated settings
- Previous history of experiences with services

Thinking about individual and service risk factors, how can we prevent abuse from occurring in our supports and services?

Individual

- Communication
- History of violence and abuse
- Needing complex or intimate supports
- Lack of understanding of what abuse is
- Culture and gender

Disability services

- Inadequate processes to speak up and complain
- Environment
- Lack of resources
- Institutional or segregated settings
- Previous history of experiences with services

**What are some of the ways we
can identify risks or risk
factors?**



Identifying risks

- ✓ Listening to people with disability
- ✓ Screening / intake / referral information
- ✓ Incidents
- ✓ Complaints and feedback
- ✓ Safety issues, accidents, near misses
- ✓ Observation and being aware
- ✓ Case notes
- ✓ Information from other services
- ✓ Review of records, registers, historical issues



Safety, safeguarding, duty of care and dignity of risk

Safety

People are safe from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Safeguarding

Actions and measures that respond to risk and protect people from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation.



Duty of Care

Legal or moral responsibility to protect the safety of others and not cause harm.

Dignity of Risk

Dignity of risk means exploring new opportunities and supporting people's right to take risks.

Duty of Care

Responsibility to protect the safety of others and not cause harm.

Can you think of some examples in your work?

Safeguarding

Actions and measures that respond to risk and protect people from violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

These actions help to promote dignity of risk while we exercise our duty of care.

Can you think of some examples in our work?

Dignity of Risk

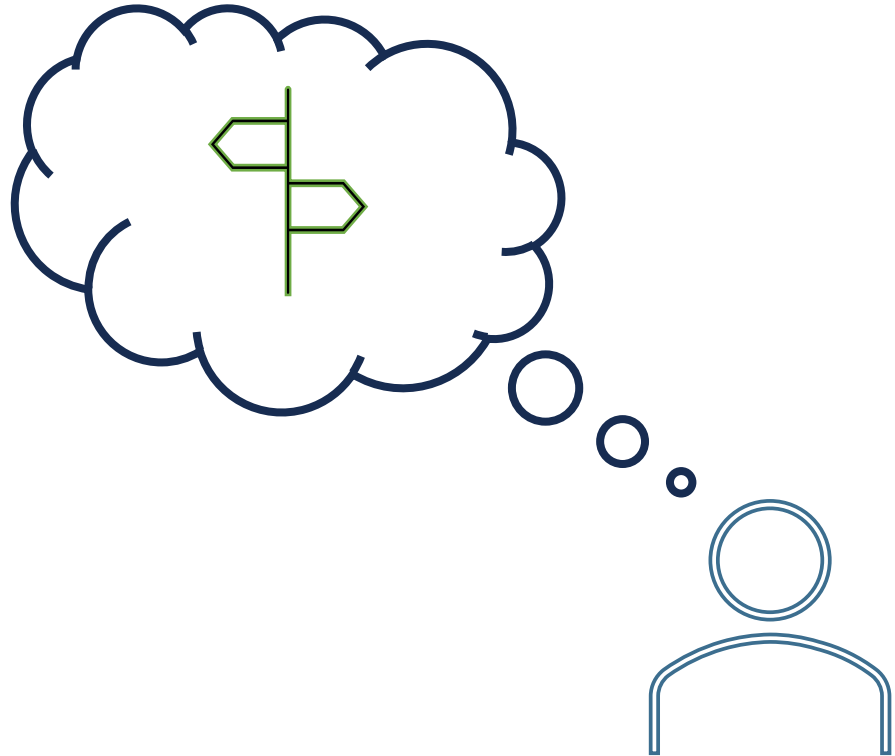
Promoting people's right to make their own choices including the choice to take some risks in life (as we all do!)

Benefits of Promoting Dignity of Risk







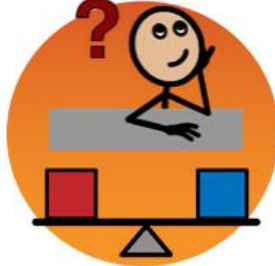


People are:

- Empowered to make their own decisions
- Learning from their own experience
- Feeling in control of their lives

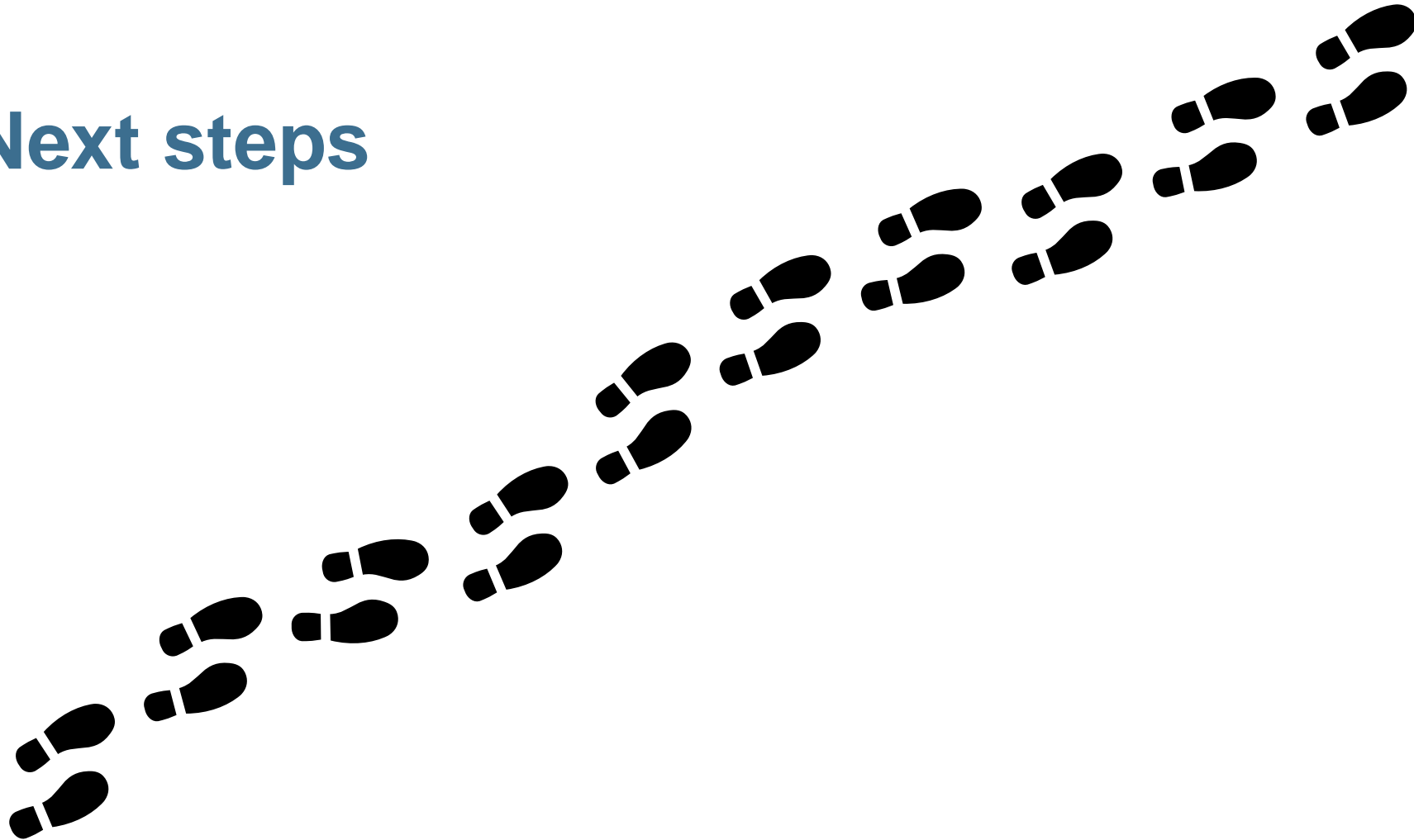


What is Supported Decision Making?

7 Steps for Supported Decision Making

<p>What is the decision?</p>  <p>Be clear about the actual decision.</p>	<p>Who are the right people to assist? Where is the right place?</p>  <p>What knowledge of the person and bias do they bring?</p>	<p>What's the right way to talk about the decision?</p>  <p>What do we know about the person's preferred way of communicating?</p>	<p>What's the right way to present the information?</p>  <p>What works best for the person, for example photos, real experiences?</p>	<p>How can we assist the person to weigh it up?</p>  <p>For example, using scales, listing what's important to and for the person, having a short term trial.</p>	<p>How do we hear the person's decision?</p>  <p>What verbal and non-verbal communication will you be looking for?</p>	<p>How do we support the person to act on their decision?</p>  <p>Who will observe how the person is responding and for how long?</p>
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Next steps



Quality and Safeguarding is Everybody's Responsibility


What can you do to be a **Quality and Safeguarding Champion**?

What can you start doing differently today?



Final questions, ideas or reflections



These resources were first developed as part of the Safer Services Project funded by  Lotterywest

They were reviewed and updated in January 2024 by the NDS Sector Readiness project.

For more information on the project and access to more free resources, visit our website at <https://www.nds.org.au/resources/all-resources/wa-ndis-quality-and-safeguards-sector-readiness-project>



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