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Glossary

ADHC	NSW Government Family and Community Services, Ageing, Disability and Home Care
CALD	Culturally and linguistically diverse
CRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
ILC	Information, Linkages and Capacity Building
IDAS	Indigenous Disability Advocacy Service
MDAA	Multicultural Disability Advocacy Association of NSW
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NCOSS	NSW Council of Social Service
SCU	Southern Cross University
SRAC	

making around safety and prevention of harm. The project will ask people and workers about their experiences of support and making decisions in various domains such as friendships, relationships, finances, media, community participation, housing, independent living, health and wellbeing, focusing on how they manage their personal safety and prevention of harm. The project will find out how organisations can support workers, who support people in their decision-making process. The project will develop a practice guide to build organisational capacity to enhance the knowledge, confidence and support of workers/staff who work with people to make choices around their personal safety and prevention of harm.

The short project title is Skilled to Thrive. The project uses a participatory action research approach, which involves acting on social issues and feeding back experiences from people and workers (participants) into the project. This participatory action research approach is in line with the

2. Research framework

2.1 Aims and questions

2.1.1 Aims of the project

The NCOSS Skilled to Thrive project aims to:

1. build capacity (skills, confidence, knowledge) among people with disability (with and without informal support) to seek support for decision making about their personal safety and prevention of harm
2. develop a practice guide to enhance support to workers who deliver support for decision making to people with disability about personal safety and prevention of harm that is responsive to their needs and diversity (cultural, ethnicity, gender, Indigeneity)
3. increase the action research organisations' capacity to deliver support for decision making

2. provide group participants with the opportunity to reflect on the process of self-documentation in a group, share their experiences and findings (post-data collection)
3. harness input from group participants on the practice guide to deliver support for decision making by people with disability about personal safety and preventing harm (during practice guide development)
4. invite group participants to reflect on the best ways to disseminate research findings and resources (practice guide etc) (final stage of the project).

The workshops will contribute to community capacity building, reflective practice, feedback and dissemination, as well as academic, policy and practice implications at the local, organisational and on a wider NSW state level.

2.3 Action research partner organisations

The lead agency, NCOSS, has partnered with two disability advocacy and support organisations in Sydney. The services work with people with disability from diverse cultural backgrounds seeking support and information for a range of needs. The organisations address aspects o.9 s6 (t)-6.-2 (t) anisate wi a

2.4.3 NCOSS

3. Research methods

3.1 Action research groups

In the partner organisations, MDAA and SRAC, the action research groups (groups) will likely be known or called a different name (aunties group; community conversations), as the groups will form part of an existing support group for people. The action research groups will be coordinated by a local disability staff/worker and supported by the NCOSS facilitator. The groups will be comprised of about six to 12 people, depending on participants' interest in taking part and contributing to the action research project.

The groups have several functions to:

- x stimulate reflection and discussion about decision-making support around safety and prevention of harm
- x increase local and organisational research capacity to record their practices of decision support. Recording can enhance availability to people with disability in the future, as well as contribute to knowledge development about decision support and safety

- Share good practice about decision-making support focusing on personal safety and prevention of harm, including in peer-to-peer as well as other support for decision making relationships
- Discuss and reflect on poor practice and possible innovations.

¾ Capacity building

Primary:

- Build individual and group confidence for self-advocacy, community participation, challenging exclusion
- Understand the diversity of support needs for decision making by people with disability about personal safety and prevention of harm
- Build (up) on existing capabilities of people with disability

5. Timeline and responsibilities

5.1 Project timeframe and outputs

The main project stages are the design of the project; project implementation; data collection; analysis and refinement; development of the policy and practice guide; implementation of the guide and dissemination of project findings to a range of stakeholder forums, project partners, and the wider community, policy and disability sector.

The major outputs from this partnership action research project are listed below.

Table 1: Project timeframe

	Month 2017
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5.2 Project team

Robinson, S. 2015. Preventing abuse of children and young people with disability under the National Disability Insurance Scheme: a Brave new world? *Australian Social Work*, 68, 469-

Appendix A Group methods

Groups will investigate the experiences that people with disability and workers have with supported decision-making around safety and prevention of harm, using the following or similar participatory methodologies.

Photo interviews

In photo interviews the interviewer presents the participant with photos and asks questions about these photos. Ideally photos will 'break the frame' – present a new view of normal things – to provoke reflection (Harper, 2002).

Photo interviews can create a less formal interview and provide space for the participant to direct the interview by choosing which photos to speak about, which part of the photo to speak about, or to talk about things outside the photo (Epstein et al., 2008). Photo interviews are useful for making abstract concepts more accessible (Hurworth, 2003). They can reduce the feeling of being tested

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- **Interviews**
 - x Group members may choose to interview each other or people outside the group in an informal way and either report back on this to the group or make a more formal record through voice or video recording.

- **Surveys**
 - x Groups will determine what information they want to find out in a survey, and researchers from the SPRC will advise on survey structure and questions. Group members will complete the survey and may ask community members, service personnel, or other people with disability to participate also.

- **Focus groups**
 - x Groups will determine which questions they wish to discuss as a group or invite other members of the community to join the focus group with them. In a group meeting, a focus group could be run by the facilitator, or group members could take turns running a focus group in successive months.

- **Technological methods**
 - x A range of technological methods could be used by groups, including voice or video recording and iPad apps, to record and organise information, either during or between group meetings.

- **Visual methods**
 - x A range of visual methods could be used by groups to present their opinion on the research topics, including artwork (e.g. painting, drawing, collage), timelines, mind maps or community mapping (i.e. drawing a map of what they access in the community with the assistance of their support services).

Appendix B Research logic

Topic guides for groups of people with disability and workers	Aims for practice guide	Research questions
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