

A disability can be defined as any:

- physical,**
- sensory/ neurological,**
- intellectual,**
- cognitive or**
- psychiatric condition**

**that can impact on a person's
lifestyle and/or every day
functioning.**

**disablement arises not solely from
physiological or cognitive
impairments**

but

**from social, environmental and
political disadvantages.**

Medical Model of Disability



This model highlights that the person that has a disability is the crux of the problem

Extract from the All Aboard Resource Kit produced by Uniting Care Burnside 2003

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The Social Model of Disability



This model shows that it is our environment that disables people, and not their impairments.

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Discount Hierarchy for inclusion

Self 1
I can make a difference

Self 2
Acceptance the existence and significance of the problem and that there are solutions but it is not my problem to solve.
Maybe there are solutions... but there is nothing I can do about it. It's not my job it is someone else's or the role of an expert to deal with it.

Solvability
Accept existence and significance of the problem but believe that non-inclusion cannot be solved. There are no solutions for all children. Inclusion works in some places it depends upon their disability. It's too big a problem particularly for kids with high support needs.
Include all kids? – don't think so

Significance
Accept that there is non-inclusion but do not accept its significance.
I accept it happens, but there are bigger problems to worry about. Kids tend to exaggerate that they are not included. It is not a high priority for me or my service.

Existence
Do not accept the existence of non-inclusion. A natural human reluctance to believe that there is a problem. There is no problem. Children and young people with disabilities are always included in community life. It may happen "in another community but not ours". Life isn't always fair.

Framework: Legislation & Policies

- **The Children and Young Persons (Care and Protection) Act 1998**
- **NSW Disability Services Act 1993**
- **NSW Anti-Discrimination Act 1977**
- **Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998**
- **Ombudsman Act 1974**
- **Community Services (complaints, review and monitoring) Act 1993**
- **Living in the Community Putting Children First**
- **Children's Standards in Action (DADHC)**

Continuum of Care Approach

**a coordinated set of services to
address the individual needs of a
person with a disability within a
family context**

Placement Considerations

- **Mealtime assistance**
- **Specialised health care needs**
- **Personal care**
- **Mobility issues**
- **Positioning and specialised equipment**
- **Communication**
- **Participation**
- **Educational needs**
- **Specialised training of staff/carers**

Golden Rules finding the right carer

- 1. Give it time**
- 2. Don't opt for second best**
- 3. Be thorough in your search – and don't assume anything**
- 4. Trust your instincts**

Case Planning

A process to develop or review a care plan

Care Plan

**The documentation of the proposed action to
be taken**

Types of Plans

Care Plans

Restoration Plans

Individual Service Plans

Leaving Care Plans

Permanency Plans

Issues to consider when conducting a Planning meeting or Care Plan

- **Setting up the meeting**
- **Participation of Children and young people who have a disability**
- **Facilitate everyone's involvement**
- **Developing the Care plan**
- **Documenting and authorising the care plan/review**
- **Information, education and training**
- **Content of the plan**