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| Disability Services |
| Additional Service Delivery Data 2020-21 |
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# National Disability Insurance Scheme participants

The National Disability Insurance Scheme is a national program that has changed the way disability support is funded, accessed, and provided for people with permanent and significant disability in Australia. It is jointly funded by the Commonwealth and state and territory governments and provides individualised supports and services for people with a disability, their families, and carers to achieve their goals and aspirations.

The National Disability Insurance Scheme in Victoria started rolling out in July 2016 and is now available across the whole state.

At the end of 2020-21 there are 108,786 active National Disability Insurance Scheme participants that Victoria is jointly funding with the Commonwealth, noting that Victoria’s funding contribution is fixed other than annual indexation. This includes former state and Commonwealth clients and people newly receiving support. Previously funded state clients and non-residents not eligible for the NDIS continue to receive Victorian Government funded services under the State’s Continuity of Support arrangements.

# Forensic Disability Services

Forensic Disability Services assist people with cognitive disability in contact with the criminal justice system need targeted treatment and support. Forensic Disability Services comprise of intake and advice, residential, clinical, and case management responses that operate in parallel and are complementary to justice service systems and disability support through the National Disability Insurance Scheme. These services are aimed at being transitional, providing a pathway to people with cognitive disability leading meaningful and prosocial lives in the community.

Forensic Disability services provide treatment and support to a target of 750 people with cognitive disability each month. In June 2020, the end of 2019-20-year result was 638. This result reflected a 14 percent decrease from the target, likely due to COVID impacts on court and psychological assessment processes. Treatment and support numbers have recovered in 2020-21 with criminal justice processes resuming. The June 2021 result of 789 was 5% above target.

Table 1: Clients receiving forensic disability service (number)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Target | Result | Variance |
| 2020-21 | 750 | 789 | +5% |
| 2019-20 | 750 | 638 | -14% |

Forensic Residential Services includes a network of secure and non-secure services and includes two secure residential treatment facilities, the Intensive Residential Treatment Program (IRTP) and the Long-Term Residential Program (LTRP). The IRTP is a medium secure facility with a maximum of 14 beds across three units allowing placement for a maximum period of five years. One of the units is currently being used to accommodate a single resident with complex behavioural needs unable to reside in a congregate setting, which reduces the overall utilisation rate.

### Forensic disability residents participating in community reintegration activities

In 2020-21, a new measure was introduced in relation to forensic disability residents participating in community reintegration activities. Community reintegration activities are services which are provided with the intention to increase the resident’s ability to transition to more independent or less restrictive living options within the community. The June 2021 result was 81.8 percent against a target of 80 percent.

Table 2: Residents participating in community reintegration activities (per cent)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Target | Result | Variance |
| Forensic disability residents participating in community reintegration activities | 80 | 81.8 | +1.8pp |

### Target Group Assessments

Access to Forensic Disability is determined by undertaking Target Group Assessments on individuals referred for forensic disability services. A target group assessment is based on the interpretation of psychometric and adaptive behaviour testing to ascertain if a person meets the diagnostic criteria for a cognitive disability or impairment within the *Disability Act 2006*. Timely target group assessments support court proceedings and individual and criminal justice system outcomes. In 2020-21, a new measure was introduced regarding the proportion of target group assessments completed within six weeks, with a target of 80 percent. The June 2021 result was 82.4 percent.

Table 3: Target Group Assessments completed within six Weeks (per cent)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Target | Result | Variance |
| Forensic disability Target Group Assessments completed within six Weeks | 80 | 82.4 | +2.4pp |

# Client incident reports

Incident reporting data is a snapshot in time of allegations made by clients of the Department of Families, Fairness and Housing and includes disclosures of historic abuse. They are recorded and remain as incidents regardless of whether further information becomes available to substantiate or disprove an event.

The department launched the Client Incident Management System (CIMS) in 2018 to replace the Client Incident Analysis (CIA) system with the aim of ensuring and supporting consistency of understanding in managing and responding to client incidents, as well as improving the standard of responses to incidents.

Department-funded organisations commenced reporting client incidents on CIMS from this date. Department delivered disability services commenced the transition to CIMS from 4 March 2019.

Disability accommodation services continued to use the CIA system during 2020-21. State funded disability providers transitioning to the NDIS no longer reported incidents in CIMS once transition to the NDIS occurred and state funding ceased. Disability CIA reporting ceased as of 30 June 2021.

#### Incident responses

Where there is an allegation, it is met with a strong response that includes medical attention (should this be required); a report to police if it involves an allegation of physical or sexual abuse or a client is potentially a victim of a crime; and counselling and support being offered to all parties.

Each Major Impact (CIMS) is subject to either an investigation or a review led by the service provider. This additional requirement provides a better understanding of how and why incidents occur; how they can be prevented; and how the department and service providers can respond to, and learn from, these incidents. Each Category one incident (CIA) is also reviewed and subject to a quality of support review for specific incident types.

#### Incident categories

Category One (CIA) and Major Impact (CIMS) incidents are the most serious incidents. When determining the appropriate category of a client incident in CIA, service providers must consider the severity of the incident outcome, the vulnerability of the client and the client’s pattern and history of behaviour.

With CIMS, service providers are required to solely focus on the impact (level of harm) to the client rather than the incident itself, including the extent to which a client has experienced physical, emotional and/or psychological harm and the potential risk of further harm. Due to these changes, and the definitional changes to some incident types in the new CIMS, incidents reported in CIA and CIMS are not directly comparable and must be reported separately.

Table 4: CIA – Category One incidents, 2020-21

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Client death | 39 |
| Assault | 96 |
| Behaviour | 22 |
| Other incident types\* | 723 |

Table 5: Other State-funded Disability Services - Major Impact incidents (CIMS), 2020-21

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Client death | 0 |
| Abuse | 11 |
| Behaviour | 1 |
| Other incident types\* | 10 |

*\*CIMs and CIA 'Other incident types' are not comparable*

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