THE ORGANISATION OF RISK: HOW DEMENTIA CARE PROVIDERS RESPOND TO REGULATION

SIMON BIGGS (UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST LAURENCE)
ASHLEY CARR (UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE)



Our partners











OVERVIEW



- 3 year research project funded by the NHMRC Cognitive Decline Partnership Centre
- Involved 3 Provider Organisations—Brightwater Care Group, HammondCare, Helping Hand Aged Care, plus Dementia Australia's Dementia Consumer Network and the Brotherhood of St Laurence

AIMS

- Develop a nuanced and deeper understanding of regulating care
- Explore regulation at the SYSTEM, ORGABISATION and PRACTICE levels

RESEARCH DESIGN



PHASE 1

Reviewing

Making connections to key themes in previous research

Mapping

Understanding the regulatory environment and pathways

Designing

Using emerging findings to plan and guide data collection

PHASE 2

Interviewing

Gaining perspectives from stakeholder knowledge

Analysing

Identifying recurring issues and cross-group differences

Refining

Using findings to shape focus and move research forward

PHASE 3

Visiting

Examining practice with providers on site

Surveying

Developing a perspective based on different organisational levels and cultures

Interviewing

Interviewing consumer groups and carers

Interpreting

Using findings to frame adaptive approaches

PHASE 4

Advising

Providing findings and recommendations to partners

Networking

Conducting final visits and circulating findings

Concluding

Completing the project and looking ahead

Identifying the architecture of a complex system

Understanding the state of regulatory play Examining organisations in action

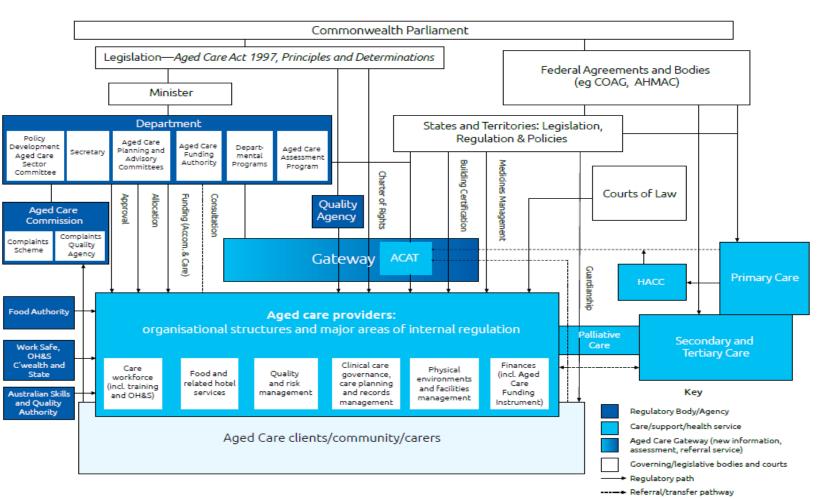
Recommending effective change

REGULATING AGED AND DEMENTIA CARE: A COMPLEX SYSTEM



- Governing care at a distance
- A complex regulatory system that has evolved over time
- Contested, and not just about more vs less, good vs bad
- Regulating care as an interpretive space
- 'Hard' and 'Soft' regulation
- Regulating dementia care

Aged Care Regulatory Framework





REGULATORY 'CLUSTERS'



- Mapping the care system and navigating pathways through care
- Regulatory clusters; four kinds of clustering
 - Overlap and duplication
 - Transitions
 - Accretion over time
 - Risky clusters

EXAMINING ORGANISATIONS



- Acts of translation: Hard/soft regulation
- Organisational cultures
 - Above and beyond'
 - 'Push-back'
 - 'Systems'
 - Organising space
- Levels of organisation: Senior Management, Facility Management, Direct Care Workforce
- Managing boundaries

REGULATION AND EVERYDAY PRACTICE



- Balancing emotional labour and person-centred care
- Misattention
- Puzzle approach
 - Empathy
 - Professional distancing
 - Problem-solving

REGULATION FOR CARE-USERS



- Rights and entitlements
- Regulation and quality care
- Advocacy
- Managing transitions and navigating a complex system
- Autonomy

In a best case scenario regulation would form a secure background that allowed people with dementia to simply get on with their lives

CONCLUSIONS

Regulations cluster around particular care activities and transitions. Clustering also occurs at a system level, in response to risk and scandal, and can lead to overlap and duplication



An analysis of everyday practice identified two distinctive staff approaches toward dementia care within a regulated environment: misattention and a puzzle approach.

The interaction between regulation and provision leaves room for adaptation and interpretation

Regulation contains a continuum from risk aversion to innovation



RECOMMENDING CHANGE

Addressing system overlap, duplication and intent



Regulatory clusters, innovation and consumer engagement

Organisational differentiation and risk management

Welfare markets and the role of regulation



For a full copy of the report:

https://bit.ly/2ruu0J2

or

www.bsl.org.au/research

Further contact ashley.carr@unimelb.edu.au







