



# Collaborative Risk Assessment Bulletin 6



## Yorkshire & Humber CQUIN Group

### Collaborative Risk Assessment

Next meeting:

9th February 2016

Sandal Rugby Club

2-4

We hope you find this bulletin useful. If anyone would like to be involved in presenting at any of the CQUIN groups about the work that is happening in your service, then please get in touch with us on:

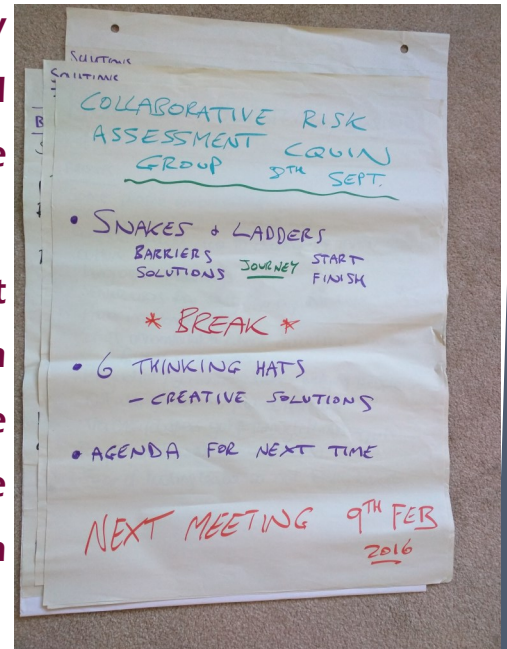
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## Risk CQUIN group on the 5th September

At the last Risk CQUIN group we asked services to give an update of their journey so far with the Risk CQUIN using Snakes and Ladders to identify achievements and barriers. This can be found on pages 2–3.

We then looked at the barriers as a whole group to come up with some solutions. This is on pages 4-7.



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# Update from services

## Snakes and Ladders



The first exercise was to get an update from services about where they are up to in relation to the CQUIN. We asked everyone to document their journey so far—with the starting point before the CQUIN began and with the finish as where they would like to get to ideally. We then asked everyone to write down any achievements in the form of ladders and any barriers in the form of snakes.

**Start:**

**Not collaborative**

**Barriers (snakes)**

No attendance at training

Time and resources

No service users getting involved in it

Not enough feedback from MDT

**Achievements (ladders)**

More service users delivering it

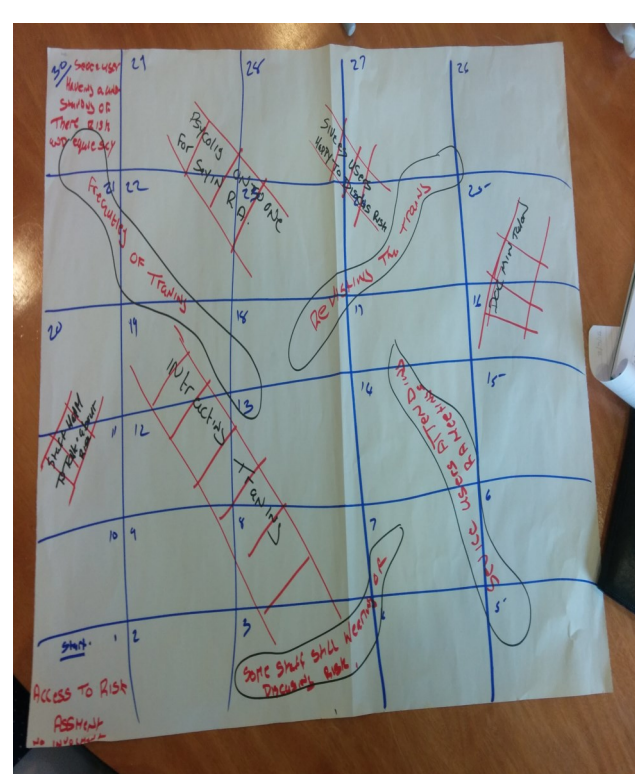
Evidence of collaboration through feedback and signing off

Patient feedback at community meetings and patients council

Adapted training

**Finish:**

**Fully collaborative and effective**



**Start:**

**Access to risk assessment—no involvement**

**Barriers (snakes)**

Devising the training

Frequency of training

Some staff still wary of discussing risk

Service users attending risk assessment meetings

Revisiting the training

**Achievements (ladders)**

Documentation

Staff happy to talk about risk

Interactive training

Psychology 1:1 for say in risk assessment

Service users happy to discuss risk

**Finish:**

Service users having a good understanding of their risks and equal say

**Start:**

Not a right lot

Ad hoc

random

**Barriers (snakes)**

Staff turnover

Long shifts

Training gap

Staff attitudes and culture

Leadership (project and organisation level)

“Drive by” training

**Achievements (ladders)**

Good attendance

Tracking system

Leadership

Change to induction

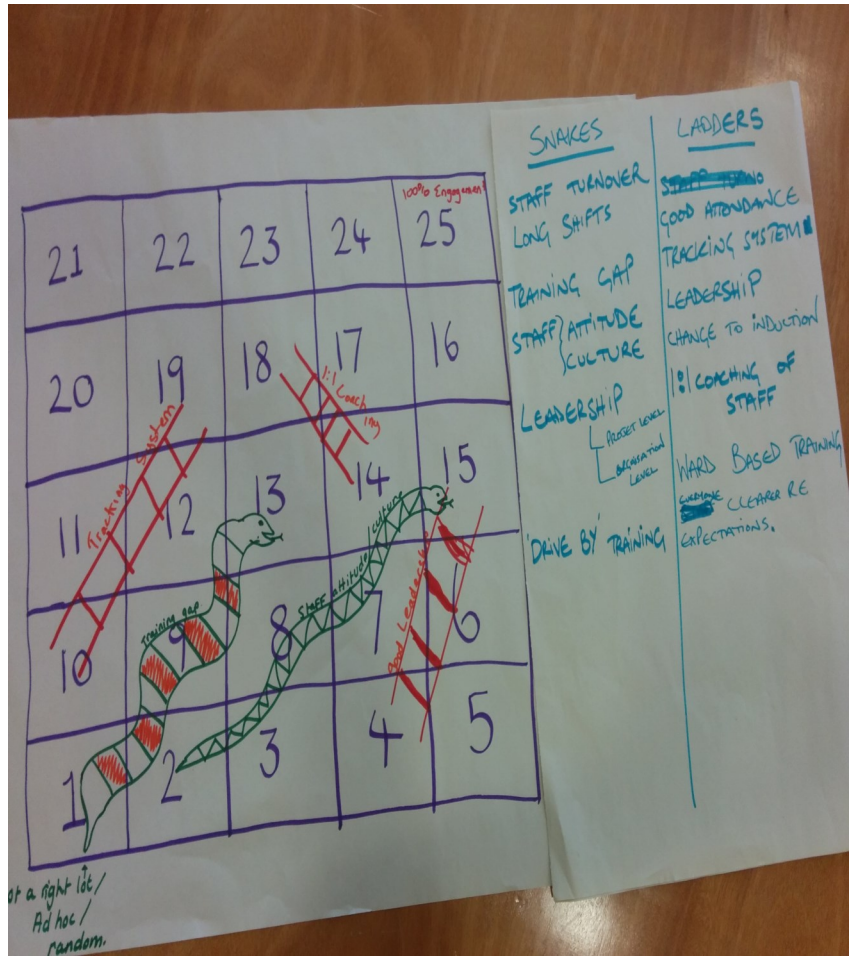
1:1 coaching of staff

Ward based training

Everyone clearer re: expectations

**Finish**

100% compliance



**Start:**

Patients not involved in risk assessments

**Barriers (snakes)**

Not understanding or agreeing

Distrust if people haven't listened in the past

Fear of potential consequences of discussing risks

**Achievements (ladders)**

Transparency—being able to discuss risks easier

Risk assessment during MDT done by patients

Self assessment for section 17 leave

Training staff and patients together (delivered by patients)

Awareness of risks increased and more open

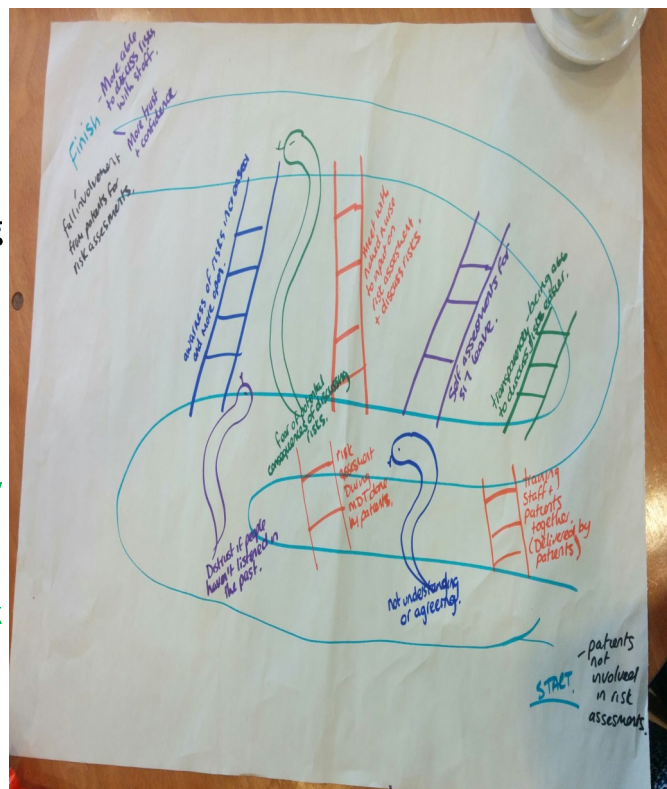
Meet with named nurse to input on risk assessments and discuss risks

**Finish:**

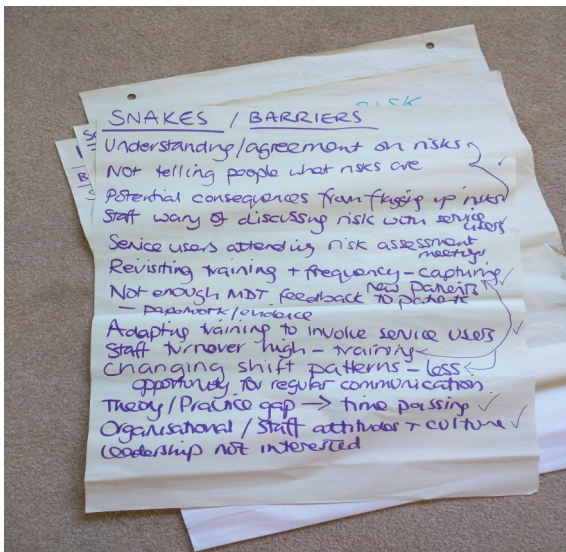
More able to discuss risks with staff

More trust and confidence

Full involvement from patients for risk assessments



The second exercise was to use all the snakes (barriers) from earlier on to come up with some solutions. We did this using the 6 Thinking Hats model as a large group.



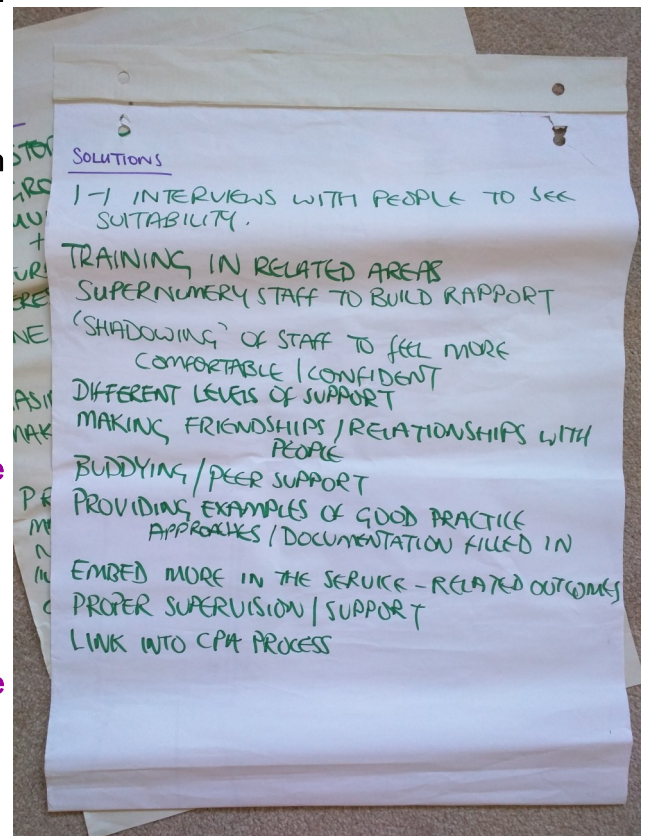
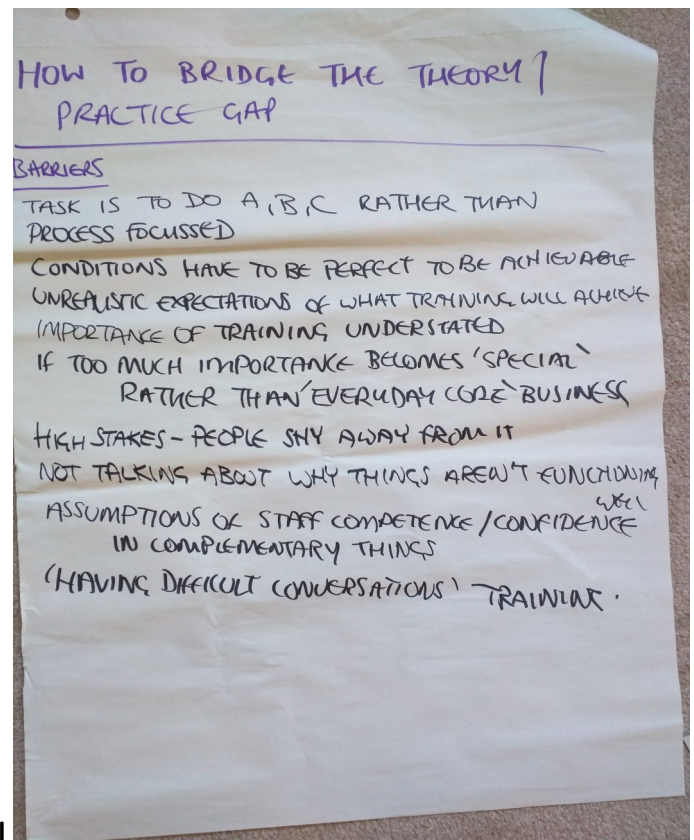
## How to bridge the theory practice gap

### Barriers

- Task is too ABC rather than process focussed
- Conditions have to be perfect to be achievable
- Unrealistic expectations of what training will achieve
- Importance of training understated
- If too much importance becomes 'special' rather than everyday core business
- High stakes—people shy away from it
- Not talking about why things aren't functioning well
- Assumptions of staff competence/confidence in complimentary things
- Having difficult conversations

### Solutions

- 1:1 Interviews with people to see suitability
- Training in related areas
- Supernumerary staff to build rapport
- 'shadowing' of staff to feel more comfortable/confident
- Different levels of support
- Making friendships/relationships with people
- Buddying. Peer support
- Providing examples of good practice approaches./documentation filled in
- Embed more in the service—related outcomes
- Proper supervision/support
- Link into CPA process



## How to change culture

### Barriers

Some people like to keep things the same 'sign up'

Isolation

Resistance to change

Culture trumps everything

Do what the majority do

Culture of service users who are there 24/7

Attitudes

Staff talking about personal activities

Staff "rubbing in" that they go home upsets service users and causes risk

Hierarchical beliefs—who knows best

Its not my job

Historical events

Satisfaction with how things are—comfortable

### Solutions

Teamwork

Need a vision and know where you are going and first steps

Motivation and effort

Passion

Enthusiasm

Starts from ground level

Balance between change and present ways

Achievements

Consistency and sustainability

Continual progress

Agreements and action plans

Using different ways—computer/media

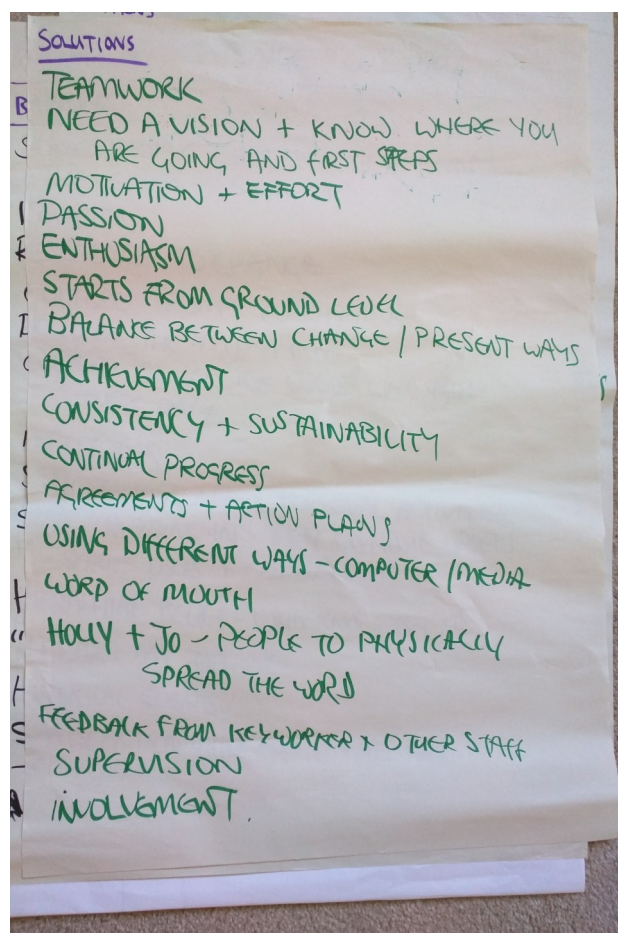
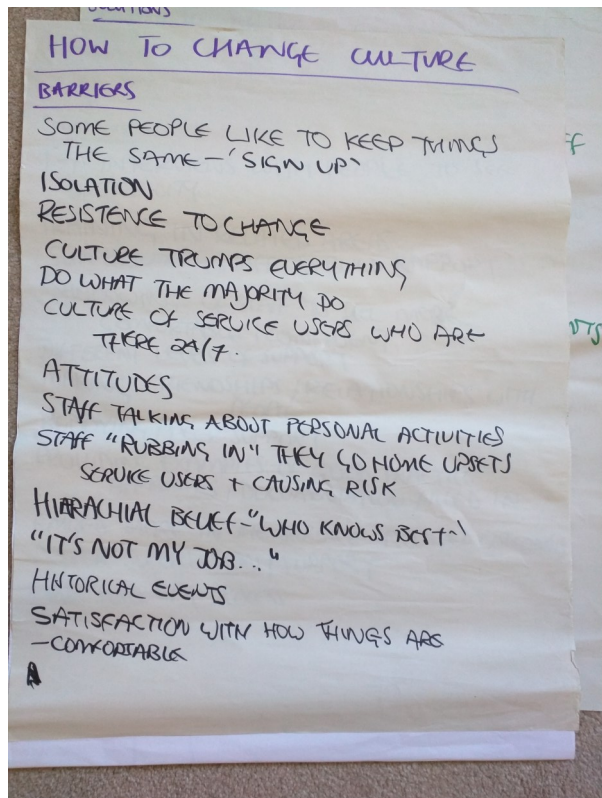
Word of mouth

Holly and Jo—people to physically spread the word

Feedback from keyworker and other staff

Supervision

Involvement



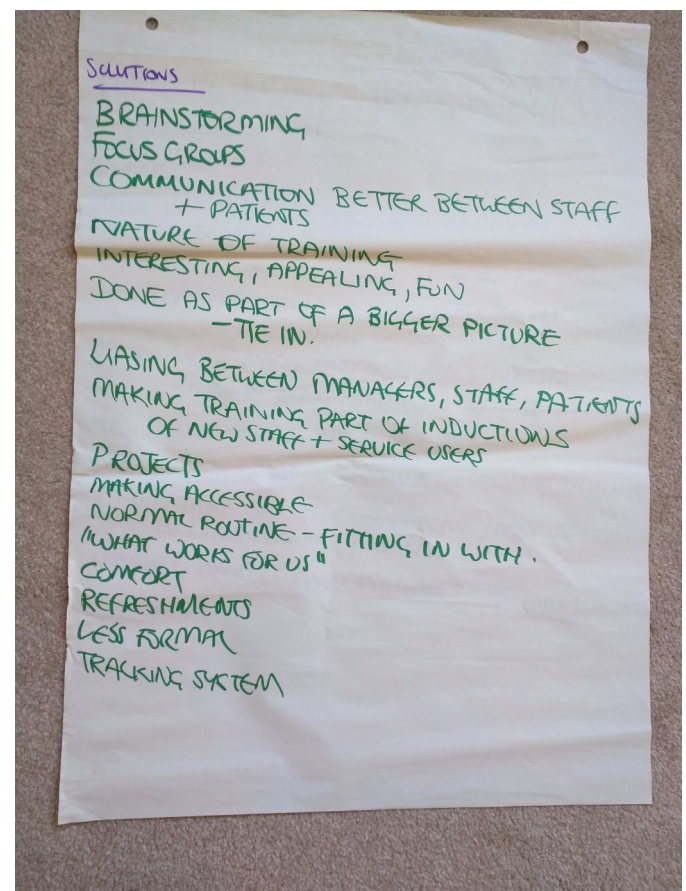
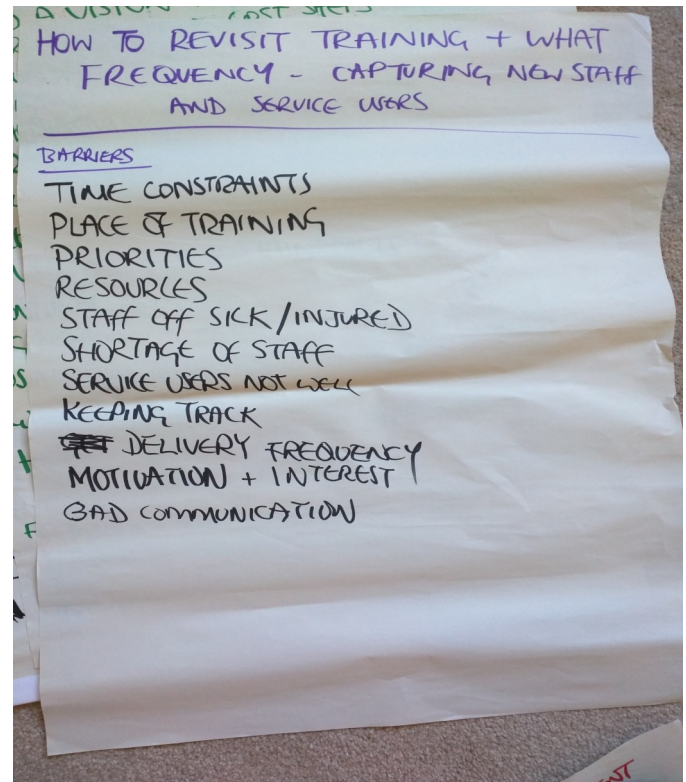
## How to revisit training and what frequency to capture new staff and service users

### Barriers

Time constraints  
Place of training  
Priorities  
Resources  
Staff off sick or injured  
Shortage of staff  
Service users not well  
Keeping track  
Delivery/frequency  
Motivation and interest  
Bad communication

### Solutions

Brainstorming  
Focus groups  
Communication better between staff and patients  
Nature of training  
Interesting, appealing and fun  
Done as part of a bigger picture—tie in  
Liaising between managers, staff, patients  
Making training part of inductions of new staff and service users  
Projects  
Making accessible  
Normal routine, fitting in with  
'what works for us'  
Comfort  
Refreshments



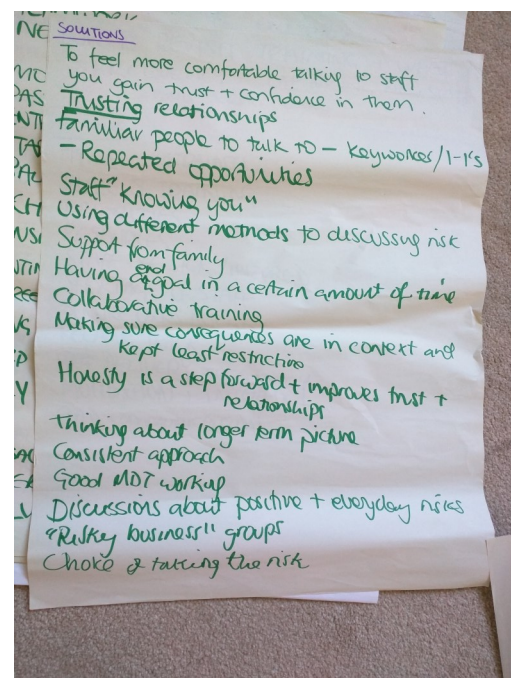
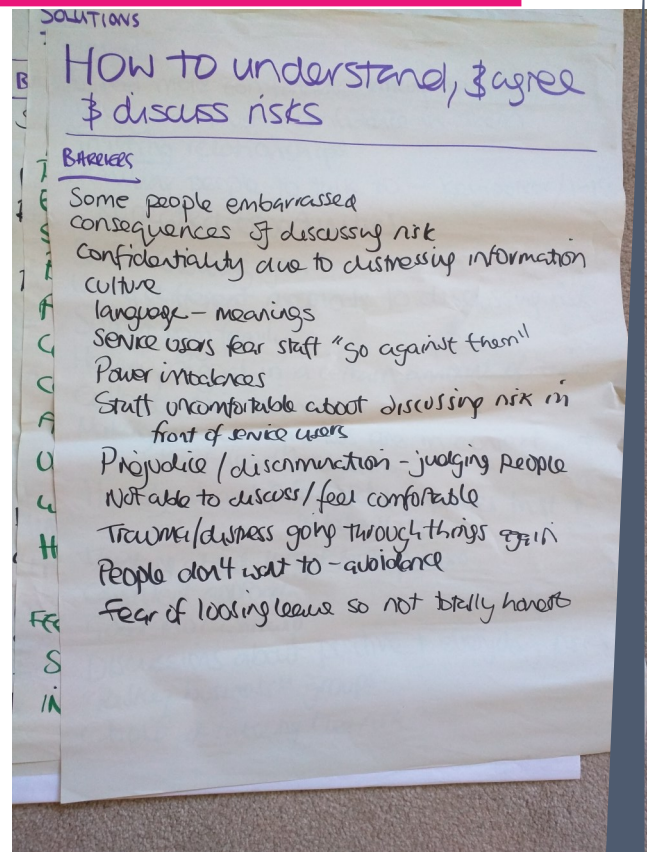
## How to understand, agree and discuss risks

### Barriers

- Some people embarrassed
- Consequence of discussing risk
- Confidentiality due to distressing information
- Culture
- Language—meanings
- Service users fear staff are “against them”
- Power imbalances
- Staff uncomfortable about discussing risk in front of service users
- Prejudice/discrimination—judging people
- Not able to discuss/feel uncomfortable
- Trauma/distress—going through things again
- People don't want to—avoidance
- Fear of losing leave so not being honest

### Solutions

- To feel more comfortable talking to staff—you gain trust and confidence in them
- Trusting relationships
- Familiar people to talk to - keyworkers/1:1's
- Repeated opportunities
- Staff knowing you
- Using different methods to discuss risk
- Support from family
- Having an end goal in a certain amount of time
- Collaborative training
- Making sure consequences are in context and kept least restrictive
- Honesty is a step forward and improves trust and relationships
- Thinking about longer term picture
- Consistent approach
- Good MDT working
- Discussion about positive and everyday risks
- 'Risky Business' groups





## CQUIN Guidance 2015/16

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Indicator name  | Secure Service User active engagement programme (to involve all secure service users in a process of collaborative risk assessment and management)   |
| Description of indicator                                | The provision of an active engagement programme to involve all service users in a process of collaborative risk assessment and management.   |
| Rationale for inclusion                                 | <p>Currently very few users of forensic services are actively involved in their risk assessment and developing their risk management plan.</p> <p>The Department of Health 'Best Practice in Managing Risk Guidelines 2007' advises that a collaborative approach involving service users should be used in the risk assessment process. My Shared Pathway (a previous Secure Service CQUIN) promotes collaborative approaches to a service user's care and treatment provided by secure services.</p> <p>Furthermore, recovery approaches emphasise that risk management should be built on the recognition of the service user's strengths and should emphasise recovery, and this is more likely to be achieved using a collaborative approach.</p>   |
| Final indicator period/date (on which payment is based) | <p>Q2. The provider is to undertake a baseline audit for the beginning of Quarter 1 demonstrating the nature and extent of service user involvement in the development of their risk assessment and safety management plans</p> <p>The provider is to develop an education and training programme regarding risk assessment and safety management for staff and service users.</p> <p>The provider is to develop an evaluation tool for assessing the impact of the education and training programme regarding risk assessment and safety management that has been provided to staff and service users. This tool should include assessments of staff and service user satisfaction with the process. The provider should produce a report on the findings and recommendations for ongoing development of the programme and the embedding of the collaborative process.</p> <p>The provider is to produce an action plan for further development and /or delivery of the programme in response to the evaluation report.</p> <p>The provider is to produce evidence of progress against the action plan</p> <p>The provider is to develop an evaluation tool for assessing the extent of ongoing service user involvement in developing their own risk assessment and safety management plan.</p> <p>The provider is to re audit the nature and extent of service user involvement in the development of their risk assessments and safety management plans for end of Quarter 2.</p> <p>Providers to produce evidence that 50% of service users have collaborated in development of their own risk assessment and safety management plan. If 50% not achieved then a clear rationale for this needs to be provided and a remedial action plan produced.</p> |





## Yorkshire and Humber

### COJIN Group

## Risk and Collaboration

**Tuesday 9<sup>th</sup> February 2016**

**Sandal Rugby Club**

**2 – 4**

**Refreshments Provided**

Role Description for attending the Yorkshire and Humber meetings:

Represent your service and share experiences and ideas

Celebrate achievements and share learning

Find out what is happening in other services

Give your perspective

Meet staff and service users from other services

Take back and share what you have learnt with people in your service

