

Certificate III in Aged Care Cost

Facilitate the empowerment of people with disability

Key Terms and Vocabulary for Facilitating the Empowerment of People with Disability in Aged Care
Certificate 3 Course

Empowerment: Empowerment is the process of enabling individuals with disabilities to have control over their lives, make their own choices, and advocate for themselves. It involves providing support and resources to help individuals build their self-esteem and confidence.

Person-Centered Care: Person-centered care is an approach that focuses on the individual's preferences, needs, and goals. It involves tailoring care and support to meet the unique requirements of each person, considering their cultural background, abilities, and personal values.

Disability: Disability refers to a physical, sensory, cognitive, or intellectual impairment that may limit a person's ability to participate in daily activities. Disabilities can be visible or invisible and may be present from birth or acquired later in life.

Inclusivity: Inclusivity is the practice of ensuring that all individuals, regardless of their abilities or disabilities, are included in society and have equal access to opportunities, services, and resources. In aged care settings, inclusivity involves creating an environment where everyone feels valued and respected.

Advocacy: Advocacy involves speaking up for the rights and interests of individuals with disabilities, ensuring that their voices are heard and their needs are met. Advocates may work with individuals, families, or organizations to promote social change and improve access to services and support.

Accessibility: Accessibility refers to the design of products, services, and environments that can be used by individuals with disabilities without barriers. This includes features such as ramps, handrails, and braille signage that make it easier for people with disabilities to navigate and participate in their communities.

Independence: Independence is the ability of individuals to make decisions, take actions, and participate in activities without relying on others for support. In aged care, promoting independence involves providing opportunities for individuals to develop their skills and abilities to live as autonomously as possible.

Empathy: Empathy is the ability to understand and share the feelings of others. When working with individuals with disabilities, it is important to show empathy and compassion, acknowledging their experiences and emotions without judgment.

Dignity: Dignity refers to the inherent value and worth of every individual, regardless of their abilities or disabilities. Respecting the dignity of individuals with disabilities means treating them with respect,

kindness, and consideration, and recognizing their right to autonomy and self-determination.

Equality: Equality is the principle of ensuring that all individuals have the same rights, opportunities, and access to resources, regardless of their abilities or disabilities. In aged care, promoting equality involves challenging discrimination and advocating for fair treatment for all individuals.

Support Worker: A support worker is a professional who provides assistance and care to individuals with disabilities, helping them with daily tasks, personal care, and social activities. Support workers play a vital role in empowering individuals with disabilities to live independently and participate in their communities.

Rights-Based Approach: A rights-based approach emphasizes the rights and freedoms of individuals with disabilities, ensuring that they are treated with dignity, respect, and equality. This approach focuses on upholding human rights principles, such as non-discrimination, participation, and inclusion.

Communication: Communication is the process of exchanging information, thoughts, and feelings through verbal and non-verbal means. Effective communication is essential when working with individuals with disabilities, as it helps to build trust, understanding, and positive relationships.

Self-Advocacy: Self-advocacy is the ability of individuals with disabilities to speak up for themselves, express their needs and preferences, and make decisions about their lives. Self-advocacy skills empower individuals to assert their rights and advocate for the support they require.

Informed Consent: Informed consent is the process of obtaining permission from individuals before providing them with care, treatment, or support. In aged care settings, it is essential to ensure that individuals with disabilities understand the information being presented to them and can make informed decisions about their care.

Capacity Building: Capacity building involves developing the skills, knowledge, and resources of individuals with disabilities to help them achieve their goals and lead fulfilling lives. This may include providing training, education, and support to enhance their independence and self-reliance.

Resilience: Resilience is the ability to bounce back from challenges, setbacks, and adversity. Individuals with disabilities often demonstrate resilience in overcoming obstacles and barriers to achieve their goals and live meaningful lives.

Inclusion: Inclusion is the practice of involving individuals with disabilities in all aspects of society, including education, employment, and social activities. In aged care, promoting inclusion means creating an environment where everyone feels welcome, valued, and respected.

Advocacy Skills: Advocacy skills are the abilities and techniques that individuals use to promote the rights and interests of people with disabilities. These may include communication, negotiation, problem-solving, and collaboration skills that help advocates effectively advocate for change.

Social Model of Disability: The social model of disability emphasizes that disability is not solely a medical condition but is also shaped by social, environmental, and attitudinal barriers. This model recognizes that society can create barriers that limit the participation of individuals with disabilities and advocates for removing these barriers to promote inclusion and equality.

Positive Reinforcement: Positive reinforcement involves providing praise, rewards, or encouragement to individuals with disabilities when they exhibit desired behaviors or achieve goals. This approach can help to motivate and empower individuals to continue working towards their aspirations.

Advocacy Campaign: An advocacy campaign is a coordinated effort to raise awareness, promote change, and advocate for the rights of individuals with disabilities. Campaigns may involve activities such as lobbying, media outreach, and community engagement to influence policies and practices that affect people with disabilities.

Goal Setting: Goal setting involves identifying specific objectives and outcomes that individuals with disabilities want to achieve. Setting realistic and achievable goals can help individuals stay focused, motivated, and empowered to work towards their aspirations.

Holistic Care: Holistic care is an approach that considers the physical, emotional, social, and spiritual needs of individuals with disabilities. Providing holistic care involves addressing all aspects of a person's well-being to promote their overall health and quality of life.

Advocacy Group: An advocacy group is an organized collective of individuals, families, or professionals who work together to advocate for the rights and interests of people with disabilities. These groups may focus on specific issues, such as accessibility, employment, or healthcare, to promote systemic change and empower individuals with disabilities.

Community Engagement: Community engagement involves involving individuals with disabilities in their local communities, promoting social connections, and fostering a sense of belonging. Engaging with the community can help individuals build relationships, access support, and participate in activities that enhance their quality of life.

Self-Determination: Self-determination is the ability of individuals with disabilities to make their own choices, set their own goals, and control their lives. Promoting self-determination involves supporting individuals to advocate for themselves, make decisions, and take responsibility for their actions.

Assistive Technology: Assistive technology refers to tools, devices, or equipment that help individuals with disabilities perform tasks, improve mobility, or communicate more effectively. Examples of assistive technology include wheelchairs, hearing aids, and communication devices that enhance independence and participation.

Advocacy Training: Advocacy training provides individuals with disabilities, their families, and support

workers with the knowledge and skills needed to advocate for their rights effectively. Training may cover topics such as communication strategies, self-advocacy techniques, and navigating the legal system to empower individuals to advocate for themselves.

Cultural Competence: Cultural competence is the ability to understand, respect, and effectively communicate with individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds. In aged care settings, cultural competence is essential for providing person-centered care that considers the beliefs, values, and traditions of individuals with disabilities.

Disability Rights: Disability rights are the legal protections and entitlements that ensure individuals with disabilities have equal access to opportunities, services, and resources. Upholding disability rights involves promoting non-discrimination, accessibility, and inclusion to ensure that people with disabilities can fully participate in society.

Advocacy Network: An advocacy network is a group of organizations, professionals, and individuals who collaborate to advocate for the rights of people with disabilities. These networks may work together to share resources, coordinate efforts, and amplify the voices of individuals with disabilities to effect positive change.

Collaborative Care: Collaborative care involves working together with individuals with disabilities, their families, and support networks to develop care plans, set goals, and coordinate services. Collaboration promotes shared decision-making, communication, and teamwork to empower individuals to achieve their desired outcomes.

Access to Services: Access to services refers to the ability of individuals with disabilities to obtain the support, resources, and assistance they need to live independently and participate in society. Ensuring access to services involves removing barriers, expanding opportunities, and advocating for inclusive policies that benefit people with disabilities.

Advocacy Role: An advocacy role is the responsibility of individuals, professionals, or organizations to speak up for the rights and interests of people with disabilities. Advocacy roles may involve educating others, raising awareness, or lobbying for systemic change to empower individuals with disabilities and improve their quality of life.

Empowerment Strategies: Empowerment strategies are the approaches, techniques, and interventions used to promote the self-esteem, confidence, and independence of individuals with disabilities. These strategies may include skill-building, goal-setting, and advocacy training that empower individuals to take control of their lives and make informed decisions.

Social Inclusion: Social inclusion involves creating opportunities for individuals with disabilities to participate in social, recreational, and community activities. Promoting social inclusion helps individuals build relationships, develop skills, and feel connected to their communities, enhancing their overall well-being

and quality of life.

Advocacy Efforts: Advocacy efforts are the actions taken to promote the rights and interests of individuals with disabilities, raise awareness of issues, and influence policies and practices. Advocacy efforts may involve grassroots organizing, public speaking, or media campaigns that empower individuals with disabilities to advocate for change.

Capacity Assessment: Capacity assessment involves evaluating the abilities, skills, and resources of individuals with disabilities to determine their level of independence and support needs. Assessments help identify areas where individuals require assistance and enable support workers to develop tailored care plans that empower individuals to achieve their goals.

Advocacy Skills Training: Advocacy skills training provides individuals with disabilities, support workers, and advocates with the knowledge and tools needed to effectively advocate for their rights. Training may cover topics such as communication techniques, conflict resolution, and policy analysis to empower individuals to advocate for themselves and others.

Person-Centered Planning: Person-centered planning involves collaborating with individuals with disabilities, their families, and support networks to develop care plans and set goals that reflect their preferences, needs, and aspirations. This approach focuses on empowering individuals to make choices, take control of their lives, and achieve their desired outcomes.

Advocacy Resources: Advocacy resources are the tools, information, and support services available to individuals with disabilities, their families, and advocates to help them navigate systems, access services, and advocate for their rights. Resources may include helplines, websites, and advocacy organizations that empower individuals to advocate effectively.

Healthcare Advocacy: Healthcare advocacy involves advocating for the rights and needs of individuals with disabilities in healthcare settings, ensuring that they receive quality care, treatment, and support. Healthcare advocates may work with individuals, families, or healthcare providers to promote patient-centered care and empower individuals to make informed decisions about their health.

Accessible Environments: Accessible environments are spaces, buildings, and facilities that are designed to accommodate the needs of individuals with disabilities, ensuring that they can navigate, communicate, and participate comfortably. Accessible environments may include features such as ramps, wide doorways, and sensory-friendly design that empower individuals with disabilities to access services and engage in activities.

Advocacy Campaigns: Advocacy campaigns are coordinated efforts to raise awareness, mobilize support, and advocate for the rights of individuals with disabilities. Campaigns may focus on specific issues, such as accessibility, education, or employment, to promote social change, empower individuals with disabilities, and improve their quality of life.

Advocacy Organizations: Advocacy organizations are groups, charities, or non-profit entities that work to promote the rights and interests of people with disabilities. These organizations may offer support services, advocacy resources, and community engagement opportunities that empower individuals with disabilities to advocate for themselves and access the services they need.

Legal Rights: Legal rights are the entitlements, protections, and freedoms guaranteed by law to individuals with disabilities. Upholding legal rights involves advocating for non-discrimination, equal access, and inclusion to ensure that individuals with disabilities are treated fairly, respectfully, and have the opportunity to participate fully in society.

Advocacy Programs: Advocacy programs are initiatives, services, or activities that provide individuals with disabilities, their families, and support networks with the tools and resources needed to advocate for their rights. These programs may include training workshops, peer support groups, and advocacy campaigns that empower individuals to speak up, take action, and effect positive change in their lives and communities.

Risk Management: Risk management involves identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential risks or hazards that may impact the safety, well-being, or rights of individuals with disabilities. Support workers and advocates may use risk management strategies to ensure that individuals are protected from harm, abuse, or neglect and empower them to make informed decisions about their care and support.

Advocacy Skills Development: Advocacy skills development involves building the knowledge, abilities, and confidence of individuals with disabilities to advocate for their rights effectively. Skill development may include communication training, conflict resolution, and self-advocacy techniques that empower individuals to speak up, take action, and advocate for change in their lives and communities.

Supportive Relationships: Supportive relationships are connections, partnerships, and networks that provide individuals with disabilities with emotional, practical, and social support. Building supportive relationships can empower individuals to overcome challenges, achieve their goals, and enhance their well-being by fostering trust, communication, and collaboration.

Advocacy Strategies: Advocacy strategies are the approaches, methods, and tactics used to promote the rights and interests of individuals with disabilities, raise awareness of issues, and influence policies and practices. Strategies may include grassroots organizing, media campaigns, and lobbying efforts that empower individuals to advocate for change and improve their quality of life.

Conflict Resolution: Conflict resolution involves addressing disagreements, disputes, or challenges that may arise between individuals with disabilities, their families, or support networks. Effective conflict resolution strategies can empower individuals to communicate openly, resolve conflicts peacefully, and maintain positive relationships that support their well-being and independence.

Advocacy Support: Advocacy support involves providing individuals with disabilities, their families, and support networks with the assistance, guidance, and resources needed to advocate for their rights. Support

may include information, referrals, and advocacy services that empower individuals to access services, navigate systems, and speak up for themselves effectively.

Social Justice: Social justice is the principle of promoting equality, fairness, and human rights for all individuals, including those with disabilities. Advocating for social justice involves challenging discrimination, advocating for inclusion, and promoting policies and practices that empower individuals with disabilities to live meaningful, fulfilling lives.

Advocacy Training Programs: Advocacy training programs provide individuals with disabilities, their families, and support workers with the knowledge and skills needed to advocate for their rights effectively. Training programs may cover topics such as communication strategies, self-advocacy techniques, and policy analysis that empower individuals to speak up, take action, and effect positive change in their lives and communities.

Advocacy Skills Building: Advocacy skills building involves developing the abilities, confidence, and knowledge of individuals with disabilities to advocate for their rights effectively. Skill building may include communication training, conflict resolution, and self-advocacy techniques that empower individuals to speak up, take action, and advocate for change in their lives and communities.

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