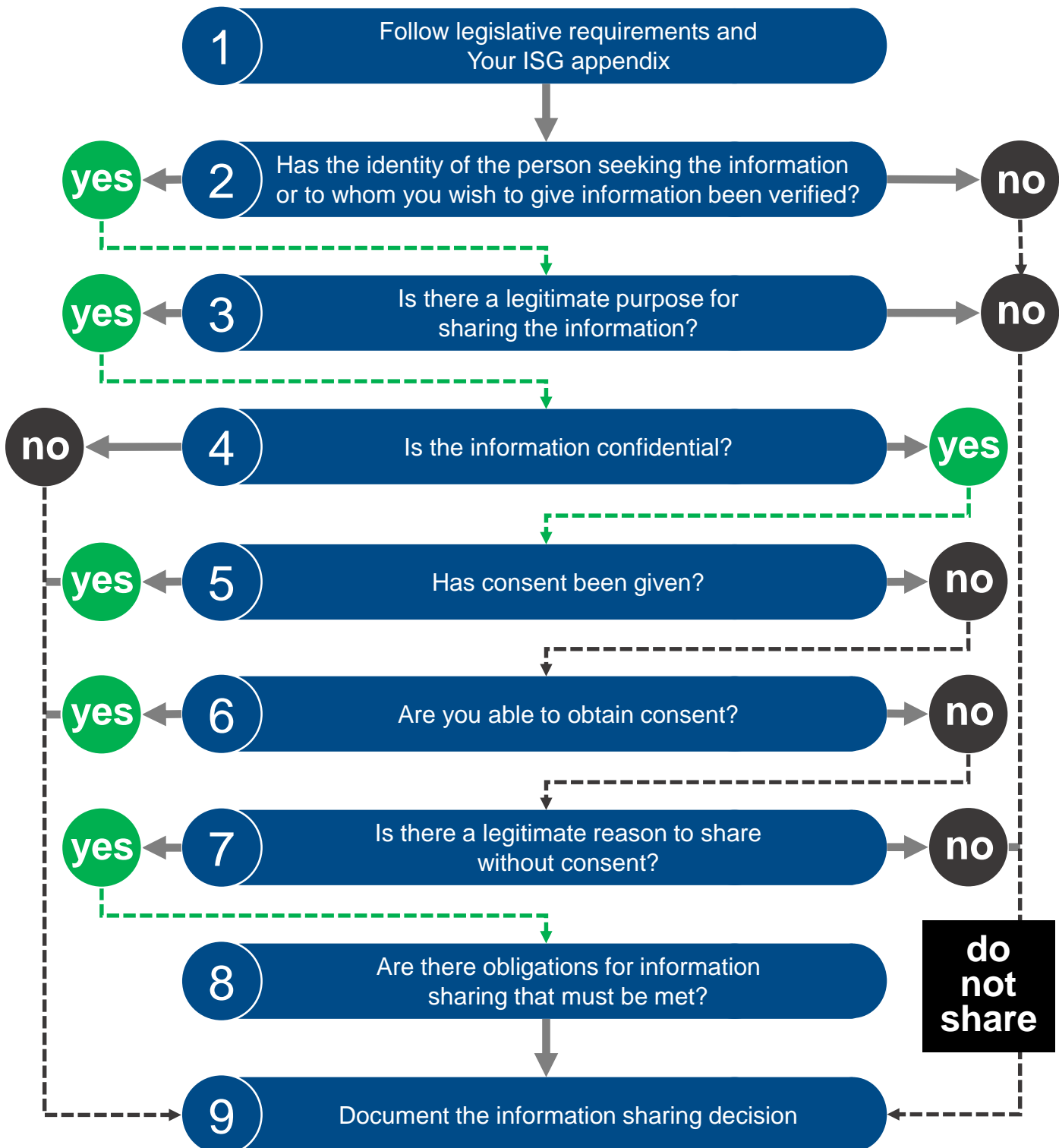


ISG decision making steps

ISG



If you are unsure at any stage about what to do, consult your line manager/supervisor.
If as a supervisor/line manager, you are unsure and need help or advice, you may need to seek legal advice or consult the SA Principal Advisor Information Sharing on (08) 8429 5945 or 1800 952 511 (toll free outside metropolitan South Australia).

1

Before proceeding, check your ISG appendix for guidance:

- Share information in a manner that is consistent with legal obligations and organisational policies and procedures
- Follow the ISG STAR principles to information sharing Secure, Timely, Accurate and Relevant
- Collaborate with other providers to coordinate services and manage/mitigate risk.

2

If you do not know the person seeking information or to whom you wish to provide information, you need to verify who they are and for whom they work before sharing information

3

You have a legitimate purpose for information sharing if you believe it is likely to:

- divert a person from offending or harming themselves
- protect a person or groups of people from potential harm, abuse or neglect
- protect service providers in situations of danger
- help service providers more effectively address risks to safety and wellbeing
- alert other service providers to an individual's need for assistance.

4

Generally, information is considered confidential when the person providing it believes it won't be shared with others

Assume that people will consider most information about themselves and their families to be confidential unless they have indicated otherwise.

5

Seeking informed consent is the first approach

This means the person understands the purpose for the information sharing, with whom it will be shared, and what might happen as a result of sharing. If informed consent has been obtained, information can be shared.

6

It may be unreasonable to obtain consent if you are concerned that in doing so, the person might:

- move themselves or their family out of the organisation's or agency's view
- stop using a service seen to be necessary for the client or their children's safety or health
- coach or coerce a person to 'cover up' harmful behaviour to themselves or others
- abduct someone or abscond
- harm or threaten to harm others
- attempt suicide or self-harm
- destroy incriminating material relevant to a person or group's safety.

It may be impracticable to obtain consent if, for example, after reasonable attempts, you cannot locate the client. Discuss your concerns with a colleague/supervisor.

7

There is a legitimate reason to share information without consent if it is believed that failure to share information will lead to risk of serious harm

Disclosure of information without consent is permitted if:

1. it is authorised or required by law, or
2. (a) it is unreasonable or impracticable to seek consent; or consent has been refused; and
(b) the disclosure is reasonable necessary to prevent or lessen a serious threat to the life, health or safety of a person or group of people.

The decision to share without consent must be based on sound risk assessment and approved by the appropriate officer in your agency or organisation.

8

Situations where you must share information:

- e.g. you hold a suspicion, on reasonable grounds, that a child or young person has or is being abused or neglected, you must report this to CARL (13 14 78).
- e.g. you believe a person poses a serious risk to themselves or others, consider if you should notify SA Police (13 14 44) or Mental Health Triage Services (13 14 65).

9

Keep records – particularly in relation to consent issues

As a minimum, document when sharing information is refused or occurs with consent. Follow your organisation's instructions about recording other significant steps.