



Placement models

A key message from the research is for all Stakeholders to take the opportunity to embrace new and innovative ways of delivering Placements to match the requirements of the NDIS.

Placement models

Traditional model (1 to 1 educator to student)

- Advantages:
 - Close supervision
 - Modelling of skills and clinical reasoning
- Disadvantages:
 - The student is largely dependent on the one educator to facilitate training
 - Limits the capacity of providers to offer placement

Interdisciplinary model / Inter-professional supervision (1 or more educators to 1 or more students)

- Advantages:
 - Students learn that there are common skills across disciplines
- Disadvantages:
 - Discipline specific education and supervision is also required and may not be available

Cooperative/Collaborative Model (1 supervisor to 2 or more students)

- Advantages:
 - Peer learning opportunities
 - Group feedback (increases efficiency)
 - Students can run multiple sessions at the one time
 - Peer feedback and observation opportunities
 - Students enjoy being on placement with a peer
- Disadvantages:
 - Increased educator load, at least in as the educator is developing in their skills in supporting multiple students. This initial increase in load decreases with time
 - Reduction in observation of individual student



Split Model / Multiple Supervisors (2 supervisors to 1 student)

- Advantages:
 - Workload can be split between educators which can give the student/s more time with educators
 - Primary educator can mentor a less experienced secondary educator
 - Peer checking between educators can increase confidence in assessing the student at mid and end placement. This can build both the student's and educator's skills around assessment and reporting of student performance.
- Disadvantages:
 - A lot of time is needed to liaise between educators setting up mutual expectations and assessing student progress
 - Students can become confused by differences in feedback/expectations
 - Each educator may spend an unnecessary amount of time engaging in 1:1 feedback with the student
 - No opportunity for peer learning
 - Students can feel isolated

Shared / Remote Supervision Model (Primary supervisor is in a different location to the student/s)

- Advantages:
 - Opportunities for rural and remote providers and participants to have students on placements
- Disadvantages:
 - Potentially complex to establish
 - Internet access must be reliable