



Australian Government

Department of Health, Disability and Ageing

NDIS Evidence Advisory Committee Consultation

Positive Behaviour Support

Part 1





Australian Government

**Department of Health,
Disability and Ageing**

The Australian Government Department of Health Disability and Ageing wrote this.

We say **DHDA** for short.

When you see the word **we** it means DHDA.



We wrote this in an easy to read way.

We use pictures to explain some ideas.

Bold

We have some words in **bold**.

Not bold

This means the letters are thicker and darker.

These are important words.



This is an Easy Read summary of an online **survey**.

Surveys have questions about your ideas.



We can answer any questions by email.

Email us disabilityevidence@health.gov.au



You can ask for help to read this document.

You can ask

- A friend
- Family members
- A support person.



We recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the **Traditional Owners** of the land we live on.



They were the **first people** to live on and use the

- Land
- Waters.

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Who is this survey for



We made a **survey**.



This survey is **only** for people with disability who



- Use **Positive Behaviour Support**

Positive Behaviour Support **aims** to help people live good lives.

It is called **PBS** for short.

Aims are things you want to do.



- Used PBS but do **not** use it any more



- Families of people who
 - Use
 - Have used

PBS



- Use something else.



You can look at the other surveys on our website.

consultations.health.gov.au/evidence-advisory-committee-eac/february-2026

It is in Easy Read.



We have **2 parts** to this survey.



You need to do **part 1** first.

This is **part 1**.



You need to send both parts back to us by email.

You need to send it back before

11.59 at night

Sunday 29 March 2026.

What to do



You need to download both parts of the survey.

You can

- Write your answers



- Type your answers.



You need to send your answers back to us by email.

disabilityevidence@health.gov.au



Each part will have some

- Information
- Questions.



There are no right or wrong answers.

Do your best.



You can choose what questions to answer.

You do **not** have to answer them all.

About your disability



What is your

- Disability
- Family members disability

You can pick as many you have.



- Acquired Brain Injury

This is anything that damages your brain after you were born like

- Stroke
- Injury to your head
- Diseases.



- Amputations

This is when you have an operation to remove part of your body like your leg.

They only do this if they have to.



- Arthritis

This is pain or swelling in your joints like in your hands.

It can happen in

- 1 part of your body
- Many parts of your body.



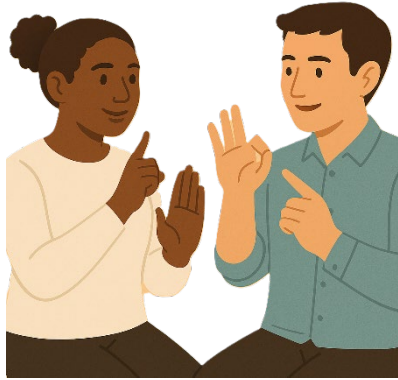
- Autism



- Cerebral palsy

This is a physical disability that can change how you

- Move
- Stand
- Sit.



- Deaf or hard of hearing



- Dementia

This is when you have trouble

- Thinking
- Remembering
- Doing things for yourself.

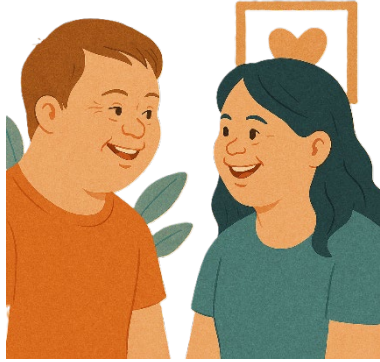


- Developmental Delay

This is when someone learns slower than other people their age.

They might need extra help with

- Talking
- Moving
- Their emotions.



- Down Syndrome

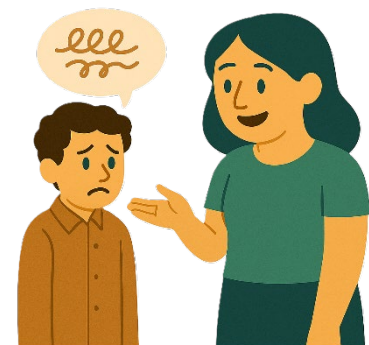


- Epilepsy

This is when someone has seizures.



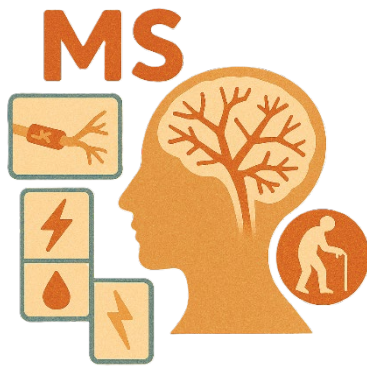
- Intellectual disability



- Language disorders

This is when someone has a hard time understanding or using language that is

- Spoken
- Written down
- Signed.



- Multiple sclerosis

This affects your

- Brain
- Spine
- Nerves

It is called **MS** for short.



- Psychosocial disability

This is a disability because of your mental health.



- Spinal cord injury

This is when you have damaged your spine.

This can change what you can do for yourself.



- Stroke

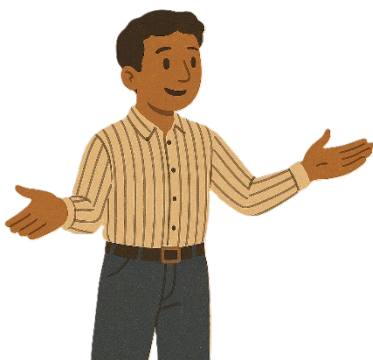
This is when the blood in your brain

- Is stopped for a time
- Can **not** get to where it needs to.

This can cause damage to your brain.



- Blind or have low vision



- Anything else

Please write in the box

Question 1 support



We want you to think about **Positive Behaviour Support**.

We call it **PBS** for short.



We want you to think about PBS that supports

- Children over 9 years old



- Adults.



The **NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission** watches over the people who use PBS.

We call it **NDIS Commission** for short.



The NDIS Commission

- Makes sure NDIS providers are doing a good job
- Listens to **complaints** about NDIS services.



Complaints are when you tell someone they have **not** done a good job.

Everyone has the **right** to make a complaint.



Rights are **rules** about treating everyone

- Fair
- Equal.



The NDIS Commission has their own way of talking about PBS.

You can go to the website to read about it.

[ndiscommission.gov.au/what is positive behaviour support](https://ndiscommission.gov.au/what-is-positive-behaviour-support)

It is in Easy Read.



The NDIS Commission has rules about how PBS can be done with NDIS supports.



The rules say

- Who can do PBS



- What they have to do.

We want to look at how PBS works as



- NDIS supports



- A support in other areas in Australia

PBS



- A support in other countries.



Some of this might be different to what the rules for NDIS say.

That is okay.

We would still like to hear about it.



Aims are things you want to do.

We want you to think about any PBS that aims to make a person with disabilities



- Life better



- It easier to take part in daily activities.



PBS aims to help by

- Having less **behaviours of concern**

Behaviours of concern are things someone does that might **not** be safe.

Someone could get hurt.



- Understanding why people act a certain way



- Building skills



- Making environments more supportive.



PBS can be used where

- The person spends time



- People have behaviours of concern.





PBS can be for a

- Short time
- Long time.



A new plan needs to be written every year.

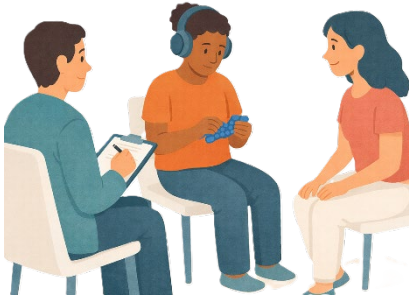
It can be done sooner if it is needed.



PBS is done by behaviour support practitioners.

They are people who have

- Experience
- Know a lot about behaviours.



Behaviour support practitioners

- Do assessments

Like a **functional behaviour assessment**.

This is an assessment that learns why a person does a certain behaviour.



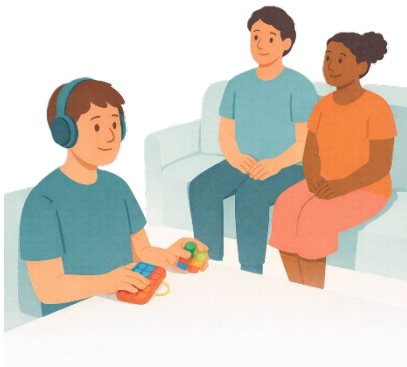
- Write a PBS plan



- Give training



- Check the plan is being followed



- See if the behaviours of concern were less



- Make changes to the plan.



Anyone working closely with the person needs to know about the PBS plan like

- Family members



- Carers



- Support workers



- Teachers



- Anyone else.



Question 1

Do you think we have said everything about

- What PBS is
- How PBS is used.



Please tick only 1 box.

Yes



No

I want to change something.

Please write what you want to change in the box.

You can

- Add something
- Take something away.

Question 2 disability group



We want to think about all the different groups of people who might use PBS.



We know some children under 9 years old might use PBS.

We only want to think about

- Children **over 9 years old**
- Adults.



So far we think they are people with

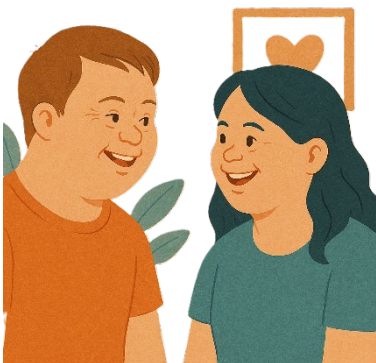
- Intellectual disability



- Autism



- Psychosocial disability



- Down syndrome



- Acquired brain injury



- Any other **neurodevelopmental conditions**

These are something a person is

- Born with
- Gets when they are very young.

It can affect how a persons brain grows.



Question 2

- Do you think we have said all the groups of people who might use PBS.



Please tick only 1 box.

Yes



No

I want to change something.

Please write what you want to change in the box.

You can

- Add something
- Take something away.

Question 3 outcomes



Supports are used to get good outcomes.



Outcomes can

- Make peoples lives better



- Keep people safer.



We know **not** everyone agrees about what outcomes are the most important.

We want to hear about the outcomes you think are the most important.



We think that PBS aims to help with



- Quality of life



- Changing behaviours



- Keeping people safe



- Have less or no **restrictive practices**

Restrictive practices can take away your rights.

They stop you from

- Going places
- Doing what you want.



- Learning new skills

This can mean being able to do more by yourself.



- Taking part in the community



- Family or carers
- Feelings
- Wellbeing



Question 3

Do you think we have said the most important outcomes for this support.



Please tick only 1 box.

Yes

You can write extra things if you want.

You can put the outcomes you think are the most important.



No

I want to change the list.

Please write what you want to change in the box.

You can

- Add something
- Take something away.

Question 4 compare with other supports



We need to **compare** how well PBS works to other supports.



Compare means to look at 2 or more things.

You might look at what

- Is different
- Is the same
- Works best.

This will help us say if 1 support is best.



We want to compare with supports that have the same goal.



Other supports we could compare PBS with are

- Using other therapy

Like

- **Occupational therapy**
- **Speech pathology.**



Occupational therapy helps people with everyday skills like

- Looking after their body
- Learning
- Social skills.



Speech pathology helps people

- Talk clearly
- Understand other people
- Eat and drink safely.



- Changing something to make the environment easier to deal with.

Like wearing noise cancelling headphones.



- Learning different ways to communicate

Like using pictures.



- Using **assistive technology**

Assistive technology can be things to help you

- Speak
- Move
- See
- Hear.



- Doing **peer support**

Peer support is when people with disability give each other support and advice.



- Taking medicine.



Some people might have some of these things in their PBS plan.

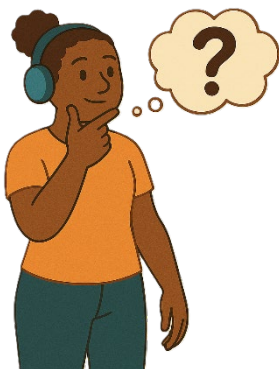


We think these supports will aim to help people with the same **outcomes**.

Outcomes are the things we see when our plans are working.



Have you tried different supports.



Question 4

Are these the best supports to compare to PBS.



Please tick only 1 box.

Yes



No

I want to change something.

Please write what you want to change in the box.

You can

- Add something
- Take something away.



Thank you for doing **part 1**.

Please do **part 2** next.



You can take a break if you need it.

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January 2026.