

Disability and Aged Care reforms: the interface

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National Disability Services

Implementation of DisabilityCare – the NDIS on track for July start

- NDIS legislation introduced to Parliament in November 2012 and passed 21 March 2013. Received Royal Assent 28 March 2013.
- COAG intergovernmental agreement and bilateral agreements for launch signed in December 2012 and Heads of Agreements signed with all states except WA for full scheme.
- Participant Pathway and roles and responsibilities now endorsed.
- Scheme will cost about ~ \$15billion a year once fully operational, about ~\$8billion a year on top of current government spending

Launch site facts and figures



Entire TAS
950 people
15-24 yrs.

Starts in 1 July '13
for 800 people

Full scheme rollout
by July 2019 for
11,000 participants



Entire SA
5,000 people
0-14 yrs.

Starts in 1 July '13 for
1,600 children
aged 0-5 yrs.

Full scheme rollout
by July 2018 for
33,000 participants



Barwon Region
5,000 people 0-65 yrs.

- Geelong
- Surf Coast
- Queenscliffe
- Colac-Otway

Starts in 1 July '13 for
4,000 people

Full scheme rollout by
July 2019 for 100,000
participants



Hunter Region : 10,000
people 0-65 yrs.

- Newcastle
- Lake Macquarie
- Maitland

Starts in 1 July '13 for
3,000 people in
Newcastle LGA

Full scheme rollout by
July 2018 for 150,000
participants



Entire ACT
5,000 people
0-65 yrs.

Starts in 1 July '14
for 2,500 people

Full scheme
rollout by July
2016 for over
5,000 participants



No detail yet for launch
site

YLYC rollout

Full scheme rollout by July
2019 for 97,000 participants



Barkly Region
People 0-65 yrs.
Starts in 1 July '14 for 100
people
Full scheme rollout by July
2019 for 7,000 participants

Approach to planning

1. MyAccess Checker:

- 12 question online screening tool for potential participants to gain an idea about eligibility. Live on NDIS web site 31 May 2013

2. Planners have been recruited who will responsible for:

- Discussing with the participant their needs, goals and aspirations and develop a *STATEMENT OF GOALS AND ASPIRATIONS* for the participant.
- Working with the participant to identify current and future supports required to make progress on the participants' goals. This *STATEMENT OF PARTICIPANT'S SUPPORTS* sets out the supports that will be provided or funded by the NDIS.

3. Local Area Coordinators have been recruited who will responsible for:

- Being a consistent point of contact for the participant and available to provide as much or as little assistance as the participant requests to navigate the community , disability and mainstream supports

Becoming a participant

Must meet each of the following criteria

- Age and
- Residence and
- Disability requirement or early intervention requirement:

Disability that is attributable to one or more intellectual, cognitive, neurological, sensory or physical impairments and it is likely to be permanent and results in substantially reduced functional capacity in communication, social interaction learning, mobility, self care and self management and affected capacity for social and economic participation and likely to continue for the person's lifetime

Early intervention as above or a child who has a developmental delay and early intervention supports are likely to reduce future needs and alleviate or prevent deterioration or strengthen sustainable informal supports

A new way of managing the funding of disability support in Australia

Three options are available to the participant. They may choose to:

1. **Self-manage** the financial and administrative processes: A participant may request to manage themselves or to have a plan nominee to support them with these processes.
2. Use a **Plan Management Provider**: The participant may engage a business /organisation to undertake the financial and administrative processes on their behalf. *Under the draft rules, a Plan Management Provider can also be a Registered Provider of Supports but would need to be able to demonstrate that there is no conflict of interest in operating both types of services.*
3. **Nominate the Agency** to play this role: The Agency would make all the payments necessary to any Registered Providers of Supports identified by the participant.

The interface with aged care service system – COAG applied principles

1. The aged care system will continue to be responsible for access to quality and affordable aged care and carer support services
2. Seamless supported transition and leverage of expertise
3. Choice of systems after age 65
 - Participation in NDIS ends when a move to permanent residential or community care occurs first after age 65
 - responsibilities under National Health Reform remain unchanged
4. Aged care provider 'reasonable and necessary' supports can be chosen and will be paid for by NDIS.

The interface with the aged care service system

Issues and Responses

1. Workable arrangements for those who acquire a disability after age 65

- ❑ particularly those with a condition best supported in disability system e.g. sensory loss, degenerative conditions such as MND, MS, post-polio syndrome

Continue to negotiate sensible arrangements for people aged over 65 who have a condition best supported by specialist disability services

2. Service gaps for people with sensory and neurological disabilities

- Two groups which may have difficulty accessing funding under either system:**

Under 65 with sensory loss not severe enough for DCA support;

Over 65 with sensory loss but ineligible for aged care

- Home Care packages program now includes allied health and clinical services and access to assistive technology – needs extending to Home Support and residential aged care**
- Integrated service provision for progressive neurological conditions essential**

Continue to negotiate funding of services to all people with sensory loss or degenerative conditions to enable independent living for as long as possible

3. Changing support needs

- ❑ **Groups who are ageing with disability will need funded responses under DCA – e.g. retiring supported employees and people with early onset dementia**

Until DCA is fully implemented, a retirement program should be developed through a co-operative arrangement between governments

Regular review of support needs under DCA to ensure flexible service responses

4. Availability of assistive technology

Improve end-to-end access for all people and;
investigate the optimal way to provide different classes of assistive technology

5. Need for specialist disability supports during aged care assessment

Clear assessment protocols and regular interaction between assessment staff in both systems

6. Range of services available in aged care

Improved access to specialist disability supports should be established through aged care reforms (as in new Home Care packages)

7. Episodic needs

Improve availability of cost effective episodic services that help people remain in the community e.g. AT, mobility training

8. Availability of consumer directed care and self-management

Fast track the embedding of consumer directed care principles across the aged care system and allow self-management to redress potential differences in the systems.

9. End of life needs for people with degenerative conditions

Establish a funding supplement to enable people nearing end of life to remain living at home

10. Workforce development

Co-ordinate workforce development strategies for both systems at local and national levels

What is most important?

That people should receive the supports they need, in an environment and a manner they prefer

Useful web sites:

www.nds.org.au

www.ndis.gov.au

www.everyaustraliancounts.com.au