

National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)

Scheme overview and pathway update

Insert speaker's name

Insert speaker's job title

XX Month 2016



Delivered by the
National Disability
Insurance Agency

The National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) administers the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).

The Agency's job is to:

- Deliver the NDIS
- Build community awareness of disability
- Ensure financial sustainability of the NDIS
- Develop and enhance the disability sector

The NDIA Board governs the NDIS



How things are changing

Feature	Former system	NDIS
Access criteria	Varies from state to state	Nationally consistent as set out in legislation
Choice and control	Varies from state to state - most people have little say over the supports they receive	Individual has control over the type and mix of supports, delivery and how their funding is managed
Level of assistance	Capped – people may be eligible but may spend years on waiting lists	Demand driven – people with disability get the support they need, when they need it, to make progress towards their goals
Funding	Multiple programs within and across governments	Single pool of government funding administered by NDIA

Roll out information

Staged rollout - over three years, start from 1 July, 2016:

From 1 July 2016	12-14 years old
From 1 January 2017	25-28 years old
From 1 July 2017	4-11 years old
From 1 January 2018	29 – 34 years old
From 1 July 2018	0-3 and 35-49 years old
From 1 January 2019	50-64 years old

By 1 July 2019, over 10,500 Tasmanians will be participants in the NDIS.



What does the NDIS fund?

- The NDIS pays for different supports for different people. The type of support depends on what different people want to achieve and what areas of their life they need help with
- Funded supports may include:
 - Help with household tasks and personal activities
 - Vehicle and home modifications
 - Mobility equipment and assistive technology
 - Transport to be involved in community, social and employment activities
 - Therapies related to the disability

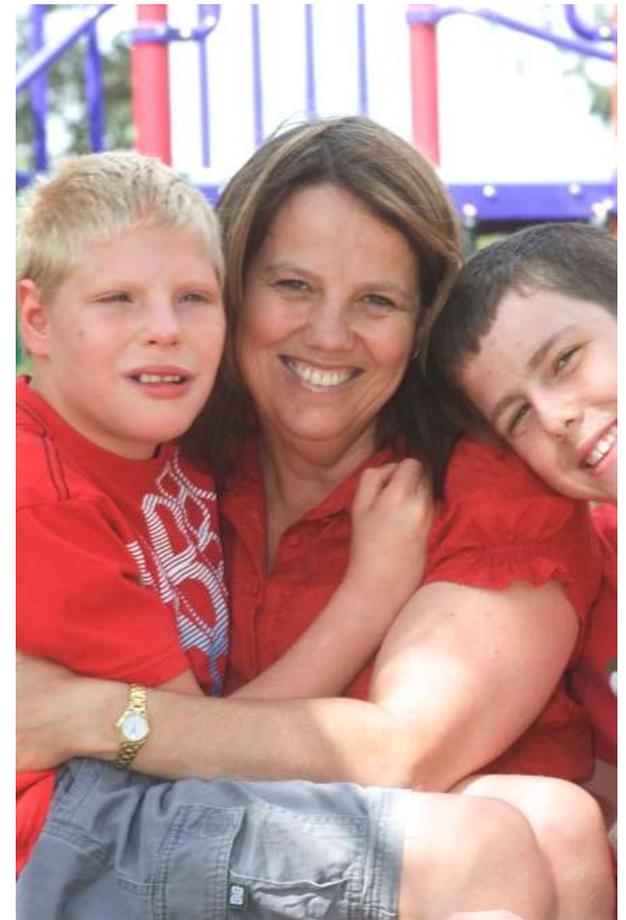


What doesn't the NDIS fund?

- There are rules for the NDIS that mean some supports cannot be funded in an NDIS plan
- The NDIS will not fund:
 - Supports that are not related to a person's disability
 - Supports that are funded by a different mechanism or system, such as Medicare or the Health system
 - Day-to-day living costs that everyone pays for such as food, electricity and water
 - Things that may cause harm

Disability requirements

To access the NDIS a person must have permanent disability which has a significant impact on everyday life and on their ability to participate in the community and will mean they will need ongoing supports.



Types of funded supports

- Most participants will access a blend of informal, mainstream and funded supports.
- Supports that are NDIS funded must be reasonable and necessary and must:
 - focus on the participant's goals and aspirations
 - foster greater independence, social and economic participation
 - be evidence based
 - represent value for money
- Choice of and control over NDIS funded supports means safeguards may be required to reduce risk of harm, abuse or neglect of the participant.



What is guided planning?

- The Agency will use a guided planning process for the development of the first plan for participants entering the NDIS during the transition years – from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2019
- This will assist us to provide the additional 430,000 participants transitioning into the Scheme with plans quickly and conveniently
- The term ‘guided planning’ describes the process the planner uses to develop a participant’s First Plan - the process ‘guides’ the planner, ensuring all areas are covered
- Second and subsequent plans will be developed using the individualised planning process the Agency has developed during trial.



Overview of the guided planning process

- Once a person is made eligible and becomes a participant of the scheme they will be referred to a Local Area Coordinator (LAC) partners to work through the initial planning questions.
- This information will be provided to the Agency.
- Agency planners will review the participant's responses and any other information the participant has provided and develop the First Plan.
- The Agency will approve the First Plan and discuss the plan with the LAC or the participant's chosen plan implementer.
- The LAC or plan implementer will explain the plan to the participant and assist them to implement it.

How is the planning done?

- The LAC asks the participant and their carers a set of questions about their capacity to perform tasks, details of their social network and the supports they currently have in place.
- The participant's responses, which identify the supports they have available, modify the number of hours in a typical support package.
- In this way the planner and the participant are guided to consider the informal, community and mainstream supports available. This is essential for getting the most appropriate supports for the participant, and contributes to the sustainability of the NDIS.
- The Agency identifies the typical support package by using information provided by the participant during access and data provided by the state or territory including
 - their disability
 - the impact of that disability on their function using standardised tools
 - their age



Why are we using a guided planning approach?

This approach will be used for the development of the First Plan because it...

- provides participants with plans quickly
- provides for support whilst a participant takes time to explore their options and develop their goals and aspirations for the future
- is convenient for participants who only work with one party to develop plans is individualised and focuses on strengths and sustaining existing supports
- identifies known but currently unmet need quickly
- introduces new supports quickly allowing participant capacity building
- It also will help the Agency to
 - To meet our bilateral obligations (bring in large numbers of participants in a short time)
 - To meet our legal obligations (person centred, reasonable and necessary)

Managing Funding

- The type of funds management a participant chooses can vary depending on their circumstances
- Different options can be chosen for different supports
- Plans may have a combination of the options
- NDIA can limit self management where there is financial or personal risk



NDIS and mainstream systems

- The NDIS is not intended to replace the supports or services provided by other mainstream systems
- Wherever possible we assist participants to access mainstream systems
- Key principles determine whether the NDIS or another system is more appropriate to fund particular supports
- A participant's plan may include a range of supports provided by informal, mainstream and community networks. Some of these may be funded by the NDIS.

