

PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

HEALTH AND AGEING PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

Portfolio Responsibilities

The Health and Ageing Portfolio works towards achieving a health care system that meets the health care and ageing needs of all Australians.

Below are descriptions of Agencies within the *Financial Management and Accountability Act 1997* and Authorities under the *Commonwealth Authorities and Companies Act 1997* within the Health and Ageing Portfolio.

The Department of Health and Ageing (the Department) is responsible for achieving the Government's priorities (Outcomes) for population health, pharmaceutical services, medical services, aged care and population ageing, primary care, rural health, hearing services, Indigenous health, private health, health system capacity and quality, mental health, health workforce capacity, acute care, and biosecurity and emergency response.

The Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency Ltd (ACSAA) accredits, monitors and promotes high quality care through information, education and training for Australian Government-funded aged care homes.

The Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (ACSQHC) aims to improve safety and quality across the health care system in Australia through a national strategic framework.

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) informs community discussion and decision-making through national leadership and collaboration in developing and providing health and welfare statistics and information.

The Australian National Preventive Health Agency (ANPHA) aims to reduce the prevalence of preventable disease through research and evaluation to build the evidence base for future action, and by managing lifestyle education campaigns and developing partnerships with non-government sectors.

The Australian Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation Authority (AOTDTA) works with state and territory governments, clinicians, consumers and the community sector to create, implement and manage a national approach to organ and tissue donation and transplantation systems.

The Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency (ARPANSA) measures and advises on radiation, regulates the Australian Government's use of radiation sources and nuclear facilities, promotes uniformity in radiation protection policies and practices throughout Australia, and responds to radiological incidents.

Cancer Australia provides national leadership in cancer care, guides improvements in prevention, provides support to consumers and health professionals and makes recommendations to the Australian Government about cancer policy and priorities.

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) protects and informs consumers through the development of effective food standards, in a way that helps stimulate and support growth and innovation in the food industry.

General Practice Education and Training Ltd (GPET) works to ensure general practice education and training meet the needs of communities, individuals and general practitioners across Australia.

Health Workforce Australia (HWA) aims to ensure that Australia has the health workforce necessary to meet future needs through integrated clinical training, workforce planning and reform.

The Independent Hospital Pricing Authority (IHPA) determines the national efficient price and levels of block funding for services provided in public hospitals and publishes the information supporting the efficient funding of public hospitals.

The National Blood Authority (NBA) manages and coordinates the Australian blood supply and manages national contracts with suppliers of blood and blood-related products on behalf of all levels of government.

The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) supports health and medical research, develops health advice for the community, health professionals and the Government, and provides advice on ethical health care behaviour and the conduct of health and medical research. The functions and resources of the National Institute of Clinical Studies are incorporated into those of the NHMRC.

The National Health Performance Authority (Performance Authority) monitors and reports local level health system performance information to support greater transparency, accountability and continuous improvement in the delivery of health services in Australia.

The Private Health Insurance Administration Council (PHIAC) administers the registration of private health insurers, regulates the financial performance of the insurers and advises the Minister for Health about the insurers' financial operations and affairs. PHIAC also calculates and distributes the risk equalisation pool funds and provides information relating to membership in private health insurance and the benefits paid by the industry.

The Private Health Insurance Ombudsman (PHIO) provides an independent service for dealing with complaints about private health insurance, and through this activity, identifies underlying problems in the practices of private health funds or health providers relevant to the administration of private health insurance.

The Professional Services Review (PSR) examines suspected cases of inappropriate practice to determine whether health practitioners have inappropriately rendered or initiated services that attract a Medicare Benefits Schedule rebate, or inappropriately prescribed under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme.

The Portfolio's services are delivered through the 31 Outcomes set by the Australian Government for the 2012-13 Budget cycle (refer to Figure 1: Portfolio Structure and Outcomes for a full listing). Each Portfolio agency has developed performance information to determine its effectiveness in achieving agency-specific Outcomes. Outcome and Program reporting, and resource allocations for each agency, are presented in the respective Agency Resources and Planned Performance (Budget Statements) sections.

Appropriations and Variations at the Portfolio Level

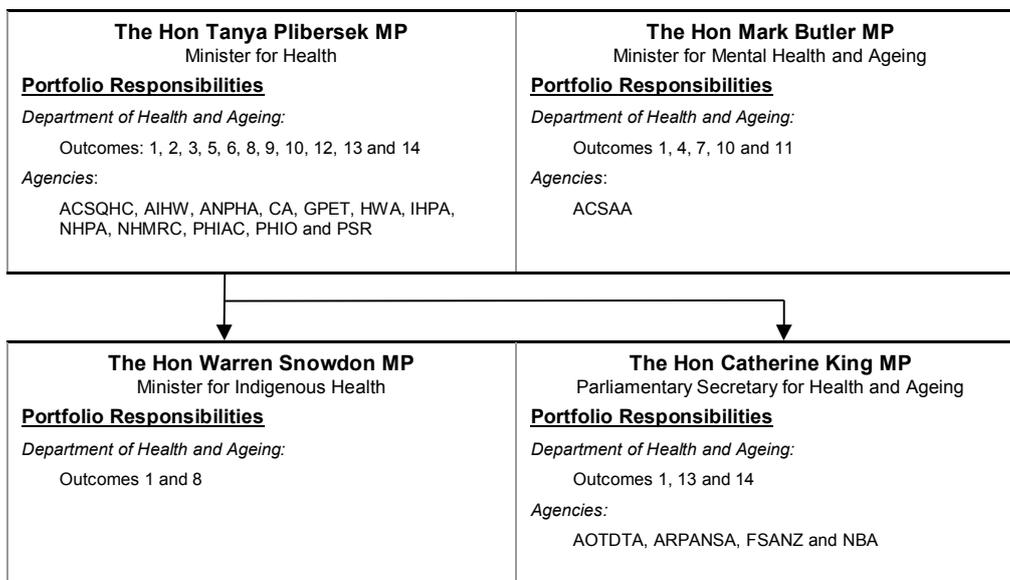
Since the 2011-12 Budget, two new Portfolio agencies have been established.

The National Health Performance Authority was established on 21 October 2011 by the *National Health Reform Amendment (National Health Performance Authority) Act 2011*, to undertake independent performance monitoring and reporting on public and private hospital services and primary health services.

The Independent Hospital Pricing Authority was established on 15 December 2011 by the *National Health Reform Amendment (Independent Hospital Pricing authority) Act 2011*, to determine the efficient price of public hospital services to be used in determining the Commonwealth's contribution to public hospitals.

A list of all the 17 agencies currently within the Health and ageing portfolio can be found in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Portfolio Structure and Outcomes



Department of Health and Ageing – Jane Halton PSM Secretary

Outcome 1. Population Health

A reduction in the incidence of preventable mortality and morbidity in Australia, including through regulation and national initiatives that support healthy lifestyles and disease prevention.

Outcome 2. Access to Pharmaceutical Services

Access to cost-effective medicines, including through the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme and related subsidies, and assistance for medication management through industry partnerships.

Outcome 3. Access to Medical Services

Access to cost-effective medical, practice nursing and allied health services, including through Medicare subsidies for clinically relevant services.

Outcome 4. Aged Care and Population Ageing

Access to quality and affordable aged care and carer support services for older people, including through subsidies and grants, industry assistance, training and regulation of the aged care sector.

Outcome 5. Primary Care

Access to comprehensive, community-based health care, including through first point of call services for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of ill-health, and for ongoing management of chronic disease.

Outcome 6. Rural Health

Access to health services for people living in rural, regional and remote Australia, including through health infrastructure and outreach services.

Outcome 7. Hearing Services

A reduction in the incidence and consequence of hearing loss, including through research and prevention activities, and access to hearing services and devices for eligible people.

Outcome 8. Indigenous Health

Closing the gap in life expectancy and child mortality rates for Indigenous Australians, including through primary health care, child and maternal health, and substance use services.

Outcome 9. Private Health

Improved choice in health services by supporting affordable quality private health care, including through private health insurance rebates and a regulatory framework.

Outcome 10. Health System Capacity and Quality

Improved long-term capacity, quality and safety of Australia's health care system to meet future health needs, including through investment in health infrastructure, international engagement, consistent performance reporting and research.

Outcome 11. Mental Health

Improved mental health and suicide prevention, including through targeted prevention, identification, early intervention and health care services.

Outcome 12. Health Workforce Capacity

Improved capacity, quality and mix of the health workforce to meet the requirements of health services, including through training, registration, accreditation and distribution strategies.

Outcome 13. Acute Care

Improved access to public hospitals, acute care services and public dental services, including through targeted strategies, and payments to state and territory governments.

Outcome 14. Biosecurity and Emergency Response

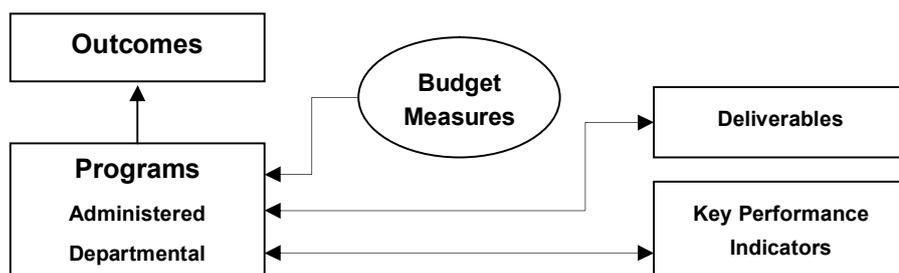
Preparedness to respond to national health emergencies and risks, including through surveillance, regulation, prevention, detection and leadership in national health coordination.

Figure 1: Portfolio Structure and Outcomes (Cont.) – Portfolio Agencies**Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency Ltd****Mark Brandon** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** High quality residential aged care for older people, including through accrediting Australian Government funded aged care homes, identifying best practice, and providing information and education to the aged care sector.**Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care****Prof Debora Picone AM** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Improved safety and quality in health care across the health system, including through the development, support for implementation, and monitoring of national clinical safety and quality guidelines and standards.**Australian Institute of Health and Welfare****David Kaisch** Director**Outcome 1.** A robust evidence-base for the health, housing and community sectors, including through developing and disseminating comparable health and welfare information and statistics.**Australian National Preventive Health Agency****Louise Sylvan** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** A reduction in the prevalence of preventable disease, including through research and evaluation to build the evidence base for future action, and by managing lifestyle education campaigns and developing partnerships with non-government sectors.**Australian Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation Authority****Yael Cass** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Improved access to organ and tissue transplants, including through a nationally coordinated and consistent approach and system.**Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency****Dr Carl-Magnus Larsson** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Protection of people and the environment through radiation protection and nuclear safety research, policy, advice, codes, standards, services and regulation.**Cancer Australia****Dr Helen Zorbas** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Minimised impacts of cancer, including through national leadership in cancer control with targeted research, cancer service development, education and consumer support.**Food Standards Australia New Zealand****Stephen McCutcheon** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** A safe food supply and well-informed consumers in Australia and New Zealand, including through the development of food regulatory measures and the promotion of their consistent implementation, coordination of food recall activities and the monitoring of consumer and industry food practices.**General Practice Education and Training Ltd****Erich Janssen** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Improved quality and access to primary care across Australia, including through general practitioner vocational education and training for medical graduates.**Health Workforce Australia****Mark Cormack** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Improved health workforce capacity, including through a national approach to workforce policy and planning across all health disciplines, which effectively integrates research, education and training.**Independent Hospital Pricing Authority****Dr Tony Sherbon** A/g Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Promote improved efficiency in, and access to, public hospital services primarily through setting efficient national prices and levels of block funding for hospital activities.**National Blood Authority****Leigh McJames** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Access to a secure supply of safe and affordable blood products, including through national supply arrangements and coordination of best practice standards within agreed funding policies under the national blood arrangements.**National Health and Medical Research Council****Prof Warwick Anderson AM** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Improved health and medical knowledge, including through funding research, translating research findings into evidence-based clinical practice, administering legislation governing research, issuing guidelines and advice for ethics in health and the promotion of public health.**National Health Performance Authority****Dr Diane Watson** A/g Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Contribute to transparent and accountable health care services in Australia, including through the provision of independent performance monitoring and reporting; the formulation of performance indicators; and conducting and evaluating research.**Private Health Insurance Administration Council****Shaun Gath** Chief Executive Officer**Outcome 1.** Prudential safety and competitiveness of the private health insurance industry in the interests of consumers, including through efficient industry regulation.**Private Health Insurance Ombudsman****Samantha Gavel** Ombudsman**Outcome 1.** Public confidence in private health insurance, including through consumer and provider complaint and enquiry investigations, and performance monitoring and reporting.**Professional Services Review****Dr William Coote** Director**Outcome 1.** A reduction of the risks to patients and costs to the Australian Government of inappropriate clinical practice, including through investigating health services claimed under the Medicare and Pharmaceutical benefits schemes.

Summary of Outcomes, Administered and Departmental Programs and Performance Information

The Health and Ageing Portfolio reports its performance under an Outcomes and Programs framework. The 31 Outcomes are listed in Figure 1: Portfolio Structure and Outcomes. Each Outcome may consist of administered and/or departmental Programs, which are listed in both the financial and performance tables. Performance information in the Portfolio Budget Statements is interrelated as shown in the diagram below:

Figure 2: Mapping of Outcomes, Programs, Deliverables and Key Performance Indicators



Definitions

Outcomes: The Portfolio’s activities, resourcing and performance reporting are discussed under a structure of 31 Outcomes. These Outcomes represent the results, consequences or impacts on the community that the Government aims to achieve, and are structured to reflect the Government’s priorities for health and ageing.

Programs: The Portfolio describes its core activities through administered and departmental Programs. Government Programs deliver benefits, services or transfer payments to individuals, industry/business or the community as a whole. The Government agencies, through Programs, aim to achieve the intended results of their Outcome Statements.

Budget Measures: Specific funding initiatives announced by the Government to enhance Outcomes and Programs.

Deliverables: Deliverables are the tangible product of a Program and include both direct Program activities (e.g. transfer payments and services to the community) and the support activities that deliver and manage the Program.

Key Performance Indicators: The Key Performance Indicators demonstrate the performance of the Program in achieving its objectives and contributing to its respective Outcome.

Portfolio Resources

Table 1 shows the total resources provided to the Portfolio in the 2012-13 Budget year by agency.

Table 1: Portfolio Resources 2012-13

	Appropriation			Receipts ¹	Total
	Bill No. 1 \$'000	Bill No. 2 \$'000	Special \$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Departmental					
Department of Health and Ageing					
Departmental appropriations	619,187	-	-	156,637	775,824
Aged Care Standards and Accreditation Agency Limited					
Departmental appropriations	-	-	-	12,080	12,080
Australian Commission on Safety & Quality in Health Care					
Departmental appropriations	-	-	-	5,765	5,765
Australian Institute of Health and Welfare²					
Departmental appropriations	15,965	-	-	32,883	48,848
Australian National Preventive Health Agency					
Departmental appropriations	5,456	-	-	-	5,456
Australian Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation Authority					
Departmental appropriations	5,886	-	-	-	5,886
Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency					
Departmental appropriations	15,522	-	-	8,613	24,135
Cancer Australia					
Departmental appropriations	12,650	-	-	367	13,017
Food Standards Australia New Zealand²					
Departmental appropriations	18,783	-	-	2,789	21,572
General Practice Education and Training Limited					
Departmental appropriations	-	-	-	464	464
Health Workforce Australia					
Departmental appropriations	-	-	-	950	950
Independent Hospital Pricing Authority					
Departmental appropriations	14,316	-	-	-	14,316
National Blood Authority					
Departmental appropriations	6,621	-	-	3,960	10,581

Table 1: Portfolio Resources 2012-13 (cont.)

	Appropriation			Receipts ¹	Total
	Bill No. 1 \$'000	Bill No. 2 \$'000	Special \$'000	\$'000	\$'000
National Health and Medical Research Council					
Departmental appropriations	40,477	-	-	3,150	43,627
National Health Performance Authority					
Departmental appropriations	-	-	-	-	-
Private Health Insurance Administration Council²					
Departmental appropriations	-	-	6,226	385	6,611
Private Health Insurance Ombudsman					
Departmental appropriations	2,119	-	-	10	2,129
Professional Services Review					
Departmental appropriations	5,791	-	-	50	5,841
Total Departmental	762,773	-	6,226	228,103	997,102

Table 1: Portfolio Resources 2012-13 (cont.)

	Appropriation			Receipts ¹	Total
	Bill No. 1	Bill No. 2	Special		
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Administered					
Department of Health and Ageing					
Administered appropriations	7,237,185	15,226	42,101,257	725,478	50,079,146
Australian National Preventive Health Agency					
Administered appropriations	52,262	-	-	-	52,262
Australian Organ and Tissue Donation and Transplantation Authority					
Administered appropriations	39,003	-	-	-	39,003
Cancer Australia					
Administered appropriations	15,867	-	-	-	15,867
Independent Hospital Pricing Authority					
Administered appropriations	12,589	-	-	-	12,589
National Blood Authority					
Administered appropriations	8,358	-	-	421,778	430,136
National Health and Medical Research Council					
Administered appropriations	771,465	-	-	6,800	778,265
National Health Performance Authority					
Administered appropriations	-	-	-	-	-
Private Health Insurance Administration Council²					
Administered appropriations	-	-	360,000	121	360,121
Total Administered	8,136,729	15,226	42,461,257	1,154,177	51,767,389
Total Portfolio	8,899,502	15,226	42,467,483	1,382,280	52,764,491
				Equity injections	52,510
				Non operating administered assets and liabilities	19,793
				Total Portfolio appropriations and receipts	52,836,794

All figures are GST exclusive.

¹ Excludes receipts from related entities from within the Portfolio.

² These agencies are not directly appropriated as they are CAC Act bodies. Appropriations are made to the Department of Health and Ageing under Administered Bill 1 or for PHIAC, special appropriations, and then paid to agencies as 'departmental' funding.

AGENCY RESOURCES AND PLANNED PERFORMANCE

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Cancer Australia.....	389
Food Standards Australia New Zealand.....	411
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National Blood Authority	491
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