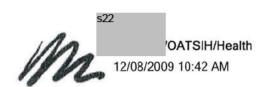
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To s22 OATSIH/Health@Health_gov_au cc bcc

Subject Rec 61 [SEC=UNCLASSIFIED]

UNCLASSIFIED



I have attached the very rough and basic plan from my notes re: rec 61 (the Authority) below.

I'm still working on making this a 2 page doc.

Happy to discuss.

Cheers,

s22



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Rec 61 paper plan.doc

Funding Policy Section | Office for Aboriginal and Topies Strait Islander health | Department of Health

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GPO Box 9848, CANBERRA RET 3601 @health.gov.au

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PLAN - DISCUSSION PAPER

NATIONAL HEALTH AND HOSPITAL REFORM COMMISSION (NHHRC) REPORT, "A HEALTHIER FUTURE FOR ALL AUSTRALIANS"

RECOMMENDATION 61

Summary of Recommendation:

1. Outcomes

 Provide a mechanism to "focus on health outcomes and ensure high quality and timely access to culturally appropriate care" for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and their families.

2. Estimated cost

The NHHRC's estimated cost for implementing this recommendation, as outlined in Appendix H of the Report, is \$58 million.

Implications/Risks:

1. Costs

- Limitations of NHHRC's estimated costs limited to admin establishment costs and based on DVA population which is smaller than the ATSI population and shrinking (compared to the ATSI population which is growing).
- Which money would be taken from where to pay for Authority? All OATSIH funding, all DOHA Indigenous specific funding? Just OATSIH program \$\$? All State and Federal \$\$?
- All State and Federal \$\$?

 O Difficult to estimate State Expenditure in Indigenous health. Hard to separate it from mainstream expenditure (e.g. in hospitals).
- Ocost of DVA Gold Cod/White and per person What level of cover would ATSI people get? Would there be different levels? This would all affect the cost. Estimated cost for ATSI people based on Gold and White card per year, taking pop growth into account.
- Would all Aborginal and Torres Strait Islander people be eligible? Means tested? How? Location, Income, chronic disease (COAG), health status etc.
- Duration of Authority forever, until gap closed, for a generation (25 years) would affect ost.
- o Independent body Vs part of Dept would affect establishment time and costs.

2. Identifying people with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin

- Current method VII shortfalls
- o Criteria?
- Proof required like in Canada? Reaction/resentment from Indigenous Australians.

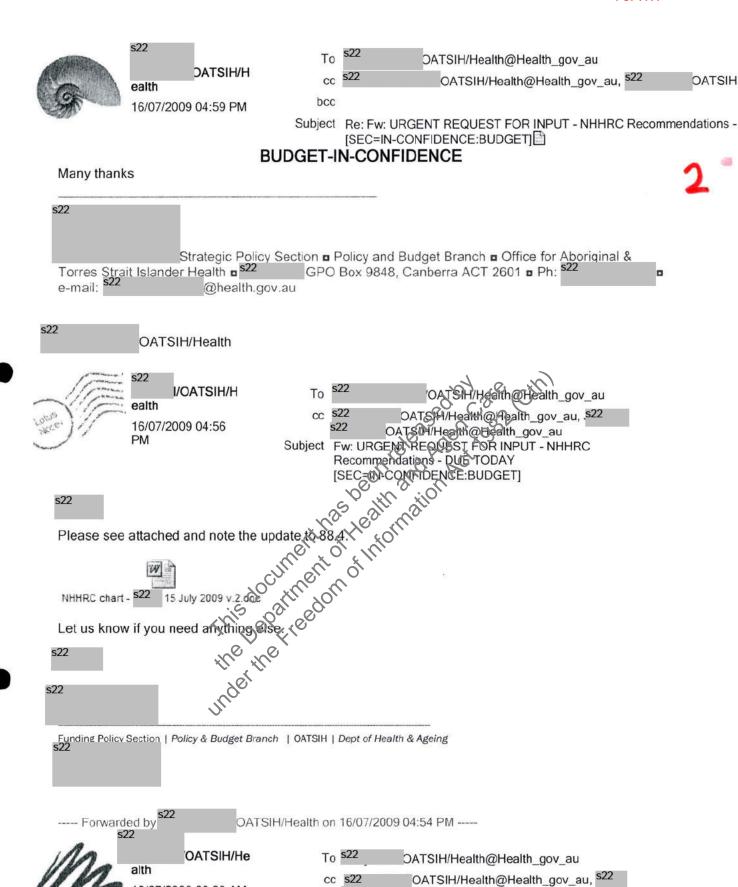
3. Negative community reaction

- Other low socio-economic groups
- General population

4. Implications for community controlled sector

- Current funding arrangements for ACCHOs
- o Would OATSIH continue?
- How would ACCHOs be funded in the future if OATSIH is replaced by Authority
- NACCHO's views Media Statement

OATSIH



s22

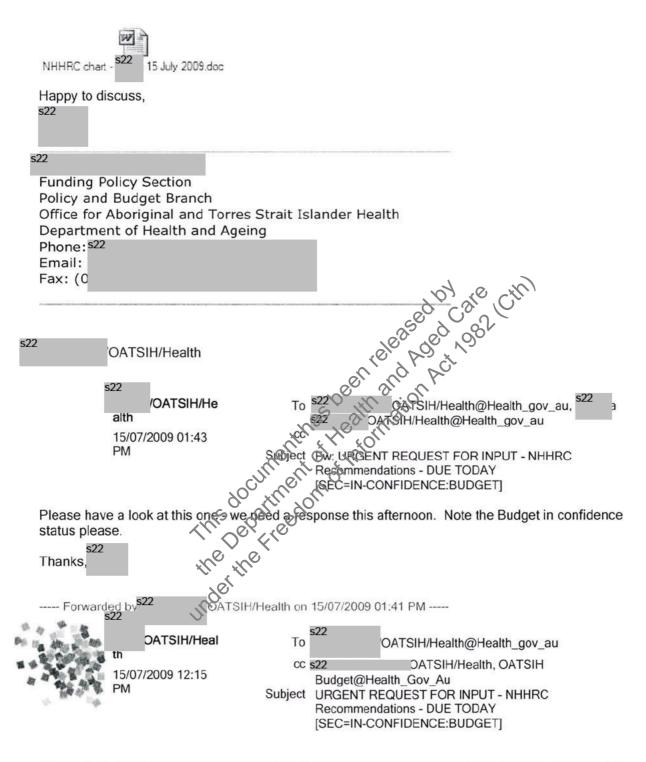
DATSIH/Health@Health_gov_au Subject Re: Fw: URGENT REQUEST FOR INPUT - NHHRC

Recommendations - DUE TODAY [SEC=IN-CONFIDENCE:BUDGET]

Hi

16/07/2009 09:39 AM

As requested, we have inserted some information related to the implications and stakeholders for recommendations #61 and #88.4 into the document below.



NOTE: This is akin to a Budget document - further circulation is strictly on a need-to-know basis

Dear s22

Following receipt of the National Health and Hospitals Reform Commission (NHHRC) report, Minister Roxon has requested a revised matrix to address the 123 recommendations in the final report.

The Minister has requested brief input on:

- (i) the key implications of each recommendation (eg would it require new legislation, or an adjustment to an existing initiative etc)
- (ii) the costs associated with each recommendation (PSD will include the figures from the NHHRC on projected costs but if you have done any costings on similar initiatives in the past - it would be helpful if these costings were referenced). For many recommendations this column will be blank. You may also wish to comment on the NHHRC costs should you have a view.**Note: Please flag with OATSIH Budget if your response will have a costing implication and they will assist in developing these costs.
- (iii) stakeholder views where these are known or can be predicted (just let us know whether they are known or are a good guess)

What you need to do:

s22

We have pulled out the recommendations that are relevant to your area. Please enter the information requested in the attached template and send it to OATSIH Health Equality Policy inbox. Input is due AS-cleared by COB TODAY (15 July). Apologies for the timeframe but this request only came through this morning.

Strategic Policy Section, Policy & Budget Branch
Office for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health
Department of Health and Ageing

BUDGET-IN-CONFIDENCE

This dealth address the desire when the property of the proper for our branch please send us your input and we'll collate for our AS clearance

RECOMMENDATION	Alignment/existing policy or process	Implications	Cost	Stakeholders	Comments
1. We affirm the value of universal entitlement to medical, pharmaceutical and public hospital services under Medicare, as well as choice and access through private health insurance. To promote greater equity, universal entitlement needs to be overlaid with targeting of health services to ensure that disadvantaged groups have the best opportunity for improved health outcomes. 18. Young families, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and people with chronic and complex conditions (including people with a disability or a long term mental illness) have the option of enrolling with a single primary health care service to strengthen the continuity, coordination and range of multidisciplinary care available to meet their health needs and deliver optimal outcomes. This would be the enrolled family or patient's principal "health care home". To support this, NHHRC propose:	Universal access to Medicare is current policy Preventative Health Taskforce, National Indigenous Health Equality Council, Social Inclusion Board. COAG performance indicator "People with complex care needs can access comprehensive, integrated and coordinated services." National Primary Health Care Strategy PIP Indigenous Health Incentive	This document	khas been released how	od are cital	The NHHRC proposal would most likely compliment rather than replace Medicare (feefor-service) items specific to chronic disease management. The relationship between fee-for service and (potentially) capitation based models would need to be carefully designed.
o Grant funding to support multidisciplinary services and care coordination for that service tied to levels of enrolment of young families and people with chronic and complex problems;	National Primary Health Care Strategy	The the tree	5		A Chronic and Complex NP was not pursued. The Government has trialled similar models (e.g. coordinated care trials).

o Payments to reward good performance in outcomes including quality and timeliness of care for the enrolled population; and	Existing PIP and Divisions of General Practice program linking payment to performance. National Primary Health Care Strategy National Primary Health				
will be developed that bundle the cost of packages of primary care over a course of care or period of time, supplementing fee-based payments for episodic care.	Care Strategy				
59. Investment strategy for in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians' health proportionate to need, cost of service delivery, and achievement of desired outcomes.	COAG Intergovernmental Agreement – National Indigenous Reform Agreement and six national partnerships to address indigenous disadvantage Indigenous Health NP (\$1.6 billion) aims to increase access by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, particularly those with chronic disease, to mainstream services without setting a target of increasing expenditure by a specified amount. By focussing on chronic disease and assisting these people through the health system, expenditure particularly through the MBS and PBS will increase. COAG's National Indigenous Expenditures Framework will report	This document in personal true of the free	thas been teleased action of Information	od ope Cith	Report suggests that funding in addition to the \$1.6 billion for the 'closing the gap' initiative is required to achieve the close the gap outcomes, and that this funding needs to take into account the additional cost of delivering services outside of metropolitan areas as suggested by the Close the Gap National Indigenous Health Equity Targets s47E real terms until the health gap is closed).

	annually on Indigenous expenditure estimates across all jurisdictions and will assist in monitoring the level of investment in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health					
61. Establishment of a National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Authority to purchase services specifically for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians.	Principle supported by existing Indigenous NP, which aims to improve Indigenous peoples' access to health services by increasing the responsiveness of mainstream providers and strengthening Indigenous specific health service delivery. COAG reform arrangements also support flexibility across regions that recognises the variation in circumstances and health needs of Indigenous communities.	Positive: - Data management, quality – planning/policy could be improved - Greater Access to health care (culturally appropriate and better targeted) Negative: - Over Identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people - Community reaction (particularly in other disadvantaged groups)	thas been teleased and he art of Health and ion of Information	- State/Territory/Local Governments Indications population - COAC - Clinica Aporiginal community controlled health organisations (ACHOs)/Health services - Hospitals - Wider health system/sector - Medicare	The report suggests that the Authority would function for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in much the same way as the Repatriation Scheme and the Department of Veterans' Affairs does for the veteran community. This would operate in addition to ACCHS	Formatted: Font: Bold Formatted: Font: Bold

88.4 The Commonwealth	See comments at 61.	- State/Territory/Local	Current funding via
Government would assume full		Governments	COAG NP (1.6billion)
responsibility for the purchasing of	In addition, there will	- COAG	will be targeted at
all health services for Aboriginal	be a realignment of	- Clinics/Health	specific health services.
and Torres Strait Islander people	state/territory and	services/ACCHOs?	
through the establishment of a	<u>local government</u>	- Hospitals	
National Aboriginal and Torres	funding back to the	A Comment of the Comm	
Strait Islander Health Authority.	Commonwealth in a		
This would include services that	COAG arrangement.		
are provided through mainstream	This will be provided		
and Community Controlled Health	to services in a more		
Services, including services that	transparent and		
are currently funded by State,	equitable manner.		
Territory and local governments.			
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