

Tool 1.3 Comparison: National Disability Agreement (NDA) vs. National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)

NATIONAL DISABILITY AGREEMENT (NDA) MODEL (Pre NDIS system)	NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE SCHEME (NDIS) MODEL
Based on the Commonwealth Disability Services Act 1986 and the State and Territory Disability Services Acts – block funding is provided separately by the Commonwealth for Employment related services and by State and Territory funding other non-supported employment disability services.	Based on the Commonwealth NDIS Act 2013. The NDIS is jointly governed and funded by the Australian, State and Territory Governments.
Concept of the system is ‘welfare based’ (‘the deserving poor’) as articulated in the National Disability Agreement. This is about a ‘help now’ vision and short-term funding programs rather than a long-term view of how costs can be minimised.	Concept of the system is founded on a long term ‘insurance’ based model. The insurance-based model takes a long-term view of the total cost of disability to improve participant outcomes and to meet the future costs of the NDIS Scheme.
The ‘engagement’ focus of organisations is towards engaging with government as it is government that provides Block Funding to service providers.	The ‘engagement’ focus of organisations is towards individual NDIS participants each of whom has an individualised funding package for them to purchase the reasonable and necessary supports they need to live the life of their choice
Consumers are expected to adapt and accept the generic or services or ‘product list’ being offered by a block funded service provider.	Providers have to adapt and change their services and products to meet NDIS participant expectations, needs and wants.

NATIONAL DISABILITY AGREEMENT (NDA) MODEL (Pre NDIS system)	NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE SCHEME (NDIS) MODEL
<p>Funding is paid in advance in 'blocks'. The provider invests the money and daws down on it to provide their suite of offerings.</p>	<p>Funding is not paid to the provider – An NDIS participant is assessed to identify their needs and then a funding package to address those needs is granted to the individual person within their NDIS Plan. The participant then uses the funding at their own discretion to 'purchase' the services they want that reflect their lifestyle and aspirations from the provider of their choice.</p>
<p>Choice is made largely FOR the person.</p>	<p>Choice is made BY the person only – a challenge for some people who are unable to make choices without support.</p>
<p>Block funding was recurrent, or it was time limited in Government State and Territory disability funding programs.</p>	<p>The 'insurance' approach to the NDIS takes a long-term view of what needs the individual has over the duration of their life and provides funding each year in their Approved NDIS Plan. The Plan is reviewed annually, and funding is allocated to the plan to meet the individual's changing needs.</p>
<p>Block funding is received in advance by service providers, and they plan the disbursement of how the funding will be acquitted in terms of the costs for programs being offered and organisational overheads.</p>	<p>Payment for NDIS supports is capped – Provider has to bill the scheduled NDIS rate as per NDIS Price Guide to each participant's Plan after the support activity has been delivered.</p>

NATIONAL DISABILITY AGREEMENT (NDA) MODEL (Pre NDIS system)	NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE SCHEME (NDIS) MODEL
<p>'Consumers' are referred to services that are deemed appropriate for their needs.</p>	<p>NDIS participants are enabled to exercise choice and control over the support that they receive by providing them with individual funding and the power to choose the providers of their choice for the supports they need. This is a fundamental change to the nature of disability support.</p>
<p>Before the NDIS, people with disability were moved around the system according to decisions made by Government or other organisations providing disability support.</p>	<p>Under the NDIS, the funding will move around the system based on the choices people with disability make.</p>
<p>The traditional 'welfare' focus of service provision is on responding to the needs of the person now, at whatever stage of life they are in</p>	<p>The NDIS focus is on intervening early to help reduce the need for support later in life; increasing integration by helping people with disability access mainstream government services such as health and education and increasing the involvement of people with disability in the community by making it easier to access community services such as sports clubs and community groups.</p>
<p>NSW Statistics - Under the Disability Support System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding for services: \$3.3 billion ▪ People receiving support: 78,000 ▪ Workforce required: 25,000-30,000 ▪ Number of providers: 699 	<p>NSW Statistics (projected) - Under the NDIS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding for services: \$6.8 billion ▪ People receiving support: 142,000 ▪ Workforce required: 48,000-59,000 ▪ Number of providers: Determined by the market
<p>Source: NSW Government Budget Paper No.3, 2015–16; NDIS NSW Market Position Statement, March 2016; Department of Family and Community Services Funding Management System, 2015–16 (unpublished)</p>	

NATIONAL DISABILITY AGREEMENT (NDA) MODEL (Pre NDIS system)	NATIONAL DISABILITY INSURANCE SCHEME (NDIS) MODEL
<p>Under the NDA, services were limited based on the amount of money allocated by Governments each year through disability funding programs.</p>	<p>There will be an unprecedented increase in funding for disability support under the NDIS because of the move to the 'social insurance' model that provides funding into the future for all of life. In the NDIS, anyone who meets the eligibility criteria will receive funding for the support they need.</p>
<p>Providers were usually paid three months in advance, which is described as 'block funding'.</p>	<p>Under the NDIS, payments will be received after the service has been provided, which will require service providers to have more sophisticated business systems.</p>
<p>Prior to the NDIS, providers did not need to market themselves to clients because they were largely not competing with other providers.</p>	<p>Under the NDIS, some providers will have to do more work to advertise their services because they will be competing with other providers for clients who have choices about the support they purchase.</p>
<p>Oversight of the Disability Support system was by both the Australian Government and each separate State and Territory Government. Oversight was inconsistent and not equitable across the nation.</p>	<p>Oversight of NDIS is done by the Australian Government only through the NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission.</p>
<p>Under the NDA model, State and Territory government departments featured in the provision of service delivery.</p>	<p>Governments are playing a much smaller role in public disability service delivery as markets are established to facilitate competition and user choice under the NDIS.</p>