Engage, Connect, Help & Open Opportunities

MAINSTREAM & COMMUNITY NDIS READINESS Q&A

Key Points

* Inclusion, access and participation
* National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)
* National Disability Insurance Agency
* (NDIA)
* Mainstream and Community Organisations
* Information, Linkages and Capacity (ILC)

Quick Important Definitions

Inclusion – the process whereby every person who wishes to can access and participate fully in all aspects of an activity or service in the same way as any other member of the community.

National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) – The funding available for eligible people with disability to purchase disability and support services.

National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) – The National Agency responsible for administering the NDIS.

Organisation: An organised group of people with a particular purpose. For this readiness survey, this term is used to covers the diverse 13 mainstream and community service sectors. It includes all levels of government, not-for-profit, private businesses, peak bodies and community clubs.

Information, Linkages and Capacity (ILC) – A component of the NDIS that creates connections between people with disability and the communities they live in. Unlike the rest of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS), ILC doesn’t provide funding to individuals. ILC provides grants to organisations to build capacity.

Project ECHO works to **E**ngage, **C**onnect, **H**elp and **O**pen opportunities for Tasmanian organisations (mainstream services, community groups and local governments); to include all Tasmanians with disability in their services and in the broader community.

Completing this Mainstream & Community Q&A will check your readiness to be a more inclusive service as we fully transition into the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). An inclusive service has worked to remove the barriers for people to access and participate.

The NDIS aims to improve and support the lives of people with disability.

This Q&A finds out how much you already know about this national scheme and the opportunities for your organisation.

Your answers will help identify the gaps in understanding about the NDIS and the types of information and resources that would help your organisation be more inclusive.

|  | **STATEMENT** | **TRUE** | **FALSE** | **UNSURE** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | A disability is a condition that only restricts a person’s sensory or mobility functions. |  |  |  |
| **2** | Around 25,000 Tasmanians have a disability. |  |  |  |
| ***3*** | *Accessible Island: Tasmania’s Disability Framework for Action 2018-2021* will be phased out and replaced by the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). |  |  |  |
| **4** | The NDIS provides block funding to agencies and community organisations. |  |  |  |
| **5** | The NDIS covers all the services and supports needed by all people with disability. |  |  |  |
| **6** | The NDIS covers all government, private and community services for people with disability. |  |  |  |
| **7** | The National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) decides if a person with disability is eligible under the NDIS. |  |  |  |
| **8** | Local Area Coordinators (LACs) help people with disability and their families and carers to access the NDIS; and to develop and to use their NDIS plans. |  |  |  |
| **9** | All providers of services and supports specified in a Participants’ NDIS plan are required to adhere to the NDIS Code of conduct |  |  |  |
| **10** | The NDIA is responsible for regulating the quality and safety of services and supports delivered under a Participants’ NDIS plan. |  |  |  |
| **11** | The role of the NDIA is limited to supporting the subset of people who are eligible for an NDIS plan. |  |  |  |
| **12** | The principle of the *Information, Linkages and Capacity Building* (ILC) component of the NDIS is that people with disability access and participate in society through mainly disability-specific services and supports. |  |  |  |
| **13** | One-third (35.1%) of women and over one-quarter (28.1%) of men aged 15 years and over regularly avoid situations because of their disability. |  |  |  |
| **14** | Social exclusion of people with disability is due to the functional limitations of the individuals and is not due to the failures in society, communities or services to meet the needs of people with disability. |  |  |  |
| **15** | An NDIS Participant has all their health care and mental health care needs provided and funded under their NDIS plan. |  |  |  |
| **16** | A person with disability can only access education through disability-specific education organisations. |  |  |  |
| **17** | A person with disability can access employment services and supports through both mainstream and disability-specific services. |  |  |  |
| **18** | A person with disability can choose to live in private or public residential properties. |  |  |  |
| **19** | All people with disability have access to specialised taxi services to support their travel to appointments and activities. |  |  |  |
| **20** | The NDIA invests in the *Information, Linkages and Capacity Building* (ILC) component of the NDIS across four specific programs named:   1. National Information 2. Individual Capacity Building 3. Mainstream Capacity Building 4. Economic and Community Participation |  |  |  |
| **21** | When selecting proposals for investing in *Information, Linkages and Capacity Building* (ILC), the NDIA will prioritise initiatives from Tasmanian organisations that focus on the Tasmanian community only. |  |  |  |
| **22** | The NDIA has identified only one group for additional Information, *Linkages and Capacity Building* (ILC) investment to create more inclusive services, communities and workplaces. These are people with disability in remote communities. |  |  |  |

Thank you for completing the Q&A section of the survey.

All correct answers to this Q&A are located here: www.nds.org.au/resources/echo