

Delivering better hospitals, mental health and health services

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New investments in hospitals and health services in the 2011-12 Budget

The Government is making major investments in hospitals and health services. In the 2011-12 Budget, the Government is committing over \$3 billion in new initiatives over the forward estimates.

The Government is announcing a \$2.2 billion package over five years to deliver on its commitment to make mental health a national priority and take the first step towards reform

This Budget will deliver \$1.5 billion in new initiatives over five years including:

- \$571 million to expand services and improve their delivery for people with severe mental illness;
- \$492 million for prevention and early intervention mental health services for children and young people;
- \$220 million to improve access to the primary health care system for people with mental illness; and
- \$32 million for a National Mental Health Commission to increase accountability and transparency, including \$12 million in new funding.

This \$2.2 billion package includes significant investments recently made by the Government — such as tackling suicide, and more mental health nurses. The Government is also investing in sub-acute mental health beds through COAG.

The Government is providing \$1.8 billion over six years to deliver important health infrastructure for regional Australia

This includes funding for 63 projects across Australia and a further regional priority round of the Health and Hospitals Fund to help ensure that regional hospitals and health services receive critical upgrades.

This Budget invests \$740 million over five years to give Australians affordable access to medicines and technologies

This includes:

- \$613 million for the latest medicines and immunisations; and
- \$104 million to expand access to Magnetic Resonance Imaging services.

This Budget allocates \$53 million over four years to help address the long-term challenges in dental health

The Government will introduce a voluntary dental internship year targeted at the public dental system.

The Government is also providing \$139 million over four years to continue the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program

Delivering on the Government's health reform

These investments build on the Government's national health reform to ensure future generations of Australians enjoy world class health care by increasing funding and transparency in our public health system.

In an important milestone, all States and Territories signed a new deal on National Health Reform in February 2011 which guarantees the States and Territories \$16.4 billion in additional funding from 2014-15 to 2019-20 for growth in hospital services.



Tackling problems early reduces the impact of mental illness on individuals, their families and the community.

Making mental health a national priority

Mental illness is a major community concern

Mental illness affects nearly every Australian in some way. It is the leading cause of disability and around one-third of Australians will experience a mental illness at some stage in their lives.

The mental health care system can be crisis-driven, with many people only receiving help when they are at their most vulnerable, instead of help to stay well. There are many effective services, but they are often not well integrated, funded, or targeted. This makes it difficult for people with mental illness and their families to navigate the system and to access services based around their individual care needs.

Not enough is being done to prevent mental illness, or to detect it early, so that treatment can be provided to prevent social isolation, disadvantages such as homelessness and unemployment, and tragedy such as suicide. This is particularly important for Australia's young people — our kids and teenagers — and those most vulnerable in our community.

Prioritising mental health

The Prime Minister has declared mental health to be a national priority, appointed this country's first federal Mental Health Minister and brought together experts to tackle the problem. The Government has backed this with substantial investment in health system reform, together with targeted mental health funding in the 2010-11 Budget, and its election commitment to tackle suicide.

These actions have been about recognising the need for more investment, reform, and a longer-term plan to guide further reform of the mental health system.



Working towards long-term reform

National mental health reform

The Government is investing \$2.2 billion over five years in its *National Mental Health Reform* package to deliver on its commitment to make mental health a national priority, to expand services in effective programs and to create a more targeted and better integrated mental health care system.

This package includes \$1.5 billion over five years in new initiatives in the 2011-12 Budget. These measures build on \$624 million in investments recently made by the Government, including funding for suicide prevention, expanding services such as *headspace* for young people, and more mental health nurses.

This package represents a significant increase in funding for mental health services and takes a first step toward long-term reform.

A Ten Year Roadmap for Mental Health Reform

The Government will provide the national leadership to deliver a mental health system that gives Australians with mental illness timely access to support, and the best chance to recover, stabilise and stay well in the community.

The initiatives in this Budget will carry us a significant way towards this goal, but further work will be needed in the future.

The Government's vision for change will be developed in a Ten Year Roadmap for Mental Health Reform, which will commit the Government to ongoing action and set out what Australia's mental health system should look like in ten years.

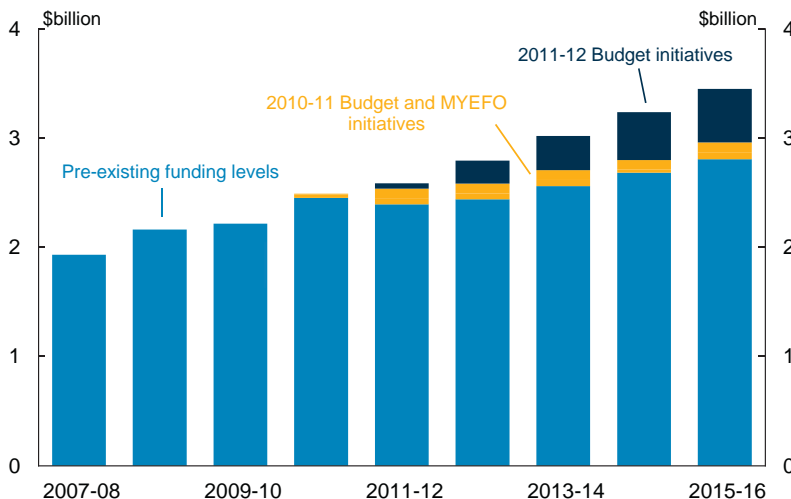
The Government will engage with expert stakeholders and States and Territories to inform development of the full Roadmap, which will be finalised later in 2011.



The Government is committing \$2.2 billion over five years to expand and reform the mental health care system, including:

- \$1.5 billion in new initiatives in the 2011-12 Budget;
- \$181 million to continue investments in the 2010-11 Budget as part of health reform; and
- \$443 million to continue funding announced as part of the Government's 2010 election commitment to tackle suicide.

Australian Government funding for mental health services





Improving the coordination of the mental health care system will help Australians with severe, persistent and debilitating mental illness to better manage their health, participate in the community and stay out of hospital.

Reforming a fragmented system for people with severe mental illness...

Too many people are falling through cracks in the system

There are around 60,000 Australians living with severe, persistent and debilitating mental illness who have complex service needs and face significant obstacles participating in society and social or vocational activities.

These people need a mix of clinical and social support services, including stable, supported housing that is sensitive and appropriate to their individual needs.

Currently, the onus is placed on people with severe mental illness and their carers and families to navigate a fragmented and complex system of clinical and social support services, instead of these services revolving around the individual.

As a result, many people are falling through cracks in the system.

Improving outcomes for people with severe, persistent mental illness

That is why the Government is investing \$344 million over five years to expand services and improve their delivery for people with severe, persistent and debilitating mental illness and their families. This will be achieved by:

- funding local organisations to provide a single point of contact for the mental health care needs of 24,000 people with severe mental illness and their families;
- developing a single assessment process for all people with severe mental illness to ensure services are matched in a consistent way to their needs; and
- providing additional *Flexible Care Packages* — funding to allow services to be purchased to match an individual's needs.

These initiatives will help people with severe mental illness to receive the support they need to help them to break the cycle of hospitalisation and unplanned re-admission.

Importantly, it will also ensure their families and carers have one place to turn to for help if additional information or services are needed.

...and supporting them to live in the community

More social support services to help recovery from mental illness

Meaningful activity and social connectedness are important to quality of life and recovery from mental illness.

That is why the Government is expanding social support services to provide greater access to support for people with severe mental illness to reduce social isolation, improve employment outcomes and support recovery. Some services will also support their informal carer arrangements by providing improved access to respite services for families and carers.

Additional Personal Helpers and Mentors (PHaMS) and respite services

The Government is investing \$208 million over five years to provide an additional 425 personal helpers and mentors to provide practical one-on-one support for people with severe mental illness.

The new workers will help an additional 3,400 people live more independently and reconnect with the community. New respite services will also give around 1,100 mental health carers access to respite and support.

Expanding the Support for Day to Day Living program

The Government is investing \$19 million over five years to expand the Support for Day to Day Living program to provide people with severe mental illness with a friendly environment to help them face the challenge of reengaging in social activities and developing other important life skills, such as cooking, to help support their recovery.

This initiative will deliver additional services to over 18,000 people.



Sue was socially isolated due to depressive illness and problems affecting mobility. She informed her personal helper of feeling confused, panicky and lacking motivation. Most days she just took medication and stayed in bed.

Sue's PHaMs recovery plan supports her to re-engage in social activities. She now has a regular exercise routine for weight loss and has joined a tobacco cessation support group. PHaMs support has made a real difference in her life, allowing her to reintegrate with the community.



Recognising risk factors in children early

Giving children at risk the best start to life

The best chance of preventing mental disorders, or minimising their impact across a person's lifetime, is to provide early intervention in childhood.

And, unlike any other chronic disease, mental illness affects people of all ages, with 25 per cent of people with a mental disorder experiencing their first episode before the age of 12, and 64 per cent by age 21.

That is why the Government is investing in evidence-based approaches to assist families, early childhood educators and school communities to better understand and recognise risk factors for mental illness and to build resilience in children.

This will help to prevent a lifetime of disadvantage caused by chronic mental illness.

A universal three year old health and wellbeing check

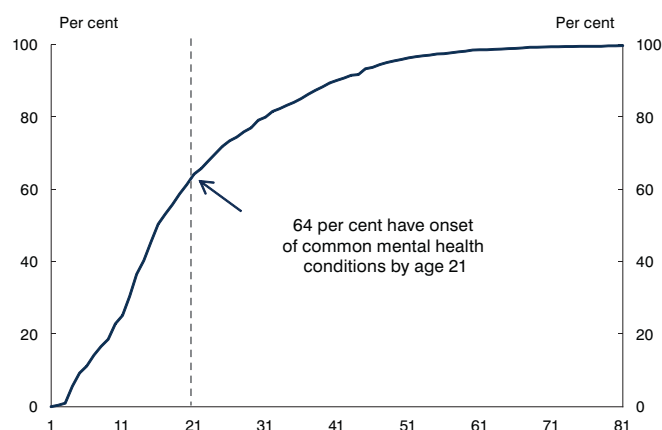
The Government is allocating \$11 million over five years to introduce a universal voluntary health check for three-year olds that, for the first time, will include social and emotional wellbeing and development. An Expert Group will also be established to advise on its implementation and to assist in mapping health services nationally. This will help families locate services in their local area.

Supporting the workforce and informing future investments

Through its other work on early childhood development training and education, the Government is also supporting people working with children by including mental health and wellbeing competencies in early childhood education and care qualifications.

More information will also be collected on childhood health and wellbeing to help inform future investments, including through the ongoing implementation of the *Australian Early Development Index* for children starting school and developing a Social Engagement and Emotional Development survey for children aged eight to fourteen years.

Age of onset for most common mental health conditions (cumulative proportion)



Delivering better hospitals, mental health and health services

Karen is three years old and her parents are informed by their GP that she is due for her health and wellbeing check. At the check they tell the GP that recently Karen has been behaving very differently and is much less sociable.

Her parents are provided details of a parenting program to help them maximise Karen's development and build her emotional resilience and coping skills.

Expanding children, family and youth services

Supporting young people who struggle with mental illness

Untreated conduct disorders in childhood significantly increase the social and economic costs to the individual and the community later in life. Mental illness is the biggest risk factor for suicide and a significant risk factor for not completing secondary school or unemployment.

Yet only 25 per cent of young people with mental illness access services, and most experience a long time delay between the onset of symptoms and receiving help.

That is why the Government is investing \$481 million to significantly expand effective models of mental health care that are suited and acceptable to young people who are not always comfortable with accessing mainstream services.

National coverage of *headspace* youth-friendly mental health centres

The Government is investing \$197 million over five years in 30 new *headspace* centres to bring the total number of sites to 90 and achieve national coverage.

headspace is an evidence-based model of proven effectiveness for delivering mental health services to people between 12 and 25 years, but existing services cannot keep pace with demand.

Once these sites are fully established, *headspace* will help up to 72,000 young people each year.

Additional Early Psychosis Prevention and Intervention Centres (EPPIC)

The 2011-12 Budget provides \$222 million over five years for up to 12 youth psychosis sites, based on the effective EPPIC model, to bring the total number of sites to up to 16.

The EPPIC model — an Australian innovation — has been taken up internationally.

With the cost shared with the States and Territories, these services can help at least 11,000 young Australians with, or at risk of developing, psychotic mental illness each year.

Expanding Family Mental Health Support Services (FMHSS)

The Government is also investing \$61 million over five years to double — from 40 to 80 — the number of FMHSS to provide integrated prevention and early intervention services across the country.

This will provide a range of counselling, education and skills development services to over 32,000 vulnerable, at-risk, and disadvantaged children and young people, along with their families and carers, to better manage the impact of mental illness on their lives.



Michael is 14. One of Michael's school friends has noticed that he often seems down and withdrawn.

His friend suggests he check out *headspace*, a service for young people.

At *headspace* he talks to a counsellor and also accesses a support group that helps him get his life back on track.



Kylie is a 44 year old Aboriginal woman living in Central Queensland who has become depressed.

Her local Aboriginal Medical Service, in partnership with the Medicare Local, is able to provide Kylie with access to an Aboriginal Health Worker providing psychological support to assist her to deal with her depression.

The organisations are also working together to build the number of Aboriginal Health Workers able to offer such support to the community through training and development of culturally appropriate services.

Improving access to primary mental health care services

Most mental illness is treated in the primary mental health care sector

The primary mental health care sector treats many of the 3 million Australians with common mental disorders, such as anxiety and depression.

Most people receive treatment through the *Better Access* initiative, which provides Medicare-subsidised access to psychiatrists, psychologists, mental health social workers and occupational therapists. However, an independent evaluation of the *Better Access* initiative has found that it is not always able to help people in hard to reach populations, such as children, Indigenous Australians, low socioeconomic groups, and rural and regional Australians.

Expanding Access to Allied Psychological Services (ATAPS) program

That is why the Government is allocating \$206 million over five years to double the size of the ATAPS program to expand access to psychological services to hard to reach population groups.

This will allow general practitioners to refer more patients who are not well served by *Better Access* to allied health professionals who can deliver focused psychological strategies at low or no cost to the patient.

The additional funding will support around 185,000 people over five years including: children and families; Indigenous Australians; individuals in low socioeconomic areas and other hard-to-reach population groups.

Better targeting existing investment in *Better Access*

The Government is also improving the cost-effectiveness of the *Better Access* initiative to save \$580 million over five years. Informed by an independent evaluation, these savings will be achieved by:

- more accurately reimbursing general practitioners for the time it takes to provide specific mental health services; and
- rebalancing the number of annual allied health sessions to better align treatment to the needs of people.

The savings have been redirected to new mental health initiatives to better target the Government's investment and to benefit more Australians with mental illness.

Working with the States and Territories to address local needs

The States and Territories are a vital part of the system

The States and Territories play an integral role in providing acute care, housing and accommodation, education, and social supports for people with mental illness.

The main role of the States and Territories in mental health care is providing specialist community mental health services and inpatient care, which is predominantly provided to people with severe mental illness.

The Government recognises that some states have made improvements to their mental health care system, but there remains substantial variation in the range and type of services that are available across the country. This causes service gaps and results in people with the same illness and needs receiving services based on local availability rather than their actual service needs.

A new National Partnership to help fix gaps in state services

The Government will take a national leadership role and provide incentives to the States and Territories to address known gaps in their mental health systems by committing \$201 million over five years to a new National Partnership Agreement on mental health.

The National Partnership will use a competitive process to leverage the States and Territories to achieve measurable improvements in their mental health systems, focusing on accommodation support, and presentation, admission and discharge planning from the emergency departments of hospitals.

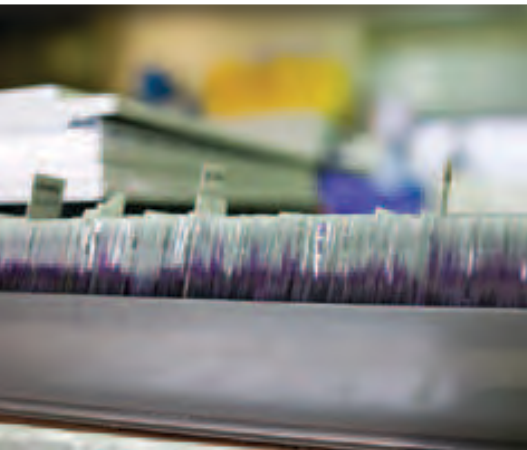
This will help to improve system-wide access to, and coordination of, services for people with severe mental illness. It will also take pressure off hospitals by helping break the cycle of hospitalisation and unplanned readmission, and the associated high costs of care, so that people can stay well.

The Government is already providing significant funding to the States and Territories for sub-acute beds for mental health patients through existing COAG investments.

This investment will also build on the Government's substantial commitment to address homelessness, and help tackle the high levels of homelessness among people with mental illness.



The Government will work with States and Territories to address gaps in their mental health systems through a new \$201 million National Partnership Agreement on mental health.



Australia's first National Mental Health Commission, coupled with national mental health data collection and strategic research, will contribute to the Government's agenda for mental health reform and inform future investment in mental health.

Ensuring quality, accountability and innovation

A new National Mental Health Commission

People living with mental illness, their families and carers need to have confidence that the Government's reforms can be achieved and that mental health services are consistent with best practice.

That is why the Government has allocated \$32 million over five years, including \$12 million in new funding, to establish a new National Mental Health Commission in the Prime Minister's portfolio. The Commission will provide leadership, drive a more transparent and accountable mental health system, and give mental health national prominence.

The core function of the Commission will be to monitor, assess and report on how the system is performing and its impact on consumer and carer outcomes. It will also provide a strong and consolidated consumer voice, which will contribute to more responsive and accountable policy and program directions within the sector.

The Commission's first task will be to produce a National Report Card on Mental Health and Suicide Prevention in 2012 — delivering on a 2010 Government election commitment.

Investing in important mental health research and data collection

The National Health and Medical Research Council will allocate \$26 million over five years for mental health research priorities to build an evidence base to inform policy.

The Government will also continue its Leadership in Mental Health Reform initiative, which funds essential national data and reform activities that will be critical to the success of the new National Mental Health Commission.



Using technology to bring services to people

Investing in technology

The Government believes in using technology to help people access mental health services as evidence shows that online and telephone based therapy can be an effective way of treating people with mental illness, particularly those with common mental illnesses.

Investments have already been made in telephone and web-based support services, such as establishing the National Health Call Centre Network, and boosting funding for online mental health and counselling services, as part of its action to tackle suicide. New investments in telehealth consultations via the internet, including new rebate arrangements under the Medicare Benefits Schedule for e-consults, will also provide patients in remote, regional and outer metropolitan Australia better access to specialists. These investments will be enhanced by the rollout of the National Broadband Network (NBN).

Establishing a national e-mental health portal

The Government is investing \$14 million over five years to make it easier for people with mental illness to access information and services by developing a single national e-mental health portal.

The e-mental health portal will consolidate existing but often scattered websites and telephone services to enable people to access a range of online or telephone-based services through a virtual clinic.

It will help over 45,000 additional people to receive treatment to stay well and to maintain their daily activities. In particular, it will benefit those people:

- having difficulty accessing face to face services, including rural and regional Australians; and
- wishing to receive information and assistance anonymously.



Alan is 19 years old and six months ago started to feel worried that something bad would happen in his life. He had trouble sleeping, experienced headaches and stopped attending university.

He doesn't want to talk about it with his friends or local doctor, so he uses the internet and accesses the new e-mental health portal where he is provided with some self-help therapies appropriate for this condition.

By utilising this service Alan learns how to control his anxiety, builds greater confidence and understanding of his condition and is able to return to classes.



Helping people with mental illness find and keep a job

Around 30 per cent of Disability Support Pension recipients have a mental illness.

Around 17 per cent of participants in employment services who have been registered for employment assistance for two or more years have a mental illness.

Helping people find and keep a job

Having a job is good for mental health, social participation and wellbeing, and can aid recovery, even for people with the most severe mental health conditions. However, people with mental illness often require a more intensive level of support to find and keep a job.

As part of the Government's expansion of the PHaMs program, \$50 million will be allocated for personal helpers and mentors to assist people with mental illness who are on, or claiming, income support or the Disability Support Pension (DSP) and are also working with employment services. This intensive support will help around 1,200 jobseekers with mental illness to look for work, or participate in education or training.

As part of the mental health package, the Government will also invest an additional \$2 million over five years on a number of specific measures to improve the capacity of employment services and to support employers to successfully recruit and retain employees with a mental illness.

Assisting people with a disability, many of whom have a mental illness

The 2011-12 Budget provides a range of new initiatives in its *Building Australia's Future Workforce* package to assist disadvantaged job seekers with disability, many of whom have mental illness, to participate in the workforce.

Key initiatives are:

- higher wage subsidies to reward employers who hire people with disability for at least 15 hours per week, at a total cost of \$11 million;
- a new wage subsidy of around \$250 per week for six months to support entry into employment for certain very long-term unemployed;
- new rules to allow all people on the DSP to work up to 30 hours a week for two years without affecting DSP eligibility;
- new participation requirements and support for people on the DSP under 35 with some work capacity to encourage them to engage in work, training, rehabilitation and other community activities; and
- increased requirements for the very long-term unemployed to undertake work experience activities.

Improving access to dental care: first steps to reform

Immediate investment to support our dental workforce

Many Australians are able to access good dental health care; however there are some members of the community who are unable to access dental care in a timely manner.

The Government is investing \$53 million over four years to introduce a voluntary dental internship year, as a first step towards more significant reform next year. The scheme will provide support for up to 150 internship places, as well as mentoring roles, targeted at public dental health facilities.

The internship year will offer greater opportunities for dentistry graduates, which have increased in number in recent years, to gain experience in the public dental system. This will help to increase the capacity of Australia's dental workforce to provide additional dental care services to the community, particularly for those on low incomes.

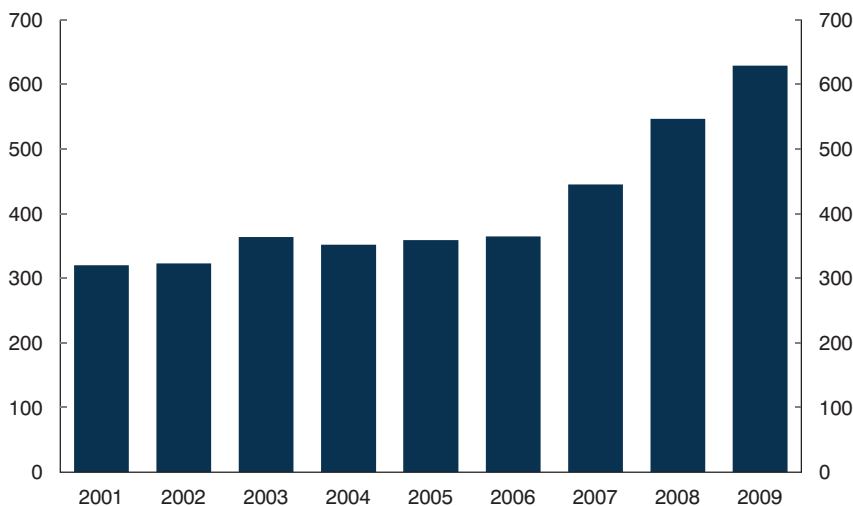
Funding will also be provided to equip dental facilities and to cover the costs associated with the development of the curriculum for the scheme to ensure participants receive clinically appropriate training.

Prioritising areas for future reform

The Government is determined to address the long-term challenges in dental health and position the system for reform in the future.

It will establish a National Advisory Council on Dental Health to provide advice to the Government on dental health.

Dentistry graduates per year, 2001-2009



Marko, a recent Bachelor of Dental Science graduate, has decided he would like to build upon his university dentistry experience through the new dental internship year.

The program will allow him to spend a year working in the public dental sector, consolidating the skills he developed at university and accessing additional development opportunities and support from a mentor.

Marko gains from a structured transition to full time practice, and the public benefits through improved access to the dental care they need.



New investments in regional hospitals and health care

The Government has committed an unprecedented \$2.9 billion to regional health infrastructure over the last three years to provide a much needed boost to regional hospitals and health care facilities.

Unprecedented investment in regional health infrastructure

The Government is providing \$1.8 billion over 6 years to deliver on the regional priority round of the Health and Hospitals Fund. This includes \$1.33 billion for 63 projects across Australia and \$475 million for a further regional priority round to help ensure that regional hospitals and health services receive critical upgrades to their infrastructure.

The regional priority round builds on the \$1.1 billion allocated in the previous HHF rounds to upgrade regional hospital infrastructure and invest in regional cancer centres, giving a total of \$2.9 billion in HHF funding dedicated towards regional projects.

Investing in areas of national priority

These investments are consistent with the Government's health reform priorities and will improve acute care facilities and primary health infrastructure by:

- expanding new facilities and patient accommodation services so that patients can access care closer to home;
- improving acute care facilities and primary health facilities at local health centres to better treat chronic diseases; and
- directing funding towards infrastructure catering for mental and dental health care.

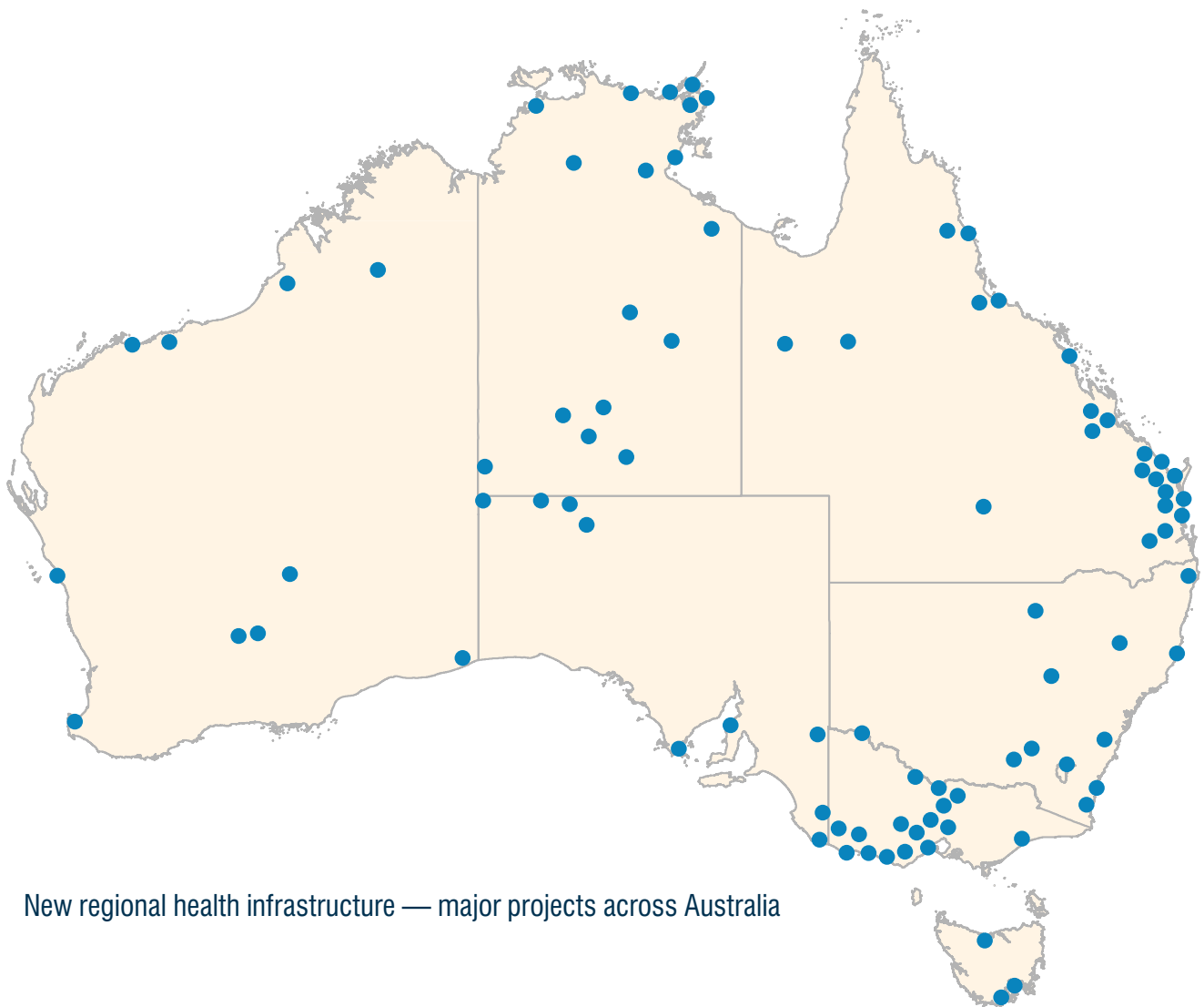
Percentage of \$5 billion HHF funding rounds, 1, 2 and 3, by jurisdiction

New South Wales	22.3%
Victoria	22.1%
Queensland	18.8%
Western Australia	12.7%
South Australia	8.2%
Tasmania	7.8%
ACT	2.2%
Northern Territory	5.5%
Total	100%

Improving the provision of services across Australia

A fair share of funding for regional Australia

The HHF regional priority round will ensure regional Australia receives a fair share of health infrastructure funding to improve outcomes for regional Australians now, and into the future.



New regional health infrastructure — major projects across Australia

The Health and Hospitals Fund regional priority round

Project	Location	HHF Funding \$m
Australian Capital Territory		
Improving critical care outreach and training in the ACT and South East NSW	Canberra	2.3
New South Wales		
Bega Valley Health Service Development	Bega	160.1
Port Macquarie Base Hospital Expansion	Port Macquarie	96.0
Tamworth Redevelopment Stage 2	Tamworth	120.0
Wagga Wagga Base Hospital Redevelopment	Wagga Wagga	55.1
Dubbo Base Hospital Redevelopment	Dubbo	7.1
Maintain and Expand Cancer Centre services for the Wingecarribee Shire	Bowral	0.5
Dalmeny Dental	Dalmeny	0.2
Walgett Aboriginal Medical Service Multidisciplinary Health Care Centre & accommodation	Walgett	3.0
Drug & Alcohol Services — Detoxification & Rehabilitation Facility	Wagga Wagga	3.4
Our House — Lismore Patient & Carer Accommodation	Lismore	1.0
Northern Territory		
Redevelopment of the Emergency Department, Tennant Creek Hospital	Tennant Creek	3.7
Redevelopment of the Emergency Department, Gove District Hospital	Gove Peninsula	13.0
The Palmerston Hospital	Palmerston	70.0
Improving Aboriginal Access to Primary Health Care in Remote NT	Remote NT	50.3
Short Term Patient Accommodation, Katherine Hospital	Katherine	7.7
Short Term Patient Accommodation, Gove District Hospital	Gove Peninsula	5.8
Laynhapuy Homelands Clinic & Multipurpose Rooms	Laynhapuy Homelands	0.6
Queensland		
Townsville Base Hospital — Planned Procedure Centre	Townsville	12.1
Cairns Base Hospital — Planned Procedure Centre	Cairns	12.1
Regional Mental Health Community Care Units	Sunshine Coast, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, Toowoomba	40.4
Regional Acute/Subacute/Extended Inpatient Mental Health Services	Hervey Bay, Bundaberg, Maryborough, Toowoomba	33.1
Bloomhill Cancer Help Community Therapy House	Buderim	0.5
Mater Misericordiae Hospital Mackay — Operating Theatre Expansion	Mackay	3.0
Operating Theatre Equipment Upgrade Rockhampton	Rockhampton	3.0
St Stephen's Regional Hospital (Construction)	Hervey Bay	25.9
St Stephen's Hospital Regional e-Health Initiative	Urraween	21.2
Mental Illness Fellowship of Far North Queensland Mental Health Hub	Townsville	1.7
Royal Flying Doctor Service Charleville Base Redevelopment	Charleville	2.2
Royal Flying Doctor Service Mt Isa Base Redevelopment	Mt Isa	2.7
Patient & Family Accommodation Project	Rockhampton, Bundaberg	3.6
Cairns Health and Wellness Stay Centre Development	Cairns	1.9
Retention of GPs in the McKinlay and Julia Creek area	Julia Creek	0.5

Investing in 63 projects across Australia

Project	Location	HHF Funding \$m
South Australia		
Walleroo Community Dental Clinic	Walleroo	3.3
Mount Gambier Health Service Redevelopment	Mount Gambier	26.7
Port Lincoln Health Service Redevelopment	Port Lincoln	39.2
Mount Gambier Ambulance Station	Mount Gambier	3.5
Riverland Oral Health Centre	Berri	6.0
Primary Health Care Enhancement on the Anangu Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Lands	Mimili, Pipalyatjara, Pukatja, Amata	2.3
Kincraig Medical Clinic Development	Naracoorte	1.4
Tasmania		
Royal Hobart Hospital Redevelopment	Hobart	240.0
Medical Centre at Cygnet	Cygnet	1.2
Sheffield Multi-purpose Health Precinct	Sheffield	1.8
Victoria		
Albury-Wodonga Regional Cancer Centre*	Albury	65.0
Integrated Regional Cancer Service	Geelong, Hamilton, Portland, Warrnambool	26.1
Ballarat Dental Clinic	Ballarat	8.3
Expansion of Kilmore and District Hospital	Kilmore	10.0
Expansion of Echuca Regional Health	Echuca	12.1
Expansion of Kerang District Health	Kerang	18.4
Dialysis Unit Upgrade	Ararat	1.1
Colac Youth Health Hub	Colac	1.2
Ambulatory Care Centre	Kyneton	6.8
Integrated Primary Health Care	Timboon	1.0
Expansion of Mildura Base Hospital	Mildura	9.4
Strengthening Aboriginal Services to Close the Health Gap	Bairnsdale	5.1
Central Primary Care Facility	Ballarat	11.6
Development of Wallan Integrated Primary Health Care Centre	Wallan	2.6
Expanded Integrated Primary Health Care Facility	Shepparton	3.8
Western Australia		
Busselton General Dental Clinic	Busselton	2.6
Bringing Renal Dialysis & Support Services Closer to Home	Kimberley, Pilbara, Goldfields, Fitzroy Crossing, Roebourne, Kalgoorlie, Laverton	45.8
Centre of Excellence in Aboriginal Primary Health Care & Training for Rural WA	Geraldton	3.8
Renal Dialysis Unit Expansion	Bunbury	2.6
Multi-Purpose Health Centre	Eucla	2.6
Total funding for projects		1,328.8

* The funding for Victoria includes \$65 million for the Albury-Wodonga Regional Cancer Centre, which will provide services to patients in both Victoria and New South Wales.



Delivering the Government's broader health reforms

Placing the health system on a sustainable path

One of the biggest challenges facing our health system is its growing share of government budgets, with hospital costs rising faster than can be easily managed by the States and Territories.

The Government is committed to properly funding public hospitals to meet the rising costs of care into the future and placing the public hospital system on a more sustainable footing.

In an important milestone towards delivering on the Government's landmark health reform commitments, all States and Territories signed a new Heads of Agreement on National Health Reform in February 2011.

This new deal will ensure that future generations of Australians enjoy world class health care by increasing funding and transparency in our public health system.

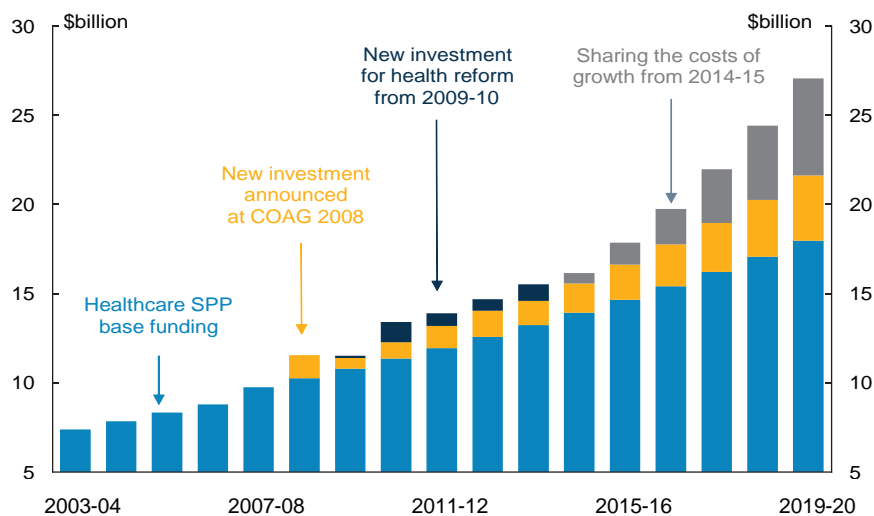
Benefits of reforms for patients

The Government is delivering major reforms across the health system to improve:

- the quality of services;
- responsiveness at the local level; and
- access to care.

As part of its new deal with the States and Territories, the Government has also guaranteed an increase in funding over and above current arrangements of at least \$16.4 billion over the period 2014-15 to 2019-20.

Additional Government funding for public hospitals



More Commonwealth investment in hospitals

Taking an equal share in growth funding for hospitals

From 2014-15, the Commonwealth Government will increase its contribution to efficient growth funding for hospitals to 45 per cent, increasing to 50 per cent in 2017-18.

This will mean a genuinely equal partnership between the Commonwealth and the States and Territories in meeting growth in hospital costs. It will deliver at least \$16.4 billion in additional funding for state health systems over the period 2014-15 to 2019-20. A first instalment of new growth funding, estimated at \$574 million, will be paid during the forward estimates.

The Government's share of public hospital funding is projected to rise to around 40 per cent by 2019-20, reversing the decline over the past decade.

The States and Territories are also receiving \$3.4 billion over four years to improve emergency departments and elective surgery, and to provide an additional 1,300 sub-acute hospital beds.

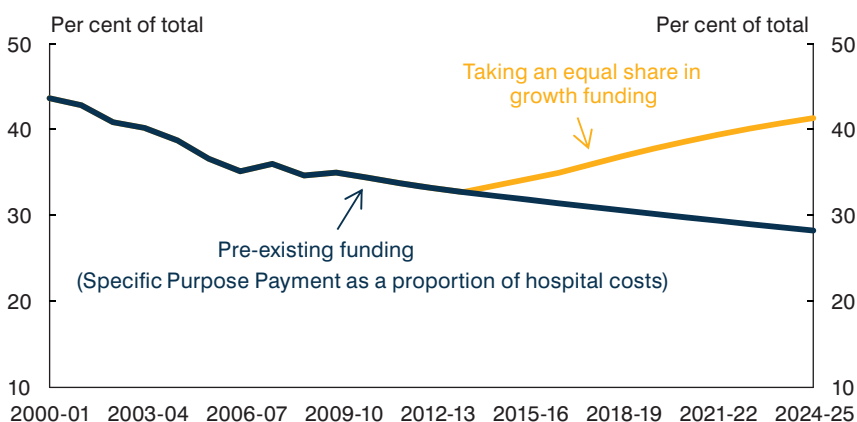
The Government will improve the transparency and accountability of funding flows through a single national funding pool for the payment of funds to hospitals and ensure better health system reporting through a National Health Performance Authority.



These landmark reforms will see:

- increased Commonwealth funding for public hospitals to improve financial sustainability;
- more efficient hospital funding through national Activity Based Funding;
- targeted funding of key pressure points, such as emergency departments and elective surgery;
- training of more doctors and nurses;
- investment in health infrastructure;
- greater transparency and public accountability in the health system; and
- more local control and focus in service delivery.

The Government is taking on a greater share of public hospital costs





Improving access to medicines and technologies

Over the last four years, the Government has approved new medicines, including on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, Life Saving Drugs Program and the National Immunisation Program. The number of new medicines or brands of medicines approved by the Government totals around 500, at a cost of around \$4 billion.

Funding the latest medications and immunisations

The Government believes in helping Australians access new medicines on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS) and will spend \$613 million over five years in this Budget on medicines and on the latest, most effective immunisations.

The immunisations, which are available free of charge, will help protect children against meningococcal disease and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib), and pneumococcal disease.

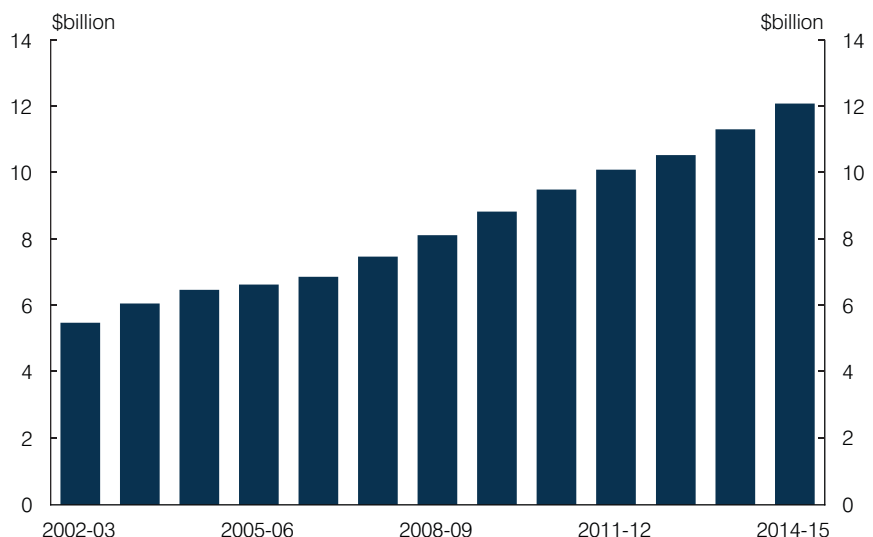
This brings the total number of new medicines or brands of medicines approved by the Government over the last four years to around 500, at a cost of around \$4 billion.

Supporting best clinical practice by expanding access to Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and other medical services

This Budget provides \$104 million over four years to make amendments to the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) to expand access to important MRI services, as current restrictions result in some patients finding it hard to access the most appropriate diagnostic services.

The Government will also provide \$23 million over five years to amend the MBS to improve access to other medical services for all Australians. These additions to the schedule will provide access for patients to: Computed Tomography of the Coronary Arteries, new tests for HIV patients, and Endovenous Laser Therapy for the treatment of varicose veins.

Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme expenditure by year, 2002-2015



Committed to cancer prevention, detection and treatment

Continuing Bowel Cancer Screening

The Government is providing \$138.7 million over four years to continue the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program. This program aims to reduce death and morbidity from bowel cancer by providing Australians aged 50, 55 and 65 with the opportunity to undergo bowel cancer screening.

Currently, fewer than 40 per cent of bowel cancers are detected early.

Building cancer expertise: supporting cancer patients

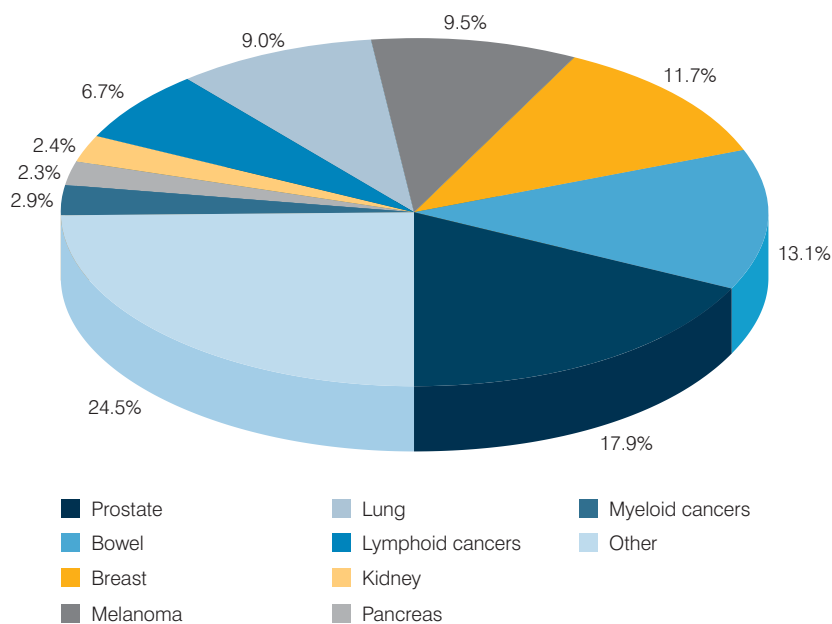
The Government will allocate an additional \$6 million to assist the National Centre for Gynaecological Cancers by providing resources to health professionals for treatment, commissioning research and clinical trials, and maintaining information resources for consumers.

The Government will also provide an additional \$4 million to the Prostate Cancer Foundation of Australia to deliver support and management aids for men with prostate cancer and their families and carers.



The Government is committed to keeping Australians healthy through the prevention and early detection of cancer.

People diagnosed with cancer in 2007



National Mental Health Reform

Summary of measures	2011-12 (\$m)	2012-13 (\$m)	2013-14 (\$m)	2014-15 (\$m)	2015-16 (\$m)	5-yr Total (from 2011-12) (\$m)
Improving outcomes for people with severe mental illness						
Coordinated care and flexible funding for people with severe and persistent mental illness	-25.4	35.5	69.1	117.6	146.9	343.8
Expanding community mental health services — additional personal helpers and mentors and respite services	7.3	29.6	51.9	59.4	60.2	208.3
Expansion of Support for Day to Day Living in the Community program	2.4	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	19.3
Sub-total	-15.8	69.2	125.1	181.4	211.4	571.3
Strengthening the focus on the mental health needs of children, families and youth						
Early Psychosis Prevention and Intervention Centre model — further expansion	2.9	23.0	44.9	70.8	80.8	222.4
Expansion of youth mental health	13.5	22.5	34.9	61.4	65.0	197.3
Expanding community mental health services — 40 additional Family Mental Health Support services	2.3	8.9	13.3	18.0	18.5	61.0
Health and wellbeing checks for three year olds	1.0	6.7	0.9	1.3	1.1	11.0
Sub-total	19.7	61.0	94.0	151.6	165.5	491.7
Strengthening primary mental health care services						
Expansion of Access to Allied Psychological Services	16.1	31.1	43.7	53.1	61.9	205.9
Establishment of a single mental health online portal	1.9	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.3	14.4
Sub-total	18.0	34.0	46.7	56.4	65.2	220.3
Increasing economic and social participation by all people with mental illness						
Increased employment participation for people with mental illness	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.4
Ensuring quality, accountability and innovation in mental health services						
Establishment of a National Mental Health Commission	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	12.2
National Partnership on Mental Health						
National Partnership Agreement on Mental Health	22.3	43.6	44.4	45.1	46.0	201.3
TOTAL — NEW BUDGET INITIATIVES	47.3	210.6	312.9	437.5	490.9	1.5 (\$b)
2010-11 Budget						
Additional mental health nurses	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7
Expanding the Early Psychosis Prevention and Intervention Centre model	6.3	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	19.1
Flexible care packages for patients with severe mental illnesses	16.7	16.8	17.3	17.5	17.8	86.1
More youth friendly services	19.9	23.8	24.3	0.0	0.0	68.0
Sub-total	50.6	46.9	48.0	17.5	17.8	180.8
Taking Action to Tackle Suicide — 2010-11 MYEFO						
Boosting crisis intervention services	23.0	25.5	25.6	25.7	25.6	125.4
Targeting men who are at greater risk of suicide and least likely to seek help	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	33.6
Promoting good mental health and resilience in young people	21.0	17.0	17.3	17.6	17.9	90.9
Providing more frontline services and support for those at greater risk of suicide	37.9	38.4	38.7	39.0	39.3	193.3
Sub-total	88.6	87.7	88.3	89.0	89.6	443.2
Other initiatives						
Australian Early Development Index — improved ongoing implementation	7.1	5.5	2.5	8.1	6.5	29.7
Social Engagement and Emotional Development survey for children aged 8 to 14 years	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.5
Leadership in mental health reform — continuation	12.0	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.4	64.1
Research funding	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	26.2
Sub-total	24.6	23.6	20.9	26.8	25.6	121.5
TOTAL PACKAGE	211.1	368.9	470.2	570.7	623.8	2.2 (\$b)
Saving proposals						
Better Access Initiative — rationalisation of GP mental health services	-50.1	-80.5	-85.4	-90.9	-98.9	-405.9
Better Access Initiative — rationalisation of allied health treatment sessions	-12.6	-26.5	-34.9	-44.6	-55.9	-174.6
Sub-total	-62.8	-107.0	-120.3	-135.6	-154.8	-580.5

