

National Disability Insurance Scheme



To be eligible for NDIA support:

- **must have permanent and significant disability**/developmental delay; FASD is recognised as a permanent and significant disability by the NDIA
 - **must have significant functional impairment**
- AND**
- **need support to complete everyday tasks** from another person (or equipment) due to their FASD, and/or
 - **need supports now to reduce support needs in the future**

NDIS and FASD



- **evidence of FASD diagnosis is required** (this satisfies the permanent/significant disability requirement)
- **if < 7 years old with FASD, automatically eligible for NDIS**; no evidence of functional impairment is required (contact an ECEI partner for help to make an access request)
- **if 7+ years old with FASD, evidence of severe functional impairment is also required** (contact a LAC partner or the NDIA for help to make an access request)

It is possible to get NDIA support without a FASD diagnosis if evidence of a permanent and significant disability/developmental delay and significant functional impairment is provided.

Functional impairment: NDIS Domains – Related FASD domains



- Mobility/Motor skills – Motor skills; Adaptive behaviour
- Learning and applying knowledge – Attention; Cognition; Academic achievement; Memory
- Social Interaction – Adaptive Behaviour/Social Skills; Affect Regulation; Executive Functioning
- Communication – Language; Adaptive Behaviour
- Self-care – Adaptive Behaviour
- Self-management – Adaptive Behaviour; Cognition

10 domains of functional need supported



- 1. Learning and applying knowledge** e.g. understanding and remembering information; learning new things; practising and using new skills and ideas
- 2. General tasks and demands** e.g. doing daily tasks; managing daily routine; handling problems; making decisions
- 3. Communication** e.g. being understood and understanding others
- 4. Mobility** e.g. getting in and out of bed and around the home and community
- 5. Self-care and special health care needs** e.g. showering/bathing, dressing, eating, toileting
- 6. Domestic life activities** e.g. preparing meals, cleaning, housekeeping and home maintenance
- 7. Interpersonal interactions and relationships** e.g. making and maintaining friends and relationships, coping with feelings and emotions
- 8. Community, social and civic life** e.g. community activities, recreation and leisure
- 9. Education and training**
- 10. Employment**

Education

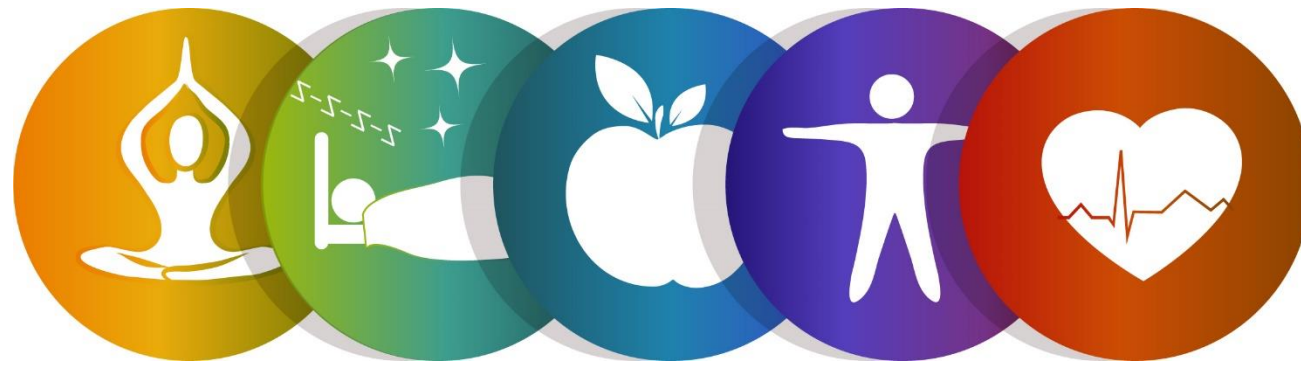


ndis

The NDIS funds:

- Self-care at school related to the student's FASD, such as assistance with eating.
- **Specialised training of teachers and other staff about the specific personal support needs of a student with FASD**
 - Specialist transport/ equipment required due to FASD (not a substitute for parental responsibility).
 - Therapies that a family and school have agreed may be delivered during school time, but are not for educational purposes.

Health



ndis

The NDIS funds:

- Home modifications, **personal care and development of skills to help a person become more independent.**
- **Allied health and other therapy needed because of FASD, including occupational therapy, speech therapy or physiotherapy.**
- Prosthetics and artificial limbs (surgery remains the responsibility of the health system).
- Aids and equipment related to a person's disability, such as wheelchairs, adjustable beds or hearing aids.
- Therapeutic and behavioural supports for people with psychosocial disability, including **Positive behaviour support.**

Employment



ndis

The NDIS funds:

- Personal care for people who need support at work because of FASD (for example, assistance with personal care or eating meals).
- Aids and equipment such as wheelchairs or personal communication devices such as screen readers or speech generation devices.
- **Transition-to-work support needed by the person with FASD beyond what is reasonable for an employer to provide (such as training about travelling to and from work, relationships with colleagues, communication and general employment skills).**

Family Support



ndis

The NDIS funds:

- **FASD-specific supports needed because of the impact of the individual's FASD, including respite.**
- FASD-specific training programs for parents and carers who have a child with FASD.
- **Disability support for children, teenagers and adults in out-of-home care, including home modifications, equipment, therapies and behavioural support, and development of a child's skills to become more independent.**

NDIS: Planning



- **The plan covers a period of one year**, after which time it is reviewed.
- **Chart the young person's daily activities, occasional activities and short-term and long-term goals. List the supports needed for each.**
- **Consider the 10 domains of functional need, health and well-being needs, and family support needs.** List the supports needed (e.g. respite, behaviour support, social activities), the level/nature of that support and how often it is required.
- The allocated LAC or ECEI coordinator can connect the individual to services, supports and activities in their community.
- Choose how plan will be managed – self-managed, plan-managed, NDIA-managed.