

Subsidiarity, National Interests, Accountability and the Health Care System: Roles and Responsibilities of Government

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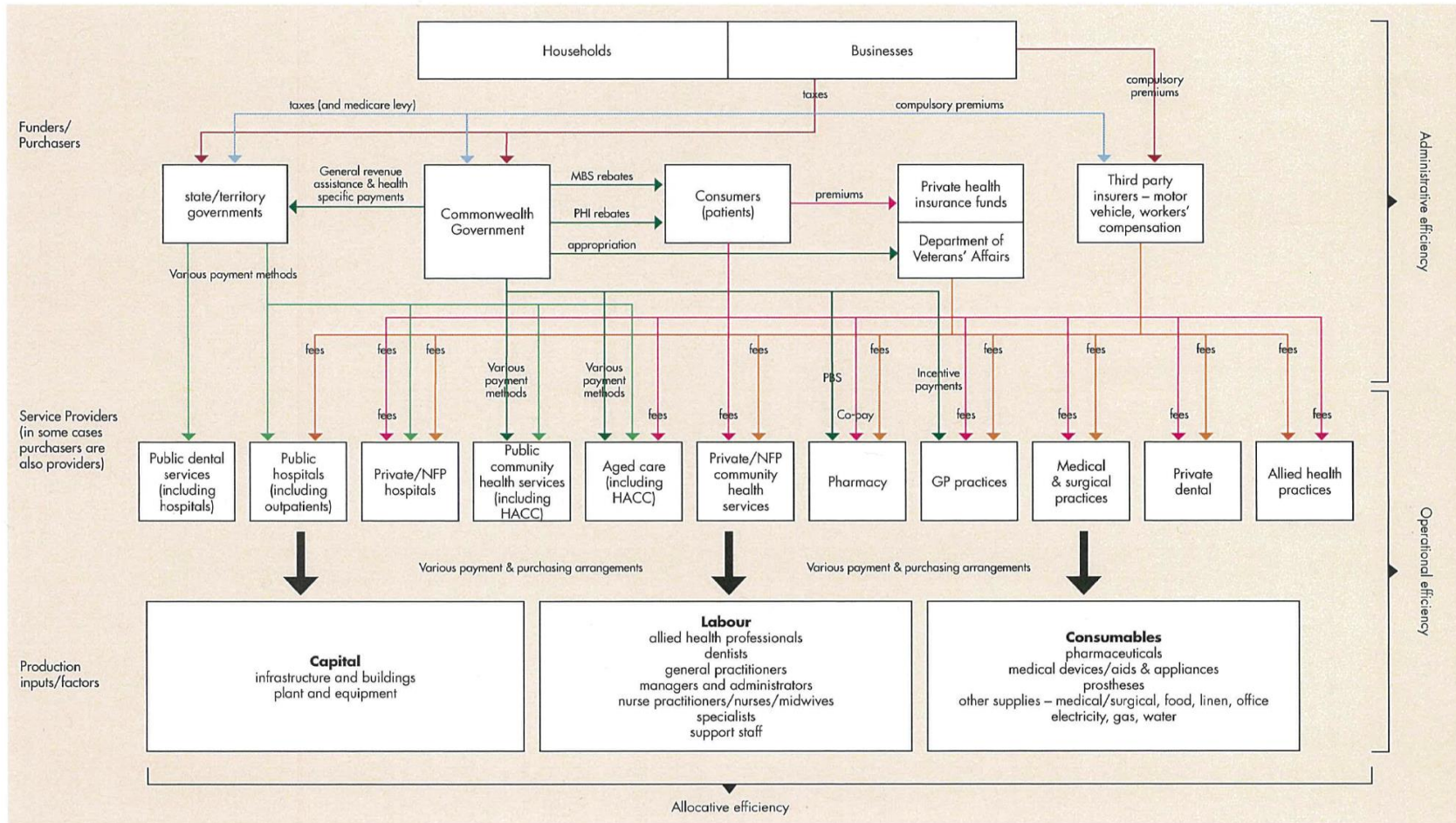
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Australian health system structure & funding

Figure 1.7: Current Australian health system structure and funding flows³⁸



38 National Health and Hospitals Reform Commission (2009), The Australian health care system and the potential for efficiency gains: A review of the literature, Background Paper.

Federation – a mudmap of how it works now

Health	Level of service	Education
States Other	Tertiary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ eg Acute care ➤ eg Higher education 	Commonwealth Other
Commonwealth States	Secondary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ eg Ambulatory specialist services ➤ eg Post compulsory education 	States Commonwealth (some) Other
Commonwealth States (some)	Primary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health care ➤ Early childhood & compulsory schooling 	States other

Federation – a more logical approach

Core Principles

- National interest
- Subsidiarity (efficiency)
- Accountability
- Coherence & consistency

Elements

- Nationally agreed
 - Goals & outcomes
 - Standards
 - Performance indicators
 - Funding coherence and consistency

Implementation

- National frameworks
 - Collaborative
 - Evidence-based
- Regional/local delivery
 - Adaptation and innovation

The role of governments

A key role of both state and federal governments is ***to create conditions under which citizens can live lives that they value, and develop their capabilities*** so as to be participants in the social and economic life of Australia.

Health and education are critical in giving citizens real opportunities for social and economic participation.