

PURCHASING GUIDELINES

The rules for buying disability support



MANATŪ HAUORA

March 2018



Rule 116



Rule 2..... 19



Rule 3..... 211



Rule 4..... 24



Where to get more information 31

What this book is about



This book is about what things you can use **government disability support** funding for.



This book will tell you about the **rules** for buying **support**.

The rules are called **Purchasing Guidelines**



Purchasing guidelines say what people:

- can buy with their funding
- are **not allowed** to buy with their funding.



What support is



This book talks about what **supports** are.

Supports can be:

- goods
 - a good is something you can buy like equipment

or

- services
 - a service is something a person does for someone.





Support can also help a people get around the things that stop them from having a good life.



Things that can stop people having good lives might be:

- not being able to get to the places they need to go



- not having people to assist them with the things they need

Information about Purchasing Guidelines



The **Purchasing Guidelines** in this book are for people using:

- **Choice in Community Living**



Choice in Community Living is a different choice for people instead of residential living.

Enabling Good Lives

- Enabling Good Lives Hosted Personal Budgets



Enabling Good Lives Hosted personal budgets are like **Individualised Funding**.



The **Purchasing Guidelines** in this book are also for people using:

- **Enhanced Individualised Funding**



Individualised Funding is where people can buy their supports from a host provider.

A host provider assists a person set up their supports.

A host provider also might help pay support workers.



The **Purchasing Guidelines** in this book are also for people using:



- Flexible Respite Budgets

Flexible Respite Budgets are where people are given a budget for respite.

Respite is when people go somewhere else to stay for a little while.

This is so their family/ whānau can have a break.

People who use flexible respite budgets get to choose how to use this funding.





The **Purchasing Guidelines** in this book are also for people using:

- Flexible Disability Supports



Flexible Disability Supports are where a person has a budget.



Providers can help people that are using Flexible Disability Support to look after their budget.

They might help with things like:

- employing support workers
- assisting with making decisions.

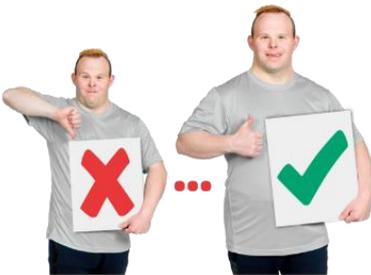




We know that when people can make choices about how they use funding:



- they make **good choices** about it



- they buy supports that make their lives better.



The **Purchasing Guidelines** in this book have been made to make sure people know what choices they have.

The 4 rules

4

There are 4 criteria for buying disability support.



Criteria are like rules.

In this book we will just call them rules.



There are **4 rules** about buying **disability support**.



People can use funding to buy a support **if** it follows these rules.

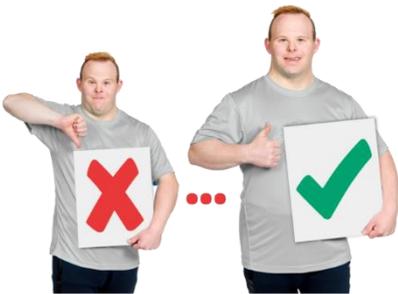


The 4 rules are:

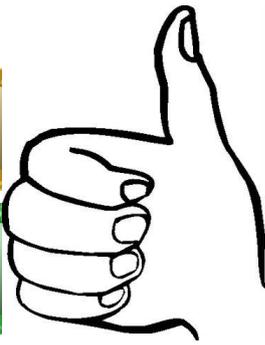
1. The **support** must help people to live their life

or

make their life better.



2. The **support** must be a disability support.



3. The **support** must be:

- **reasonable**
- **cost-effective.**

See **page 21** to see what these words mean.



4. The **support** does not have a:

- limit
- or
- exclusion.

See **page 24** to see what these words mean.

Rule 1



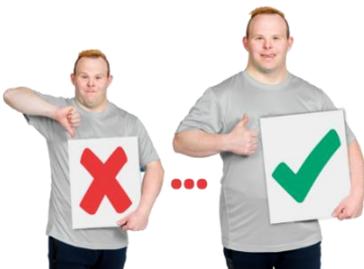
Rule 1 says:

The support must help people to:

- live their life

or

- make their life better.



This means funding should be used to buy disability support that helps people have good lives.



Each person will have a different idea about what a good life is.



The things a person wants for a good life should be written in a plan.

A person's plan can be done with their:



- **Needs Assessment and Service Coordination service (NASC)**

or



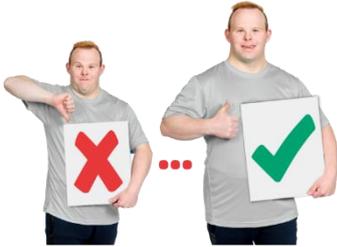
- **an Independent Facilitator.**

An **Independent Facilitator** supports people to make plans for their future.



A person's plan can have goals in it like:

- having good relationships

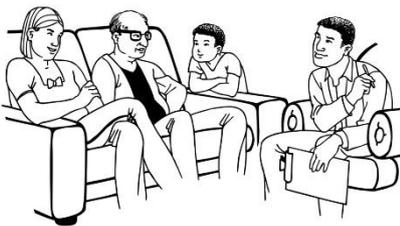


- getting better at things



- doing everyday things at home

- doing everyday things in your community

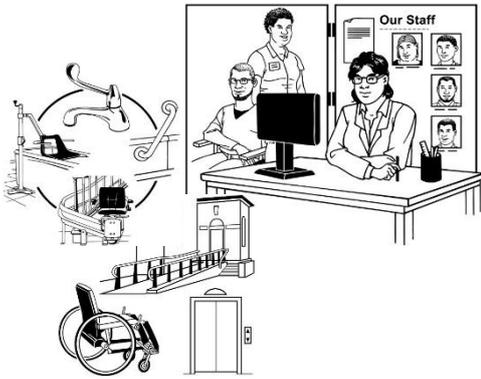


- support for whānau / family being supported as carers



- living in a home they choose.

Rule 2



Rule 2 says:

The support must be a disability support.

This means the support:



- has to be a support made for disabled people
- is only needed because the person using it has a disability.

It also means the support is:



- something that would be cheaper for a non-disabled person to use

or



- more than they would need if they were non-disabled.

Rule 3

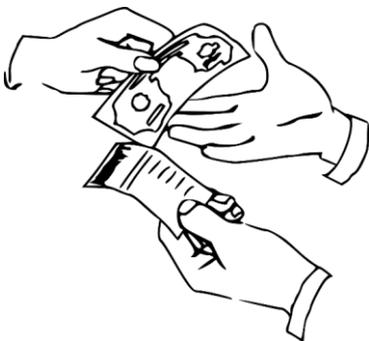


Rule 3 says:

The support is reasonable and cost-effective.



Reasonable might mean the support could cost about the same as the **market price** for other supports that are the same.



Market price means the price most people would pay for something.

The support can cost less than **market price**.



It is not **reasonable** for a person to pay lots of money for something because they have a disability when other people pay less for the same thing.

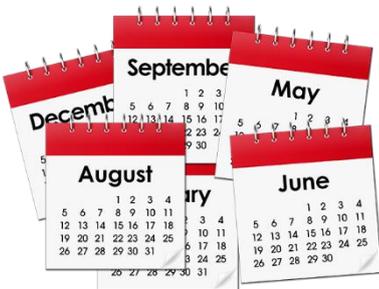


Cost effective means that supports have the best **outcome** for the amount of money spent

An **Outcome** is what happens when something is done.



The support might cost more than another support but:



- it will help the person more
- last longer
- mean less is spent in the future
- mean less is spent on something else.



Rule 4



Rule 4 says:

The support is not subject to a limit or exclusion.



Limit means you might be able to buy something but you need to look at other ways to buy it first.



Exclusion means there are some things people should not buy with their funding

Saying there is not a limit on the support means:

- before a person buys a support they need to see if there are other places to get money from.

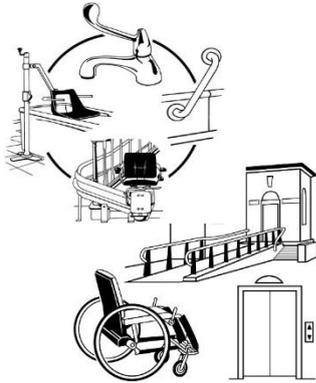


Some examples of other places to get disability supports are:

- Disability Allowance from Work and Income
- Lotto grants.



You could also get:



- equipment funded by:
 - The Ministry of Education
 - The Ministry of Health



- specialist services like:
 - Behaviour Support
 - Child Development Services



- health services that are paid for by a District Health Board, like:



- public health services
- speech therapy
- transport allowances like **Mobility Transport** schemes.



If a government agency has said they **will not** pay for a support you might be able to use your funding to buy it.

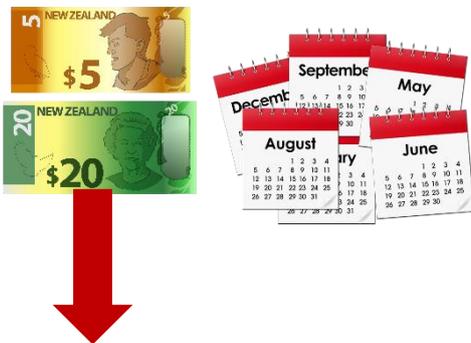


You might also be able to do this if the wait to get an assessment is too long.



The support a person is thinking of buying also has to:

- be the only way they can achieve their goal



- mean the cost of their disability supports will be less over time.



The support the person is thinking of buying also has to mean that the cost of disability support will probably not be more over time.

You **cannot** use disability support funding to:



- do anything that is against the laws of New Zealand.



- buy alcohol



- gamble.



You are also not allowed to use disability support funding to:

- buy things that are not disability support like health services that hospitals give people
- spend on everyday things like bills or food.



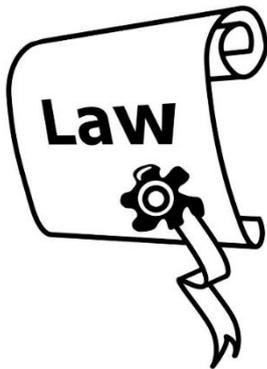
People cannot pay their parents.



People can only pay family / whānau carers with their disability funding if they have been told they can.



There is a rule about people paying their family / whānau carers.



The rule was made in **Part 4A of the New Zealand Public Health and Disability Act 2000.**



That Act tells people who can be paid.

Where to get more information



If you want to know more about the information in this book you can talk to your **Disability service provider**.

To work out if a support meets **the 4 rules** you can talk to:

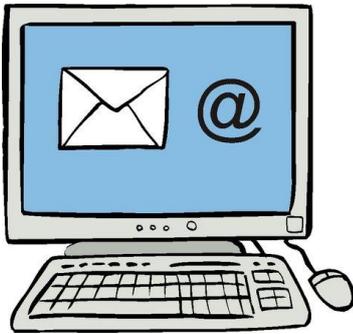


- your **Need Assessment and Service Coordination service (NASC)**
- your disability service provider.



If you want more information to help you understand the information in this book you can ask for the **Guide Notes and Processes** from your:

- provider
- Needs Assessment Service Coordination service.



You can also send an email to this email address to ask for more information:

disability@moh.govt.nz



**This information has been translated into Easy Read
by People First New Zealand Inc. Ngā Tāngata Tuatahi**

