

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Practice Chinese Medicine Chiropractic Dental

Osteopathy
Pharmacy
Physiotherapy
Podiatry
Psychology

Occupational Therapy
Optometry

Australian Health Practitioner Regulation Agency

Nursing and Midwifery

# Opening Comments – Legal and Social Issues Legislation Committee Inquiry into the Performance of AHPRA

Martin Fletcher
CEO AHPRA
11 December 2013

## Accountability through checks and balances

- AHPRA and Boards are accountable to the community,
   Victorian Health Minister and the Victorian Parliament
  - Ministerial Council oversight, approval, direction
  - Minister appointments, composition, performance
  - National Boards standards, policies, fees
  - Local Boards decisions about individual practitioners
  - Agency Management Committee performance, procedures and funds
  - AHPRA management, systems, processes

Common purpose = protecting the public

## The Health Minister has significant powers

## As member of Ministerial Council:

- Approves registration standards
- Provides policy directions
- Sets regulations
- Approves special registration requirements
- Appoints National Board members
- Appoints Agency Management Committee
- Approves external auditors
- Policy oversight of fees

#### Within Victoria:

- Appoints local board members
- Controls board membership and mix
- Seeks and receives advice about local matters
- Can request protected information and data

### Medical regulation is largely unchanged in Victoria

#### Before 1 July 2010

- 100% local decisions
- Local board appointed by Victorian Minister
- Local complaints management
  - VCAT + HSC + Vic medical board + local office
- Single point of triage: HSC + Board
   legislated joint consideration
- Safety focus: risk threshold for Board action
- Guidelines/Codes consultation (all); Ministerial approval (quals, exams or scope of practice)

#### After 1 July 2010

- 100% local decisions
- Local board appointed by Victorian Minister
- Local complaints management
  - VCAT + HSC + VBMBA + local office (AHPRA)
- Single point of triage: HSC + Board
   legislated joint consideration
- Safety focus: risk threshold for Board action
- Standards/guidelines/codes consultation (all); Ministerial Council approval of standards

## Common purpose, common goal

- HSC and local boards/AHPRA have clear roles and communication:
  - Local Boards act on standards breaches and safety risks
  - HSC conciliates complaints
- HSC legislation prevents HSC action on matters decided by Boards
- Look forward to government response to HSC review
- Working with Health Issues Centre to improve communication with notifiers



## Greater transparency and accountability

KPI

60% within 14 days 100% within 30 days

Notification lodgement KPI

100% within three days

Risk evaluation

KPI

100% within 60 days

Assessment

KP

80% within 6 months 95% within 12 months 100% within 18 months

Investigation

KPI

90% within 4 months 100% within 12 months

Performance

Panel hearings

Immediate action

KPI

IAC convened within five days Health complaints entity (HCE) consultation

KPI

"as soon as practicable" – ref s150 of the National Law Health assessment

KPI

90% within 3 months 100% within 6 months Tribunal hearings

assessment

KPI

Time to referral: 95% within 3 months 100% within 4 months

KPI Establishment of

panel: 80% within 3 months 100% within 5 months

Completion of hearing: 80% within 4 months 100% within 6 months

Each stage supported by standard operating procedures



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## Who oversees performance?

#### Internal

- State management review of standard reports
- National management review and audit of matters outside KPIs
- Performance reporting to Agency Management Committee and Boards
- Quality Assurance and independent internal audit
- Audit and Risk Committee with independent external Chair

#### **External**

- Annual reporting to all Parliaments
- VCAT and Courts review decisions of Boards
- National Health Practitioner Ombudsman reviews administrative processes



### **Queensland and Victoria are different**

#### Queensland

- Around 30% more open matters on 1 July 2010
- 20% of staff joined AHPRA (medicine)
- Four changes to medical regulation in seven years
- National Law very different to former Qld legislation
- Blurred lines and overlapping roles with HQCC and others
- Concern about light touch regulation

#### **Victoria**

- Around 30% fewer matters on 1 July 2010
- 100% of eligible staff joined AHPRA (medicine)
- One change to medical regulation in seven years
- National Law built on former Victorian legislation
- Clear roles and no overlap with HSC
- No evidence of light touch regulation

Queensland Ombudsman scheme not yet implemented



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## Each profession must pay its way and meet full costs of regulation

- Self funded and no cross-subsidisation
- Cost allocation to each Board independently verified and publicly reported
- Fees reasonable and comparable internationally
- More robust public protection costs more (e.g. criminal record checks)
- Registration fees held to CPI, stable or cut for all boards in 2013/14
- If above-CPI increase proposed, consideration by Ministers through business case

