

# 15. Participants aged 15 to 24 and 25 and over: Has the NDIS helped?

## 15.1 Aggregate results

For participants entering the Scheme in the first three quarters of transition, and who have been in the Scheme for approximately one year as at 30 June 2018, Figure 15.1 shows the percentage who think that the NDIS has helped with outcomes related to each of the eight domains, separately for participants aged 15 to 24 and those aged 25 and over.

**Figure 15.1 Percentage who think that the NDIS has helped with outcomes related to each domain**

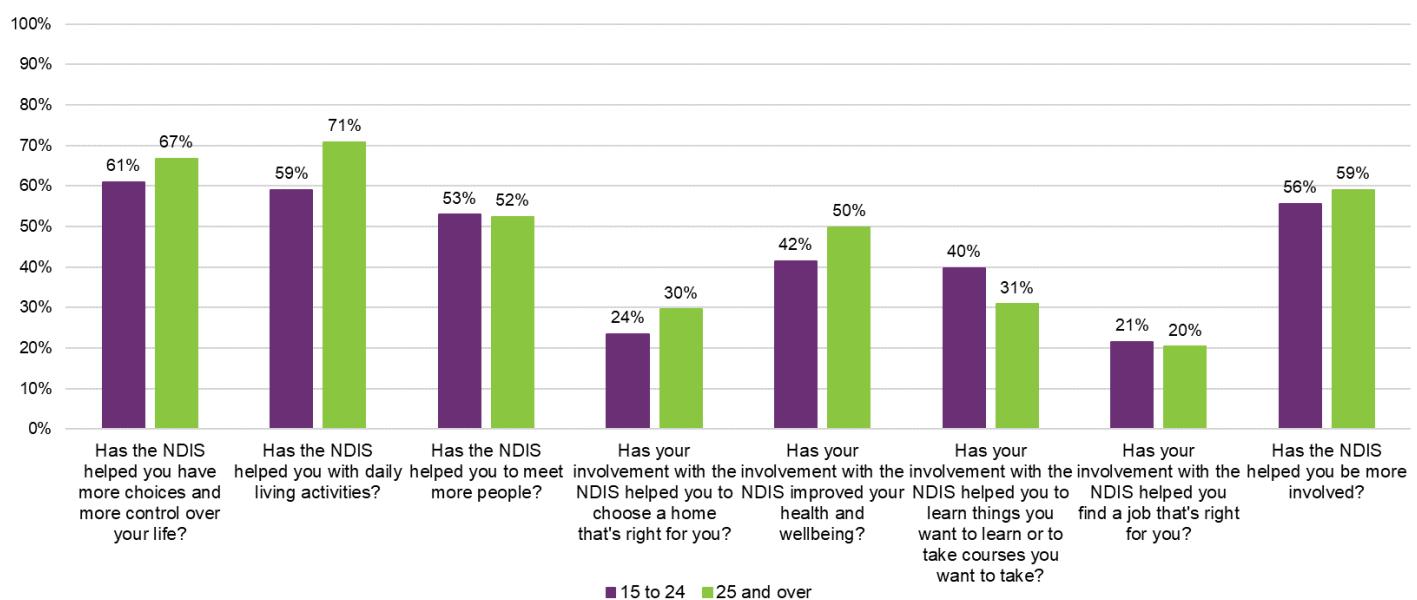


Figure 15.1 shows that opinions on whether the NDIS has helped vary considerably by domain for the adult cohorts. Generally, results are more positive for the older adult cohort compared to the young adult cohort. However the young adult cohort is more likely to think that the NDIS has helped with education.

### 15.1.1 Participants aged 15 to 24

The percentage responding positively is highest for choice and control (61%), and is also above 50% for daily activities (59%), relationships (53%), and participation (56%). These are all domains where the NDIS would be expected to have an impact. Percentages are lower for health and wellbeing (42%) and lifelong learning (40%), and still lower for home (24%) and work (21%).

### 15.1.2 Participants aged 25 or over

For participants 25 and over, opinions on whether the NDIS has helped tend to be slightly more optimistic than for the young adult cohort, apart from lifelong learning and work, but generally reflect a similar pattern by domain. The percentage who think the NDIS has helped is highest for daily activities (71%), followed by choice and control (67%), participation (59%), and relationships (52%). These are all domains where the NDIS would be expected

to have an impact. Percentages are still above 50% for health and wellbeing, but lower for lifelong learning (31%), home (30%) and work (20%).

## 15.2 Results by participant characteristics

### 15.2.1 Participants aged 15 to 24

Analysis by participant characteristics, using one-way analysis and multiple regression, reveals the following key findings:

- Baseline plan utilisation is an important predictor for all eight domains. In particular, those with very low utilisation (below 20%) are much less likely to say that the NDIS has helped.
- Annualised cost of baseline plan also has an impact on the likelihood of a positive response. A generally increasing trend towards responding positively as plan cost increases is observed. Related to this, for some areas the likelihood of a positive response tended to increase as participant's level of function decreased.
- The likelihood of responding positively tended to increase with age for most areas.
- Participants with a sensory disability, and those with a psychosocial disability, tended to be less positive about the NDIS having helped, and participants with intellectual disability tended to be more positive on average.
- Participants in TAS and ACT tended to be less positive, and those in QLD and WA tended to be more positive.
- Participants in outer regional or more remote areas were more likely to think that the NDIS had helped with daily living and participation.
- There was a slight but consistent trend for Indigenous participants to respond less positively across all domains, however results for CALD and non-CALD participants were generally similar. There were also no appreciable differences by gender.

### 15.2.2 Participants aged 25 or over

Analysis by participant characteristics, using one-way analysis and multiple regression, reveals the following key findings:

- Baseline plan utilisation is an important predictor for all eight domains. In particular, those with very low utilisation (below 20%) are much less likely to say that the NDIS has helped.
- Annualised cost of baseline plan also has an impact on the likelihood of a positive response. A generally increasing trend towards responding positively as plan cost increases is observed. Related to this, for some areas the likelihood of a positive response tended to increase as participant's level of function decreased.
- There is a slight trend towards a declining percentage of positive responses with increasing age for relationships, lifelong learning, and participation. For work, the likelihood of responding positively is lower for participants aged 55 or over.
- The percentage responding positively is consistently lower across all domains for participants with deafness/hearing loss or another sensory/speech disorder, and is also generally lower for participants with visual impairment. Participants with an intellectual disability tended to be more positive on average.
- Participants in TAS and VIC tended to be less positive, and those in QLD and WA tended to be more positive.
- Participants in outer regional or more remote areas were slightly more likely to think that the NDIS had helped for all domains except work.

- There was a slight but consistent trend for CALD participants to respond less positively across all domains. Results for Indigenous participants were slightly worse for lifelong learning and work, but similar to those for non-Indigenous participants for other domains. There were no appreciable differences by gender.