# Family and carer outcomes 30 June 2018: Executive summary

## Table of Contents

[Family and carer outcomes 30 June 2018: Executive summary 1](#_Toc14332581)

[Table of Contents 1](#_Toc14332582)

[Slide 1: NDIS family and carer outcomes 30 June 2018: Executive summary 3](#_Toc14332583)

[Slide 2: Contents 3](#_Toc14332584)

[Slide 3: Families and carers of NDIS participants 3](#_Toc14332585)

[Slide 4: Family/carer outcomes by participant age 3](#_Toc14332586)

[Slide 5: Outcomes framework questionnaires 4](#_Toc14332587)

[Slide 6: Questionnaires collected 4](#_Toc14332588)

[Slide 7: Baseline outcomes 5](#_Toc14332589)

[Slide 8: Progression towards better outcomes 5](#_Toc14332590)

[Slide 9: Results by cohort 6](#_Toc14332591)

[Slide 10: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14 6](#_Toc14332592)

[Slide 11: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Roadmap 6](#_Toc14332593)

[Slide 12: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: CALD background participants 7](#_Toc14332594)

[Slide 13: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Indigenous participants 7](#_Toc14332595)

[Slide 14: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Geography 7](#_Toc14332596)

[Slide 15: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Level of function 8](#_Toc14332597)

[Slide 16: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Has the NDIS helped? 8](#_Toc14332598)

[Slide 17: Families and carers of participants aged 15 to 24 8](#_Toc14332599)

[Slide 18: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Roadmap 8](#_Toc14332600)

[Slide 19: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: CALD background participants 9](#_Toc14332601)

[Slide 20: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Indigenous participants 9](#_Toc14332602)

[Slide 21: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Geography 9](#_Toc14332603)

[Slide 22: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Level of function 10](#_Toc14332604)

[Slide 23: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Has the NDIS helped? 10](#_Toc14332605)

[Slide 24: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over 10](#_Toc14332606)

[Slide 25: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over 10](#_Toc14332607)

[Slide 26: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: CALD background participants 11](#_Toc14332608)

[Slide 27: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Indigenous participants 11](#_Toc14332609)

[Slide 28: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Geography 11](#_Toc14332610)

[Slide 29: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Level of function 12](#_Toc14332611)

[Slide 30: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Has the NDIS helped? 12](#_Toc14332612)

[Slide 31: Employment: Overview and key findings 12](#_Toc14332613)

[Slide 32: Family/carer employment outcomes: baseline and review 12](#_Toc14332614)

[Slide 33: Families and carers: ability to work as much as they want 13](#_Toc14332615)

[Slide 34: Families and carers: ability to work as much as they want 13](#_Toc14332616)

[Slide 35: Employment experience of mothers of NDIS participants aged 0 to 11: comparison to population benchmark 13](#_Toc14332617)

[Slide 36: Key drivers of employment success: approach 14](#_Toc14332618)

[Slide 37: Key drivers of employment success for families/carers who did not have a paid job at baseline 14](#_Toc14332619)

[Slide 38: Key drivers of employment success for families/carers who did not have a paid job at baseline 14](#_Toc14332620)

[Slide 39: Key drivers of employment success for families/carers who had a paid job at baseline 15](#_Toc14332621)

[Slide 40: Key drivers of employment success for families/carers who had a paid job at baseline 15](#_Toc14332622)

[Slide 41: NDIS www.ndis.gov.au 15](#_Toc14332623)

## Slide 1: NDIS family and carer outcomes 30 June 2018: Executive summary

## Slide 2: Contents

The presentation will discuss the following topics:

### Measuring outcomes for families and carers of NDIS participants

### Baseline versus progress

### Summary of results for families and carers of participants aged from:

* 0 to 14
* 15 to 24
* 25 and over

### For each of the above cohorts and for selected indicators, baseline outcomes, longitudinal change, and perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped are shown by selected characteristics of the participant and their plan.

### Results of “deep dives” into employment outcomes for families and carers of participants for each age cohort are also summarised.

## Slide 3: Families and carers of NDIS participants

Families and carers play an important role in supporting NDIS participants. The outcomes for a participant, and for the person who cares for them, are likely to be closely linked.

A chart shows how outcomes for NDIS participants and their families and carers are linked. Participants who are well supported under the NDIS experience improved outcomes, resulting in families and carers find the caring role easier, which in turn leads to improved outcomes for families and carers.

## Slide 4: Family/carer outcomes by participant age

Many of the issues faced by families and carers are similar regardless of participant age, however there are some differences.

Lifespan approach: 3 cohorts depending on participant age.

### 0 to 14 years old. For this age group the domains are:

* Domain 1: Rights and advocacy
* Domain 2: Families feel supported
* Domain 3: Access to services
* Domain 4: Development and learning
* Domain 5: Child’s strengths and abilities
* Domain 6: Health and wellbeing

### 15 to 24 years old. For this age group the domains are:

* Domain 1: Rights and advocacy
* Domain 2: Families feel supported
* Domain 3: Access to services
* Domain 4: Independence
* Domain 5: Family member’s strengths and abilities
* Domain 6: Health and wellbeing

### 25 years old and over. For this age group the domains are:

* Domain 1: Rights and advocacy
* Domain 2: Families feel supported
* Domain 3: Access to services
* Domain 4: Succession planning
* Domain 5: Health and wellbeing

This approach facilitates monitoring of progress of families and carers over time (within the same cohort or by domain across different cohorts), as well as benchmarking to Australians without disability and to other OECD countries.

## Slide 5: Outcomes framework questionnaires

The two forms of the outcomes framework questionnaires are the short form (SF) and the long form (LF). A table compares the two versions based on the following characteristics:

### Questions included

* Short form: A standard set of questions by age cohort and life domain
* Long form: Same age cohorts, additional questions for each domain

### Participants and families/ carers in scope

* Short form: All participants, and a family member/carer where possible
* Long form: Baseline: a sample of participants and a family member/carer where possible. Review: respondents who completed a LF questionnaire at baseline.

### How collected

* Short form: During planning and review meetings
* Long form: Over the phone

### Family/carer participation rates (% of participant questionnaires collected)

* Short form: Baseline: 55%. Review: 43%. (Varies considerably by participant age)
* Long form: Baseline: 79%. Review: 90%. (Varies considerably by participant age)

### Representativeness

* Short form: Almost all participants complete the SF, hence it is virtually a census.
* Long form: Some participant segments are under/over represented (p.22, Family/Carer Outcomes Report 30 June 2018)

## Slide 6: Questionnaires collected

### Baseline

The NDIS Outcomes Report 30 June 2018 analyses the results of the outcomes framework questionnaires for people who entered the Scheme in 2016-17 and 2017-18.

### First plan review

The report looks at the progress made during one year in the Scheme for people who entered in 2016-17.

Two charts show the number of family/carer respondents for the short form and the long form. Specifically:

### The Short Form

* 24,463 questionnaires were collected for 2016-17 baseline cohort.
* 53,283 questionnaires were collected for 2017-18 baseline cohort.
* 17,119 questionnaires were collected for the second time (at plan review) for 2016-17 baseline cohort.

### The Long Form

* 895 questionnaires were collected for 2016-17 baseline cohort.
* 1832 questionnaires were collected for 2017-18 baseline cohort.
* 619 questionnaires were collected for the second time (after plan review) for 2016-17 cohort.

## Slide 7: Baseline outcomes

Paths towards goals often depend on the starting point. Hence it is important to consider outcomes when participants enter the Scheme (at baseline) and compare this to the review.

### Variability in baseline outcomes

At baseline, outcomes for participants, family and carers vary greatly depending on a number of factors, e.g.

* nature and severity of the participant’s disability
* the extent of support they receive from family, friends and the NDIS
* how inclusive their community is
* their health and other personal traits

### Example

Family and carers of participants with psychosocial disability tend to experience poorer outcomes at baseline. On the other hand, families/carers of participants with deafness/hearing loss tend to experience better outcomes.

Three charts show the differences in outcomes for families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14 with a psychosocial disability and participants with a hearing impairment.

The first chart shows the percentage of family and carers who are able to meet the needs of their child with a disability and family (72% overall, 67% where the participant has a psychosocial disability, and 82% where the participant has a hearing impairment).

The second chart shows the percentage of family and carers who get enough support in parenting their child (44% overall, 34% where the participant has a psychosocial disability, and 63% where the participant has a hearing impairment).

The third chart shows the percentage of family and carers who rate their health as excellent, very good or good (72% overall, 56% where the participant has a psychosocial disability, and 86% where the participant has a hearing impairment).

## Slide 8: Progression towards better outcomes

### Short-term versus long-term outcomes

Whilst some of the outcomes should improve relatively quickly (for example, access to services), others are much more long-term in nature (for example, employment), and measurable progress may take some years to emerge.

### Example

Two charts show the change in outcomes between baseline (at Scheme entry) and review (approximately one year later).

The first chart shows the percentage of families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14 who know what specialist services are needed to promote their child’s learning and development at baseline (40.1%) and review (48.3%): an improvement of 8.2 percentage points.

The second chart shows the percentage of families and carers of participants aged 25 and over who are in a paid job at baseline (22.9%) and review (22.9%): no change.

The longitudinal data allows us to analyse the progress made over one year in the Scheme.

Although one year is not a lot of time to measure success, it is important to start the conversation on what factors are driving good outcomes.

## Slide 9: Results by cohort

In the remaining slides, results for each cohort are summarised by selected characteristics of the participant and their plans, showing key factors associated with:

* Baseline outcomes
* Longitudinal outcomes
* Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped, for families and carers of participants who have been in the scheme for one year or more.

Multiple logistic regression modelling is used to control for other factors that might differ between subgroups of participants, and the results shown adjust for these factors.

More in-depth analysis has been conducted into the employment experience of family and carers.

## Slide 10: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14

The next section is on families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14.

## Slide 11: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Roadmap

The following slides show:

### Selected baseline and longitudinal outcomes for families and carers, by participant:

* CALD status;
* Indigenous status;
* Geography;
* Level of function.

### Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped overall

## Slide 12: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: CALD background participants

Respondents of participants from a CALD background have less favourable outcomes on some of the advocacy and support indicators at baseline.

### At baseline:

The probability that the family member/carer is able to identify the needs of their child with disability is 62% for CALD background participants and 74% for non-CALD participants.

The probability that the family member/carer has friends and family they can see as often as they’d like is 45% for CALD background participants and 48% for non-CALD participants.

The probability that the family member/carer gets enough support to feel confident in parenting their child with disability is 36% for CALD background participants and 47% for non-CALD participants.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

## Slide 13: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Indigenous participants

Indigenous respondents tend to have slightly worse outcomes at baseline.

### At baseline:

The probability of the family member/carer knowing what they can do to support their child’s learning and development is 39% for Indigenous participants and 42% for non-Indigenous participants.

The probability of the family member/carer working in a paid job at baseline is 30% for Indigenous participants and 49% for non-Indigenous participants.

### For improvement:

The probability of the family member/carer being able to access available services and supports to meet the needs of the participant and their family is 16% for Indigenous participants and 20% for non-Indigenous participants.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

## Slide 14: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Geography

Participants from regional and remote locations, compared to those from major cities, show slightly more positive results on some indicators at baseline.

### At baseline:

The probability of the family member/carer knowing what they can do to support their child’s learning and development is 42% for those living in Major Cities, 44% for Inner Regional Locations and 44% in Outer Regional and Remote Locations.

The probability of the family member/carer having someone they can ask for practical help as often as needed is 43% for those living in Major Cities, 46% for Inner Regional Locations and 50% in Outer Regional and Remote Locations.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

## Slide 15: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Level of function

Baseline outcomes tend to be worse, and improvement tends to be less likely, for participants with lower level of function.

### At baseline:

The probability of the family member/carer being able to identify the needs of their child is 75% for participants with high level of function, 70% for participants with medium level of function and 68% for participants with low level of function.

### Improvement at review:

The probability of the family member/carer being able to access available services and supports to meet the needs of the participant and their family is 18% for participants with high level of function, 15% for participants with medium level of function and 15% for participants with low level of function.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age.

## Slide 16: Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Has the NDIS helped?

Most respondents feel that the NDIS has helped with the first four domains of the SF. Furthermore, 92% of respondents said they were satisfied with the development of their child's NDIS plan, and 84% were satisfied with its implementation.

Two charts show how respondents feel about whether or not the NDIS has helped, and their satisfaction with the development and implementation of plans.

The first chart shows the answers to the question: “Has the NDIS helped?” by domain for the five short form domains and the one extra long form domain.

The second chart shows satisfaction with the development and implementation of plans, as measured by the short form.

## Slide 17: Families and carers of participants aged 15 to 24

The next section is on families and carers of participants aged 15 to 24.

## Slide 18: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Roadmap

The following slides show:

### Selected baseline and longitudinal outcomes by:

* CALD status;
* Indigenous status;
* Geography;
* Level of function.

### Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped: overall and trend by plan utilisation.

## Slide 19: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: CALD background participants

Participants from a CALD background were more likely to have worse outcomes on most baseline indicators.

### At baseline:

The probability of the family member/carer being able to advocate for the participant is 51% for CALD background participants and 74% for non-CALD participants.

The probability of the family member/carer having people they can ask for emotional support as often as needed is 41% for CALD background participants and 50% for non-CALD participants.

The probability that the family member/carer is working in a paid job at baseline is 42% for CALD background participants and 49% for non-CALD participants.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

## Slide 20: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Indigenous participants

Results for respondents for Indigenous participants are mixed. This group of respondents is less likely to be in paid employment, but more likely to have people who can provide practical help.

### At baseline:

The probability of the family member/carer feeling that the services the participant and their family use listen to them is 56% for Indigenous participants and 63% for non-Indigenous participants.

The probability of the family member/carer currently working in a paid job is 32% for Indigenous participants and 50% for non-Indigenous participants.

The probability of the family member/carer rating their health as good/very good/excellent is 57% for Indigenous participants and 63% for non-Indigenous participants.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

## Slide 21: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Geography

As for the younger cohort, participants from regional and remote locations, compared to those from major cities, tend to have slightly more positive outcomes at baseline.

### At baseline:

The probability of the family member/carer having people they can ask for emotional support as often as they need is 48% for those living in Major Cities, 50% for Inner Regional Locations and 54% in Outer Regional and Remote Locations.

The probability that family who provide informal care to the participant are able to work as much as they want is 44% for those living in Major Cities, 46% for Inner Regional Locations and 50% in Outer Regional and Remote Locations.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

## Slide 22: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Level of function

Baseline outcomes tend to be worse and improvement tends to be less likely, for participants with a lower level of function.

### At baseline:

The probability of the family member/carer having people they can ask to support the participant as often as needed is 45% for participants with high level of function, 33% for participants with medium level of function and 17% for participants with low level of function.

The probability that family who provide informal care to the participant are able to work as much as they want is 57% for participants with high level of function, 49% for participants with medium level of function and 31% for participants with low level of function.

### Improvement at review:

The probability of the family member/carer having people they can ask to support the participant as often as needed is 17% for participants with high level of function, 15% for participants with medium level of function and 9% for participants with low level of function.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age.

## Slide 23: Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Has the NDIS helped?

Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped differ by domain, with the highest % of positive responses being for whether the NDIS has improved the level of support (56%) and access to services (56%). Only one third of respondents say the NDIS has improved their health and wellbeing. The probability of a positive response increases with plan utilisation rate.

There are two charts.

The first chart shows answers to the question “Has the NDIS helped?” by domain, for the five short form domains and the one extra long form domain.

The second chart shows the increasing trend with baseline plan utilisation for the percentage who think that the NDIS has:

* Improved the level of support for their family.
* Helped them access services, programs and activities in the community.
* Improved their health and wellbeing.

## Slide 24: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over

The next section is on families and carers of participants aged 25 or older.

## Slide 25: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over

The following slides show:

### Selected baseline outcomes by:

* CALD status;
* Indigenous status;
* Geography;
* Level of function.

### Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped overall.

For longitudinal change, small numbers make it difficult to identify differences.

## Slide 26: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: CALD background participants

Participants from a CALD background tend to have worse outcomes on indicators across all domains.

### At baseline:

The probability that the services the participant and their family/carer receive meet their needs is 15% for CALD background participants and 20% for non-CALD participants.

The probability of the family member/carer rating their health as good/very good/excellent is 54% for CALD background participants and 58% for non-CALD participants.

The probability the family member/carer is able to identify the needs of the participant and their family and knows how to access services is 35% for CALD background participants and 49% for non-CALD participants.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

## Slide 27: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Indigenous participants

Indigenous participants tend to have worse baseline outcomes across most domains.

### At baseline:

The probability the family member/carer is able to identify the needs of the participant and their family and knows how to access services is 41% for Indigenous participants and 48% for non-Indigenous participants.

The probability that the family member/carer rates their health as good/very good/excellent is 49% for Indigenous participants and 58% for non-Indigenous participants.

The probability of the family member/carer working in a paid job at baseline is 23% for Indigenous participants and 33% for non-Indigenous participants.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

## Slide 28: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Geography

Participants from regional and remote locations, compared to those from major cities, have slightly more positive outcomes on some indicators at baseline.

### At baseline:

The probability of the family member/carer having people they can ask for practical help as often as needed is 34% for those living in Major Cities, 38% for Inner Regional Locations and 42% in Outer Regional and Remote Locations.

The probability of family who provide informal care to the participant being able to work as much as they want is 54% for those living in Major Cities, 61% for Inner Regional Locations and 60% in Outer Regional and Remote Locations.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

## Slide 29: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Level of function

As for the younger cohorts, baseline outcomes tend to be worse, and improvement tends to be less likely, for participants with lower level of function.

### At baseline:

The probability that the participant gets the support they need is 35% for participants with high level of function, 28% for participants with medium level of function and 25% for participants with low level of function.

The probability that the family member/carer has friends and family that they can see as often as they’d like is 60% for participants with high level of function, 53% for participants with medium level of function and 38% for participants with low level of function.

Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age.

## Slide 30: Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Has the NDIS helped?

Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped vary considerably by domain, being lowest for families and carers preparing for the future support of their family member (33%) and health and wellbeing (41%), while being the highest for level of support (66%).

A chart shows the percentages who think that the NDIS has helped for the five domains.

## Slide 31: Employment: Overview and key findings

## Slide 32: Family/carer employment outcomes: baseline and review

Two charts show family/carer employment outcomes at baseline and review.

The first chart shows the percentage of families and carers in a paid job at baseline and review, separately for participants aged 0 to 14, 15 to 24, and 25 and over.

Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14 and 15 to 24 experienced improvements of at least 3 percentage points at review. There was no change for families and carers of participants aged 25 and over.

The second chart compares the percentage of families and carers with a paid job who are in casual employment, with the corresponding percentage for the general population.

Families and carers of NDIS participants (all ages) are more likely to be employed on a casual basis than the general population.

## Slide 33: Families and carers: ability to work as much as they want

Two charts show the ability of families and carers to work as much as they want, and the barriers to working as much as they want.

The first chart shows the percentage of families and carers who can work as much as they want.

44% said they could work as much as they want at baseline and 50% said they could not. Both of these percentages increased slightly at review. The percentage of missing responses decreased.

The second chart shows the barriers to families and carers working more, for those who can’t work as much as they would like to at review.

The majority (89%) cited the situation of the child/family member with a disability as a reason. Other reasons included the availability (20%) and flexibility (42%) of jobs.

## Slide 34: Families and carers: ability to work as much as they want

Other barriers for those who wanted to work more include the cost and availability of childcare and after school care, as well as additional caring responsibilities.

Five boxes contain examples of additional barriers to families/carers working more, for those who can’t work as much as they would like to at review:

Ill health: “We cannot work due to ill health - my husband has a disability and I have chronic pain.”

Cost/availability of childcare: “No appropriate childcare with experience in ASD”

Additional caring responsibilities: “Currently in caring role for ageing parent”

Study: “Studying towards qualifications that will increase employment opportunities.”

Language barriers: “Language and skill barrier. Has limited English.”

## Slide 35: Employment experience of mothers of NDIS participants aged 0 to 11: comparison to population benchmark

A chart shows the percentage of mothers of participants aged 0 to 11 in a paid job at baseline, compared to population benchmark.

Compared to the population benchmark, mothers of NDIS participants experience lower percentages of being in a paid job at all ages, and the gap widens as the age of the child increases.

Population figures are based on the 2013 paper by Baxter: “Employment characteristics and transitions of mothers in the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children”. The population benchmark is based on the mother’s *youngest* child whereas the participant in the SF questionnaire may not be the youngest child. Benchmark employment rates are for mothers who are employed and at work. The LSAC percentages are based on longitudinal data across four waves of the study, whereas the SF percentages are cross-sectional (at baseline).

## Slide 36: Key drivers of employment success: approach

The key drivers of employment success for families and carers of NDIS participants have been identified using multiple logistic regression analysis. The analysis explored the effects of a number of different variables related to both the family/carer and participant on employment success at review, separately for each of the two segments: (1) family member/carer not working in a paid job at baseline, and (2) family member/carer working in a paid job at baseline.

Two charts show the key drivers of employment success.

The first chart shows the number of respondents and the percentage in a paid job at review, for those family members and carers not working in a paid job at baseline.

The second chart shows the number of respondents and the percentage in a paid job at review, for those family members and carers working in a paid job at baseline.

The regression modelling has only been applied to the families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14 to ensure sufficient data is available for analysis.

## Slide 37: Key drivers of employment success for families/carers who did not have a paid job at baseline

A table shows the factors that increase the likelihood of employment at review.

Of the first type, participant characteristics, the key drivers that increase the likelihood of employment at review are:

* Scheme access reason is ‘benefit from early intervention’.
* Plan is fully or partly self-managed.
* Participant lives in NSW, QLD or SA.

Of the second type, family and carer baseline SF questionnaire responses, the key drivers that increase the likelihood of employment at review are:

* Family member/carer is able to access available services and supports to meet the needs of the participant and their family.
* Would like to receive services and supports needed to care for the participant at different times.
* Family/carer would like to work more and participant is of school age.
* Family member/carer has friends and family they see as often as they like.
* Studying part-time or full-time.

## Slide 38: Key drivers of employment success for families/carers who did not have a paid job at baseline

A table shows the factors that decrease the likelihood of employment at review.

Of the first type, participant characteristics, the key drivers that decrease the likelihood of employment at review are:

* Streaming type is intensive or super intensive.
* Identifies as Indigenous.
* Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) decile score for the participant’s local government area (LGA).

Of the second type, family and carer baseline SF questionnaire responses, the key drivers that decrease the likelihood of employment at review are:

* Self-assessed health status is fair or poor.

## Slide 39: Key drivers of employment success for families/carers who had a paid job at baseline

A table shows the factors that increase the likelihood of employment at review.

Of the first type, participant characteristics, the key drivers that increase the likelihood of employment at review are:

* Scheme entry age.
* Scheme access reason is ‘benefit from early intervention’.
* Plan is partly self-managed.
* Participant lives in VIC.

Of the second type, family and carer baseline SF questionnaire responses, the key drivers that increase the likelihood of employment at review are:

* Number of hours typically worked per week.
* Is very confident or somewhat confident in supporting the child’s development.
* Is able to access available services and supports to meet the needs of the participant and their family.
* Would like to receive services and supports needed to care for the participant at different times.
* Relationship to participant is father (rather than mother or other).

## Slide 40: Key drivers of employment success for families/carers who had a paid job at baseline

A table shows the factors that decrease the likelihood of employment at review.

Of the first type, participant characteristics, the key drivers that decrease the likelihood of employment at review are:

* Streaming type is intensive or super intensive.
* Participant relocated during plan period.

Of the second type, family and carer baseline SF questionnaire responses, the key driver that decreases the likelihood of employment at review is:

* Type of employment is casual.

## Slide 41: NDIS [www.ndis.gov.au](http://www.ndis.gov.au)