

NDIS Participant Outcomes

30 June 2018

Appendix D

**Participants starting school to
age 14**

Contents

CONTENTS	2
APPENDIX D – SCHOOL TO 14 YEARS	3
BOX D.1: KEY FINDINGS	3
<i>Participant living arrangements</i>	4
<i>Appendix D.1 – Baseline indicators for SF and LF – aggregate</i>	5
<i>Summary</i>	5
Appendix D.1.1 – Daily living.....	6
Appendix D.1.2 – Lifelong learning	7
Appendix D.1.3 – Relationships	9
Appendix D.1.4 – Social, community and civic participation	10
<i>Appendix D.2 - Baseline indicators for SF and LF – participant characteristics</i>	12
<i>Summary</i>	12
Appendix D.2.1 – Daily living.....	13
Appendix D.2.2 – Lifelong Learning	16
Appendix D.2.3 – Relationships	19
Appendix D.2.4 – Social, community and civic participation	22
<i>Appendix D.3 - Longitudinal indicators for SF and LF – aggregate</i>	25
<i>Summary</i>	25
Appendix D.3.1 – Daily living.....	26
Appendix D.3.2 – Lifelong learning	27
Appendix D.3.3 – Relationships	29
Appendix D.3.4 – Social, community and civic participation	31
<i>Appendix D.4 - Longitudinal change in indicators for SF and LF - participant characteristics</i> .	32
<i>Summary</i>	32
Appendix D.4.1 – Daily living.....	33
Appendix D.4.2 – Lifelong learning	36
Appendix D.4.3 – Relationships	39
Appendix D.4.4 – Social, community and civic participation	42
<i>Appendix D.5 - Has the NDIS helped?</i>	45
<i>Summary</i>	45
Appendix 5.1 – Summary by domain	46
Appendix 5.2 – All domains by participant characteristics.....	47

Appendix D – school to 14 years

Box D.1: Key Findings

- In the longitudinal analysis, significant improvements were observed across a number of indicators, particularly in the areas of independence and friendships. On the other hand, a number of indicators have deteriorated, particularly related to impact on family life and involvement in activities.
- Baseline and longitudinal outcomes vary with participant level of function. Participants with higher level of function tend to have better baseline outcomes and exhibit higher rates of improvement than those with lower level of function.
- Participants with a hearing impairment generally experience better outcomes than those with other disabilities.
- Participants from regional and remote locations, compared to those from major cities, show more positive results on some indicators – both at baseline and for longitudinal change.
- Children from a CALD background have worse outcomes on most baseline indicators. However they are more likely to live with their parents than other children.
- Baseline results for Indigenous participants are more mixed. Indigenous children tend to exhibit higher levels of independence, but their school experiences tend to be worse than for non-Indigenous children. As for the younger cohort, Indigenous children are less likely to live with their parents, and more likely to live in public housing.
- At baseline, 65% of participants attended school in a mainstream class, with 21% in a special school and 12% in a support class. The percentage in a mainstream class declines with school year and varies considerably by disability.
- Educational experiences of children attending a special school are better in many respects than the experiences of children in a mainstream or support class. Children at a special school are more likely to feel genuinely included and happy at school and their parents/carers have better knowledge of their child's goals at school and tend to be more satisfied that the school listens to them in relation to their child's education.
- However, analysis of the impact of educational setting on other outcomes reveals that children enrolled in a support class or special school are less likely to be developing independence, to have a genuine say in decisions about themselves, to make friends outside the family, and to spend time with friends without an adult present. Hence from a broader perspective, participation in mainstream education confers benefits on independence, relationships, and social participation that are less likely to be experienced by children attending a special school.
- Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped vary by domain for the starting school to 14 cohort, with the percentage responding positively ranging from 33% for access to education to 51% for independence. Higher baseline plan utilisation is a strong predictor of a positive response across all four areas surveyed. Self-managing (either fully or partly) also tends to be associated with more positive responses. Participants entering the Scheme for early intervention are more likely to think that the NDIS has helped with independence and school than those entering due to disability.

Participant living arrangements

Overall, 87% of children live with their parents. The percentage is much lower in NT (65%) and for Indigenous participants (68%), but higher for CALD participants (93%). There is a declining trend with age, from 93% for children aged 5 or younger to 83% for children aged 12 or older. Participants with psychosocial disability (66%) or an intellectual disability (80%) are less likely to live with their parents, and those with deafness/hearing loss (93%) are more likely to live with their parents. The percentage is higher for participants whose plan is self-managed (95%) compared to agency-managed (84%).

Overall, 9% of participants live in a private home rented from a public authority. The percentage is much higher in NT (50%) and for Indigenous participants (27%).

Appendix D.1 – Baseline indicators for SF and LF – aggregate

Summary

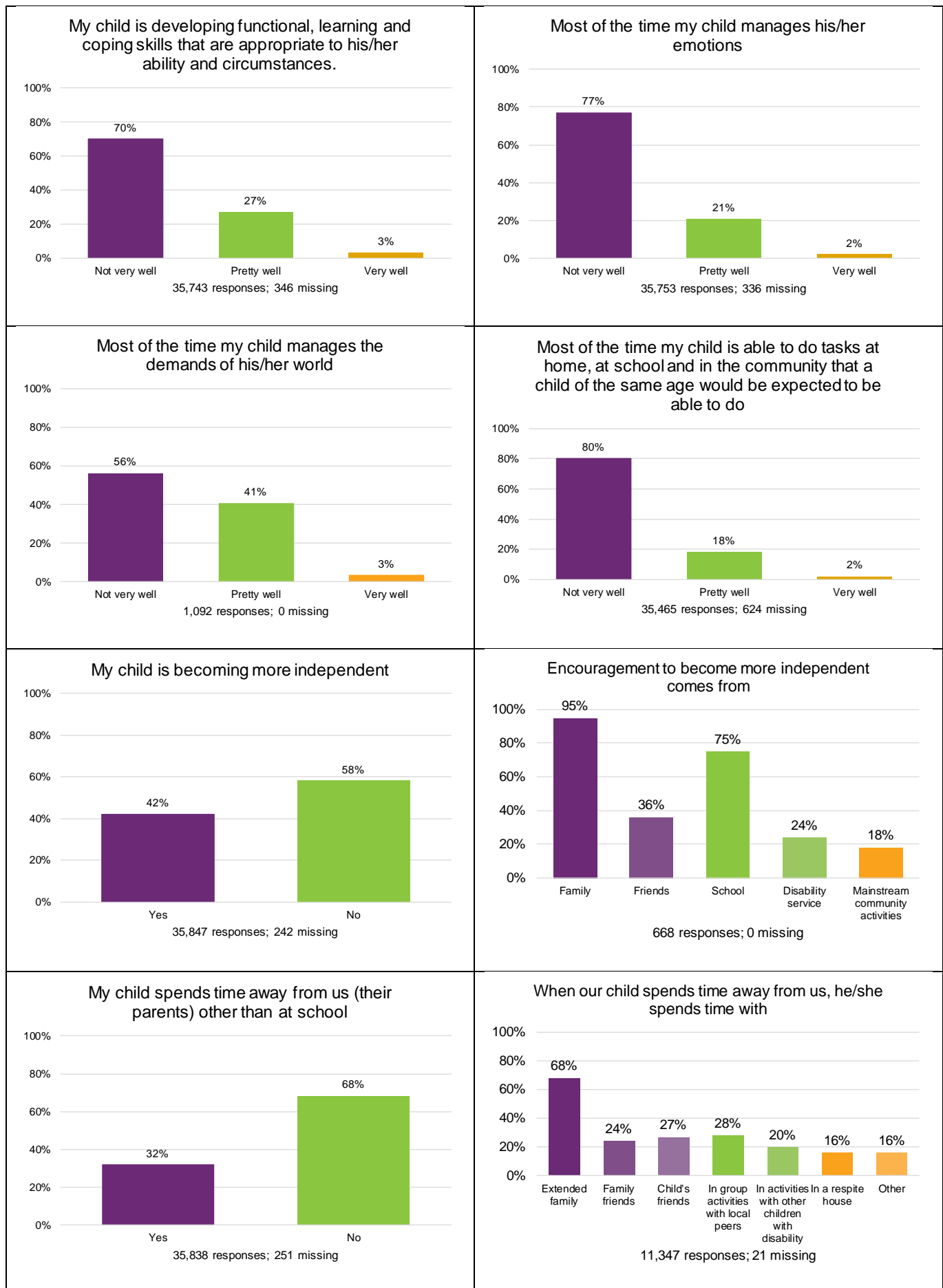
Baseline levels of independence are generally low for this cohort. For example, only 23% of parents/carers say their child manages their emotions well, and only 30% think their child is developing functional, learning and coping skills appropriate to their ability and circumstances. Based on SF answers, 42% think their child is becoming more independent, and in the LF, 44% think their child manages the demands of their world. The most positive result is that 64% of children have a genuine say in at least some decisions about themselves.

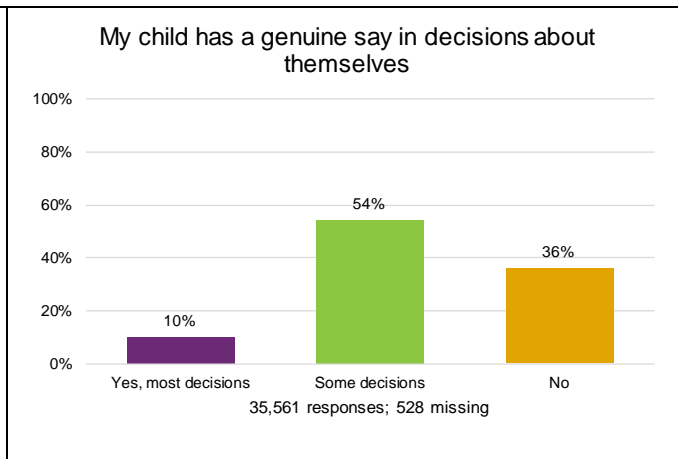
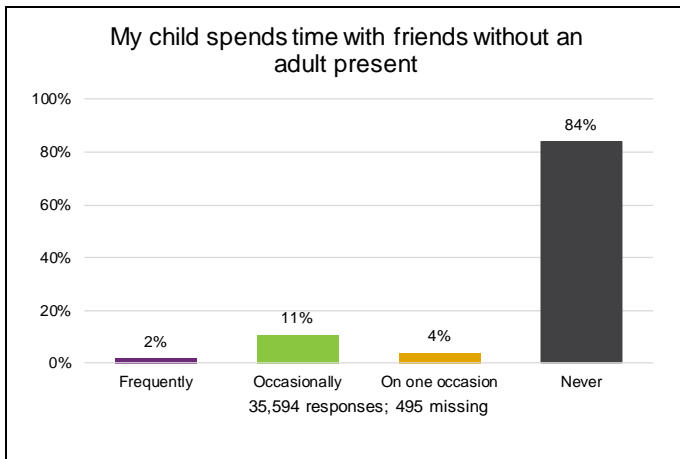
57% of children responding to the SF attended school in a mainstream class (65% of those responding to the LF). Involvement of families and carers in their child's education was reasonably high: based on the LF, 73% were satisfied that their child's school listens to them in relation to their child's education, 77% knew their child's goals at school, and 69% thought their child's education was matched to those goals. Regarding the child's experience at school, 62% thought that their child was learning at school, 74% thought that their child was genuinely included and 69% thought that they were happy at school. 62% of children had been involved in co-curricular activities at school, most commonly in school plays or concerts. Only 44% of children who were not exempt had sat a NAPLAN test. A relatively high proportion of children (17%) had ever been suspended from school.

In relation to family life, only 28% of parents/carers think there is enough time to meet the needs of all family members (lower than the 55% for the pre-school cohort). 61% of those with more than one child expressed some concern about the effect of having a sibling with disability on their other children. However, 74% say that their child with disability gets along with their siblings. Overall, 88% say that their child fits into everyday family life (often or sometimes). Of those who go out without their child, 88% use informal care (the child stays with siblings, extended family, family friends or by themselves), although only 47% say they are happy with their childcare arrangements. Half the children have friends they enjoy spending time with, and 62% are able to make friends with people outside the family.

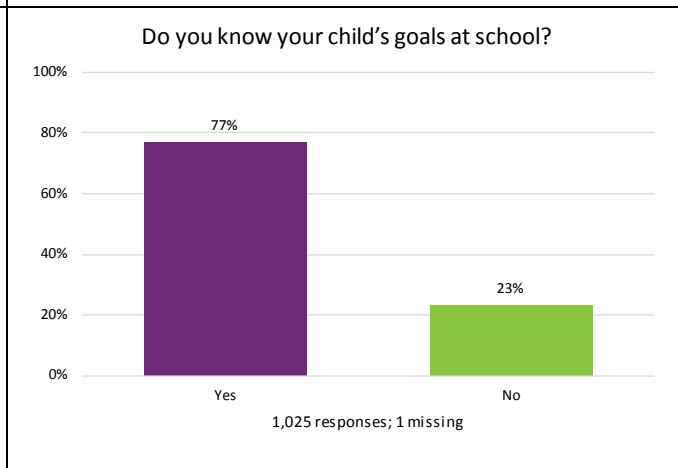
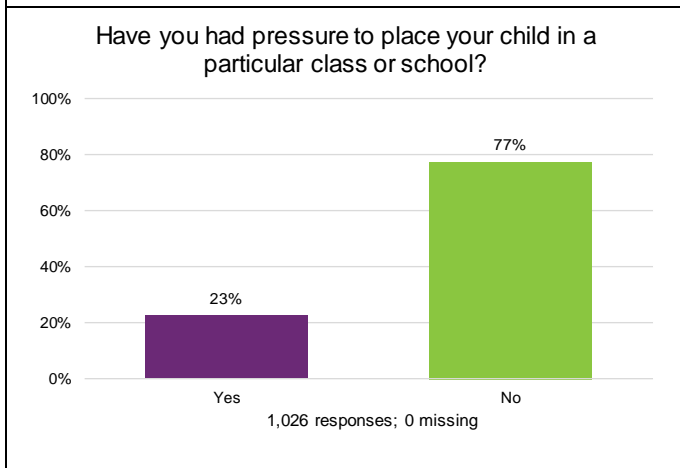
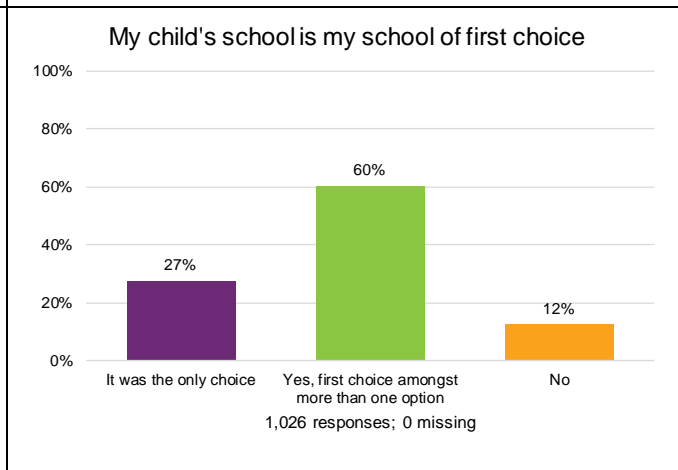
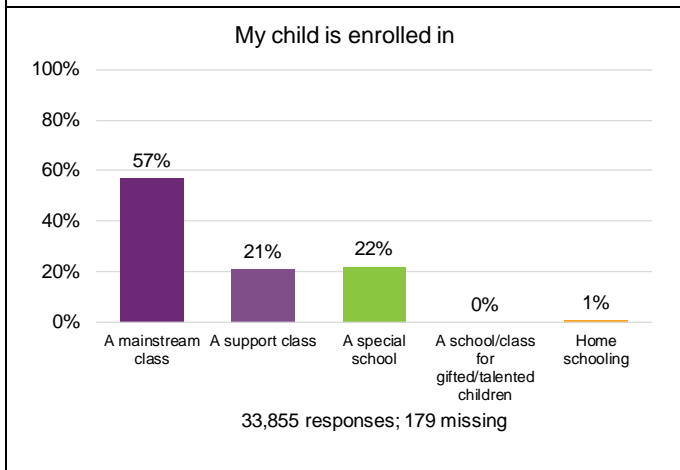
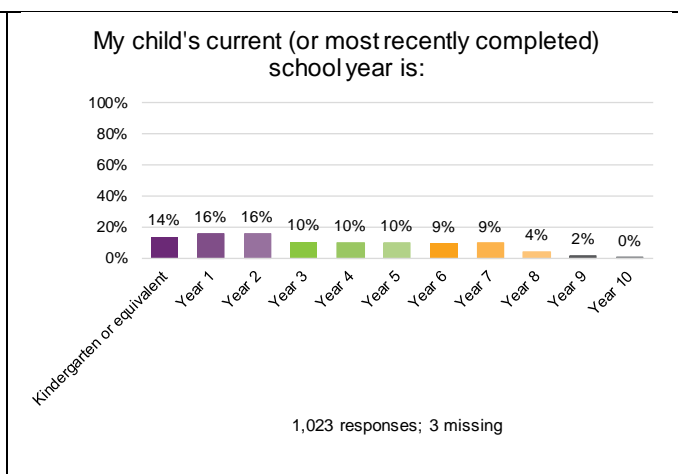
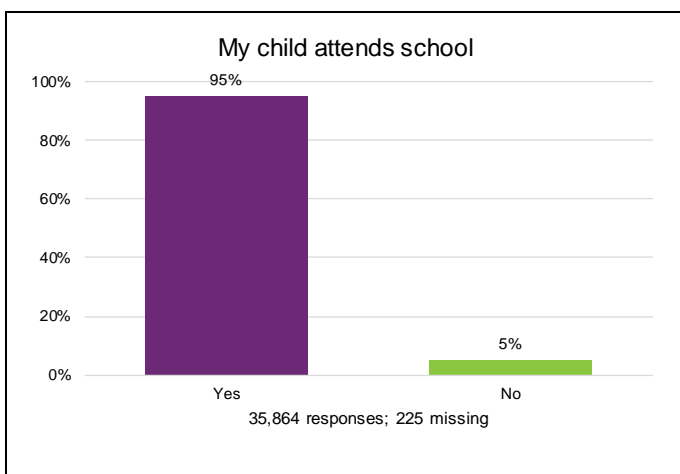
Overall, participation in mainstream activities tends to be low for this cohort. Only 10% of parents/carers use a mainstream school holiday program and only 36% of children spend time after school and on weekends with friends or in mainstream group activities. A high proportion (84%) of parents/carers expressed a wish for their child to be more involved, and 87% of these perceived their child's disability as a barrier to being more involved. 60% of parents/carers had some difficulty in finding vacation care.

Appendix D.1.1 – Daily living

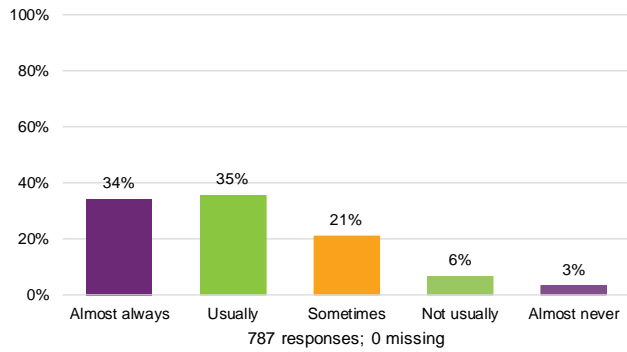




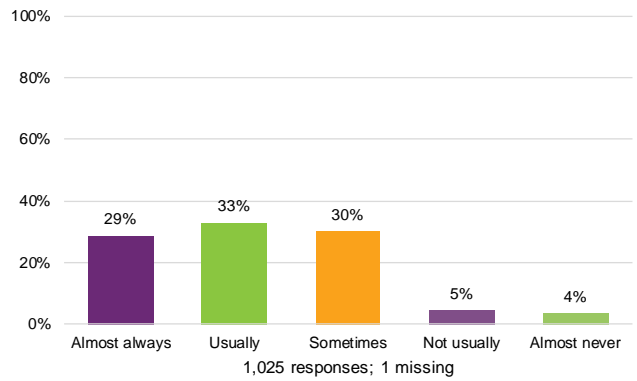
Appendix D.1.2 – Lifelong learning



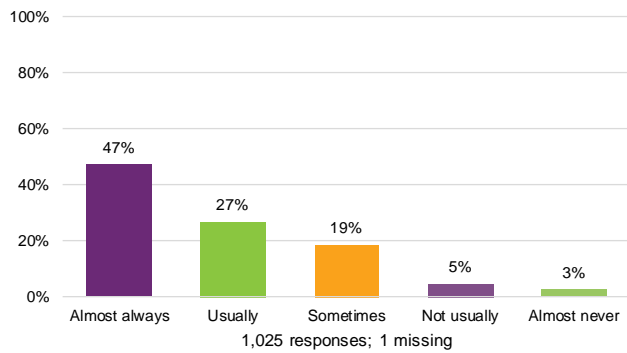
Do you think that your child's education is matched to those goals?



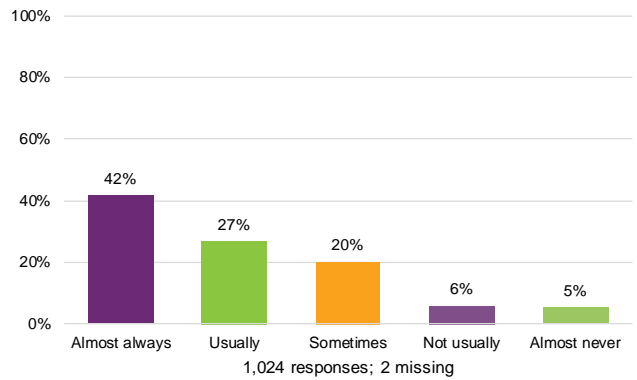
I think that my child is learning at school



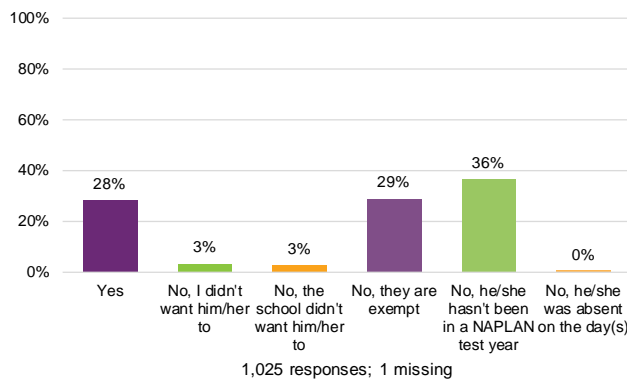
I think that my child is genuinely included at school



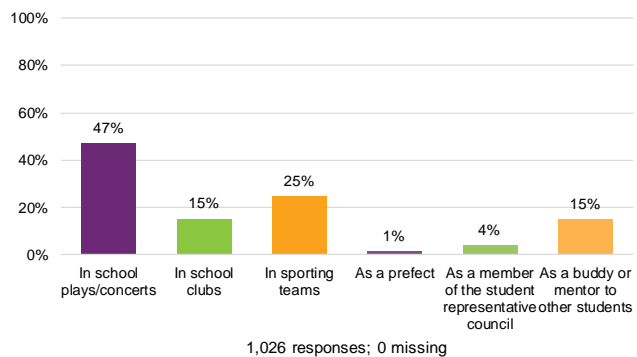
I think that my child is happy at school



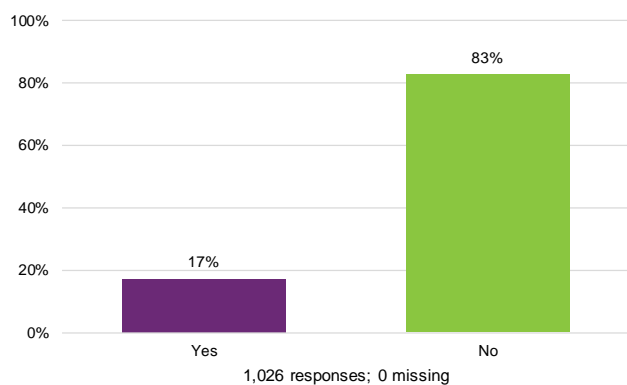
Has your child ever sat a NAPLAN test?



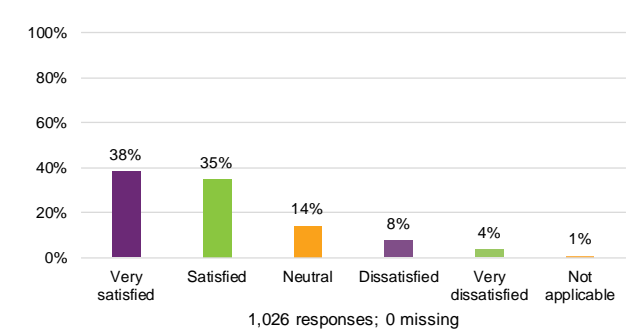
Has your child been involved in the following co-curricular activities at school?



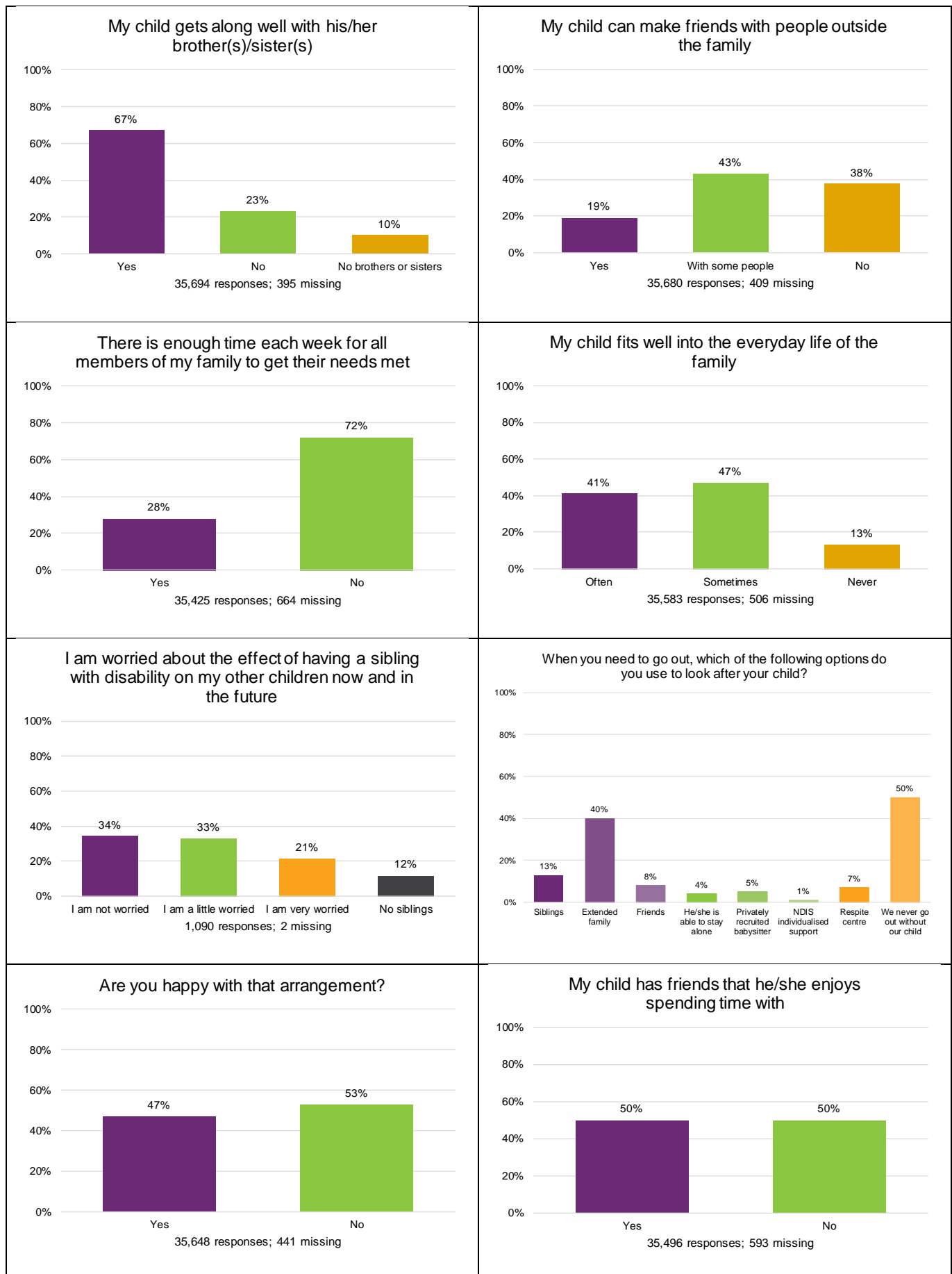
Has your child ever been suspended from school?

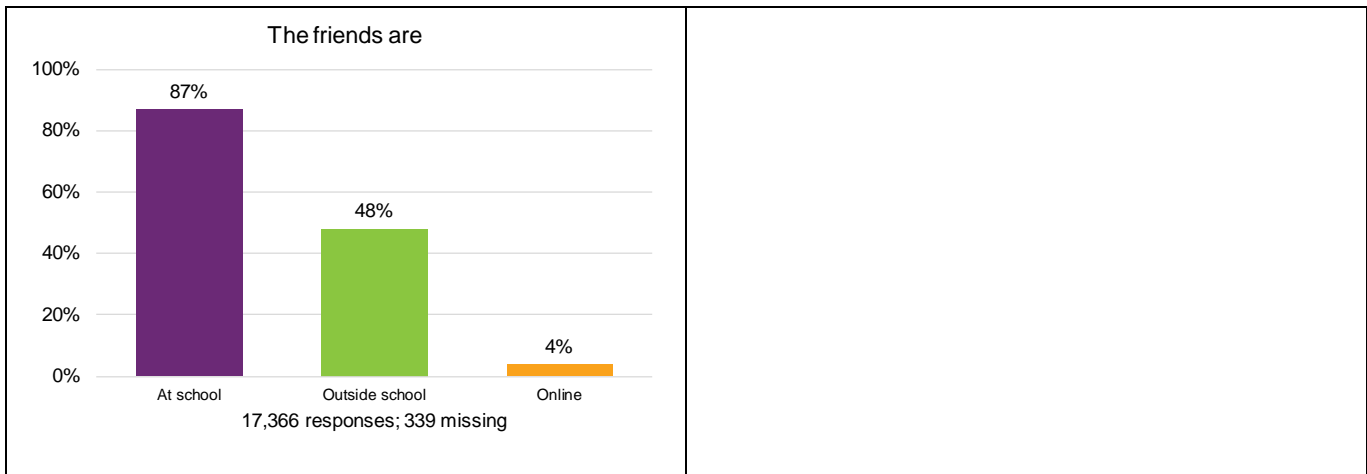


I am satisfied that my child's school listens to me in relation to my child's education



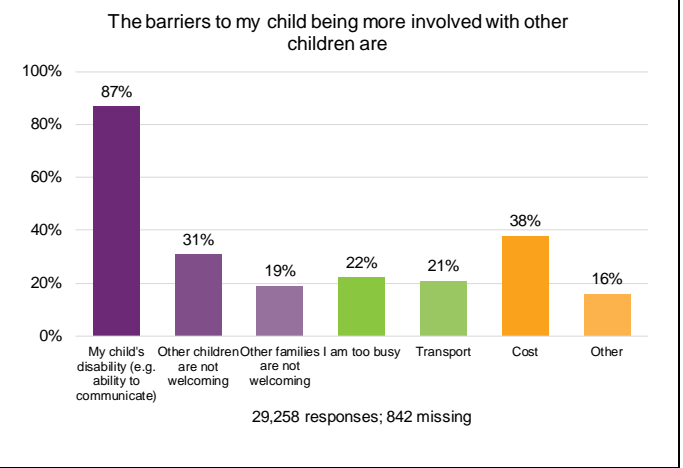
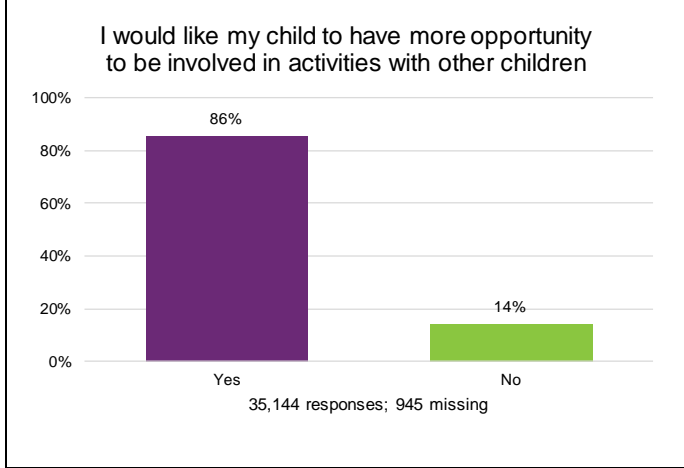
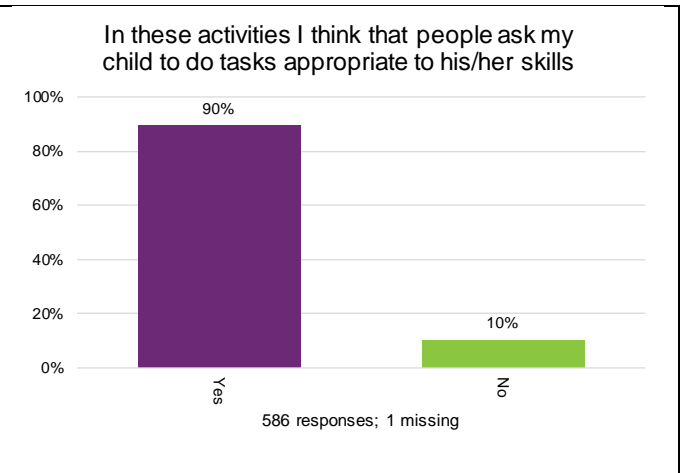
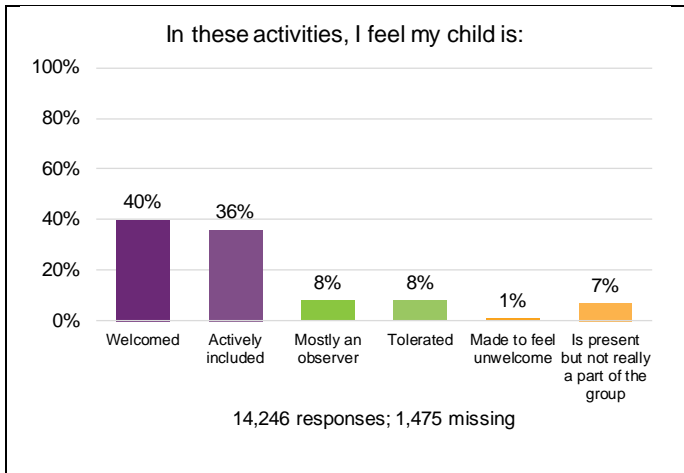
Appendix D.1.3 – Relationships





Appendix D.1.4 – Social, community and civic participation





Appendix D.2 - Baseline indicators for SF and LF – participant characteristics

Summary

Key findings based on one-way analyses and multiple logistic regression modelling are summarised here.

- Baseline outcomes tend to be better for participants with higher level of function, and those with lower cost plans.
- Children from a culturally and linguistically diverse background have worse outcomes on most indicators.
- Results by Indigenous status are more mixed. Indigenous children are more likely to have a genuine say in decisions about themselves, to make friends outside the family, and to spend time with friends without an adult present. However they are less likely to attend school in a mainstream class, and their school experiences tend to be worse than for non-Indigenous children. For example, they are much less likely to have sat a NAPLAN test and to have been involved in co-curricular activities at school, but much more likely to have been suspended from school.
- Results by age are also mixed. As expected, older children are more likely to spend time with friends without an adult present, and to have a genuine say in decisions about themselves. However, time away from parents is less likely to be spent with friends or in mainstream activities, and older children are less likely to be in a mainstream class at school. Many of the outcomes related to friendships and family life also exhibit a deteriorating trend with age.
- Children with deafness/hearing loss have better outcomes across most indicators than children with other types of disability. Children with visual impairment and another sensory/speech disability also have a tendency to better outcomes on many indicators. Children with autism or a psychosocial disability do worse on most indicators, and those with an intellectual disability or Down syndrome also tend to do worse on many indicators.
- Children attending a special school are more likely to feel genuinely included and happy at school than children in a mainstream or support class. Parents/carers of children at special schools have better knowledge of their child's goals at school and tend to be more satisfied that the school listens to them in relation to their child's education. However, children enrolled in a support class or special school are less likely to be developing independence, to have a genuine say in decisions about themselves, to make friends outside the family, and to spend time with friends without an adult present.
- Children from regional and remote locations show more positive results than those from major cities, across many of the indicators.
- Girls are more likely than boys to attend school in a mainstream class, and much less likely to have been suspended from school. However, controlling for other factors, they are less likely to spend time with friends without an adult present.

Appendix D.2.1 – Daily living

Baseline indicators for SF

		% of children developing functional, learning and coping skills appropriate to their ability and circumstances	% who say their child manages their emotions well	% who say their child is becoming more independent	% of children who spend time away from parents/carers other than at school	
Overall	36,089	30%	23%	42%		32%
Age Group						
5 or younger	1,501	37%	26%	53%		30%
6 to 8	12,445	31%	21%	45%		29%
9 to 11	10,926	27%	20%	40%		31%
12 or older	11,217	30%	27%	41%		35%
Disability Type						
Autism	21,088	26%	15%	41%		30%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	2,706	41%	42%	39%		32%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	1,323	39%	32%	59%		33%
Hearing Impairment	894	61%	59%	73%		44%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	7,665	27%	27%	38%		33%
Other	305	29%	31%	38%		30%
Other Physical	532	57%	56%	53%		37%
Other Sensory/Speech	841	34%	35%	56%		41%
Psychosocial	182	23%	9%	36%		33%
Visual Impairment	553	65%	59%	63%		44%
Level of function						
High	15,794	38%	28%	54%		36%
Medium	12,196	26%	19%	40%		30%
Low	8,099	19%	19%	24%		27%
State						
ACT	412	28%	26%	48%		34%
NSW	19,120	29%	23%	40%		30%
NT	110	21%	31%	38%		35%
QLD	3,968	30%	23%	42%		32%
SA	3,192	35%	27%	54%		41%
TAS	1,470	36%	27%	46%		34%
VIC	7,287	28%	21%	40%		32%
WA	530	30%	21%	52%		42%
Remoteness						
Major City	21,010	28%	23%	40%		29%
Inner Regional	11,213	32%	23%	45%		35%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	3,720	32%	26%	46%		35%
Annualised cost of baseline plan						
\$10,000 or less	11,913	39%	30%	55%		36%
\$10-15,000	8,946	30%	22%	47%		31%
\$15-20,000	4,486	26%	19%	39%		28%
\$20-30,000	4,042	23%	19%	33%		27%
Over \$30,000	6,702	19%	19%	22%		30%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status						
No	32,454	30%	23%	42%		31%
Yes	2,439	27%	20%	41%		34%
CALD Status						
CALD	2,002	25%	27%	34%		17%
Non-CALD	34,017	30%	23%	43%		33%
Gender						
Female	10,412	31%	26%	43%		33%
Male	24,821	29%	22%	42%		31%
Plan management type						
Agency-managed	20,121	31%	24%	43%		32%
Self-managed	5,708	31%	22%	46%		31%
Plan-managed	5,062	23%	17%	35%		29%
Combination	3,396	27%	22%	39%		32%
Unknown	1,802	36%	30%	54%		40%
Access Type						
Benefit from EI	9,304	28%	20%	46%		31%
Disability Met	26,497	30%	24%	41%		32%
Scheme access						
New	12,558	26%	20%	43%		31%
State	20,110	32%	26%	41%		33%
Commonwealth	3,421	32%	18%	46%		27%
Plan cost allocation						
Capital 5-100%	3,796	39%	38%	43%		32%
Capacity Building 0-25%	3,395	26%	25%	28%		35%
Capacity Building 25-50%	5,422	24%	19%	34%		30%
Capacity Building 50-75%	6,490	25%	18%	40%		29%
Capacity Building 75-100%	16,954	32%	22%	49%		32%

Appendix D.2.1 – Daily living

Baseline indicators for SF (continued)

	N peers	Of those who spend time away from their parents other than at school, % who do so with family or friends or in group activities with local		% of children who spend time with friends without an adult present	% of children who have a genuine say in decisions about themselves	
Overall	36,089	81%		12%		64%
Age Group						
5 or younger	1,501	92%		6%		54%
6 to 8	12,445	89%		7%		59%
9 to 11	10,926	80%		11%		65%
12 or older	11,217	73%		21%		71%
Disability Type						
Autism	21,088	82%		11%		65%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	2,706	76%		13%		61%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	1,323	94%		10%		62%
Hearing Impairment	894	96%		25%		83%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	7,665	72%		13%		58%
Other	305	80%		16%		66%
Other Physical	532	91%		22%		78%
Other Sensory/Speech	841	91%		18%		76%
Psychosocial	182	78%		21%		78%
Visual Impairment	553	93%		26%		86%
Level of function						
High	15,794	90%		16%		73%
Medium	12,196	84%		12%		67%
Low	8,099	55%		6%		44%
State						
ACT	412	91%		19%		81%
NSW	19,120	80%		10%		62%
NT	110	82%		26%		47%
QLD	3,968	85%		13%		68%
SA	3,192	89%		19%		78%
TAS	1,470	76%		13%		71%
VIC	7,287	78%		13%		61%
WA	530	83%		17%		68%
Remoteness						
Major City	21,010	81%		12%		61%
Inner Regional	11,213	82%		13%		69%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	3,720	81%		15%		68%
Annualised cost of baseline plan						
\$10,000 or less	11,913	93%		17%		74%
\$10-15,000	8,946	91%		13%		70%
\$15-20,000	4,486	83%		11%		64%
\$20-30,000	4,042	73%		10%		58%
Over \$30,000	6,702	47%		6%		43%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status						
No	32,454	81%		12%		64%
Yes	2,439	79%		15%		66%
CALD Status						
CALD	2,002	72%		10%		49%
Non-CALD	34,017	81%		12%		65%
Gender						
Female	10,412	81%		13%		66%
Male	24,821	81%		12%		64%
Plan management type						
Agency-managed	20,121	80%		13%		64%
Self-managed	5,708	91%		12%		68%
Plan-managed	5,062	74%		10%		60%
Combination	3,396	78%		11%		59%
Unknown	1,802	88%		21%		78%
Access Type						
Benefit from EI	9,304	92%		13%		70%
Disability Met	26,497	77%		12%		62%
Scheme access						
New	12,558	92%		15%		72%
State	20,110	73%		11%		60%
Commonwealth	3,421	93%		7%		61%
Plan cost allocation						
Capital 5-100%	3,796	84%		13%		64%
Capacity Building 0-25%	3,395	48%		8%		46%
Capacity Building 25-50%	5,422	65%		11%		56%
Capacity Building 50-75%	6,490	83%		13%		66%
Capacity Building 75-100%	16,954	92%		13%		70%

Appendix D.2.1 – Daily living

Baseline indicators for LF

	N	% of children who manage the demands of their world (pretty well or becoming more independent)	
		% of children who manage the demands of their world (pretty well or becoming more independent)	% of children who are becoming more independent
Overall	1,092	44%	61%
Age group			
5 or younger	132	56%	70%
6 to 8	390	42%	61%
9 to 11	305	41%	59%
12 or older	247	42%	60%
Disability type			
Autism	582	37%	60%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	89	55%	53%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	93	61%	74%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	200	38%	55%
Sensory	94	61%	79%
Other	34	65%	65%
Level of Function			
High	495	51%	68%
Medium	259	42%	61%
Low	177	20%	41%
State/Territory			
ACT	42	52%	64%
NSW	247	45%	63%
NT/WA	<20	na	na
QLD	174	38%	51%
SA	368	46%	65%
TAS	46	33%	65%
VIC	199	44%	62%
Remoteness			
Major City	640	46%	62%
Inner Regional	258	38%	59%
Outer Regional/Remote/VeryRemote	193	43%	62%
Annualised cost of baseline plan			
\$10,000 or less	303	51%	74%
\$10-15,000	319	49%	64%
\$15-20,000	144	38%	63%
\$20-30,000	109	43%	55%
Over \$30,000	175	24%	38%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status			
No	967	43%	61%
Yes	70	43%	54%
CALD Status			
CALD	37	57%	54%
Non-CALD	1,050	43%	61%
Gender			
Female	321	46%	66%
Male	739	43%	60%
Plan management type			
Agency-managed	285	42%	61%
Combination	51	22%	43%
Plan-managed	97	37%	51%
Self-managed	83	51%	67%
Access Type			
Benefit from EI	407	43%	64%
Disability Met	684	45%	60%
Scheme Access			
Commonwealth	178	43%	66%
New	384	44%	65%
State	530	44%	57%
Plan cost allocation			
Capital 5-100%	143	48%	67%
Capacity Building 0-25%	64	34%	42%
Capacity Building 25-50%	151	37%	56%
Capacity Building 50-75%	212	33%	54%
Capacity Building 75-100%	479	50%	67%

Appendix D.2.2 – Lifelong Learning

Baseline indicators for SF

		% of children who attend school (including home schooling)	% of children attending school in a mainstream class
Overall	36,089	95%	57%
Age Group			
5 or younger	1,501	97%	76%
6 to 8	12,445	96%	68%
9 to 11	10,926	95%	58%
12 or older	11,217	93%	41%
Disability Type			
Autism	21,088	95%	60%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	2,706	95%	54%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	1,323	98%	82%
Hearing Impairment	894	96%	77%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	7,665	95%	36%
Other	305	90%	60%
Other Physical	532	95%	76%
Other Sensory/Speech	841	94%	87%
Psychosocial	182	82%	72%
Visual Impairment	553	96%	86%
Level of function			
High	15,794	96%	72%
Medium	12,196	95%	58%
Low	8,099	93%	27%
State			
ACT	412	92%	77%
NSW	19,120	95%	53%
NT	110	90%	53%
QLD	3,968	95%	57%
SA	3,192	94%	72%
TAS	1,470	95%	77%
VIC	7,287	96%	57%
WA	530	90%	69%
Remoteness			
Major City	21,010	95%	54%
Inner Regional	11,213	95%	62%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	3,720	95%	64%
Annualised cost of baseline plan			
\$10,000 or less	11,913	96%	74%
\$10-15,000	8,946	96%	68%
\$15-20,000	4,486	94%	57%
\$20-30,000	4,042	93%	41%
Over \$30,000	6,702	93%	22%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status			
No	32,454	95%	57%
Yes	2,439	94%	53%
CALD Status			
CALD	2,002	95%	40%
Non-CALD	34,017	95%	58%
Gender			
Female	10,412	95%	59%
Male	24,821	95%	56%
Plan management type			
Agency-managed	20,121	95%	54%
Self-managed	5,708	97%	73%
Plan-managed	5,062	96%	53%
Combination	3,396	96%	52%
Access Type			
Benefit from EI	9,304	95%	75%
Disability Met	26,497	95%	51%
Scheme access			
New	12,558	94%	71%
State	20,110	95%	46%
Commonwealth	3,421	97%	73%
Plan cost allocation			
Capital 5-100%	3,796	95%	58%
Capacity Building 0-25%	3,395	93%	18%
Capacity Building 25-50%	5,422	93%	34%
Capacity Building 50-75%	6,490	94%	56%
Capacity Building 75-100%	16,954	96%	73%

Appendix D.2.2 – Lifelong learning

Baseline indicators for LF

	N	% who say their child's school is their first choice	% who have had pressure to place their child in a particular class or school	% who know their child's goals at school	% who think their child's education is matched to those goals	% who think their child is learning at school	% who think their child is genuinely included at school
Overall	1,092	60%	23%	77%	69%	62%	74%
Age group							
5 or younger	132	82%	11%	74%	88%	78%	80%
6 to 8	390	61%	23%	80%	71%	63%	73%
9 to 11	305	58%	24%	78%	64%	59%	70%
12 or older	247	54%	24%	72%	66%	58%	77%
Disability type							
Autism	582	58%	25%	77%	68%	59%	67%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	89	60%	19%	82%	78%	66%	90%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	93	78%	10%	70%	84%	75%	86%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	200	53%	28%	82%	70%	59%	77%
Sensory	94	72%	11%	73%	63%	71%	82%
Other	34	58%	18%	58%	55%	55%	76%
Level of Function							
High	495	66%	19%	73%	71%	66%	77%
Medium	259	56%	25%	78%	63%	60%	62%
Low	177	54%	32%	88%	72%	51%	78%
State/Territory							
ACT	42	71%	7%	90%	76%	67%	71%
NSW	247	64%	24%	77%	73%	67%	70%
NT/WA	<20	na	na	na	na	na	na
QLD	174	54%	30%	78%	68%	57%	80%
SA	368	60%	18%	69%	62%	58%	71%
TAS	46	53%	20%	84%	71%	58%	71%
VIC	199	61%	27%	88%	76%	66%	82%
Remoteness							
Major City	640	67%	19%	76%	70%	63%	75%
Inner Regional	258	50%	30%	78%	67%	56%	68%
Outer Regional/Remote/VeryRemote	193	52%	22%	76%	71%	64%	79%
Annualised cost of baseline plan							
\$10,000 or less	303	67%	23%	75%	70%	70%	77%
\$10-15,000	319	64%	19%	77%	69%	63%	69%
\$15-20,000	144	54%	25%	74%	67%	54%	69%
\$20-30,000	109	52%	27%	73%	73%	56%	72%
Over \$30,000	175	54%	26%	83%	65%	53%	79%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status							
No	967	61%	23%	77%	69%	62%	74%
Yes	70	45%	25%	82%	75%	60%	75%
CALD Status							
CALD	37	70%	21%	64%	67%	70%	79%
Non-CALD	1,050	60%	23%	77%	69%	61%	74%
Gender							
Female	321	60%	19%	76%	67%	65%	75%
Male	739	60%	24%	77%	70%	60%	74%
Plan management type							
Agency-managed	285	60%	29%	84%	73%	63%	76%
Combination	51	43%	29%	84%	71%	59%	76%
Plan-managed	97	52%	40%	87%	68%	60%	75%
Self-managed	83	72%	17%	81%	64%	67%	78%
Access Type							
Benefit from EI	407	64%	18%	76%	67%	63%	72%
Disability Met	684	58%	26%	77%	71%	61%	75%
Scheme Access							
Commonwealth	178	66%	25%	83%	65%	67%	73%
New	384	65%	16%	72%	64%	58%	67%
State	530	55%	27%	79%	74%	62%	80%
Plan cost allocation							
Capital 5-100%	143	70%	17%	80%	72%	69%	75%
Capacity Building 0-25%	64	53%	26%	84%	75%	57%	81%
Capacity Building 25-50%	151	50%	25%	79%	68%	57%	76%
Capacity Building 50-75%	212	53%	28%	74%	66%	60%	73%
Capacity Building 75-100%	479	66%	21%	75%	68%	62%	71%

Appendix D.2.2 – Lifelong learning

Baseline indicators for LF (continued)

		% who think their child is happy at school		My child has sat a NAPLAN test		% of children who have been involved in co-curricular activities at school		% who say their child has been suspended from school		% who are satisfied that their child's school listens to them in relation to their child's education	
Overall	1,092		69%		44%		62%		17%		73%
Age group											
5 or younger	132		95%		8%		29%		0%		93%
6 to 8	390		69%		29%		62%		13%		71%
9 to 11	305		63%		52%		68%		18%		72%
12 or older	247		66%		46%		64%		31%		71%
Disability type											
Autism	582		60%		50%		61%		21%		69%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	89		81%		45%		64%		5%		83%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	93		82%		21%		51%		7%		88%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	200		78%		19%		60%		18%		76%
Sensory	94		78%		72%		73%		14%		76%
Other	34		58%		64%		76%		15%		61%
Level of Function											
High	495		71%		51%		63%		16%		75%
Medium	259		63%		52%		64%		22%		67%
Low	177		69%		24%		54%		10%		77%
State/Territory											
ACT	42		69%		50%		64%		12%		88%
NSW	247		69%		46%		63%		13%		71%
NT/WA	<20		na		na		na		na		na
QLD	174		69%		30%		52%		22%		77%
SA	368		64%		57%		69%		23%		68%
TAS	46		76%		39%		42%		9%		84%
VIC	199		75%		24%		58%		10%		80%
Remoteness											
Major City	640		70%		48%		65%		16%		75%
Inner Regional	258		65%		38%		57%		18%		72%
Outer Regional/Remote/VeryRemote	193		70%		42%		60%		21%		70%
Annualised cost of baseline plan											
\$10,000 or less	303		72%		57%		68%		16%		75%
\$10-15,000	319		68%		52%		67%		17%		71%
\$15-20,000	144		62%		50%		54%		19%		65%
\$20-30,000	109		64%		32%		53%		21%		72%
Over \$30,000	175		72%		23%		55%		19%		78%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status											
No	967		69%		45%		62%		17%		73%
Yes	70		72%		18%		48%		28%		75%
CALD Status											
CALD	37		79%		68%		58%		6%		91%
Non-CALD	1,050		68%		44%		62%		18%		72%
Gender											
Female	321		72%		46%		64%		11%		73%
Male	739		68%		44%		61%		20%		73%
Plan management type											
Agency-managed	285		72%		32%		53%		13%		77%
Combination	51		73%		19%		59%		16%		80%
Plan-managed	97		66%		19%		62%		12%		73%
Self-managed	83		74%		35%		68%		7%		74%
Access Type											
Benefit from EI	407		67%		56%		65%		17%		73%
Disability Met	684		70%		38%		60%		18%		73%
Scheme Access											
Commonwealth	178		68%		35%		60%		8%		75%
New	384		63%		63%		66%		21%		68%
State	530		73%		34%		60%		18%		76%
Plan cost allocation											
Capital 5-100%	143		76%		50%		76%		9%		78%
Capacity Building 0-25%	64		79%		19%		52%		16%		79%
Capacity Building 25-50%	151		66%		31%		52%		23%		75%
Capacity Building 50-75%	212		65%		43%		66%		25%		65%
Capacity Building 75-100%	479		67%		57%		61%		15%		73%

Appendix D.2.3 – Relationships

Baseline indicators for SF

	N	% of children who get along with their siblings	% of children who can make friends with people outside the family	% who report having enough time each week for all members of family to get their needs met	% who say their child fits well into the everyday life of the family at least sometimes
Overall	36,089	74%	63%	28%	87%
Age Group					
5 or younger	1,501	81%	73%	48%	91%
6 to 8	12,445	77%	66%	30%	89%
9 to 11	10,926	71%	61%	25%	87%
12 or older	11,217	74%	59%	27%	87%
Disability Type					
Autism	21,088	68%	56%	24%	85%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	2,706	89%	74%	29%	89%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	1,323	83%	80%	53%	94%
Hearing Impairment	894	92%	87%	54%	97%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	7,665	79%	65%	29%	89%
Other	305	83%	71%	24%	86%
Other Physical	532	90%	85%	38%	93%
Other Sensory/Speech	841	82%	82%	45%	95%
Psychosocial	182	64%	63%	23%	80%
Visual Impairment	553	92%	87%	46%	98%
Level of function					
High	15,794	77%	73%	36%	92%
Medium	12,196	71%	60%	26%	87%
Low	8,099	73%	45%	17%	79%
State					
ACT	412	77%	67%	31%	89%
NSW	19,120	75%	61%	27%	88%
NT	110	86%	69%	30%	89%
QLD	3,968	74%	64%	32%	89%
SA	3,192	74%	69%	35%	89%
TAS	1,470	81%	68%	35%	91%
VIC	7,287	71%	60%	23%	84%
WA	530	76%	66%	40%	90%
Remoteness					
Major City	21,010	74%	60%	27%	87%
Inner Regional	11,213	74%	66%	29%	88%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	3,720	75%	67%	33%	89%
Annualised cost of baseline plan					
\$10,000 or less	11,913	79%	72%	39%	94%
\$10-15,000	8,946	74%	67%	31%	90%
\$15-20,000	4,486	70%	59%	24%	87%
\$20-30,000	4,042	71%	56%	20%	84%
Over \$30,000	6,702	70%	45%	13%	76%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status					
No	32,454	74%	62%	28%	87%
Yes	2,439	73%	65%	31%	88%
CALD Status					
CALD	2,002	78%	51%	30%	90%
Non-CALD	34,017	74%	63%	28%	87%
Gender					
Female	10,412	76%	66%	29%	88%
Male	24,821	74%	61%	28%	87%
Plan management type					
Agency-managed	20,121	75%	63%	31%	89%
Self-managed	5,708	75%	63%	27%	88%
Plan-managed	5,062	68%	57%	17%	81%
Combination	3,396	75%	60%	22%	84%
Unknown	1,802	76%	71%	37%	90%
Access Type					
Benefit from EI	9,304	73%	66%	30%	89%
Disability Met	26,497	75%	61%	27%	87%
Scheme access					
New	12,558	72%	64%	30%	89%
State	20,110	75%	61%	26%	86%
Commonwealth	3,421	76%	65%	30%	90%
Plan cost allocation					
Capital 5-100%	3,796	85%	69%	30%	89%
Capacity Building 0-25%	3,395	75%	48%	19%	81%
Capacity Building 25-50%	5,422	70%	52%	18%	83%
Capacity Building 50-75%	6,490	69%	59%	21%	86%
Capacity Building 75-100%	16,954	75%	69%	35%	91%

Appendix D.2.3 – Relationships

Baseline indicators for SF (continued)

	N	% who use informal care for their child when they need to go out	% who say they are happy with the child care arrangements	% of children who have friends that he/she enjoys spending time with	Of those who have friends that he/she enjoys spending time with, % who have friends at school
Overall	36,089	88%	47%	50%	87%
Age Group					
5 or younger	1,501	93%	65%	58%	81%
6 to 8	12,445	91%	50%	54%	89%
9 to 11	10,926	87%	43%	48%	88%
12 or older	11,217	87%	44%	45%	85%
Disability Type					
Autism	21,088	89%	42%	45%	85%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	2,706	85%	48%	57%	90%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	1,323	95%	71%	67%	86%
Hearing Impairment	894	95%	73%	77%	93%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	7,665	86%	46%	49%	88%
Other	305	85%	45%	57%	89%
Other Physical	532	92%	57%	70%	92%
Other Sensory/Speech	841	95%	68%	68%	91%
Psychosocial	182	82%	43%	45%	78%
Visual Impairment	553	96%	68%	73%	92%
Level of function					
High	15,794	93%	56%	60%	88%
Medium	12,196	90%	44%	48%	85%
Low	8,099	75%	31%	32%	86%
State					
ACT	412	90%	52%	53%	86%
NSW	19,120	88%	46%	49%	87%
NT	110	94%	49%	45%	83%
QLD	3,968	91%	48%	52%	87%
SA	3,192	95%	60%	56%	85%
TAS	1,470	88%	47%	51%	84%
VIC	7,287	85%	39%	48%	89%
WA	530	90%	61%	54%	81%
Remoteness					
Major City	21,010	88%	46%	48%	87%
Inner Regional	11,213	89%	46%	53%	87%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	3,720	90%	50%	53%	86%
Annualised cost of baseline plan					
\$10,000 or less	11,913	95%	60%	61%	89%
\$10-15,000	8,946	94%	51%	55%	86%
\$15-20,000	4,486	90%	42%	46%	86%
\$20-30,000	4,042	86%	36%	43%	84%
Over \$30,000	6,702	68%	26%	30%	86%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status					
No	32,454	88%	46%	50%	87%
Yes	2,439	89%	49%	51%	85%
CALD Status					
CALD	2,002	89%	43%	37%	86%
Non-CALD	34,017	88%	47%	51%	87%
Gender					
Female	10,412	88%	47%	54%	88%
Male	24,821	88%	46%	48%	86%
Plan management type					
Agency-managed	20,121	90%	49%	49%	87%
Self-managed	5,708	90%	48%	55%	86%
Plan-managed	5,062	83%	34%	46%	87%
Combination	3,396	84%	39%	48%	86%
Unknown	1,802	92%	58%	55%	87%
Access Type					
Benefit from EI	9,304	94%	52%	54%	87%
Disability Met	26,497	87%	45%	49%	87%
Scheme access					
New	12,558	95%	51%	52%	86%
State	20,110	84%	43%	48%	87%
Commonwealth	3,421	93%	49%	54%	88%
Plan cost allocation					
Capital 5-100%	3,796	88%	50%	55%	90%
Capacity Building 0-25%	3,395	70%	33%	33%	87%
Capacity Building 25-50%	5,422	80%	33%	38%	85%
Capacity Building 50-75%	6,490	89%	39%	46%	86%
Capacity Building 75-100%	16,954	94%	56%	58%	87%

Appendix D.2.3 – Relationships

Baseline indicators for LF

	Where there is more than one child in the family, % who are not worried about the effect of having a sibling with disability on their other	
	N children	
Overall	1,092	39%
Age group		
5 or younger	132	45%
6 to 8	390	35%
9 to 11	305	38%
12 or older	247	43%
Disability type		
Autism	582	34%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	89	38%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	93	45%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	200	41%
Sensory	94	56%
Other	34	50%
Level of Function		
High	495	43%
Medium	259	32%
Low	177	33%
State/Territory		
ACT	42	46%
NSW	247	37%
NT/WA	<20	na
QLD	174	39%
SA	368	39%
TAS	46	48%
VIC	199	37%
Remoteness		
Major City	640	39%
Inner Regional	258	33%
Outer Regional/Remote/VeryRemote	193	45%
Annualised cost of baseline plan		
\$10,000 or less	303	42%
\$10-15,000	319	42%
\$15-20,000	144	35%
\$20-30,000	109	37%
Over \$30,000	175	33%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status		
No	967	51%
Yes	70	38%
CALD Status		
CALD	37	50%
Non-CALD	1,050	39%
Gender		
Female	321	36%
Male	739	40%
Plan management type		
Agency-managed	285	42%
Combination	51	22%
Plan-managed	97	33%
Self-managed	83	32%
Access Type		
Benefit from EI	407	42%
Disability Met	684	37%
Scheme Access		
Commonwealth	178	36%
New	384	40%
State	530	39%
Plan cost allocation		
Capital 5-100%	143	39%
Capacity Building 0-25%	64	35%
Capacity Building 25-50%	151	38%
Capacity Building 50-75%	212	35%
Capacity Building 75-100%	479	42%

Appendix D.2.4 – Social, community and civic participation

Baseline indicators for SF

	N	% who use a mainstream school holiday program	% of children who are happy with the choices of holiday care	% of children who spend time after school and on weekends with friends and/or in mainstream programs
Overall	36,089	10%	89%	36%
Age Group				
5 or younger	1,501	11%	96%	36%
6 to 8	12,445	14%	91%	40%
9 to 11	10,926	12%	88%	37%
12 or older	11,217	4%	86%	32%
Disability Type				
Autism	21,088	11%	88%	35%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	2,706	8%	88%	34%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	1,323	14%	98%	43%
Hearing Impairment	894	15%	96%	67%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	7,665	8%	88%	30%
Other	305	8%	88%	37%
Other Physical	532	8%	93%	49%
Other Sensory/Speech	841	15%	94%	60%
Psychosocial	182	10%	86%	39%
Visual Impairment	553	9%	95%	59%
Level of function				
High	15,794	12%	92%	47%
Medium	12,196	11%	88%	35%
Low	8,099	5%	83%	17%
State				
ACT	412	14%	93%	48%
NSW	19,120	10%	88%	36%
NT	110	9%	93%	33%
QLD	3,968	12%	90%	36%
SA	3,192	14%	93%	48%
TAS	1,470	9%	90%	30%
VIC	7,287	8%	87%	33%
WA	530	8%	92%	44%
Remoteness				
Major City	21,010	11%	88%	36%
Inner Regional	11,213	10%	89%	37%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	3,720	8%	89%	37%
Annualised cost of baseline plan				
\$10,000 or less	11,913	13%	93%	48%
\$10-15,000	8,946	13%	91%	41%
\$15-20,000	4,486	9%	88%	34%
\$20-30,000	4,042	7%	86%	28%
Over \$30,000	6,702	5%	80%	15%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status				
No	32,454	10%	89%	36%
Yes	2,439	10%	88%	34%
CALD Status				
CALD	2,002	7%	87%	26%
Non-CALD	34,017	10%	89%	37%
Gender				
Female	10,412	10%	89%	38%
Male	24,821	10%	88%	36%
Plan management type				
Agency-managed	20,121	9%	89%	34%
Self-managed	5,708	15%	91%	48%
Plan-managed	5,062	10%	84%	32%
Combination	3,396	10%	87%	34%
Unknown	1,802	13%	92%	47%
Access Type				
Benefit from EI	9,304	13%	90%	44%
Disability Met	26,497	9%	88%	34%
Scheme access				
New	12,558	12%	90%	43%
State	20,110	9%	87%	31%
Commonwealth	3,421	14%	91%	41%
Plan cost allocation				
Capital 5-100%	3,796	9%	90%	38%
Capacity Building 0-25%	3,395	5%	82%	16%
Capacity Building 25-50%	5,422	7%	84%	25%
Capacity Building 50-75%	6,490	10%	86%	35%
Capacity Building 75-100%	16,954	13%	92%	44%

Appendix D.2.4 – Social, community and civic participation

Baseline indicators for SF (continued)

	N included	Of those who spend time after school and on weekends with friends and/or in mainstream programs, % who are welcomed or actively	% who say they would like their child to have more opportunity to be involved in activities with other children	Of those who would like their child to be more involved in activities with other children, % who see their child's disability as a barrier
Overall	36,089	76%	86%	87%
Age Group				
5 or younger	1,501	75%	87%	86%
6 to 8	12,445	75%	87%	87%
9 to 11	10,926	75%	86%	87%
12 or older	11,217	78%	84%	86%
Disability Type				
Autism	21,088	71%	88%	89%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	2,706	84%	81%	83%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	1,323	80%	84%	80%
Hearing Impairment	894	86%	76%	78%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	7,665	80%	85%	84%
Other	305	83%	78%	82%
Other Physical	532	88%	79%	76%
Other Sensory/Speech	841	82%	74%	80%
Psychosocial	182	70%	84%	81%
Visual Impairment	553	90%	75%	69%
Level of function				
High	15,794	79%	83%	82%
Medium	12,196	72%	88%	88%
Low	8,099	74%	86%	93%
State				
ACT	412	80%	78%	90%
NSW	19,120	76%	86%	87%
NT	110	65%	88%	81%
QLD	3,968	75%	87%	87%
SA	3,192	78%	79%	86%
TAS	1,470	82%	83%	83%
VIC	7,287	74%	88%	87%
WA	530	77%	83%	88%
Remoteness				
Major City	21,010	75%	85%	87%
Inner Regional	11,213	76%	86%	86%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	3,720	78%	84%	84%
Annualised cost of baseline plan				
\$10,000 or less	11,913	80%	83%	81%
\$10-15,000	8,946	74%	87%	87%
\$15-20,000	4,486	74%	87%	88%
\$20-30,000	4,042	73%	88%	90%
Over \$30,000	6,702	71%	86%	92%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status				
No	32,454	76%	86%	87%
Yes	2,439	76%	85%	85%
CALD Status				
CALD	2,002	75%	85%	89%
Non-CALD	34,017	76%	86%	86%
Gender				
Female	10,412	78%	84%	85%
Male	24,821	75%	86%	87%
Plan management type				
Agency-managed	20,121	78%	84%	85%
Self-managed	5,708	72%	89%	89%
Plan-managed	5,062	73%	91%	89%
Combination	3,396	76%	88%	90%
Unknown	1,802	79%	72%	84%
Access Type				
Benefit from EI	9,304	74%	85%	87%
Disability Met	26,497	77%	86%	87%
Scheme access				
New	12,558	74%	85%	87%
State	20,110	78%	85%	86%
Commonwealth	3,421	72%	88%	89%
Plan cost allocation				
Capital 5-100%	3,796	82%	83%	85%
Capacity Building 0-25%	3,395	78%	82%	88%
Capacity Building 25-50%	5,422	74%	87%	88%
Capacity Building 50-75%	6,490	72%	87%	88%
Capacity Building 75-100%	16,954	76%	86%	86%

Appendix D.2.4 – Social, community and civic participation

Baseline indicators for LF

	N	% of families/carers who found it easy to find vacation care	Of these, % who say their child is asked to do tasks appropriate to his/her skills
Overall	1,092	40%	89%
Age group			
5 or younger	132	51%	94%
6 to 8	390	39%	86%
9 to 11	305	41%	89%
12 or older	247	35%	90%
Disability type			
Autism	582	36%	86%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	89	33%	94%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	93	61%	87%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	200	36%	93%
Sensory	94	59%	90%
Other	34	48%	96%
Level of Function			
High	495	47%	90%
Medium	259	35%	88%
Low	177	26%	84%
State/Territory			
ACT	42	49%	81%
NSW	247	42%	92%
NT/WA	<20	na	na
QLD	174	43%	87%
SA	368	42%	87%
TAS	46	26%	89%
VIC	199	33%	90%
Remoteness			
Major City	640	41%	89%
Inner Regional	258	36%	87%
Outer Regional/Remote/VeryRemote	193	41%	91%
Annualised cost of baseline plan			
\$10,000 or less	303	49%	88%
\$10-15,000	319	45%	93%
\$15-20,000	144	41%	87%
\$20-30,000	109	27%	82%
Over \$30,000	175	24%	84%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status			
No	967	33%	89%
Yes	70	41%	88%
CALD Status			
CALD	37	44%	89%
Non-CALD	1,050	40%	89%
Gender			
Female	321	47%	87%
Male	739	38%	90%
Plan management type			
Agency-managed	285	38%	90%
Combination	51	16%	88%
Plan-managed	97	22%	91%
Self-managed	83	48%	96%
Access Type			
Benefit from EI	407	45%	87%
Disability Met	684	37%	90%
Scheme Access			
Commonwealth	178	41%	93%
New	384	47%	86%
State	530	34%	89%
Plan cost allocation			
Capital 5-100%	143	42%	89%
Capacity Building 0-25%	64	28%	89%
Capacity Building 25-50%	151	30%	85%
Capacity Building 50-75%	212	38%	85%
Capacity Building 75-100%	479	46%	90%

Appendix D.3 - Longitudinal indicators for SF and LF – aggregate

Summary

Longitudinal analysis describes how outcomes have changed for participants during the time they have been in the Scheme. Included here are participants entering the Scheme in the first year of transition (from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017) for whom a record of outcomes is available at two time points: at scheme entry and at approximately one year following scheme entry.

As expected during this relatively short period, many indicators have not changed a great deal. For this summary we select indicators based on a combination of statistical significance and magnitude of change^{1,2}.

The table below summarises changes for the 13 selected indicators.

SF/LF	Domain	Indicator	Baseline	Review	Change	Improvement/ Deterioration
LF	1	% of children who manage the demands of their world	47.4%	58.0%	10.6%	Improvement
SF	1	% who say their child is becoming more independent	43.6%	46.4%	2.7%	Improvement
SF	1	% of children who spend time away from parents/carers other than at school	30.9%	32.7%	1.8%	Improvement
LF	2	% who know their child's goals at school	69.5%	79.7%	10.3%	Improvement
SF	3	% who say they are happy with the child care arrangements	46.2%	48.2%	2.0%	Improvement
SF	3	% of children who have friends that he/she enjoys spending time with	46.1%	48.5%	2.4%	Improvement
SF	4	% who say they would like their child to have more opportunity to be involved in activities with other children	79.5%	87.7%	8.2%	Context dependent
SF	1	% who say their child manages their emotions	25.4%	22.7%	-2.7%	Deterioration
SF	2	% of children attending school in a mainstream class	54.4%	52.5%	-1.9%	Deterioration
SF	3	% of children who get along with their siblings	76.2%	73.5%	-2.7%	Deterioration
SF	3	% who report having enough time each week for all members of family to get their needs met	28.1%	25.5%	-2.6%	Deterioration
SF	4	Of those who would like their child to be more involved in activities with other children, % who see their child's disability as a barrier	83.1%	88.7%	5.6%	Deterioration
LF	4	% of families/carers who found it easy to find vacation care	43.4%	35.6%	-7.9%	Deterioration

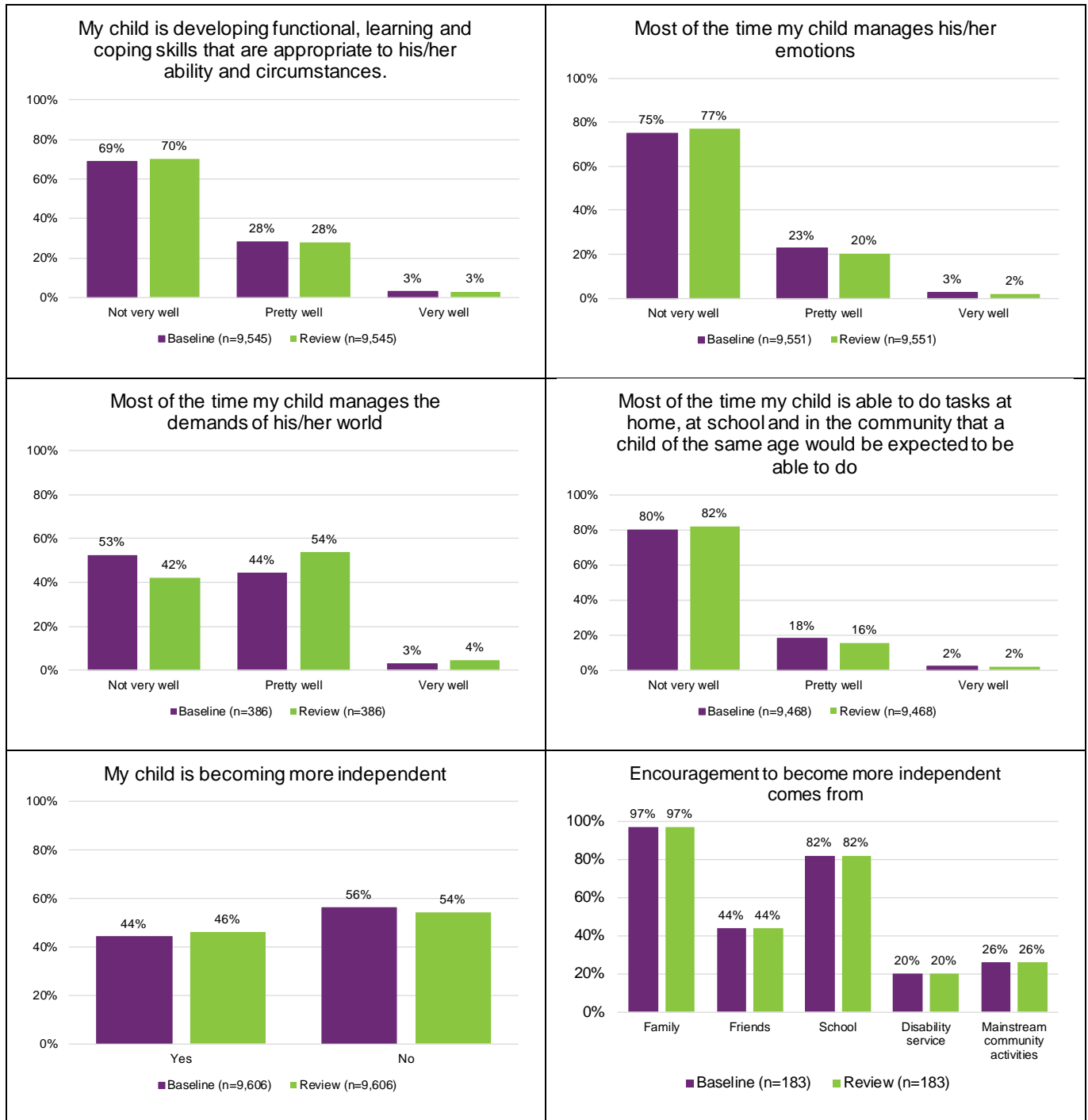
- For domain 1 (independence), three of the four indicators show positive change, with more children becoming independent and able to manage the demands of their world, and spending time away from parents/carers. However children are less likely to manage their emotions.
- For domain 2 (school), parents/carers are significantly more likely to know their child's goals at school, however the percentage in a mainstream class has declined.
- Domain 3 (relationships) shows an improvement in friendships and satisfaction with childcare, but a deterioration in relationships with siblings and time available for all family members.

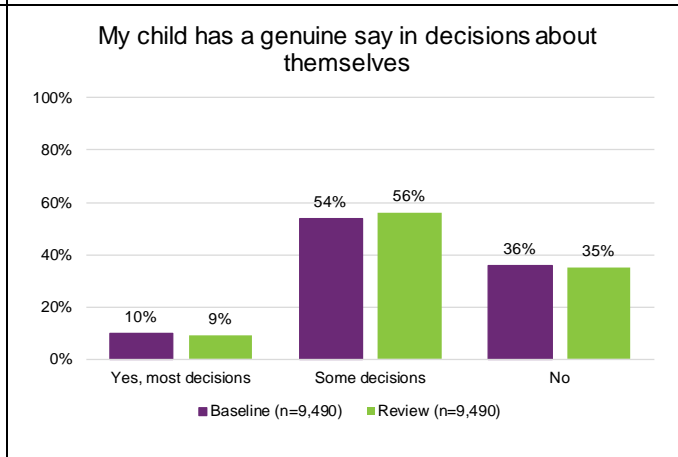
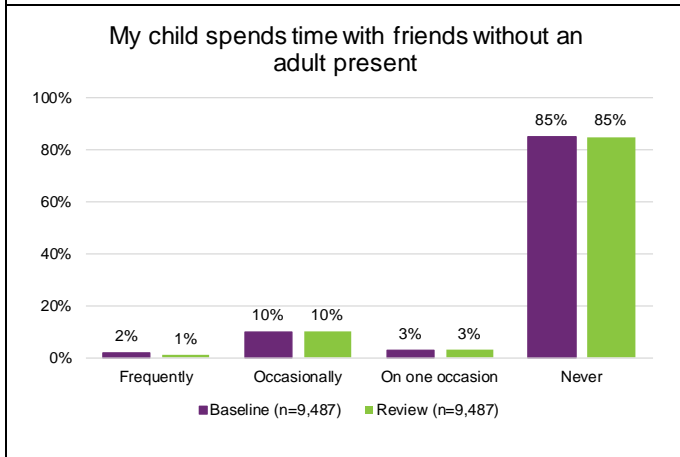
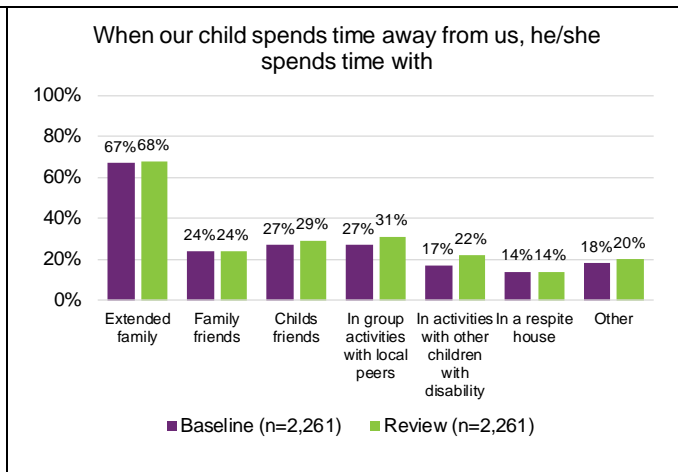
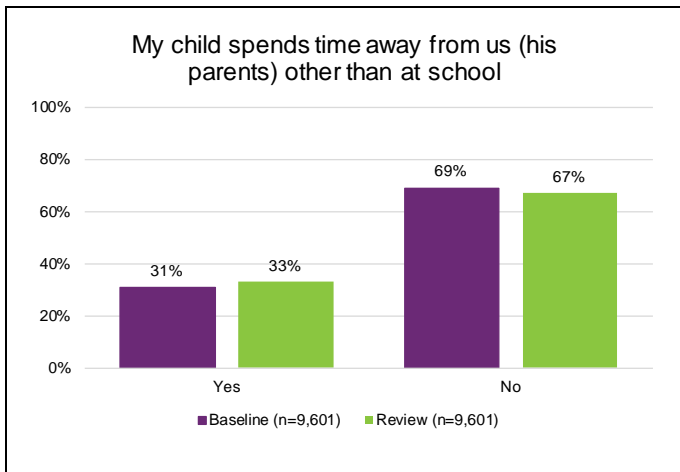
¹ Since there is vastly more data available for the SF, with more than 9,000 participants contributing to the analysis, statistical testing would identify indicators where the magnitude of change is unimportantly small, so we only consider SF indicators where the absolute magnitude of change in the indicator is greater than 0.02 (all of these changes are statistically significant). For the LF, where the quantity of data is much smaller (generally less than 400 participants), selection is based on statistical significance.

² Note that at least some of the observed change may be attributable to normal age-related development, since the children will be one year older at the second time point.

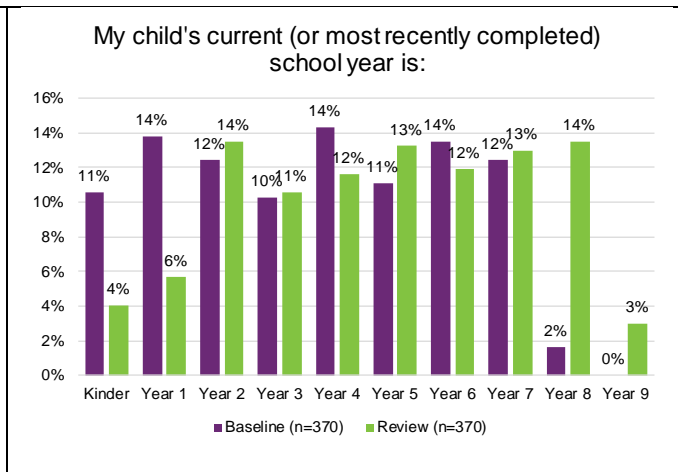
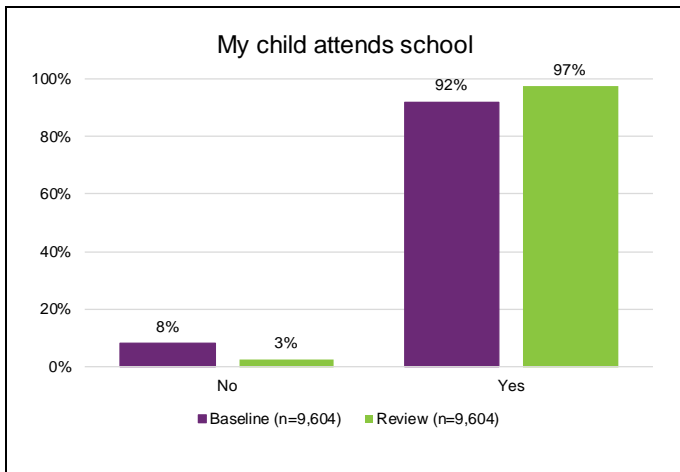
- Domain 4 (community) indicators exhibit some deterioration, with more seeing their child’s disability as a barrier to greater involvement, and fewer finding it easy to find vacation care.

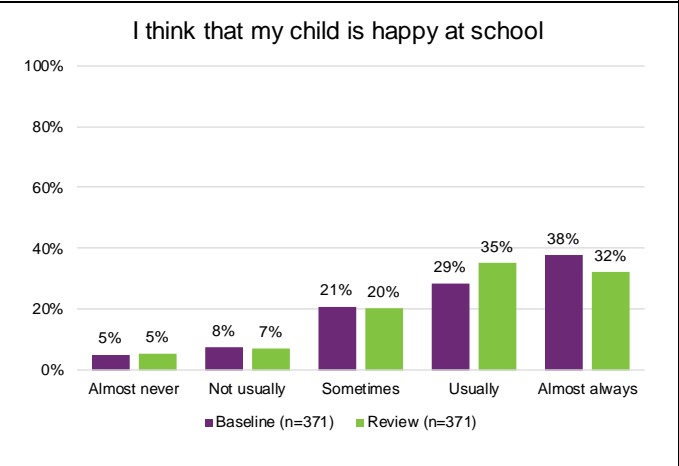
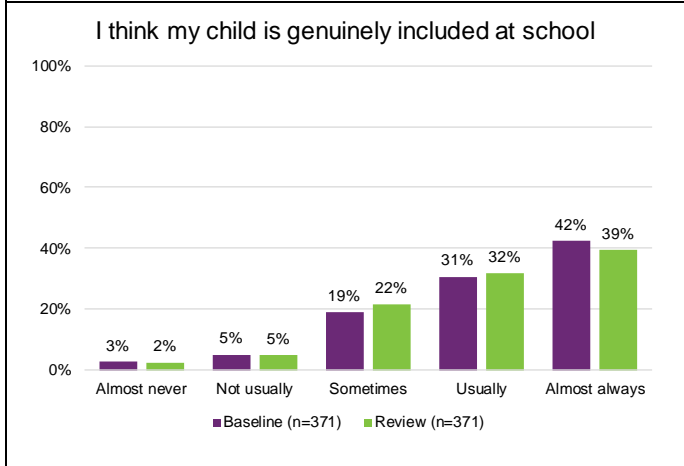
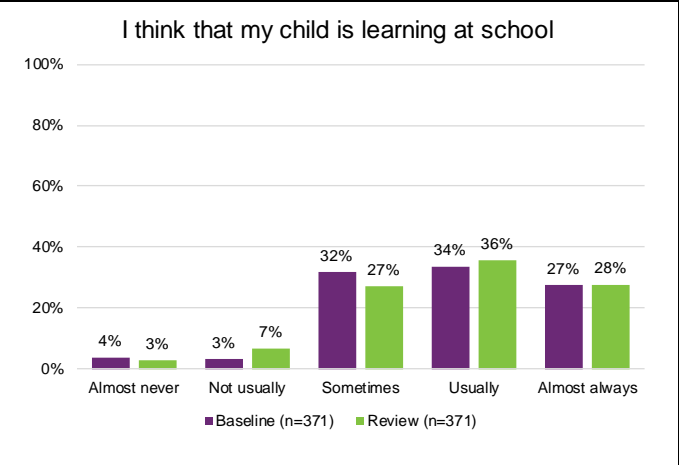
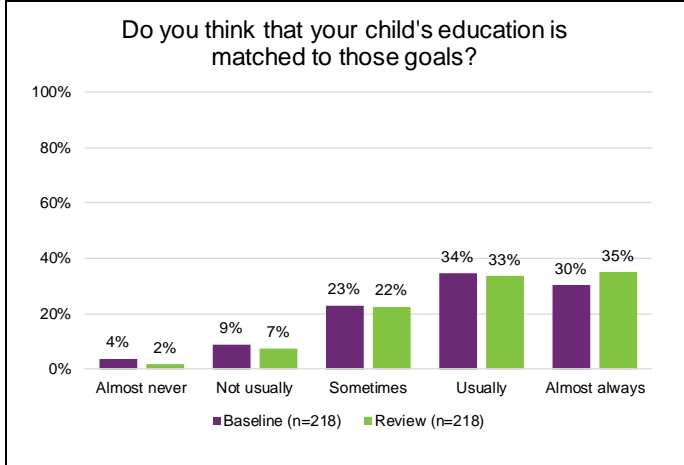
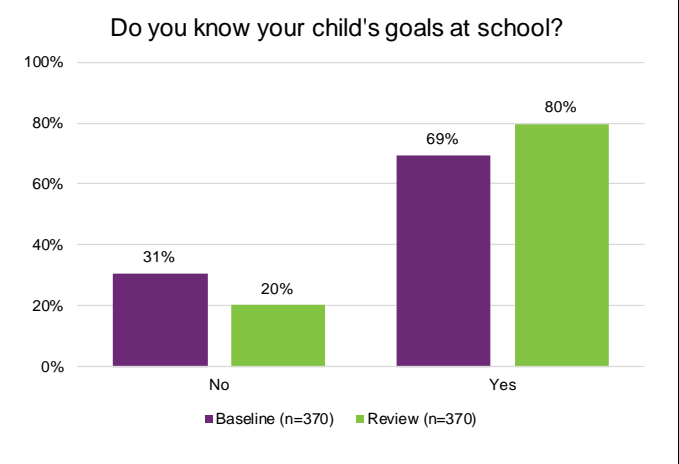
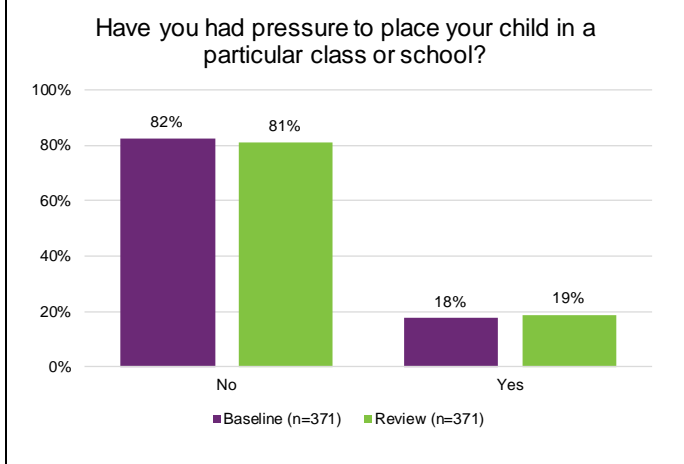
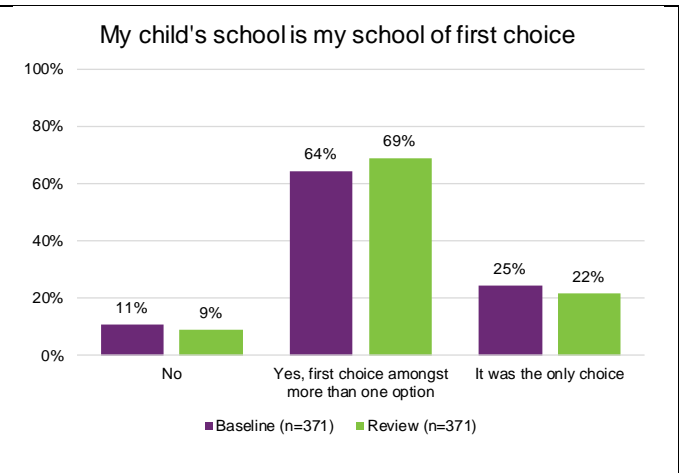
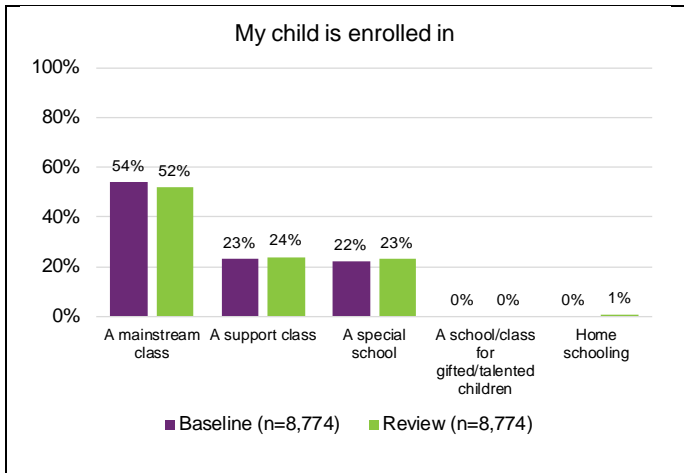
Appendix D.3.1 – Daily living

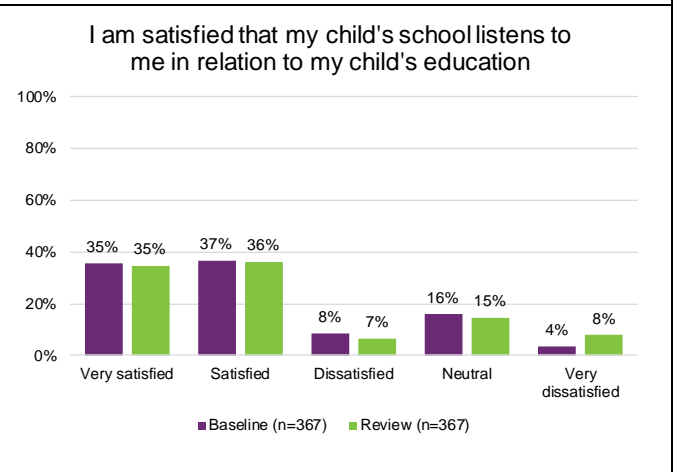
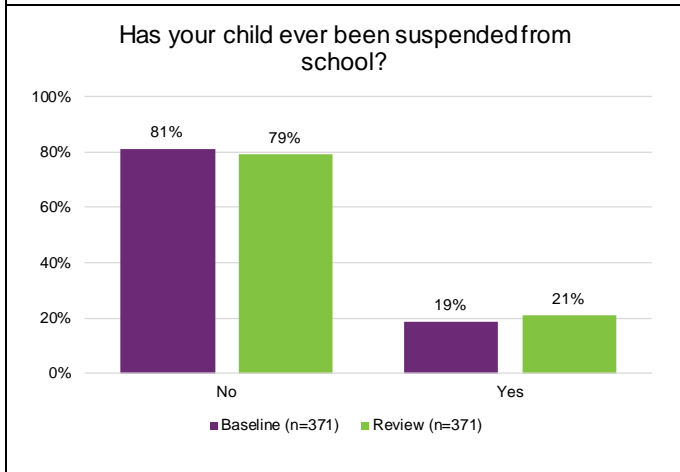
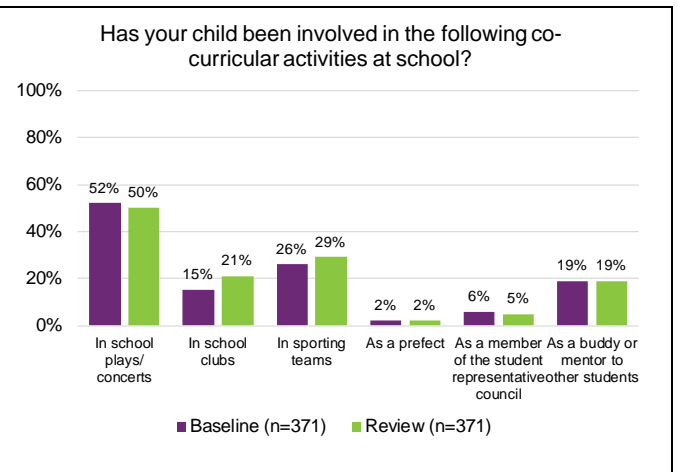
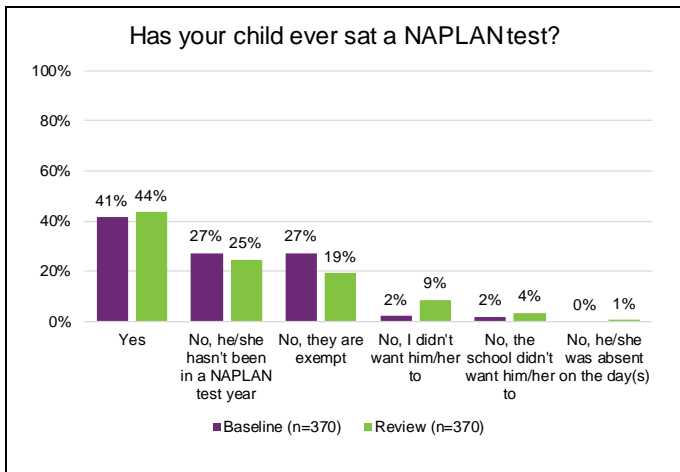




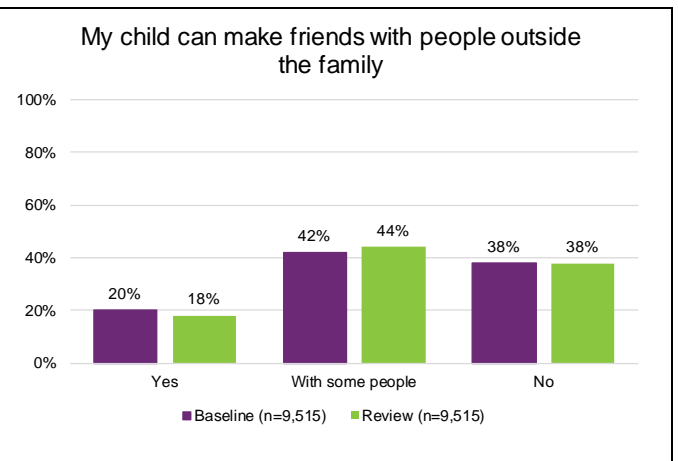
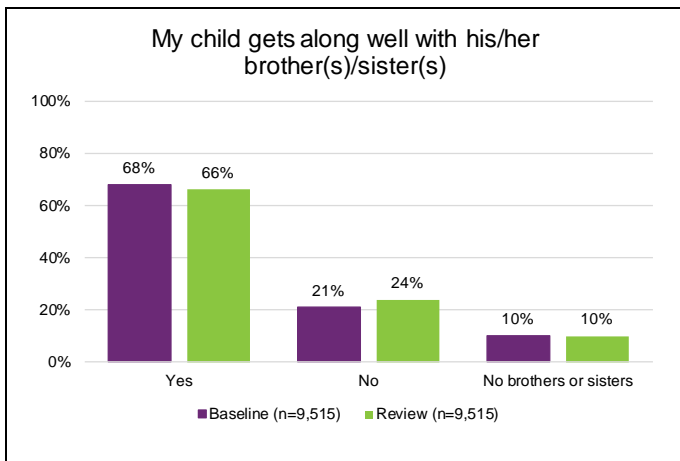
Appendix D.3.2 – Lifelong learning



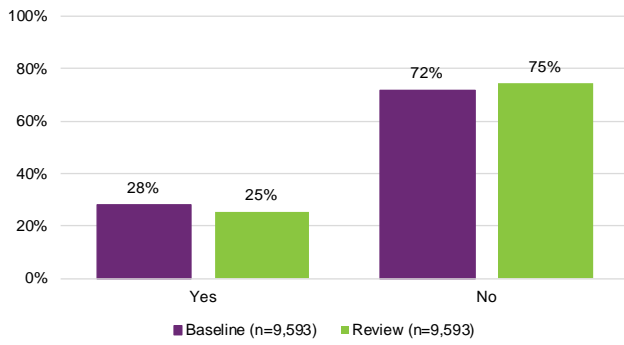




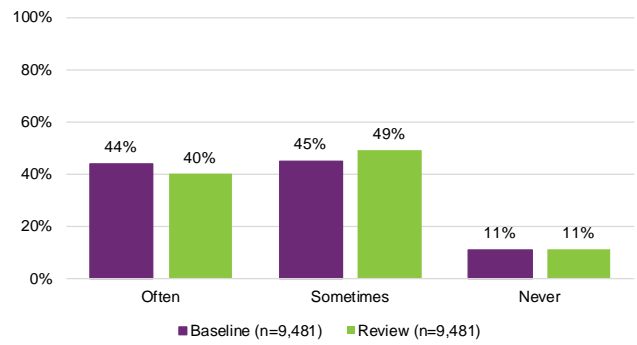
Appendix D.3.3 – Relationships



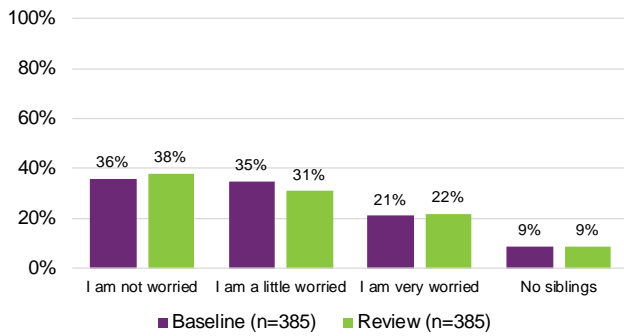
There is enough time each week for all members of my family to get their needs met



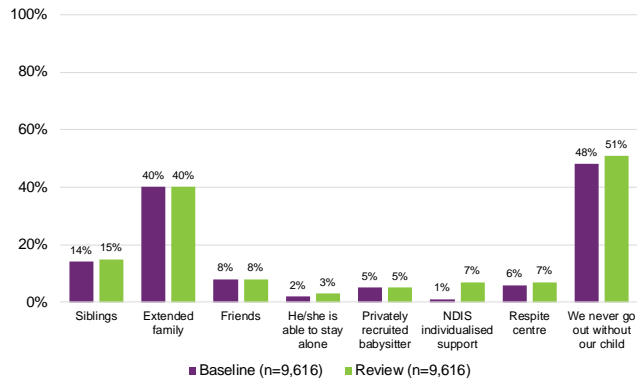
My child fits well into the everyday life of the family



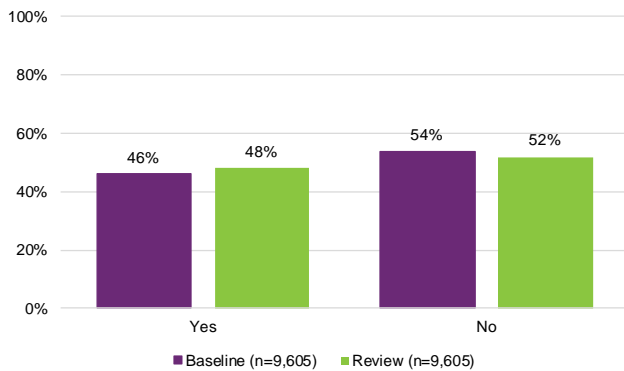
I am worried about the effect of having a sibling with disability on my other children now and in the future



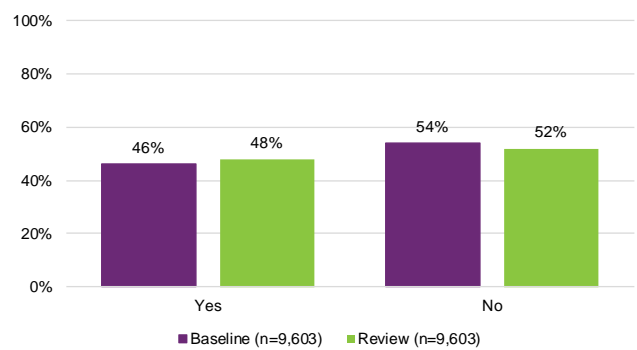
When you need to go out, which of the following options do you use to look after your child?



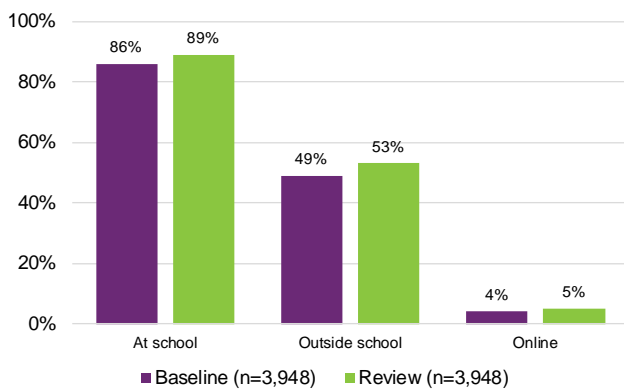
Are you happy with that arrangement?



My child has friends that he/she enjoys spending time with



The friends are



Appendix D.3.4 – Social, community and civic participation



Appendix D.4 - Longitudinal change in indicators for SF and LF - participant characteristics

Summary

Analysis by participant characteristics has been examined in two ways:

1. A simple comparison of the percentage meeting the indicator at review with the percentage meeting the indicator at baseline. The difference (review-baseline) is compared for different subgroups.
2. Multiple regression analyses modelling improvement in the indicator. That is, for the subset without the indicator at baseline, the probability of meeting the indicator at review is modelled as a function of participant characteristics. For some indicators, deterioration has been modelled in a similar way.

It should be noted that these two analyses can produce different results, particularly where there is a large difference in the indicator at baseline between subgroups.

As noted in Appendix D.3, aggregate changes in the indicators have generally been small, and analysis of change for different subgroups should be interpreted with caution at this early stage of the Scheme. In this summary we have focused on a subset of the indicators presented in Appendix D.3, where there has been a significant and meaningful change between baseline and review in the aggregate.

My child is becoming more independent (overall improvement of 0.027)

Based on the logistic regression model for improvement:

- Children with lower level of function, and those with cerebral palsy, were less likely to improve, whereas children with Down syndrome or a physical disability were more likely to improve.
- Children spending time with friends or involved in groups, and those participating in school holiday programs, were more likely to improve.
- Children fitting into family life and those from families where there was enough time to meet all family members' needs were more likely to improve.

Attending school in a mainstream class (overall deterioration of 0.019)

Based on a logistic regression model of moving from a mainstream class to a support class or special school:

- Children with lower level of function, older children, and those with an intellectual disability, were more likely to move out of a mainstream class.
- Participants in outer regional and remote areas are less likely to move out of a mainstream class.
- Participants living in public housing are more likely to move out of a mainstream class.
- The more positive the child's experiences at school at baseline, such as learning at school and being involved in co-curricular activities, the less likely the child is to move out of a mainstream class.

I would like my child to have more opportunity to be more involved in activities with other children (went up by 0.082, interpretation is mixed)

Based on one-way analyses, changes in this indicator were relatively stable across different subgroups, and mostly in the range 7-10%. However less change was observed for participants with deafness/hearing loss (3%) and more for participants in the "Other" disability group (17%). More change was also observed in ACT (15%). Multiple regression modelling did not produce further insights for this indicator.

My child's disability is a barrier to being more involved (overall deterioration of 0.056)

Based on a model for moving from not perceiving the child's disability as a barrier, to perceiving it as a barrier:

- Families/carers of children with lower level of function, and of older children, are more likely to start perceiving their child's disability as a barrier.
- Families/carers of children who cannot manage their emotions well are more likely to start perceiving their child's disability as a barrier. Conversely, the likelihood of deterioration is lower for children who are becoming more independent.

Appendix D.4.1 – Daily living

Longitudinal change in indicators for SF – participant characteristics

		Change in % of children developing functional, learning and coping skills appropriate to their ability and N circumstances	Change in % who say their child manages their emotions well	Change in % who say their child is becoming more independent	Change in % of children who spend time away from parents/carers other than at school
Overall	9,616	-1%	-3%	3%	2%
Age Group					
8 or younger	3,024	-1%	-3%	3%	2%
9 to 11	3,939	-1%	-3%	2%	1%
12 or older	2,653	-1%	-3%	3%	3%
Disability Type					
Autism	5,655	-1%	-1%	4%	2%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	2,143	-1%	-4%	2%	2%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	797	-4%	-8%	-3%	2%
Other Sensory/Speech	280	0%	-2%	4%	0%
Hearing Impairment	211	2%	-1%	0%	-1%
Visual Impairment	177	-7%	-9%	2%	0%
Other Physical	153	-3%	-13%	-1%	4%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	62	-3%	-8%	6%	-3%
Psychosocial	48	-8%	0%	13%	-6%
Other	90	2%	0%	-1%	4%
Level of function					
High	4,311	-2%	-3%	2%	0%
Medium	3,118	-1%	-2%	4%	2%
Low	2,187	-1%	-3%	4%	4%
State					
ACT	168	7%	1%	14%	7%
NSW	5,492	-2%	-3%	2%	1%
NT	<20	na	na	na	na
QLD	933	-5%	-4%	5%	3%
SA	1,150	3%	-1%	2%	2%
TAS	293	-1%	-3%	-2%	2%
VIC	1,343	1%	-3%	4%	4%
WA	222	-4%	-3%	0%	-2%
Remoteness					
Major City	6,389	0%	-3%	3%	2%
Inner Regional	2,224	-2%	-3%	2%	0%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	962	-2%	-3%	2%	3%
Annualised cost of baseline plan					
\$10,000 or less	3,110	-2%	-3%	1%	0%
\$10-15,000	2,086	-1%	-4%	3%	2%
\$15-20,000	1,187	0%	0%	2%	1%
\$20-30,000	1,184	-1%	-1%	6%	3%
Over \$30,000	2,049	0%	-3%	4%	4%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status					
No	8,830	-1%	-3%	3%	2%
Yes	555	-1%	-1%	2%	-1%
CALD Status					
CALD	612	0%	-3%	1%	2%
Non-CALD	8,990	-1%	-3%	3%	2%
Gender					
Female	2,878	-1%	-4%	2%	2%
Male	6,657	-1%	-2%	3%	2%
Plan management type					
Agency-managed	6,012	-2%	-3%	2%	1%
Self-managed	914	2%	-1%	6%	4%
Plan-managed	820	-1%	-2%	4%	3%
Combination	759	2%	-1%	5%	3%
Access Type					
Benefit from EI	2,648	1%	-1%	5%	2%
Disability Met	6,827	-2%	-3%	2%	2%
Scheme Entry Type					
New	3,545	2%	-1%	4%	1%
State	5,341	-3%	-4%	2%	2%
Commonwealth	730	0%	-2%	6%	4%
Plan cost allocation					
Capital 5-100%	1,106	-2%	-8%	0%	2%
Capacity Building 0-25%	1,216	-2%	-6%	2%	5%
Capacity Building 25-50%	1,758	-1%	-1%	4%	4%
Capacity Building 50-75%	1,838	-2%	-1%	4%	3%
Capacity Building 75-100%	3,689	0%	-2%	3%	-1%

Appendix D.4.1 – Daily living

Longitudinal change in indicators for SF – participant characteristics (continued)

		Of those who spend time away from their parents other than at school, change in % who do so with family or friends or in group activities with N local peers	Change in % of children who spend time with friends without an adult present	Change in % of children who have a genuine say in decisions about themselves
Overall	9,616	0%	0%	1%
Age Group				
8 or younger	3,024	0%	-1%	1%
9 to 11	3,939	-1%	0%	1%
12 or older	2,653	1%	0%	1%
Disability Type				
Autism	5,655	0%	0%	1%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	2,143	0%	-1%	1%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	797	2%	0%	1%
Other Sensory/Speech	280	1%	0%	1%
Hearing Impairment	211	0%	5%	0%
Visual Impairment	177	1%	2%	3%
Other Physical	153	-3%	3%	2%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	62	12%	-2%	2%
Psychosocial	48	7%	-8%	-8%
Other	90	-6%	-2%	0%
Level of function				
High	4,311	0%	0%	1%
Medium	3,118	0%	0%	1%
Low	2,187	0%	0%	1%
State				
ACT	168	-2%	0%	0%
NSW	5,492	1%	0%	0%
NT	<20	na	na	na
QLD	933	0%	-1%	4%
SA	1,150	-1%	0%	2%
TAS	293	-1%	1%	-1%
VIC	1,343	1%	-1%	2%
WA	222	-4%	2%	0%
Remoteness				
Major City	6,389	0%	0%	0%
Inner Regional	2,224	-1%	0%	1%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	962	1%	1%	4%
Annualised cost of baseline plan				
\$10,000 or less	3,110	1%	0%	1%
\$10-15,000	2,086	-1%	0%	1%
\$15-20,000	1,187	-4%	0%	2%
\$20-30,000	1,184	0%	0%	0%
Over \$30,000	2,049	2%	-1%	1%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status				
No	8,830	0%	0%	1%
Yes	555	1%	0%	0%
CALD Status				
CALD	612	6%	-1%	-2%
Non-CALD	8,990	0%	0%	1%
Gender				
Female	2,878	-1%	0%	0%
Male	6,657	1%	0%	1%
Plan management type				
Agency-managed	6,012	0%	-1%	1%
Self-managed	914	4%	1%	1%
Plan-managed	820	-1%	0%	1%
Combination	759	2%	0%	1%
Access Type				
Benefit from EI	2,648	0%	0%	1%
Disability Met	6,827	0%	0%	1%
Scheme Entry Type				
New	3,545	-1%	0%	1%
State	5,341	1%	0%	0%
Commonwealth	730	1%	-2%	1%
Plan cost allocation				
Capital 5-100%	1,106	-1%	0%	1%
Capacity Building 0-25%	1,216	2%	0%	-1%
Capacity Building 25-50%	1,758	2%	0%	2%
Capacity Building 50-75%	1,838	-1%	0%	1%
Capacity Building 75-100%	3,689	0%	0%	1%

Appendix D.4.1 – Daily living

Longitudinal change in indicators for LF – participant characteristics

		% of children who manage the demands of their world (pretty well or very well)		% of children who are becoming more independent	
	N				
Overall change	559		11%		1%
Age Group					
5 or younger	30		19%		8%
6 to 8	173		8%		4%
9 to 11	202		7%		3%
12 or older	150		17%		-10%
Disability type					
Autism	284		11%		2%
ID/Down Syndrome	97		8%		-3%
Sensory	84		27%		-5%
DD/GDD	39		13%		4%
CP/Oth Neuro	33		-8%		8%
Other	22		-11%		0%
Level of Function					
High	248		14%		1%
Medium	117		8%		1%
Low	47		12%		-6%
State/Territory					
ACT	40		7%		21%
NSW	67		7%		-12%
QLD	80		15%		17%
SA	367		10%		-3%
Remoteness					
Major City	351		8%		-3%
Inner Regional	63		22%		-4%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	145		13%		12%
Annualised cost of baseline plan					
\$10,000 or less	159		13%		-5%
\$10-15,000	180		7%		-3%
\$15-20,000	87		19%		2%
\$20-30,000	59		8%		11%
Over \$30,000	68		8%		12%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status					
Indigenous	39		12%		0%
Non-Indigenous	474		13%		1%
CALD Status					
CALD	<20		na		na
Non-CALD	536		11%		-1%
Gender					
Female	177		11%		-8%
Male	382		11%		5%
Access Type					
Benefit from EI	276		16%		4%
Disability Met	283		5%		-3%
Scheme Entry Type					
New	332		14%		1%
State	199		5%		-2%
Commonwealth	28		10%		10%
Plan cost allocation					
Capital 5-100%	90		10%		-10%
Capacity Building 0-25%	21		-9%		9%
Capacity Building 25-50%	83		8%		8%
Capacity Building 50-75%	136		17%		2%
Capacity Building 75-100%	222		9%		1%

Appendix D.4.2 – Lifelong learning

Longitudinal change in indicators for SF – participant characteristics

		Change in % of children who attend school (including home N schooling)		Change in % of children attending school in a mainstream class	
Overall	9,616		5%		-2%
Age Group					
8 or younger	3,024		6%		-1%
9 to 11	3,939		5%		-2%
12 or older	2,653		5%		-3%
Disability Type					
Autism	5,655		6%		-2%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	2,143		5%		-3%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	797		4%		-2%
Other Sensory/Speech	280		7%		-1%
Hearing Impairment	211		5%		3%
Visual Impairment	177		5%		-1%
Other Physical	153		5%		-4%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	62		5%		4%
Psychosocial	48		10%		2%
Other	90		4%		-1%
Level of function					
High	4,311		5%		-2%
Medium	3,118		5%		-2%
Low	2,187		5%		-2%
State					
ACT	168		8%		-3%
NSW	5,492		5%		-2%
NT	<20		na		na
QLD	933		6%		0%
SA	1,150		6%		-3%
TAS	293		4%		-4%
VIC	1,343		4%		-1%
WA	222		11%		-7%
Remoteness					
Major City	6,389		5%		-2%
Inner Regional	2,224		6%		-2%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	962		5%		-1%
Annualised cost of baseline plan					
\$10,000 or less	3,110		5%		-1%
\$10-15,000	2,086		6%		-3%
\$15-20,000	1,187		6%		-3%
\$20-30,000	1,184		7%		-4%
Over \$30,000	2,049		5%		-1%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status					
No	8,830		5%		-2%
Yes	555		6%		-3%
CALD Status					
CALD	612		5%		-1%
Non-CALD	8,990		5%		-2%
Gender					
Female	2,878		5%		-2%
Male	6,657		5%		-2%
Plan management type					
Agency-managed	6,012		5%		-2%
Self-managed	914		5%		-1%
Plan-managed	820		4%		0%
Combination	759		4%		-2%
Access Type					
Benefit from EI	2,648		5%		-2%
Disability Met	6,827		5%		-2%
Scheme Entry Type					
New	3,545		5%		-2%
State	5,341		5%		-2%
Commonwealth	730		5%		-1%
Plan cost allocation					
Capital 5-100%	1,106		5%		-1%
Capacity Building 0-25%	1,216		5%		0%
Capacity Building 25-50%	1,758		4%		-1%
Capacity Building 50-75%	1,838		6%		-3%
Capacity Building 75-100%	3,689		6%		-2%

Appendix D.4.2 – Lifelong learning

Longitudinal change in indicators for LF – participant characteristics

		% who have had pressure to		% who know	% who think	% who think	% who think	
		% who say their	place their child	their child's	their child's	their child is	their child is	
	N	child's school is	in a particular	goals at school	education is	learning at	genuinely	
		in their first choice	class or school		matched to	school	included at	
		school			those goals		school	
Overall change	559	5%	1%	10%	4%	2%	-2%	
Age Group								
5 or younger	30	9%	4%	30%	0%	0%	4%	
6 to 8	173	16%	4%	13%	1%	7%	1%	
9 to 11	202	1%	-3%	8%	6%	-3%	-5%	
12 or older	150	-5%	3%	6%	4%	5%	-2%	
Disability type								
Autism	284	3%	4%	13%	-1%	-1%	-3%	
ID/Down Syndrome	97	2%	2%	3%	8%	3%	2%	
Sensory	84	7%	2%	5%	-3%	-2%	-5%	
DD/GDD	39	0%	5%	25%	22%	0%	0%	
CP/Oth Neuro	33	21%	-13%	9%	23%	25%	-13%	
Other	22	12%	-12%	6%	18%	12%	18%	
Level of Function								
High	248	11%	-1%	16%	10%	1%	-1%	
Medium	117	-3%	6%	4%	0%	4%	6%	
Low	47	0%	-3%	10%	0%	13%	-7%	
State/Territory								
ACT	40	21%	18%	0%	-9%	7%	-7%	
NSW	67	-3%	3%	-3%	-19%	-23%	-3%	
QLD	80	-4%	-2%	19%	12%	8%	-6%	
SA	367	6%	0%	11%	7%	4%	0%	
Remoteness								
Major City	351	7%	2%	7%	-1%	0%	-3%	
Inner Regional	63	12%	2%	14%	17%	16%	9%	
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	145	-6%	-1%	17%	11%	2%	-3%	
Annualised cost of baseline plan								
\$10,000 or less	159	5%	-4%	10%	10%	-10%	-4%	
\$10-15,000	180	7%	6%	3%	-3%	-2%	-1%	
\$15-20,000	87	11%	0%	13%	3%	21%	5%	
\$20-30,000	59	-9%	11%	20%	-5%	20%	-14%	
Over \$30,000	68	0%	-4%	21%	11%	6%	0%	
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status								
Indigenous	39	7%	-20%	20%	45%	20%	7%	
Non-Indigenous	474	5%	2%	11%	3%	4%	-1%	
CALD Status								
CALD	<20	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Non-CALD	536	4%	1%	9%	3%	2%	-2%	
Gender								
Female	177	7%	-2%	14%	14%	2%	-1%	
Male	382	4%	3%	8%	-1%	2%	-2%	
Access Type								
Benefit from EI	276	13%	-2%	12%	-1%	-2%	1%	
Disability Met	283	-4%	4%	8%	9%	6%	-4%	
Scheme Entry Type								
New	332	7%	3%	10%	2%	0%	0%	
State	199	-1%	-1%	9%	8%	6%	-6%	
Commonwealth	28	5%	0%	21%	-7%	5%	0%	
Plan cost allocation								
Capital 5-100%	90	3%	0%	10%	3%	6%	-5%	
Capacity Building 0-25%	21	10%	-30%	20%	13%	-10%	-10%	
Capacity Building 25-50%	83	2%	6%	24%	0%	12%	8%	
Capacity Building 50-75%	136	1%	3%	6%	7%	2%	-5%	
Capacity Building 75-100%	222	7%	1%	8%	2%	-2%	-1%	

Appendix D.4.2 – Lifelong learning

Longitudinal change in indicators for LF – participant characteristics (continued)

		% who think their child is happy at N school		My child has sat a NAPLAN test		% of children who have been involved in co- curricular activities at school		% who say their child has been suspended from school		% who are satisfied that their child's school listens to them in relation to their child's education
Overall change	559	1%		-1%		0%		2%		-1%
Age Group										
5 or younger	30	-9%				26%		4%		-4%
6 to 8	173	1%		15%		0%		2%		8%
9 to 11	202	6%		-3%		-2%		2%		-10%
12 or older	150	-6%		-4%		-2%		2%		2%
Disability type										
Autism	284	4%		-4%		-1%		4%		-3%
ID/Down Syndrome	97	-7%		2%		12%		-2%		-5%
Sensory	84	-2%		0%		-8%		3%		-5%
DD/GDD	39	0%		33%		10%		5%		10%
CP/Oth Neuro	33	-4%		-5%		8%		-4%		9%
Other	22	6%		7%		-18%		-6%		18%
Level of Function										
High	248	0%		3%		4%		1%		-2%
Medium	117	4%		2%		-3%		1%		-5%
Low	47	0%		-4%		10%		7%		-14%
State/Territory										
ACT	40	-4%		11%		14%		-4%		-7%
NSW	67	-3%		-5%		3%		5%		-13%
QLD	80	0%		-12%		13%		6%		12%
SA	367	2%		1%		-4%		2%		-2%
Remoteness										
Major City	351	3%		-1%		-3%		2%		-4%
Inner Regional	63	5%		3%		7%		-2%		-2%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	145	-8%		-5%		7%		6%		7%
Annualised cost of baseline plan										
\$10,000 or less	159	-1%		-2%		-11%		0%		1%
\$10-15,000	180	-3%		1%		6%		2%		-5%
\$15-20,000	87	2%		0%		5%		0%		-2%
\$20-30,000	59	9%		7%		-6%		9%		3%
Over \$30,000	68	8%		-14%		13%		4%		0%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander St										
Indigenous	39	-7%		8%		20%		0%		13%
Non-Indigenous	474	2%		-1%		2%		2%		-2%
CALD Status										
CALD	<20	na		na		na		na		na
Non-CALD	536	1%		-1%		-1%		3%		-1%
Gender										
Female	177	3%		0%		2%		1%		0%
Male	382	0%		-2%		0%		3%		-2%
Access Type										
Benefit from EI	276	1%		3%		1%		2%		-1%
Disability Met	283	1%		-4%		0%		2%		-2%
Scheme Entry Type										
New	332	4%		0%		-1%		1%		0%
State	199	-3%		-3%		1%		4%		-5%
Commonwealth	28	-5%		0%		11%		5%		0%
Plan cost allocation										
Capital 5-100%	90	-3%		3%		-9%		-2%		-5%
Capacity Building 0-25%	21	-30%		-13%		20%		10%		-10%
Capacity Building 25-50%	83	12%		-5%		12%		-2%		-2%
Capacity Building 50-75%	136	1%		0%		-4%		1%		2%
Capacity Building 75-100%	222	1%		-1%		3%		5%		-1%

Appendix D.4.3 – Relationships

Longitudinal change in indicators for SF – participant characteristics

		Change in % of children who get along with their N siblings	Change in % of children who can make friends with people outside the family	Change in % who report having enough time each week for all members of family to get their needs met	Change in % who say their child fits well into the everyday life of the family at least sometimes
Overall	9,616	-3%	0%	-3%	0%
Age Group					
8 or younger	3,024	-4%	0%	-2%	0%
9 to 11	3,939	-3%	0%	-3%	0%
12 or older	2,653	-2%	-1%	-2%	0%
Disability Type					
Autism	5,655	-3%	0%	-2%	0%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	2,143	-2%	-1%	-4%	0%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	797	-2%	-2%	-4%	0%
Other Sensory/Speech	280	-3%	-3%	-3%	1%
Hearing Impairment	211	-1%	0%	1%	0%
Visual Impairment	177	0%	-1%	0%	1%
Other Physical	153	-4%	-1%	-7%	1%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	62	-3%	2%	-2%	-3%
Psychosocial	48	-7%	0%	-4%	4%
Other	90	2%	-2%	1%	7%
Level of function					
High	4,311	-3%	-1%	-4%	0%
Medium	3,118	-3%	0%	-2%	0%
Low	2,187	-1%	-1%	-1%	1%
State					
ACT	168	-3%	1%	-3%	3%
NSW	5,492	-3%	-1%	-3%	0%
NT	<20	na	na	na	na
QLD	933	-5%	-2%	-5%	0%
SA	1,150	-1%	1%	-1%	0%
TAS	293	-2%	2%	-6%	-1%
VIC	1,343	-2%	1%	-2%	1%
WA	222	-3%	-4%	-1%	0%
Remoteness					
Major City	6,389	-2%	-1%	-2%	0%
Inner Regional	2,224	-4%	0%	-5%	1%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	962	-4%	2%	-2%	0%
Annualised cost of baseline plan					
\$10,000 or less	3,110	-3%	0%	-4%	0%
\$10-15,000	2,086	-4%	0%	-3%	0%
\$15-20,000	1,187	-2%	-1%	-2%	0%
\$20-30,000	1,184	-3%	0%	-1%	0%
Over \$30,000	2,049	0%	-1%	-1%	0%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status					
No	8,830	-3%	0%	-3%	0%
Yes	555	-4%	-1%	-3%	-1%
CALD Status					
CALD	612	-2%	-1%	-1%	-2%
Non-CALD	8,990	-3%	0%	-3%	0%
Gender					
Female	2,878	-3%	-1%	-4%	0%
Male	6,657	-3%	0%	-2%	0%
Plan management type					
Agency-managed	6,012	-3%	0%	-3%	0%
Self-managed	914	-3%	1%	-1%	1%
Plan-managed	820	0%	0%	-2%	0%
Combination	759	-3%	0%	-2%	1%
Access Type					
Benefit from EI	2,648	-3%	0%	-2%	1%
Disability Met	6,827	-3%	0%	-3%	0%
Scheme Entry Type					
New	3,545	-3%	1%	-2%	1%
State	5,341	-3%	-1%	-3%	0%
Commonwealth	730	-4%	-1%	-2%	0%
Plan cost allocation					
Capital 5-100%	1,106	-3%	0%	-3%	0%
Capacity Building 0-25%	1,216	-1%	0%	-2%	0%
Capacity Building 25-50%	1,758	-2%	0%	-1%	1%
Capacity Building 50-75%	1,838	-4%	-1%	-3%	0%
Capacity Building 75-100%	3,689	-3%	0%	-4%	0%

Appendix D.4.3 – Relationships

Longitudinal change in indicators for SF – participant characteristics (continued)

		Change in % who use informal care for their child when they need to	Change in % who say they are happy with the child care arrangements	Change in % of children who have friends that he/she enjoys spending time with	Of those who have friends that he/she enjoys spending time with, change in % who have friends at school
	N go out				
Overall	9,616	-1%	2%	2%	3%
Age Group					
8 or younger	3,024	-1%	1%	3%	3%
9 to 11	3,939	-2%	2%	2%	3%
12 or older	2,653	-1%	4%	3%	2%
Disability Type					
Autism	5,655	-2%	2%	3%	2%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	2,143	-1%	2%	2%	2%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	797	-2%	1%	1%	6%
Other Sensory/Speech	280	0%	-1%	0%	0%
Hearing Impairment	211	0%	2%	2%	1%
Visual Impairment	177	0%	3%	3%	3%
Other Physical	153	0%	4%	5%	2%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	62	0%	-8%	3%	6%
Psychosocial	48	-7%	0%	-2%	6%
Other	90	-6%	3%	0%	4%
Level of function					
High	4,311	-1%	0%	3%	2%
Medium	3,118	-1%	2%	3%	2%
Low	2,187	-3%	6%	1%	6%
State					
ACT	168	1%	9%	11%	2%
NSW	5,492	-2%	1%	2%	2%
NT	<20	na	na	na	na
QLD	933	-3%	0%	2%	2%
SA	1,150	0%	5%	6%	3%
TAS	293	-3%	5%	4%	5%
VIC	1,343	-1%	4%	1%	2%
WA	222	0%	0%	-3%	8%
Remoteness					
Major City	6,389	-1%	2%	3%	2%
Inner Regional	2,224	-1%	1%	1%	4%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	962	-2%	2%	5%	2%
Annualised cost of baseline plan					
\$10,000 or less	3,110	0%	0%	2%	2%
\$10-15,000	2,086	0%	1%	3%	3%
\$15-20,000	1,187	-4%	1%	4%	3%
\$20-30,000	1,184	-1%	3%	2%	3%
Over \$30,000	2,049	-3%	6%	1%	3%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status					
No	8,830	-1%	2%	2%	3%
Yes	555	-1%	4%	2%	2%
CALD Status					
CALD	612	-2%	3%	1%	4%
Non-CALD	8,990	-1%	2%	2%	2%
Gender					
Female	2,878	-1%	2%	3%	2%
Male	6,657	-1%	2%	2%	3%
Plan management type					
Agency-managed	6,012	-1%	1%	2%	2%
Self-managed	914	-2%	4%	2%	4%
Plan-managed	820	-4%	2%	2%	2%
Combination	759	-1%	6%	3%	2%
Access Type					
Benefit from EI	2,648	0%	2%	3%	1%
Disability Met	6,827	-2%	2%	2%	3%
Scheme Entry Type					
New	3,545	-1%	2%	3%	2%
State	5,341	-2%	2%	2%	3%
Commonwealth	730	0%	0%	4%	2%
Plan cost allocation					
Capital 5-100%	1,106	-1%	1%	2%	1%
Capacity Building 0-25%	1,216	-5%	7%	2%	3%
Capacity Building 25-50%	1,758	-2%	4%	2%	2%
Capacity Building 50-75%	1,838	-1%	2%	3%	4%
Capacity Building 75-100%	3,689	0%	0%	3%	2%

Appendix D.4.3 – Relationships

Longitudinal change in indicators for LF – participant characteristics

	N children		
Where there is more than one child in the family, % who are not worried about the effect of having a sibling with disability on their other			
Overall change	559		2%
Age Group			
5 or younger	30		-32%
6 to 8	173		6%
9 to 11	202		0%
12 or older	150		6%
Disability type			
Autism	284		2%
ID/Down Syndrome	97		7%
Sensory	84		-4%
DD/GDD	39		0%
CP/Oth Neuro	33		26%
Other	22		-28%
Level of Function			
High	248		3%
Medium	117		0%
Low	47		-7%
State/Territory			
ACT	40		-8%
NSW	67		-3%
QLD	80		12%
SA	367		1%
Remoteness			
Major City	351		0%
Inner Regional	63		7%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	145		5%
Annualised cost of baseline plan			
\$10,000 or less	159		5%
\$10-15,000	180		0%
\$15-20,000	87		-6%
\$20-30,000	59		12%
Over \$30,000	68		0%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status			
Indigenous	39		-6%
Non-Indigenous	474		4%
CALD Status			
CALD	<20		na
Non-CALD	536		2%
Gender			
Female	177		6%
Male	382		0%
Access Type			
Benefit from EI	276		-4%
Disability Met	283		7%
Scheme Entry Type			
New	332		0%
State	199		5%
Commonwealth	28		6%
Plan cost allocation			
Capital 5-100%	90		7%
Capacity Building 0-25%	21		36%
Capacity Building 25-50%	83		-4%
Capacity Building 50-75%	136		-1%
Capacity Building 75-100%	222		1%

Appendix D.4.4 – Social, community and civic participation

Longitudinal change in indicators for SF – participant characteristics

		Change in % who use a mainstream school N holiday program	Change in % of children who are happy with the choices of holiday care	Change in % of children who spend time after school and on weekends with friends and/or in mainstream programs
Overall	9,616	0%	1%	-1%
Age Group				
8 or younger	3,024	0%	0%	0%
9 to 11	3,939	-1%	0%	-1%
12 or older	2,653	-1%	1%	-1%
Disability Type				
Autism	5,655	-1%	0%	0%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	2,143	0%	1%	-1%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	797	-1%	1%	-1%
Other Sensory/Speech	280	0%	0%	1%
Hearing Impairment	211	0%	0%	-3%
Visual Impairment	177	1%	1%	0%
Other Physical	153	1%	1%	-3%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	62	-2%	0%	3%
Psychosocial	48	2%	-6%	2%
Other	90	-4%	3%	-2%
Level of function				
High	4,311	-1%	0%	0%
Medium	3,118	0%	0%	-1%
Low	2,187	0%	2%	-1%
State				
ACT	168	3%	0%	3%
NSW	5,492	0%	0%	-1%
NT	<20	na	na	na
QLD	933	-1%	2%	0%
SA	1,150	-3%	0%	0%
TAS	293	-1%	0%	0%
VIC	1,343	0%	1%	1%
WA	222	-1%	0%	-1%
Remoteness				
Major City	6,389	-1%	0%	-1%
Inner Regional	2,224	0%	0%	-1%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	962	-1%	2%	1%
Annualised cost of baseline plan				
\$10,000 or less	3,110	-1%	0%	0%
\$10-15,000	2,086	-1%	0%	-1%
\$15-20,000	1,187	0%	1%	1%
\$20-30,000	1,184	0%	-1%	-2%
Over \$30,000	2,049	0%	2%	-1%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status				
No	8,830	0%	1%	-1%
Yes	555	-1%	0%	-1%
CALD Status				
CALD	612	-1%	-1%	-1%
Non-CALD	8,990	0%	1%	-1%
Gender				
Female	2,878	-1%	0%	-1%
Male	6,657	0%	1%	-1%
Plan management type				
Agency-managed	6,012	0%	0%	-1%
Self-managed	914	-2%	0%	1%
Plan-managed	820	-1%	2%	-2%
Combination	759	0%	1%	0%
Access Type				
Benefit from EI	2,648	0%	0%	0%
Disability Met	6,827	0%	1%	-1%
Scheme Entry Type				
New	3,545	-1%	0%	0%
State	5,341	0%	1%	-1%
Commonwealth	730	1%	1%	2%
Plan cost allocation				
Capital 5-100%	1,106	-1%	0%	-1%
Capacity Building 0-25%	1,216	0%	3%	-1%
Capacity Building 25-50%	1,758	0%	1%	-1%
Capacity Building 50-75%	1,838	0%	-1%	0%
Capacity Building 75-100%	3,689	0%	0%	0%

Appendix D.4.4 – Social, community and civic participation

Longitudinal change in indicators for SF – participant characteristics

		Of those who spend time after school and on weekends with friends and/or in mainstream programs, change in % who are welcomed or N actively include	Change in % who say they would like their child to have more opportunity to be involved in activities with other children	Of those who would like their child to be more involved in activities with other children, % who see their child's disability as a barrier
Overall	9,616	-1%	8%	6%
Age Group				
8 or younger	3,024	0%	9%	6%
9 to 11	3,939	-1%	8%	5%
12 or older	2,653	-1%	8%	6%
Disability Type				
Autism	5,655	0%	8%	5%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	2,143	-1%	10%	6%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	797	-1%	7%	7%
Other Sensory/Speech	280	-8%	8%	9%
Hearing Impairment	211	-1%	6%	4%
Visual Impairment	177	-1%	6%	6%
Other Physical	153	0%	7%	9%
Global Developmental Delay & Developmental Delay	62	-8%	5%	2%
Psychosocial	48	-16%	6%	3%
Other	90	-7%	15%	3%
Level of function				
High	4,311	-1%	8%	6%
Medium	3,118	1%	8%	6%
Low	2,187	-2%	10%	5%
State				
ACT	168	4%	14%	3%
NSW	5,492	-1%	8%	6%
NT	<20	na	na	na
QLD	933	0%	9%	6%
SA	1,150	1%	9%	5%
TAS	293	4%	4%	6%
VIC	1,343	-3%	8%	5%
WA	222	5%	8%	10%
Remoteness				
Major City	6,389	-1%	8%	6%
Inner Regional	2,224	-1%	8%	6%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	962	0%	9%	4%
Annualised cost of baseline plan				
\$10,000 or less	3,110	-1%	8%	7%
\$10-15,000	2,086	0%	8%	6%
\$15-20,000	1,187	-2%	10%	5%
\$20-30,000	1,184	2%	7%	4%
Over \$30,000	2,049	-1%	9%	5%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status				
No	8,830	-1%	8%	6%
Yes	555	1%	8%	4%
CALD Status				
CALD	612	0%	8%	4%
Non-CALD	8,990	-1%	8%	6%
Gender				
Female	2,878	-2%	9%	6%
Male	6,657	0%	8%	6%
Plan management type				
Agency-managed	6,012	-3%	8%	6%
Self-managed	914	4%	7%	6%
Plan-managed	820	2%	7%	6%
Combination	759	0%	5%	4%
Access Type				
Benefit from EI	2,648	-1%	8%	5%
Disability Met	6,827	0%	8%	6%
Scheme Entry Type				
New	3,545	0%	9%	5%
State	5,341	-1%	8%	6%
Commonwealth	730	0%	7%	6%
Plan cost allocation				
Capital 5-100%	1,106	0%	9%	5%
Capacity Building 0-25%	1,216	2%	10%	5%
Capacity Building 25-50%	1,758	-1%	8%	6%
Capacity Building 50-75%	1,838	-2%	9%	5%
Capacity Building 75-100%	3,689	-1%	7%	6%

Appendix D.4.4 – Social, community and civic participation

Longitudinal change in indicators for LF – participant characteristics

		% of families/carers who found it easy to find N vacation care	% of children who spend time after school and on weekends with friends and/or in mainstream programs	Of these, % who are welcomed or actively included	Of these, % who say their child is asked to do tasks appropriate to his/her skills
Overall change	559	-8%	11%	0%	0%
Age Group					
5 or younger	30	-25%	23%	11%	-11%
6 to 8	173	-6%	16%	-10%	-2%
9 to 11	202	-10%	3%	4%	6%
12 or older	150	-4%	14%	0%	-6%
Disability type					
Autism	284	-8%	9%	-2%	3%
ID/Down Syndrome	97	2%	22%	-6%	-11%
Sensory	84	-24%	3%	-3%	-8%
DD/GDD	39	0%	26%	0%	25%
CP/Oth Neuro	33	-5%	8%	14%	14%
Other	22	-7%	11%	10%	-10%
Level of Function					
High	248	-8%	8%	2%	1%
Medium	117	-10%	4%	-14%	-7%
Low	47	12%	18%	0%	0%
State/Territory					
ACT	40	-4%	11%	-9%	18%
NSW	67	-22%	20%	10%	0%
QLD	80	-2%	28%	0%	17%
SA	367	-8%	5%	-2%	-3%
Remoteness					
Major City	351	-11%	8%	3%	-2%
Inner Regional	63	-3%	7%	0%	6%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	145	-2%	21%	-12%	4%
Annualised cost of baseline plan					
\$10,000 or less	159	-10%	10%	0%	-4%
\$10-15,000	180	-7%	7%	5%	2%
\$15-20,000	87	-11%	17%	-5%	-5%
\$20-30,000	59	-16%	-5%	-9%	-18%
Over \$30,000	68	2%	29%	-9%	36%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander St					
Indigenous	39	7%	0%	-17%	-17%
Non-Indigenous	474	-10%	12%	2%	0%
CALD Status					
CALD	<20	na	na	na	na
Non-CALD	536	-9%	11%	-1%	0%
Gender					
Female	177	-16%	18%	-9%	-2%
Male	382	-4%	8%	4%	1%
Access Type					
Benefit from EI	276	-4%	15%	-2%	2%
Disability Met	283	-12%	8%	3%	-3%
Scheme Entry Type					
New	332	-7%	9%	1%	-2%
State	199	-13%	12%	-2%	7%
Commonwealth	28	12%	35%	0%	-33%
Plan cost allocation					
Capital 5-100%	90	-21%	1%	0%	7%
Capacity Building 0-25%	21	10%	18%	0%	50%
Capacity Building 25-50%	83	4%	18%	-11%	-11%
Capacity Building 50-75%	136	-7%	10%	0%	6%
Capacity Building 75-100%	222	-8%	13%	2%	-8%

Appendix D.5 - Has the NDIS helped?

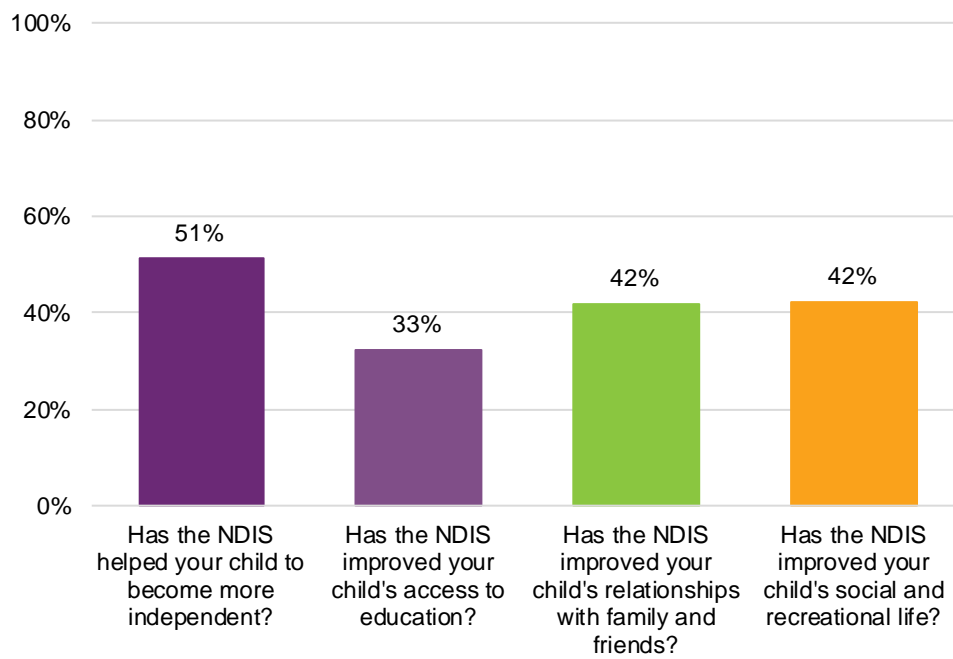
Summary

Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped vary by domain for the starting school to 14 cohort. The highest percentage of positive responses was for the first domain, where 51% think that the NDIS has helped their child to become more independent. For domain 2, only 33% think that the NDIS has helped with their child's access to education, however to a large extent this is the responsibility of Education rather than the NDIS. Perceptions for domains 3 and 4 are similar, with 42% saying that the NDIS has improved their child's relationships with family and friends, and 42% saying that the NDIS has improved their child's social and recreational life.

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

- Disability type is an important predictor of a positive response for all four domains. Parents/carers of children with a disability in the "Other sensory/speech" group tend to be more likely to say that the NDIS has helped whereas those whose child has a disability in the "Other physical" group tend to be less likely to have a positive opinion. Results for children with a visual impairment or another neurological disability also tend to be less positive. Results for children with Down syndrome are more positive for domain 4 (participation).
- Baseline plan utilisation is also an important predictor for all four 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 has some impact on the likelihood of a positive response for all four domains. The main impact occurs for lower cost plans (\$10,000 or under), where an increasing trend towards responding positively as plan cost increases to \$10,000 is observed.
- Self-managing (either fully or partly) tends to be associated with more positive responses.
- Participants from SA and WA tended to be more likely, and those from TAS less likely, to think that the NDIS has helped.
- Participants entering the Scheme for early intervention were more likely to think that the NDIS had helped with outcomes in domains 1 (independence) and 2 (school) than those entering due to disability.
- Parents/carers of children from a CALD background were more likely to say that the NDIS had helped with their child's access to education.
- Parents/carers of Indigenous children were less likely to say that the NDIS had helped their child to become more independent. The likelihood of a positive response to this question also declined with decreasing level of function.
- Responses also varied according to other measured outcomes. For example, the likelihood of a positive response in all four domains was positively associated with frequency of happiness at school, and for the first three domains, enrolment in a special school was negatively associated with a positive response. Parents/carers who use a formal school holiday program (whether mainstream or for children with disability) rather than informal care or an NDIS funded support, tended to answer more positively for domains 1, 3 and 4.

Appendix 5.1 – Summary by domain



Appendix 5.2 – All domains by participant characteristics

	Has the NDIS helped your child to become N more independent?	Has the NDIS improved your child's access to education?	Has the NDIS improved your child's relationships with family and friends?	Has the NDIS improved your child's social and recreational life?
Overall	9,616	51%	33%	42%
Age group				
8 or younger	3,024	55%	35%	45%
9 to 11	3,939	51%	32%	41%
12 or older	2,653	47%	30%	39%
Disability type				
Autism	5,655	53%	32%	44%
Intellectual Disability & Down Syndrome	2,143	48%	33%	39%
Cerebral Palsy & Other Neurological	797	44%	28%	35%
Other Sensory/Speech	280	64%	42%	56%
Hearing Impairment	211	51%	35%	40%
Other	200	47%	36%	46%
Visual Impairment	177	44%	27%	29%
Other Physical	153	40%	29%	34%
Level of function				
High	4,311	52%	32%	43%
Medium	3,118	53%	34%	42%
Low	2,187	48%	31%	40%
State				
ACT	168	54%	33%	50%
NSW	5,492	50%	33%	41%
NT	<20	na	na	na
QLD	933	51%	28%	40%
SA	1,150	61%	43%	51%
TAS	293	41%	16%	23%
VIC	1,343	50%	29%	40%
WA	222	65%	44%	52%
Remoteness				
Major City	6,389	53%	34%	44%
Inner Regional	2,224	48%	28%	37%
Outer Regional / Remote / Very Remote	962	49%	31%	41%
Annualised baseline plan cost				
\$10,000 or less	3,110	51%	31%	41%
\$10-15,000	2,086	55%	33%	45%
\$15-20,000	1,187	55%	35%	45%
\$20-30,000	1,184	49%	31%	39%
Over \$30,000	2,049	47%	33%	40%
Indigenous status				
Indigenous	555	42%	28%	36%
Non-Indigenous	8,830	52%	33%	42%
CALD status				
CALD	612	49%	38%	42%
Non-CALD	8,990	51%	32%	42%
Gender				
Female	2,878	52%	33%	42%
Male	6,657	51%	32%	42%
Plan management type				
Agency-managed	6,012	48%	30%	39%
Plan-managed	820	50%	31%	42%
Self-managed	914	62%	36%	51%
Combination	759	54%	37%	50%
Unknown	1,111	57%	39%	48%
Access type				
Benefit from EI	2,648	58%	35%	46%
Disability Met	6,827	49%	31%	40%
Entry type				
New	3,545	56%	35%	46%
State	5,341	47%	31%	39%
Commonwealth	730	57%	34%	46%
Baseline plan utilisation				
below 20%	1,951	32%	21%	25%
20-40%	1,196	54%	32%	47%
40-60%	1,548	58%	35%	47%
60-80%	1,591	60%	37%	48%
80-100%	2,744	54%	36%	44%
Plan cost allocation				
Capital 5-100%	1,106	49%	31%	39%
Capacity Building 0-25%	1,216	45%	31%	37%
Capacity Building 25-50%	1,758	50%	33%	41%
Capacity Building 50-75%	1,838	51%	31%	42%
Capacity Building 75-100%	3,689	55%	34%	45%