Participant outcomes 30 June 2021

Executive Summary Presentation

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## Slide 1: Participant outcomes 30 June 2021

This is a cover slide for the whole presentation.

Participant outcomes 30 June 2021

Executive summary

NDIS

## Slide 2: Contents

* Background
  + This report
  + NDIS outcomes framework
  + Short Form and Long Form
  + Progress towards better outcomes
  + Longitudinal cohorts
* Summary of results for family and carers of participants aged
  + Birth to before starting school
  + Starting school to 14
  + 15 to 24
  + 25 and over
* Results for each age cohort include
  + Notable changes in indicators over one, two, three and four years in the Scheme
  + Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped
* Summary of findings

## Slide 3: Background

This slide is the cover slide for the Background section.

### Slide 4: This report

This report summarises longitudinal outcomes for participants entering the Scheme from 1 July 2016, and who have been in the Scheme for one year or more at 30 June 2021, using data available as at 30 June 2021.

The purpose of the report is to provide a picture of how participants are progressing under the NDIS, based on information provided by them in interviews conducted using the NDIS outcomes framework questionnaires.

The report summarises the number, extent and nature of changes across key outcome indicators. The results are intended to provide insight into how the Scheme is making a difference, and point to any areas where improvements may be required.

The present report builds on the work of previous reports:

https://data.ndis.gov.au/reports-and-analyses/outcomes-and-goals/participant-outcomes-report

### Slide 5: Outcomes framework

A lifespan approach to measuring participants’ goals and outcomes across main life domains has been used.

Lifespan approach: four age-based cohorts

There is one diagram with a long arrow denoting life stages of participants by age groups as well as relevant outcomes domains:

* Birth to starting school:
  + Domain 1: Daily living
  + Domain 2: Choice and control
  + Domain 3: Relationships
  + Domain 4: Social, community and civic participation
  + Domain 5: Specialist services
* School to 14 years old:
  + Domain 1: Daily living
  + Domain 2: Lifelong learning
  + Domain 3: Relationships
  + Domain 4: Social, community and civic participation
* 15 to 24 years old:
  + Domain 1: Choice and control
  + Domain 2: Daily living
  + Domain 3: Relationships
  + Domain 4: Home
  + Domain 5: Health and wellbeing
  + Domain 6: Lifelong learning
  + Domain 7: Work
  + Domain 8: Social, community and civic participation
* 25 years old and over:
  + (with the same domains as for 15 to 24 years old)

While most domains overlap, goals and outcomes may differ depending on the age group.

This approach facilitates monitoring of participants’ progress over time, as well as benchmarking to Australians without disability and to other OECD countries.

### Slide 6: Short Form (SF) and Long Form (LF)

* The Short Form (SF) outcomes questionnaire is completed by all participants, and contains questions useful for planning as well as key indicators to monitor and benchmark over time.
* The Long Form (LF) is completed for a subset of participants, and includes some additional questions allowing more detailed investigation of participant experience, and additional benchmarking.
* For both the SF and the LF, participants are interviewed at baseline (Scheme entry), and approximately annually thereafter. Following the same group of participants longitudinally over time allows within-individual changes in outcomes to be investigated.

### Slide 7: Progression towards better outcomes

This slide provides three example diagrams describing changes in outcomes over time. This slide has three charts at the bottom.

Success should be measured on how far participants have come since entering the Scheme (at “baseline”), acknowledging different starting points.

Whilst some outcomes should improve relatively quickly (such as assistance with daily living), others are much more long-term in nature (for example, employment), and measurable progress may take some years to emerge.

Participants do not enter the Scheme on an equal footing – baseline outcomes vary by a number of factors, such as:

* the nature of the participant’s disability and how it affects their life
* the extent of support received from family and friends
* how inclusive their community is
* their health and other personal traits

Figure : example of outcomes by review time point (for participants aged 25 and over)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Example outcomes | % who get support for domestic tasks | % who spend free time doing activities that interest them | % who are currently in a paid job |
| Baseline | 79.3% | 68.2% | 25.8% |
| Review 1 | 83.3% | 72.1% | 25.7% |
| Review 2 | 85.8% | 74.9% | 23.9% |
| Review 3 | 88.3% | 74.9% | 20.9% |
| Review 4 | 90.3% | 77.2% | 22.1% |

### Slide 8: Longitudinal cohorts

Longitudinal results for outcome indicators are considered separately for four cohorts of participants:

* Participants who have been in the Scheme for four years at 30 June 2021 (C4 cohort)
* Participants who have been in the Scheme for three years at 30 June 2021 (C3 cohort)
* Participants who have been in the Scheme for two years at 30 June 2021 (C2 cohort)
* Participants who have been in the Scheme for one year at 30 June 2021 (C1 cohort)

These four cohorts are distinct (that is, a participant contributing to the longitudinal analysis belongs to one cohort only).

COVID-19 pandemic

Also of key note is the global pandemic that took hold from early 2020, which is likely to have had an impact on at least some participant outcomes, such as community participation, and for older age groups, employment.

For more information on the potential impact of COVID-19 on outcomes to 30 June 2020, see:

https://data.ndis.gov.au/reports-and-analyses/outcomes-and-goals/covid-19-impact-participant-and-familycarer-outcomes-30-june-2020

## Slide 9: Participants from birth to before starting school

This slide is the cover slide for the outcomes of participants from birth to before starting school.

### Slide 10: Participants from birth to before starting school

For children in the birth to before starting school cohort, the outcomes framework seeks to measure the extent to which participants are:

* Gaining functional, developmental and coping skills appropriate to their ability and circumstances (daily living)
* Showing evidence of autonomy in their everyday lives (choice and control)
* Using specialist services that assist them to be included in families and communities (use of specialist services)
* Participating meaningfully in family life (relationships)
* Participating meaningfully in community life (social, community and civic participation).

Table 1: Number of participants in each longitudinal cohort:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Form | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
| SF | 24,689 | 5,716 | 1,127 | 104 |
| LF | 546 | 141 | 22 | N/A |

The table shows the potential number of respondents, however, not all of them responded to each question. The number of missing responses is small and varies by indicator. Only C1-C3 cohorts are shown for the LF, due to small numbers available in C4.

### Slide 11: Participants from birth to before starting school – Number of indicators with significant and material overall change by domain

This slide contains a graph showing the number of indicators showing improvement, deterioration, and context dependent changes over time.

Figure : Number of indicators with significant and material overall change by domain

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Domain** | **Improvement** | **Context Dependent** | **Deterioration** |
| Daily living | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Choice and control | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Relationships | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Social and community participation | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Specialist services | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Overall | 9 | 2 | 2 |

Indicators are deemed to show “significant and material overall change” if they meet the following criteria:

* McNemar test for unadjusted change from baseline significant at the 5% level
* Absolute value of change from baseline greater than 0.02, both before and after adjustment for normal age-related development
* Unadjusted and adjusted changes have the same sign
* The above criteria hold for at least two of the longitudinal cohorts

Numbers of indicators meeting the above criteria are presented. A total of 45 indicators were considered.

### Slide 12: Participants from birth to before starting school – Social, community and civic participation – friendships

This slide has four charts showing the percentage who say their child has friends they enjoy playing with at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| My child has friends they enjoy playing with | 30.8% | 39.8% | 56.5% | 53.1% | 58.7% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| My child has friends they enjoy playing with | 39.7% | 48.3% | 53.3% | 56.3% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| My child has friends they enjoy playing with | 35.9% | 45.5% | 50.5% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| My child has friends they enjoy playing with | 37.1% | 44.5% |

For participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, the percentage increased by 27.9 percentage points between baseline and fourth review, from 30.8% to 58.7%.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for three years, the percentage increased by 16.6 percentage points between baseline and third review, from 39.7% to 56.1%, including a 3.0 percentage-point increase in the latest year.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for two years, the percentage increased by 14.6 percentage points between baseline and second review, from 35.9% to 50.5%, including a 5.0 percentage-point increase in the latest year.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for one year, there was a one year improvement of 7.4 percentage points, from 37.1% to 44.5%.

### Slide 13: Participants from birth to before starting school – Feeling welcomed and fitting into family life

For those who participate in community, cultural or religious activities, there is an increasing trend in the percentage of children feeling welcomed or actively included. This occurs for all cohorts but is most pronounced for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years – a 20.6 percentage-point increase between baseline and fourth review.

There is also an increasing trend in the percentage of parents/ carers reporting that their child fits in with the everyday life of the family, which has increased for all cohorts between baseline and latest review. The largest improvement occurs at first review, for all cohorts.

Four charts show the percentage saying their child is welcomed or actively included when they participate in community, cultural or religious activities, and the percentage saying their child fits in with the everyday life of the family, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Of those who participate, % who feel welcomed or actively included | 58.8% | 57.7% | 64.7% | 72.2% | 79.4% |
| % of parents/carers who say their child fits in with the everyday life of the family | 75.0% | 80.7% | 79.0% | 82.8% | 80.8% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| Of those who participate, % who feel welcomed or actively included | 69.4% | 74.0% | 76.2% | 74.4% |
| % of parents/carers who say their child fits in with the everyday life of the family | 75.3% | 80.4% | 79.5% | 80.4% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| Of those who participate, % who feel welcomed or actively included | 64.3% | 69.5% | 69.9% |
| % of parents/carers who say their child fits in with the everyday life of the family | 69.3% | 74.6% | 76.9% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| Of those who participate, % who feel welcomed or actively included | 62.8% | 66.1% |
| % of parents/carers who say their child fits in with the everyday life of the family | 65.9% | 72.3% |

### Slide 14: Participants from birth to before starting school – Specialist services – use of services

This slide has four charts showing the percentage who say their child uses specialist services, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| My child uses specialist services | 78.8% | 94.0% | 100.0% | 95.3% | 93.3% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| My child uses specialist services | 73.2% | 89.7% | 94.8% | 95.3% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| My child uses specialist services | 67.5% | 86.1% | 93.1% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| My child uses specialist services | 58.1% | 77.8% |

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **four** **years**, the percentage increased by 14.5 percentage points between baseline and fourth review, from 78.8% to 93.3%. However, there has been a decrease of 6.7 percentage points over the last two years.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **three years**, the percentage increased by 22.1 percentage points between baseline and third review, from 73.2% to 95.3%. This indicator did not change significantly over participants’ latest year in the Scheme.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **two years**, the percentage increased by 25.6 percentage points between baseline and second review, from 67.5% to 93.1%, including a 7.0 percentage-point increase in the latest year.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **one year**, there was a one year improvement of 19.7 percentage points, from 58.1% to 77.8%.

### Slide 15: Participants from birth to before starting school – Specialist services – gaining skills and assisting child

Overall, there is an increasing trend (across all cohorts) in the percentage of parents/carers who report that the specialist services help their child to gain key skills and support them in assisting their child.

This is most pronounced for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years – a 14.5 and 7.9 percentage-point increase between baseline and fourth review in terms of gaining skills and being supported, respectively.

For children in the Scheme for one to three years, there are increases in the range of 5.4 to 7.8 percentage points compared to baseline.

Four charts show the percentage saying that specialist services help their child gain skills she/he needs to participate in everyday life, and the percentage saying that specialist services support them in assisting their child, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % of parents/carers who say that specialist services help their child gain skills she/he needs to participate in everyday life | 84.2% | 95.2% | 93.9% | 100.0% | 98.7% |
| % of parents/carers who say that specialist services support them in assisting their child | 92.1% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % of parents/carers who say that specialist services help their child gain skills she/he needs to participate in everyday life | 92.5% | 97.9% | 98.4% | 98.6% |
| % of parents/carers who say that specialist services support them in assisting their child | 93.0% | 98.6% | 98.8% | 99.0% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % of parents/carers who say that specialist services help their child gain skills she/he needs to participate in everyday life | 89.5% | 95.3% | 97.3% |
| % of parents/carers who say that specialist services support them in assisting their child | 90.9% | 95.7% | 97.6% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % of parents/carers who say that specialist services help their child gain skills she/he needs to participate in everyday life | 87.4% | 94.0% |
| % of parents/carers who say that specialist services support them in assisting their child | 89.4% | 94.8% |

### Slide 16: Participants from birth to before starting school – Concerns about involvement in community activities

The percentage who want their child to be more involved in community activities has increased for all four cohorts since baseline. However, the increases are less pronounced over the latest two years for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years – 2.3 and 0.7 percentage points, respectively.

Considering those parents/ carers who report that their child’s disability is a barrier to greater involvement – the percentage has increased overall since baseline, across all age cohorts. However, there has been a stabilisation over the latest year for those in the Scheme three or four years.

Four charts show the percentage who would like their child to be more involved in community activities, and the percentage who say their child’s disability is one of the barriers to being involved in community activities, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % of parents/carers who would like their child to be more involved in community activities | 52.9% | 68.7% | 75.8% | 78.1% | 78.8% |
| % of parents/carers who say their child’s disability is one of the barriers to being involved in community activities | 75.6% | 93.9% | 92.0% | 92.0% | 91.1% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % of parents/carers who would like their child to be more involved in community activities | 69.4% | 75.5% | 78.6% | 81.8% |
| % of parents/carers who say their child’s disability is one of the barriers to being involved in community activities | 77.1% | 83.1% | 86.5% | 86.3% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % of parents/carers who would like their child to be more involved in community activities | 72.5% | 78.3% | 81.1% |
| % of parents/carers who say their child’s disability is one of the barriers to being involved in community activities | 82.6% | 85.7% | 87.9% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % of parents/carers who would like their child to be more involved in community activities | 69.4% | 75.2% |
| % of parents/carers who say their child’s disability is one of the barriers to being involved in community activities | 85.5% | 87.7% |

### Slide 17: Participants from birth to before starting school – Concerns about development in six or more areas

Parents/carers are asked whether they have concerns about their child’s development in eight areas (shown on the next slide). This slide has four charts showing the percentage who say they have concerns in six or more of these eight areas, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year. Note that an increase in the percentage indicates deterioration.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % of parents/carers with concerns in 6 or more areas | 54.8% | 57.8% | 74.2% | 75.0% | 72.1% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % of parents/carers with concerns in 6 or more areas | 61.4% | 68.8% | 73.5% | 77.0% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % of parents/carers with concerns in 6 or more areas | 65.2% | 71.6% | 74.7% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % of parents/carers with concerns in 6 or more areas | 68.7% | 74.0% |

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **four** **years**, the percentage increased by 17.3 percentage points between baseline and fourth review, from 54.8% to 72.1%. However, there has been a decrease of 2.9 percentage points in the latest year.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **three years**, the percentage increased by 15.6 percentage points between baseline and third review, from 61.4% to 77.0%, including a 3.5 percentage-point increase in the latest year.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **two years**, the percentage increased by 9.5 percentage points between baseline and second review, from 65.2% to 74.7%, including a 3.1 percentage-point increase in the latest year.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **one year**, there was a one year increase of 5.3 percentage points, from 68.7% to 74.0%.

### Slide 18: Participants from birth to before starting school – Concerns about development in eight areas – participants who have been in the Scheme for four years

This slide tracks parents and carers concerns about the child’s development in eight areas over time. The eight areas are gross motor skills, fine motor skills, self-care, eating/feeding, social interaction, language/communication, cognitive development, and sensory processing.

Language/communication was the area with the highest percentage of concerns at fourth review (93.3%), followed by social interaction (90.4%) and self-care (86.5%).

Eating/feeding was by far the area with the lowest percentage of concerns (51.9%).

Compared to baseline, the percentage of parents/carers expressing concern about their child’s development after four years in the Scheme has:

* increased in five out of the eight areas – social interaction (22.1 percentage points), cognitive development and fine motor skills (20.2 percentage points), self-care (18.3 percentage points) and sensory processing (13.5 percentage points).
* increased slightly for gross motor skills and language/communication by 1.9 and 2.9 percentage points, respectively.
* decreased by 15.4 percentage points for eating/feeding.

Over the latest year there were small changes across most areas (between -0.7 and +2.4 percentage points except for eating/feeding, which had the largest change, a 7.5 percentage-point decrease).

There are two charts showing the percentage of concerns in each area. One includes percentages for baseline, review 1, review 2, review 3 and review 4. The other includes percentages for baseline and review 4 only. The following table includes information for both charts.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Areas** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Cognitive development | 60.6% | 71.1% | 75.8% | 82.8% | 80.8% |
| Eating/feeding | 67.3% | 63.9% | 64.5% | 59.4% | 51.9% |
| Fine motor skills | 63.5% | 73.5% | 82.3% | 84.4% | 83.7% |
| Gross motor skills | 70.2% | 72.3% | 77.4% | 73.4% | 72.1% |
| Language/communication | 90.4% | 92.8% | 90.3% | 92.2% | 93.3% |
| Self-care | 68.3% | 79.5% | 90.3% | 89.1% | 86.5% |
| Sensory processing | 57.7% | 61.4% | 66.1% | 68.8% | 71.2% |
| Social interaction | 68.3% | 67.5% | 83.9% | 89.1% | 90.4% |

### Slide 19: Participants from birth to before starting school – Has the NDIS helped?

Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped tend to be positive, particularly in relation to the child’s development (90.8% after one year in the Scheme, increasing to 96.4% after three years) and access to specialist services (91.2% after one year in the Scheme, increasing to 95.2% after four years). Overall opinions changed to varying degrees across the five domains. For example, the percentage who say the NDIS has helped their child fit into family life increased by 2.5 percentage points between first and second review, but decreased by 3.1 percentage points over the next two years. Higher plan utilisation is strongly associated with a positive response after one year in the Scheme, across all five domains. The largest improvement is between utilisation bands 0-20% and 20-40%, an increase of around 30% in each domain.

A chart shows the percentage of positive responses at first to fourth review, for five domains.

Figure 27: Percentage of positive responses

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Review 1**  **(n=29546)** | **Review 2**  **(n=6541)** | **Review 3**  **(n=1183)** | **Review 4**  **(n=104)** |
| Child's Development | 90.8% | 95.1% | 96.4% | 95.2% |
| Access to Specialist Services | 91.2% | 94.2% | 94.3% | 95.2% |
| Ability to Communicate | 82.9% | 87.2% | 86.3% | 86.5% |
| Fit into Family Life | 77.5% | 80.0% | 79.4% | 76.9% |
| Fit into Community Life | 64.1% | 66.7% | 67.3% | 64.4% |

A chart shows the percentage of positive responses by baseline plan utilisation band, for five domains.

Figure : By plan utilisation rate, after one year

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Below 20%** | **20-40%** | **40-60%** | **60-80%** | **80% and over** |
| Child's Development | 51.5% | 88.9% | 94.8% | 95.7% | 96.6% |
| Access to Specialist Services | 55.8% | 90.0% | 94.5% | 95.7% | 96.4% |
| Ability to Communicate | 47.7% | 80.3% | 85.5% | 87.6% | 89.4% |
| Fit into Family Life | 47.2% | 77.2% | 79.8% | 81.1% | 82.4% |
| Fit into Community Life | 39.6% | 63.5% | 65.9% | 66.7% | 68.4% |

## Slide 20: Participants from starting school to age 14

This slide is the cover slide for the outcomes of participants from starting school to age 14.

### Slide 21: Participants from starting school to age 14

From starting school to the early teenage years, the outcomes framework seeks to measure the extent to which participants:

* Grow in independence (daily living)
* Are welcomed and educated in their local school (lifelong learning)
* Form friendships with peers and have positive relationships with family (relationships)
* Participate in local social and recreational activities (social, community and civic participation).

Table 2: Number of participants in each longitudinal cohort:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Form | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
| SF | 36,906 | 21,676 | 10,715 | 3,222 |
| LF | 884 | 441 | 236 | N/A |

The table shows the potential number of respondents, however, not all of them responded to each question. The number of missing responses is small and varies by indicator. Only C1-C3 cohorts are shown for the LF, due to small numbers available in C4.

### Slide 22: Participants from starting school to age 14 – Number of indicators with significant and material overall change by domain

This slide contains a graph showing the number of indicators showing improvement, deterioration, and context dependent changes over time.

Figure : Number of indicators with significant and material overall change by domain

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Domain** | **Improvement** | **Context Dependent** | **Deterioration** |
| Daily living | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lifelong learning | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Relationships | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Social and community participation | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Overall | 5 | 1 | 2 |

Indicators are deemed to show “significant and material overall change” if they meet the following criteria:

* McNemar test for unadjusted change from baseline significant at the 5% level
* Absolute value of change from baseline greater than 0.02, both before and after adjustment for normal age-related development
* Unadjusted and adjusted changes have the same sign
* The above criteria hold for at least two of the longitudinal cohorts

Numbers of indicators meeting the above criteria are presented. A total of 43 indicators were considered.

### Slide 23: Participants from starting school to age 14 - Daily living – Independence and managing the demands of their world

The percentage of parents/carers reporting positive outcomes in daily living has increased.

**Becoming more independent –**For participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, the percentage increased by 11.1 percentage points between baseline and fourth review. For children in the Scheme for one, two and three years, there were increases of 6.7, 9.4 and 9.6 percentage points, respectively, from baseline. Improvements were stronger after adjusting for normal age-related development (8.5% to 19.6%).

**Managing the demands of their world –** Increases of 6.2, 13.4, and 14.5 percentage points from baseline have been observed for children in the Scheme for one, two or three years. Note that due to small numbers, this indicator is not available for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years.

Four charts show the percentage who say their child is becoming more independent, and the percentage who say their child manages the demands of their world, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Due to small numbers, the percentage who say their child manages the demands of their world is not available for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who say their child is becoming more independent | 43.8% | 47.3% | 52.2% | 54.8% | 54.9% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who say their child is becoming more independent | 43.3% | 47.6% | 51.3% | 52.9% |
| % of children who manage the demands of their world (pretty well or very well) | 43.6% | 49.1% | 48.7% | 58.1% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who say their child is becoming more independent | 39.3% | 45.4% | 48.7% |
| % of children who manage the demands of their world (pretty well or very well) | 43.1% | 51.7% | 56.5% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who say their child is becoming more independent | 38.3% | 45.0% |
| % of children who manage the demands of their world (pretty well or very well) | 48.9% | 55.1% |

### Slide 24: Participants from starting school to age 14 - Lifelong learning and relationships – knowing goals and connections at school

There is an increasing trend in the percentage of children who have friends at school (of those that say yes to having friends that they enjoy spending time with) with a 2.0 percentage-point increase between baseline and latest review for those participants in the Scheme for more than one year.

Across all cohorts, there is an increasing trend in the percentage of parents/carers who know their child’s goals at school – a 13.6 percentage-point increase between baseline and third review for participants who have been in the Scheme for three years**,** and 10.0 and 16.6 percentage-point increases for participants in the Scheme for one and two years, respectively.

Note that due to small numbers, the goals indicator is not available for participants in the Scheme for four years.

Four charts show the percentage of children with friends at school, and the percentage saying they know their child’s goals at school, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Of those who have friends that he/she enjoys spending time with, % who have friends at school | 91.3% | 92.3% | 92.6% | 93.5% | 93.3% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| Of those who have friends that he/she enjoys spending time with, % who have friends at school | 89.3% | 90.9% | 91.0% | 91.3% |
| % who know their child’s goals at school | 80.7% | 86.9% | 84.1% | 94.3% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| Of those who have friends that he/she enjoys spending time with, % who have friends at school | 88.1% | 89.8% | 90.2% |
| % who know their child’s goals at school | 75.8% | 82.8% | 92.4% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| Of those who have friends that he/she enjoys spending time with, % who have friends at school | 87.8% | 88.6% |
| % who know their child’s goals at school | 78.3% | 88.3% |

### Slide 25: Participants from starting school to age 14 - Lifelong learning – Attending school in a mainstream class

This slide has four charts showing the percentage of children attending school in a mainstream class, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % of children attending school in a mainstream class | 57.4% | 57.2% | 55.7% | 52.8% | 51.1% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % of children attending school in a mainstream class | 63.6% | 61.7% | 58.9% | 57.1% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % of children attending school in a mainstream class | 66.3% | 64.3% | 62.0% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % of children attending school in a mainstream class | 72.2% | 69.8% |

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **four years**, the percentage of children attending school in a mainstream class decreased by 6.3 percentage points between baseline and fourth review, from 57.4% to 51.1%, including a 1.7 percentage-point decline in the latest year.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **three years**, the percentage decreased by 6.5 percentage points between baseline and third review, from 63.6% to 57.1%, including a 1.8 percentage-point decline in the latest year.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **two years**, the percentage decreased by 4.3 percentage points between baseline and second review, from 66.3% to 62.0%, including a 2.3 percentage-point decline in the latest year.

For participants who have been in the Scheme for **one year**, there was a one year deterioration of 2.4 percentage points, from 72.2% to 69.8%.

### Slide 26: Participants from starting school to age 14 - Concerns about involvement in social activities

Concerns about involvement in social activities have increased among all cohorts.

The percentage of parents/ carers who want their child to be more involved in activities with other children increased for all four cohorts compared to baseline.

Additionally, the percentage who say that their child’s disability is a barrier to greater involvement has increased for all four cohorts since baseline.

Four charts show the percentage who would like their child to be more involved in activities with other children, and of those, the percentage who see their child’s disability as a barrier to greater involvement, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who say they would like their child to have more opportunity to be involved in activities with other children | 80.4% | 88.2% | 91.2% | 92.7% | 92.8% |
| 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 | 86.0% | 90.8% | 93.2% | 93.9% | 94.2% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who say they would like their child to have more opportunity to be involved in activities with other children | 87.8% | 92.7% | 93.9% | 94.5% |
| 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 | 87.8% | 91.7% | 93.4% | 94.0% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who say they would like their child to have more opportunity to be involved in activities with other children | 81.5% | 87.3% | 89.4% |
| 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 | 88.5% | 91.8% | 93.0% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who say they would like their child to have more opportunity to be involved in activities with other children | 72.8% | 79.6% |
| 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 | 88.0% | 90.8% |

### Slide 27: Participants from starting school to age 14 – Has the NDIS helped?

Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped vary by domain for the starting school to 14 cohort. The percentage responding positively was lowest for access to education (42.0% after one year in the Scheme, increasing to about 44% at reviews 2 and 3 and then decreasing to 42.9% after four years) and highest for independence (62.1% after one year in the Scheme, increasing to 71.8% after four years). For education, however, the mainstream education system has a much bigger role in ensuring successful outcomes than the NDIS. The percentage who think that the NDIS has helped increased by 4-10 percentage points between first and fourth review across all domains except for access to education, where there was little change (1%). Higher plan utilisation is strongly associated with a positive response after one year in the Scheme. The improvement is especially large between utilisation bands 0-20% and 20-40%.

A chart shows the percentage of positive responses at first to fourth review, for four domains.

Figure 46: Percentage of positive responses

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Review 1**  **(n=83255)** | **Review 2**  **(n=49084)** | **Review 3**  **(n=22801)** | **Review 4**  **(n=6201)** |
| Child's Independence | 62.1% | 68.2% | 70.1% | 71.8% |
| Access to Education | 42.0% | 44.2% | 44.1% | 42.9% |
| Family and Friends | 51.3% | 54.9% | 55.9% | 55.9% |
| Social and Recreational Life | 46.3% | 49.0% | 49.5% | 50.2% |

A chart shows the percentage of positive responses by baseline plan utilisation band, for four domains.

Figure : By plan utilisation rate, after one year

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Below 20%** | **20-40%** | **40-60%** | **60-80%** | **80% and over** |
| Child's Independence | 34.6% | 58.3% | 63.7% | 66.3% | 68.1% |
| Access to Education | 25.1% | 39.8% | 42.7% | 44.4% | 46.2% |
| Family and Friends | 29.5% | 48.2% | 53.0% | 54.4% | 55.7% |
| Social and Recreational Life | 25.8% | 41.9% | 46.9% | 49.6% | 52.0% |

## Slide 28: Participants aged 15 to 24

This slide is the cover slide for the outcomes of participants aged 15 to 24.

### Slide 29: Participants aged 15 to 24

Typically the young adult (15 to 24) cohort is characterised by increasing levels of independence and participation in community, with some individuals moving out of the family home, and transitioning from school to employment or further study.

The eight outcome domains are:

* Choice and control
* Daily living
* Relationships
* Home
* Health and wellbeing
* Lifelong learning
* Work
* Social, community and civic participation

Table 3: Number of participants in each longitudinal cohort:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Form | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
| SF | 16,293 | 10,844 | 6,145 | 2,053 |
| LF | 472 | 198 | 98 | N/A |

The table shows the potential number of respondents, however, not all of them responded to each question. The number of missing responses is small and varies by indicator. Only C1-C3 cohorts are shown for the LF, due to small numbers available in C4.

### Slide 30: Participants aged 15 to 24 – Number of indicators with significant and material overall change by domain

This slide contains a graph showing the number of indicators showing improvement, deterioration, and context dependent changes over time.

Figure : Number of indicators with significant and material overall change by domain

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Domain** | **Improvement** | **Context Dependent** | **Deterioration** |
| Choice and control | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Daily living | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Relationships | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Home | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Health and wellbeing | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Lifelong learning | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Work | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Social and community participation | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Overall | 24 | 8 | 8 |

Indicators are deemed to show “significant and material overall change” if they meet the following criteria:

* McNemar test for change from baseline significant at the 5% level
* Absolute value of change from baseline greater than 0.02
* The above criteria hold for at least two of the longitudinal cohorts.

Numbers of indicators meeting the above criteria are presented. A total of 93 indicators were considered.

### Slide 31: Participants aged 15 to 24 - Choice and control

There are positive changes over time in choice and control outcomes across all cohorts.

Participants aged 15 to 24 are increasingly likely to choose what they do each day (a 7.1 percentage-point increase over four years), and to make most decisions in their life (a 9.3 percentage-point increase).

However, there is also an increasing trend in the percentage of participants who want more choice and control in their life (a 17.6 percentage-point increase over four years). This may suggest that participants are becoming more empowered and want more agency over their choices, or it may be flagging challenges to exerting choice and control.

Four charts show the percentage who choose what they do each day, the percentage who make most decisions in their life, and the percentage who want more choice and control in their life, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who choose what they do each day | 40.5% | 42.5% | 44.4% | 46.0% | 47.6% |
| % who make most decisions in their life | 24.4% | 25.6% | 28.0% | 29.3% | 33.7% |
| % who want more choice and control in their life | 72.7% | 82.1% | 87.5% | 88.6% | 90.3% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who choose what they do each day | 40.9% | 42.0% | 42.5% | 45.2% |
| % who make most decisions in their life | 24.8% | 25.2% | 26.9% | 30.4% |
| % who want more choice and control in their life | 80.7% | 86.9% | 90.1% | 91.0% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who choose what they do each day | 41.1% | 41.2% | 43.0% |
| % who make most decisions in their life | 25.1% | 25.9% | 28.4% |
| % who want more choice and control in their life | 82.3% | 87.8% | 90.6% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who choose what they do each day | 47.1% | 47.9% |
| % who make most decisions in their life | 31.1% | 32.4% |
| % who want more choice and control in their life | 80.0% | 84.8% |

### Slide 32: Participants aged 15 to 24 - Lifelong learning – post-school qualifications and opportunities to learn

There were positive changes in lifelong learning outcomes for participants across all cohorts, with:

* an increasing trend in the percentage of participants who have a post-school qualification. The percentage increased by 8.9 percentage points for participants in the Scheme for four years, with smaller increases for other cohorts.
* an increase of about three percentage points in the percentage of participants who get opportunities to learn new things, for those in the Scheme for two years or longer.

Four charts show the percentage who have post-school qualification, and the percentage who get opportunities to learn new things, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who have post-school qualification | 16.3% | 20.3% | 22.8% | 23.9% | 25.2% |
| % who get opportunities to learn new things | 64.4% | 67.4% | 67.7% | 66.4% | 67.0% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who have post-school qualification | 18.9% | 20.4% | 20.8% | 23.0% |
| % who get opportunities to learn new things | 61.7% | 64.3% | 64.6% | 65.3% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who have post-school qualification | 19.0% | 20.7% | 22.0% |
| % who get opportunities to learn new things | 59.7% | 62.5% | 62.9% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who have post-school qualification | 22.7% | 23.6% |
| % who get opportunities to learn new things | 57.7% | 59.7% |

### Slide 33: Participants aged 15 to 24 - Social, community and civic participation

Social, community and civic participation outcomes have improved across all four cohorts.

Increases have been observed over time for the percentage who:

* are actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group – 14.7 percentage points between baseline and fourth review.
* spend their free time doing activities that interest them – 9.6 percentage points between baseline and fourth review.
* know people in their community – 8.5 percentage points between baseline and fourth review.

Four charts show the percentage who have been involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months, the percentage who spend their free time doing activities that interest them, and the percentage who know people in their community, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months | 31.6% | 38.2% | 43.7% | 44.7% | 46.3% |
| % who spend their free time doing activities that interest them | 74.4% | 79.6% | 82.8% | 83.9% | 84.0% |
| % who know people in their community | 51.0% | 56.3% | 58.5% | 58.0% | 59.5% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months | 31.9% | 38.1% | 42.7% | 44.1% |
| % who spend their free time doing activities that interest them | 76.2% | 79.9% | 80.0% | 81.2% |
| % who know people in their community | 55.1% | 58.3% | 59.2% | 60.4% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months | 34.1% | 39.4% | 42.0% |
| % who spend their free time doing activities that interest them | 73.4% | 77.4% | 79.0% |
| % who know people in their community | 50.5% | 54.2% | 55.6% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months | 33.1% | 37.1% |
| % who spend their free time doing activities that interest them | 71.9% | 76.4% |
| % who know people in their community | 47.6% | 51.0% |

### Slide 34: Participants aged 15 to 24 - Employment

There are positive changes over time in key employment outcomes across all cohorts:

* A declining trend in the percentage of participants who are not working and not looking for work.
* An increasing percentage of participants who are in paid work – 14.0 percentage points between baseline and fourth review for those in the Scheme four years.
* An increasing trend towards working more hours, with the percentage working 15 hours or more per week increasing from 26.5% at baseline to 56.5% at fourth review for participants in the Scheme four years.

Four charts show the percentage who are nor working and not looking for work, the percentage who are currently working in a paid job, and of these, the percentage working 15 hours or more per week, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who are not working and not looking for work | 58.2% | 50.6% | 43.5% | 40.4% | 41.4% |
| % who are currently working in a paid job | 11.8% | 15.7% | 20.5% | 24.9% | 25.8% |
| % who are working 15 hours or more per week | 26.5% | 39.7% | 50.0% | 49.6% | 56.5% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who are not working and not looking for work | 58.5% | 53.2% | 49.5% | 46.1% |
| % who are currently working in a paid job | 13.9% | 17.3% | 20.2% | 23.6% |
| % who are working 15 hours or more per week | 37.7% | 46.2% | 47.7% | 54.5% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who are not working and not looking for work | 58.3% | 53.4% | 49.3% |
| % who are currently working in a paid job | 15.0% | 18.8% | 21.3% |
| % who are working 15 hours or more per week | 38.6% | 45.9% | 51.6% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who are not working and not looking for work | 54.1% | 50.6% |
| % who are currently working in a paid job | 19.0% | 21.1% |
| % who are working 15 hours or more per week | 42.5% | 47.0% |

For more information on employment outcomes, see <https://data.ndis.gov.au/reports-and-analyses/outcomes-and-goals/employment-outcomes-participants-their-families-and-carers>

### Slide 35: Participants aged 15 to 24 - Employment

This slide benchmarks participants’ employment outcomes relative to those of the Australian population.

Despite improvements in a number of employment indicators, participants’ employment outcomes are generally poorer than for the Australian population. For example, while there has been an increasing trend in the percentage of participants aged 15 to 24 who are in paid work – to 25.8% at fourth review – this is still well below the benchmark employment rate for the general Australian population (above 60%). Population benchmark data is from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian labour force data as at June 2021, unadjusted.

Likewise, a lower percentage of NDIS participants aged 15 to 24 work 15 hours or more per week, compared with the general population (66.3%). However, for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, this has increased since baseline by 30.0% to 56.5% (moving closer to the benchmark).Population benchmark data is from ABS 2016 Census TableBuilder (Employment, Income and Education), unadjusted.

The percentage of participants not working and not looking for work sees a decreasing trend over time, albeit still higher than the Australian population overall. Population benchmark data is from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian labour force data as at June 2021, unadjusted.

Three charts show the percentage who are currently working in a paid job, the percentage working 15 hours or more per week, and the percentage not working and not looking for work, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year, as well as the baseline for 2019-20 entrants. Benchmarks for the Australian population are also shown.

Figure : Working in a paid job

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 62.2% | 62.2% | 62.2% | 62.2% | 62.2% |
| C4 cohort | 11.8% | 15.7% | 20.5% | 24.9% | 25.8% |
| C3 cohort | 13.9% | 17.3% | 20.2% | 23.6% |  |
| C2 cohort | 15.0% | 18.8% | 21.3% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 19.0% | 21.1% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 15.0% |  |  |  |  |

Figure : Working 15 hours or more per week

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 66.3% | 66.3% | 66.3% | 66.3% | 66.3% |
| C4 cohort | 26.5% | 39.7% | 50.0% | 49.6% | 56.5% |
| C3 cohort | 37.7% | 46.2% | 47.7% | 54.5% |  |
| C2 cohort | 38.6% | 45.9% | 51.6% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 42.5% | 47.0% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 34.0% |  |  |  |  |

Figure : Not working and not looking for work

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 31.1% | 31.1% | 31.1% | 31.1% | 31.1% |
| C4 cohort | 58.2% | 50.6% | 43.5% | 40.4% | 41.4% |
| C3 cohort | 58.5% | 53.2% | 49.5% | 46.1% |  |
| C2 cohort | 58.3% | 53.4% | 49.3% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 54.1% | 50.6% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 54.3% |  |  |  |  |

### Slide 36: Participants aged 15 to 24 - Health and wellbeing

Health indicators suggest an improvement in accessing health services and lower rates of hospitalisation. More participants say they have a regular doctor.

For example, for participants in the Scheme for four years, there has been an:

* 11.2 percentage-point increase between baseline and fourth review in the percentage of participants who reported having a doctor they see regularly.
* 3.8 percentage-point increase in the percentage of participants who did not have difficulties accessing health services.
* 8.7 percentage-point decrease in the percentage of participant hospitalisations in the past 12 months.

Four charts show the percentage who have a doctor they see on a regular basis, the percentage who did not have any difficulties accessing health services, and the percentage who have been to hospital in the last 12 months, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who have a doctor they see on a regular basis | 78.3% | 84.1% | 87.8% | 87.9% | 89.5% |
| % who did not have any difficulties accessing health services | 70.2% | 70.7% | 73.2% | 73.5% | 74.0% |
| % who have been to the hospital in the last 12 months | 27.8% | 23.3% | 21.1% | 23.1% | 19.1% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who have a doctor they see on a regular basis | 81.4% | 86.3% | 89.3% | 90.1% |
| % who did not have any difficulties accessing health services | 67.4% | 69.3% | 71.2% | 72.8% |
| % who have been to the hospital in the last 12 months | 27.5% | 23.3% | 22.9% | 19.6% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who have a doctor they see on a regular basis | 82.6% | 86.4% | 88.1% |
| % who did not have any difficulties accessing health services | 68.5% | 69.9% | 71.2% |
| % who have been to the hospital in the last 12 months | 28.5% | 23.6% | 21.5% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who have a doctor they see on a regular basis | 80.9% | 84.9% |
| % who did not have any difficulties accessing health services | 69.8% | 71.1% |
| % who have been to the hospital in the last 12 months | 27.8% | 22.7% |

For more information on health and wellbeing outcomes see: <https://data.ndis.gov.au/reports-and-analyses/outcomes-and-goals/health-and-wellbeing-ndis-participants-and-their-families-and-carers>

### Slide 37: Participants aged 15 to 24 - Health and wellbeing

This slide benchmarks participants’ health and wellbeing outcomes relative to those of the Australian population.

Despite improvements in some indicators, participants’ health and wellbeing is generally poorer than for the Australian population, across a number of key health and wellbeing indicators.

However, participants are more likely than the general population to have a regular doctor.

Population benchmark figures are from:

* Self-rated health: Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), General Social Survey (GSS) 2020, standardised for NDIS participant age and gender distribution.
* Hospital visits: ABS, Patient Experience in Australia (PEIA) 2019-20, standardised for NDIS participant age distribution.
* Regular doctor: Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) 2017, standardised for NDIS participant age and gender distribution.

Four charts show:

* The percentage who rate their health as good, very good or excellent
* The percentage attending hospital in the last 12 months
* Of those attending hospital in the last 12 months, the percentage making multiple visits
* The percentage who have a doctor they see on a regular basis.

Percentages are shown at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year, as well as the baseline for 2020-21 entrants. Benchmarks for the Australian population are also shown.

Figure : Self-rated health

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 94.2% | 94.2% | 94.2% | 94.2% | 94.2% |
| C4 cohort | 70.5% | 68.9% | 68.2% | 66.6% | 67.0% |
| C3 cohort | 68.3% | 67.8% | 66.0% | 66.0% |  |
| C2 cohort | 68.8% | 67.3% | 66.4% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 68.4% | 67.2% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 63.3% |  |  |  |  |

Figure : Attended hospital in the last 12 months

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 6.7% | 6.7% | 6.7% | 6.7% | 6.7% |
| C4 cohort | 27.8% | 23.3% | 21.1% | 23.1% | 19.1% |
| C3 cohort | 27.5% | 23.3% | 22.9% | 19.6% |  |
| C2 cohort | 28.5% | 23.6% | 21.5% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 27.8% | 22.7% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 29.8% |  |  |  |  |

Figure : Multiple hospital visits

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 17.0% | 17.0% | 17.0% | 17.0% | 17.0% |
| C4 cohort | 51.2% | 53.1% | 48.8% | 52.9% | 53.6% |
| C3 cohort | 50.1% | 52.4% | 52.8% | 52.6% |  |
| C2 cohort | 50.4% | 52.4% | 50.8% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 51.7% | 53.3% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 55.2% |  |  |  |  |

Figure : Having a regular doctor

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 54.3% | 54.3% | 54.3% | 54.3% | 54.3% |
| C4 cohort | 78.3% | 84.1% | 87.8% | 87.9% | 89.5% |
| C3 cohort | 81.4% | 86.3% | 89.3% | 90.1% |  |
| C2 cohort | 82.6% | 86.4% | 88.1% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 80.9% | 84.9% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 79.0% |  |  |  |  |

### Slide 38: Participants aged 15 to 24 - Home

For participants in the Scheme for more than one year, the percentage who are happy with the home they live in has declined over time (for example, from 85.1% at baseline to 80.0% at fourth review, for those in the Scheme for four years).

Furthermore, for those who are happy with their current home, the percentage wanting to live there in five years time has tended to decrease (for example, from 69.1% at baseline to 64.4% at fourth review, for those in the Scheme for four years).

These results likely reflect the increasing desire for young adults to live in a home of their own.

Four charts show the percentage who are happy with the home they live in, and of those, the percentage who would like to live there in five years’ time, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who are happy with the home they live in | 85.1% | 83.8% | 82.7% | 81.7% | 80.0% |
| Of those who are happy with their current home, % who would like to live there in 5 years time | 69.1% | 65.2% | 65.3% | 62.6% | 64.4% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who are happy with the home they live in | 83.7% | 82.9% | 80.5% | 80.0% |
| Of those who are happy with their current home, % who would like to live there in 5 years time | 68.1% | 66.3% | 64.4% | 64.2% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who are happy with the home they live in | 81.4% | 81.1% | 79.8% |
| Of those who are happy with their current home, % who would like to live there in 5 years time | 68.2% | 66.7% | 64.5% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who are happy with the home they live in | 79.9% | 80.1% |
| Of those who are happy with their current home, % who would like to live there in 5 years time | 66.7% | 65.4% |

### Slide 39: Participants aged 15 to 24 - Ratings of health and lifelong learning

The percentage of participants rating their health as excellent, very good, or good has declined slightly over time (for example, by 3.5 percentage points between baseline and fourth review, for those in the Scheme four years).

Participation in education/ training has shown a decreasing trend across all cohorts, to below 40%, possibly reflecting the transition out of school.

The percentage of participants who wanted to do certain things in the past 12 months but could not has increased significantly, by 13.9 percentage points over four years.

Four charts show the percentage rating their health as good, very good or excellent, the percentage who currently participate in education, training or skill development, and the percentage who wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months, but could not, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who rate their health as excellent, very good or good | 70.5% | 68.9% | 68.2% | 66.6% | 67.0% |
| % who currently participate in education, training or skill development | 50.8% | 51.5% | 46.9% | 39.2% | 33.3% |
| % who wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months, but could not | 55.4% | 61.5% | 64.9% | 68.0% | 69.3% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who rate their health as excellent, very good or good | 68.3% | 67.8% | 66.0% | 66.0% |
| % who currently participate in education, training or skill development | 49.9% | 49.3% | 44.3% | 37.6% |
| % who wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months, but could not | 62.0% | 67.4% | 70.0% | 71.1% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who rate their health as excellent, very good or good | 68.8% | 67.3% | 66.4% |
| % who currently participate in education, training or skill development | 47.0% | 45.7% | 39.7% |
| % who wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months, but could not | 63.3% | 68.1% | 70.5% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who rate their health as excellent, very good or good | 68.4% | 67.2% |
| % who currently participate in education, training or skill development | 40.8% | 39.4% |
| % who wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months, but could not | 60.4% | 64.1% |

### Slide 40: Participants aged 15 to 24 – Has the NDIS helped? – Percentage of positive responses

Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped vary considerably by domain for the young adult cohort. The percentage who say the NDIS has helped is lowest for work (18.4% after one year in the Scheme, decreasing to 14.2% at four years), and highest for daily living (60.9% after one year, increasing to 71.7% after four years). Note, however, that the statistic for work includes participants who are not actively job seeking, for example because they are still at school.

The percentage who think that the NDIS has helped increased between first and fourth review across all domains except home, lifelong learning, and work. Improvements are greatest between first and second review for the other five domains, namely choice and control (+5.2 percentage points), daily living (+6.5 percentage points), relationships (+3.7 percentage points), health and wellbeing (+2.3 percentage points) and social, community and civic participation (+4.5 percentage points).

A chart shows the percentage of positive responses at first to fourth review, for eight domains.

Figure 84: Percentage of positive responses

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Review 1**  **(n=37562)** | **Review 2**  **(n=24622)** | **Review 3**  **(n=13555)** | **Review 4**  **(n=5088)** |
| Choice and Control | 61.3% | 66.5% | 68.0% | 68.0% |
| Daily Living | 60.9% | 67.4% | 70.1% | 71.7% |
| Relationships | 49.8% | 53.5% | 54.3% | 54.1% |
| Home | 22.8% | 20.0% | 17.9% | 18.1% |
| Health and Wellbeing | 44.1% | 46.4% | 46.5% | 48.3% |
| Lifelong Learning | 36.2% | 36.8% | 35.3% | 34.7% |
| Work | 18.4% | 16.5% | 14.9% | 14.2% |
| Social, Community and Civic Participation | 55.2% | 59.7% | 60.6% | 60.8% |

### Slide 41: Participants aged 15 to 24 – Has the NDIS helped after one year? – By baseline plan utilisation

Higher plan utilisation is strongly associated with a positive response across most domains, after one year in the Scheme.

In all domains except work, the percentage saying the NDIS helped increases consistently for higher baseline plan utilisation categories. In all domains, the greatest increase is seen between utilisation bands 0-20% and 20-40%. However, notably, there is a 5.5 percentage-point increase in the percentage saying the NDIS helped them choose the right home between review 3 and review 4.

The percentage saying the NDIS helped them find the right job increased between utilisation bands 0-20% and 60-80%. However, this percentage decreased slightly for those utilising over 80% of their plans at baseline.

A chart shows the percentage of positive responses by baseline plan utilisation band, for eight domains.

Figure : By plan utilisation rate, after one year

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Below 20%** | **20-40%** | **40-60%** | **60-80%** | **80% and over** |
| Choice and Control | 34.7% | 57.4% | 65.4% | 70.5% | 70.8% |
| Daily Living | 29.8% | 54.6% | 65.0% | 71.5% | 75.1% |
| Relationships | 21.9% | 41.8% | 53.9% | 61.4% | 61.8% |
| Home | 13.8% | 20.6% | 23.1% | 24.8% | 30.3% |
| Health and Wellbeing | 23.6% | 40.0% | 45.9% | 51.6% | 54.2% |
| Lifelong Learning | 18.3% | 32.4% | 39.6% | 42.6% | 42.6% |
| Work | 11.5% | 17.3% | 20.5% | 21.3% | 19.0% |
| Social, Community and Civic Participation | 25.1% | 47.6% | 60.2% | 66.1% | 67.7% |

## Slide 42: Participants aged 25 and over

This slide is the cover slide for the outcomes of participants aged 25 and over.

### Slide 43: Participants aged 25 and over

Employment is an important area for the older adult (25 and over) cohort, with the older members of this cohort also starting to transition to retirement. For both young and older adults, choice and control is a normal part of everyday life.

The eight outcome domains are the same as for younger adults:

* Choice and control
* Daily living
* Relationships
* Home
* Health and wellbeing
* Lifelong learning
* Work
* Social, community and civic participation

Table 4: Number of participants in each longitudinal cohort:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Form | C1 | C2 | C3 | C4 |
| SF | 54,565 | 36,283 | 20,744 | 7,284 |
| LF | 1,318 | 664 | 379 | N/A |

The table shows the potential number of respondents, however, not all of them responded to each question. The number of missing responses is small and varies by indicator. Only C1-C3 cohorts are shown for the LF, due to small numbers available in C4.

### Slide 44: Participants aged 25 and over – Number of indicators with significant and material overall change by domain

This slide contains a graph showing the number of indicators showing improvement, deterioration, and context dependent changes over time.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Domain** | **Improvement** | **Context Dependent** | **Deterioration** |
| Choice and control | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Daily living | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Relationships | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Home | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Health and wellbeing | 5 | 0 | 2 |
| Lifelong learning | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Work | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Social and community participation | 8 | 0 | 1 |
| Overall | 19 | 7 | 7 |

Indicators are deemed to show “significant and material overall change” if they meet the following criteria:

* McNemar test for change from baseline significant at the 5% level
* Absolute value of change from baseline greater than 0.02
* The above criteria hold for at least two of the longitudinal cohorts.

Numbers of indicators meeting the above criteria are presented. A total of 89 indicators were considered.

### Slide 45: Participants aged 25 and over – Lifelong learning – opportunities for learning and training

There were positive changes in lifelong learning outcomes for participants across all cohorts, with:

* an increasing trend in the percentage of participants who reported getting opportunities to learn new things. The percentage increased by about five percentage points compared to baseline for participants in the Scheme for three or more years.
* a decreasing trend in the percentage of participants who wanted to do a course or training, but could not. The percentage decreased from baseline by just under four percentage points for participants in the scheme three or more years.

Four charts show the percentage who get opportunities to learn new things, and the percentage who wanted to do a course or training in the last 12 months, but could not, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who get opportunities to learn new things | 46.0% | 47.9% | 49.3% | 50.0% | 51.1% |
| % who wanted to do a course or training in the last 12 months, but could not | 33.5% | 33.8% | 33.3% | 30.6% | 29.6% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who get opportunities to learn new things | 43.6% | 46.5% | 46.7% | 48.5% |
| % who wanted to do a course or training in the last 12 months, but could not | 36.1% | 35.1% | 34.3% | 32.4% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who get opportunities to learn new things | 39.2% | 41.7% | 42.9% |
| % who wanted to do a course or training in the last 12 months, but could not | 36.5% | 36.1% | 34.2% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who get opportunities to learn new things | 34.8% | 37.2% |
| % who wanted to do a course or training in the last 12 months, but could not | 37.3% | 36.0% |

### Slide 46: Participants aged 25 and over – Social and community participation

Social and community participation outcomes have improved over time across all cohorts.

Actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months – for participants in the Scheme for four years, the percentage increased by 13.2 percentage points between baseline and fourth review.

Spending free time on activities that interest them – a 9.0 percentage-point increase between baseline and fourth review for participants in the Scheme for four years.

Knowing people in their community – For participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, the percentage increased by 8.3 percentage points between baseline and fourth review.

Four charts show the percentage participating in social and community activities in the last 12 months, the percentage who spend their free time doing activities that interest them, and the percentage who know people in their community, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % participating in social and community activities in the last 12 months | 36.7% | 40.6% | 46.4% | 47.5% | 49.9% |
| % who spend their free time doing activities that interest them | 68.2% | 72.1% | 74.9% | 74.9% | 77.2% |
| % who know people in their community | 59.4% | 64.6% | 65.8% | 65.7% | 67.7% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % participating in social and community activities in the last 12 months | 36.2% | 41.6% | 45.0% | 46.7% |
| % who spend their free time doing activities that interest them | 66.8% | 71.1% | 72.1% | 74.5% |
| % who know people in their community | 62.2% | 66.8% | 66.5% | 67.9% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % participating in social and community activities in the last 12 months | 36.9% | 41.3% | 43.3% |
| % who spend their free time doing activities that interest them | 62.5% | 66.5% | 68.9% |
| % who know people in their community | 58.6% | 61.4% | 62.2% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % participating in social and community activities in the last 12 months | 35.4% | 38.0% |
| % who spend their free time doing activities that interest them | 56.5% | 61.3% |
| % who know people in their community | 53.3% | 56.3% |

### Slide 47: Participants aged 25 and over – Health and wellbeing

Health indicators suggest an improvement in accessing health services and lower rates of hospitalisation. More participants say they have a regular doctor.

For example, for participants in the Scheme for four years, there has been:

* a 7.9 percentage-point increase between baseline and fourth review in the percentage of participants who reported having a doctor they see regularly.
* a decrease of 7.0 percentage points in the percentage of participant hospitalisations in the past 12 months.

Four charts show the percentage who have no difficulties accessing health services, the percentage who have a doctor they see on a regular basis, and the percentage who went to the hospital in the last 12 months, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who have no difficulties accessing health services | 69.5% | 70.8% | 71.4% | 73.2% | 73.9% |
| % who have a doctor they see on a regular basis | 87.8% | 92.2% | 94.4% | 95.5% | 95.7% |
| % who went to the hospital in the last 12 months | 41.1% | 37.0% | 36.6% | 37.0% | 34.1% |

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who have no difficulties accessing health services | 66.0% | 68.3% | 69.0% | 70.5% |
| % who have a doctor they see on a regular basis | 89.9% | 93.1% | 94.9% | 95.3% |
| % who went to the hospital in the last 12 months | 41.2% | 37.1% | 36.8% | 33.9% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who have no difficulties accessing health services | 64.7% | 66.3% | 67.5% |
| % who have a doctor they see on a regular basis | 90.2% | 93.1% | 94.1% |
| % who went to the hospital in the last 12 months | 42.5% | 38.3% | 35.3% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who have no difficulties accessing health services | 62.0% | 63.6% |
| % who have a doctor they see on a regular basis | 88.4% | 91.3% |
| % who went to the hospital in the last 12 months | 44.6% | 39.3% |

### Slide 48: Participants aged 25 and over – Health and wellbeing, comparison to benchmark – self-rated health and hospital visits

This slide benchmarks participants’ health and wellbeing outcomes relative to those of the Australian population.

Participant self-rated health has been deteriorating, both longitudinally (i.e. for a given cohort over time) and cross-sectionally (i.e. later entrants appear to have worse outcomes). Longitudinally, the percentage rating their health as “Excellent”, “Very Good” or “Good” decreased by 5.8 percentage points over four years, remaining below 50%, compared to 84.2% for the Australian population overall. Population benchmark data is from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), General Social Survey (GSS) 2020, standardised for NDIS participant age and gender distribution.

The percentage of participants who have attended hospital in the past 12 months decreased over four years from 41.1% to 34.1%. Despite this improvement, the percentage remains higher than for the general Australian population, at 11.6%.

Across the different cohorts, between 55% and 60% of participants who visited the hospital in the past 12 months made multiple visits, more than double the Australian population average of 26.1%.

Population benchmark hospital attendance and visit data are from ABS, Patient Experience in Australia (PEIA) 2019-20, standardised for NDIS participant age distribution.

Three charts show:

* The percentage who rate their health as good, very good or excellent
* The percentage attending hospital in the last 12 months
* Of those attending hospital in the last 12 months, the percentage making multiple visits

Percentages are shown at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year, as well as the baseline for 2019-20 entrants. Benchmarks for the Australian population are also shown.

Figure : Self-rated health

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 84.2% | 84.2% | 84.2% | 84.2% | 84.2% |
| C4 cohort | 50.0% | 47.5% | 45.9% | 43.6% | 44.2% |
| C3 cohort | 48.7% | 46.9% | 43.2% | 44.4% |  |
| C2 cohort | 46.3% | 44.6% | 43.2% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 42.1% | 41.0% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 30.3% |  |  |  |  |

Figure : Attended hospital in the last 12 months

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 11.6% | 11.6% | 11.6% | 11.6% | 11.6% |
| C4 cohort | 41.1% | 37.0% | 36.6% | 37.0% | 34.1% |
| C3 cohort | 41.2% | 37.1% | 36.8% | 33.9% |  |
| C2 cohort | 42.5% | 38.3% | 35.3% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 44.6% | 39.3% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 55.5% |  |  |  |  |

Figure : Multiple hospital visits

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 26.1% | 26.1% | 26.1% | 26.1% | 26.1% |
| C4 cohort | 56.5% | 56.6% | 57.4% | 57.4% | 57.2% |
| C3 cohort | 54.5% | 54.4% | 56.3% | 56.1% |  |
| C2 cohort | 56.1% | 55.9% | 56.9% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 57.3% | 57.3% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 58.6% |  |  |  |  |

### Slide 49: Participants aged 25 and over – Health and wellbeing – life satisfaction, flu vaccination and regular doctor

This slide benchmarks participants’ health and wellbeing outcomes relative to those of the Australian population.

Participant life satisfaction has tended to improve, with an increase of 11.9 percentage points from baseline to first review in the proportion of participants feeling delighted, pleased or mostly satisfied about their life in general, now and in the future, for participants who have been in the Scheme for three years. This percentage has remained stable between first and third review, at below 55%, and is lower than the Australian population average of 76.5%. Population benchmark data is from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), General Social Survey (GSS) 2010, standardised for NDIS participant age and gender distribution.

The percentage of participants receiving a flu vaccination in the past 12 months has increased strongly for all cohorts. For those in the Scheme for three years, the percentage increased from 57.7% at baseline to 75.3% at third review, which is more than double the Australian population average of 36.1%. Population benchmark data is from Department of Health, News-Poll Omnibus June 2014, standardised for NDIS participant age and gender distribution.

There has been a gradual increase in the percentage with a regular doctor, from 87.8% to 95.7% over four years, which is substantially higher than the Australian population average of 69.2%. Population benchmark data is from Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) 2017, standardised for NDIS participant age and gender distribution.

The numbers of participants in the cohort with four reviews are too small to display for life satisfaction and flu vaccination.

Three charts show:

* The percentage of participants feeling delighted, pleased or mostly satisfied about their life in general, now and in the future
* The percentage of participants receiving a flu vaccination in the past 12 months
* The percentage of participants who have a doctor they see on a regular basis.

Percentages are shown at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year, as well as the baseline for 2019-20 entrants. Benchmarks for the Australian population are also shown.

Figure : Life satisfaction

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 76.5% | 76.5% | 76.5% | 76.5% | 76.5% |
| C4 cohort |  |  |  |  |  |
| C3 cohort | 43.0% | 54.9% | 53.3% | 54.6% |  |
| C2 cohort | 47.8% | 55.4% | 49.9% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 45.5% | 51.7% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 42.7% |  |  |  |  |

Figure : Flu vaccination

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 36.1% | 36.1% | 36.1% | 36.1% | 36.1% |
| C4 cohort |  |  |  |  |  |
| C3 cohort | 57.7% | 62.3% | 69.6% | 75.3% |  |
| C2 cohort | 59.6% | 64.4% | 70.1% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 62.5% | 64.8% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 59.3% |  |  |  |  |

Figure : Having a regular doctor

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 69.2% | 69.2% | 69.2% | 69.2% | 69.2% |
| C4 cohort | 87.8% | 92.2% | 94.4% | 95.5% | 95.7% |
| C3 cohort | 89.9% | 93.1% | 94.9% | 95.3% |  |
| C2 cohort | 90.2% | 93.1% | 94.1% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 88.4% | 91.3% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 84.6% |  |  |  |  |

### Slide 50: Participants aged 25 and over – Employment

This slide benchmarks participants’ employment outcomes relative to those of the Australian population.

Participants’ employment outcomes are generally poorer than for the Australian population. Over 65% of NDIS participants aged 25 and over are neither working nor looking for work, compared to 17.9% of the overall Australian population.

Likewise, less than 30% of NDIS participants aged 25 and over are in a paid job, compared to 78.8% for the Australian population in the same age range.

Both population benchmark data are from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Australian labour force data as at June 2021, unadjusted.

For more information on employment outcomes, see https://data.ndis.gov.au/reports-and-analyses/outcomes-and-goals/employment-outcomes-participants-their-families-and-carers.

Two charts show:

* The percentage of participants not working and not looking for work
* The percentage of participants working in a paid job.

Percentages are shown at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year, as well as the baseline for 2019-20 entrants. Benchmarks for the Australian population are also shown.

Figure : Not working and not looking for work

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 17.9% | 17.9% | 17.9% | 17.9% | 17.9% |
| C4 cohort | 65.6% | 64.9% | 66.1% | 68.7% | 68.5% |
| C3 cohort | 64.1% | 64.1% | 68.0% | 66.6% |  |
| C2 cohort | 66.7% | 66.9% | 67.8% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 66.8% | 67.2% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 71.0% |  |  |  |  |

Figure : Working in a paid job

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Cohort** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Benchmark | 78.8% | 78.8% | 78.8% | 78.8% | 78.8% |
| C4 cohort | 25.8% | 25.7% | 23.9% | 20.9% | 22.1% |
| C3 cohort | 26.1% | 26.2% | 21.9% | 23.8% |  |
| C2 cohort | 23.0% | 22.2% | 21.6% |  |  |
| C1 cohort | 21.7% | 21.5% |  |  |  |
| Baseline: 2020-21 entrants | 16.1% |  |  |  |  |

### Slide 51: Participants aged 25 and over – Relationships with family, friends and staff

Participants expressed an increasing desire to see family and friends more often. For example, for those in the Scheme for four years, the percentage wanting to see their family / friends more often increased over four years by 8.1 / 9.6 percentage points, respectively.

Long Form survey results for participants who have been in the Scheme for three years suggest that participants are feeling more positive about their relationship with staff (for example, a 10.9 percentage point increase over three years).

Four charts show the percentage who would like to see their family more often, and the percentage who would like to see their friends more often, at baseline and at subsequent reviews, separately for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, three years, two years or one year.

Figure : four years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| % who would like to see their family more often | 34.7% | 36.7% | 39.4% | 42.5% | 42.8% |
| % who would like to see their friends more often | 48.3% | 51.7% | 55.2% | 57.0% | 57.9% |

Note the figures for % who feel happy with their relationship with staff are not shown for participants four years in the Scheme due to low volume.

Figure : three years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** |
| % who would like to see their family more often | 39.5% | 40.4% | 44.4% | 44.3% |
| % who would like to see their friends more often | 53.3% | 55.3% | 58.7% | 59.1% |
| % who feel happy with their relationship with staff | 82.2% | 90.5% | 91.4% | 93.1% |

Figure : two years in the Scheme

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** |
| % who would like to see their family more often | 42.3% | 43.8% | 45.3% |
| % who would like to see their friends more often | 59.0% | 61.1% | 62.6% |
| % who feel happy with their relationship with staff | 77.5% | 90.9% | 93.2% |

Figure : one year in the Scheme

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** |
| % who would like to see their family more often | 43.9% | 45.2% |
| % who would like to see their friends more often | 63.6% | 64.7% |
| % who feel happy with their relationship with staff | 85.4% | 92.3% |

### Slide 52: Participants aged 25 and over – Choice and control, home, health, and participation

For participants who have been in the Scheme for four years, the percentage who want more choice and control has increased. This could suggest that participants are becoming more empowered and want more agency over their choices, or it could be flagging challenges to exerting choice and control. There has also been an:

* overall downward trend in the percentage of participants who feel safe at home and who rate their health as excellent, very good or good.
* increase in the percentage who say there was something they wanted to do in the past 12 months but could not.

A chart shows the percentage who want more choice and control in their life, the percentage who feel safe or very safe in their home, the percentage who rate their health as excellent, very good or good, and the percentage who say there was something they wanted to do in the last 12 months, but could not. Percentages are shown at baseline, review 1, review 2, review 3 and review 4, for participants who have been in the Scheme for four years.

Figure : Four year change

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Review 1** | **Review 2** | **Review 3** | **Review 4** |
| Choice and control | 65.6% | 75.4% | 80.3% | 83.0% | 83.8% |
| Home | 78.2% | 76.4% | 75.5% | 74.6% | 75.4% |
| Health and wellbeing | 50.0% | 47.5% | 45.9% | 43.6% | 44.2% |
| Participation | 60.6% | 66.7% | 71.2% | 72.0% | 71.8% |

Feelings of safety in the home, self-rated health, and being unable to do something they wanted to in the last 12 months did not deteriorate in the latest year.

### Slide 53: Participants aged 25 and over – Has the NDIS helped? – Percentage of positive responses

The percentage who think the NDIS has helped is highest for daily activities (73.6% after one year in the Scheme, increasing to 79.9%, 82.8%, and 85.5%, after two, three and four years in the Scheme, respectively). This is followed by choice and control, which had a 9.3 percentage-point increase between first and fourth reviews (70.5% after one year in the Scheme, increasing to 79.8% after four years in the Scheme).

Percentages are lowest for lifelong learning (30.1% after one year, increasing to 32.9% after four years) and work (19.2% after one year, and 19.5% after four years). Note, however, that the figure for work includes participants who are not actively job seeking, for example because they have retired.

Nevertheless, all domains have shown overall positive increases between first and fourth reviews.

A chart shows the percentage of positive responses at first to fourth review, for eight domains.

Figure 111: Percentage of positive responses

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Review 1**  **(n=103977)** | **Review 2**  **(n=58189)** | **Review 3**  **(n=27361)** | **Review 4**  **(n=8289)** |
| Choice and Control | 70.5% | 75.3% | 77.9% | 79.8% |
| Daily Living | 73.6% | 79.9% | 82.8% | 85.5% |
| Relationships | 53.0% | 58.5% | 62.0% | 64.8% |
| Home | 31.2% | 31.9% | 31.5% | 33.9% |
| Health and Wellbeing | 53.0% | 56.5% | 58.6% | 61.9% |
| Lifelong Learning | 30.1% | 30.9% | 32.1% | 32.9% |
| Work | 19.2% | 17.9% | 18.5% | 19.5% |
| Social, Community and Civic Participation | 60.1% | 65.7% | 69.5% | 72.1% |

### Slide 54: Participants aged 25 and over – Has the NDIS helped after one year? – By baseline plan utilisation

Higher plan utilisation is strongly associated with a positive response across all eight domains, after one year in the Scheme.

In most domains except choice and control, and work, the percentage saying the NDIS helped has increased consistently for higher baseline plan utilisation categories. Across most domains except home, the increase is the greatest between utilisation bands 0-20% and 20-40%. The percentage saying the NDIS helped them find the right home increased by 9.4 percentage points between utilisation bands 60-80% and 80%+.

In the domains of choice and control, and work, there is a slight decrease in the percentage saying the NDIS helped between utilisation bands 60-80% and 80%+.

A chart shows the percentage of positive responses by baseline plan utilisation band, for eight domains.

Figure : By plan utilisation rate, after one year

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Below 20%** | **20-40%** | **40-60%** | **60-80%** | **80% and over** |
| Choice and Control | 44.9% | 68.0% | 73.2% | 76.0% | 75.7% |
| Daily Living | 43.7% | 69.8% | 76.2% | 79.5% | 82.0% |
| Relationships | 28.1% | 46.1% | 54.3% | 59.4% | 62.5% |
| Home | 18.1% | 26.3% | 29.5% | 32.7% | 42.1% |
| Health and Wellbeing | 31.9% | 49.4% | 54.6% | 57.1% | 59.8% |
| Lifelong Learning | 15.7% | 25.4% | 30.9% | 33.7% | 36.3% |
| Work | 10.9% | 16.4% | 20.2% | 22.0% | 21.5% |
| Social, Community and Civic Participation | 32.6% | 53.5% | 61.6% | 67.1% | 69.6% |

## Slide 55: Summary of findings

This slide is the cover slide for the summary of findings section.

### Slide 56: Summary of findings (1)

This slide presents key findings with respect to measurement of progress and change, as well as whether the NDIS has helped.

#### Measuring progress and change

The report summarises the number, extent and nature of changes across key outcome indicators. In total, there are approximately 90 indicators for each of the older participant age groups, and about half that number for each of the younger participant age cohorts. Of these:

* the older age cohorts had a larger proportion of significant and material indicators – 43% for the 15 to 24 age group and 37% for the 25 and over age group, compared with 29% and 19% for the birth to starting school and school to 14 age groups, respectively.
* there was a higher proportion of indicators showing positive change (improvement) for the youngest age cohort at 69% (birth to school), compared with the other age cohorts – i.e. 63%, 60% and 58% for school to 14, 15 to 24, and 25 and over age groups, respectively.

#### In what areas has the NDIS impacted positively?

* There have been positive perceptions of the Scheme’s role in promoting key outcomes for younger age groups – i.e. independence, relationships with family/ friends, social and recreational life for the school to 14 age group. While child development, access to specialist services, and ability to communicate were increasingly positive since baseline for the birth to school age group.
* Participants aged 15 and over reported that the Scheme has helped them in the areas of choice and control, daily living, relationships, social and community participation, health and wellbeing.
* In most cases, higher plan utilisation is strongly associated with a positive response after one year in the Scheme. Improvements are typically largest between utilisation bands 0-20% and 20-40% (for most domains).

### Slide 57: Summary of findings (2)

This slide presents key findings with respect to outcomes that are improving as well as areas of concern, for participants aged up to 14.

#### Children aged up to 14

##### Outcomes that are improving for children

Improvements were observed in the areas of daily living, relationships, and lifelong learning:

* For school aged children, improvements in their ability to become more independent, manage the demands of their world well, make friendship connections at school, and parents being better informed of their child’s goals at school.
* An increasing trend in reports that specialist services are helping young children to gain key skills and supporting families/carers in assisting their child. Younger children also having friends they enjoy playing with, feeling welcomed at community activities, and fitting well into family life.

##### Areas of concern – opportunities for improvement

Survey results highlight concerns about involvement in social activities among children aged up to 14, with parents/ carers wanting their child to be more involved in activities with other children and respondents citing their child’s disability as a barrier to greater involvement.

Key outcome indicators in the daily activities and lifelong learning domains also highlight potential areas for improvement, with:

* an increasing trend in the percentage of parents/ carers of children in the birth to starting school age group reporting concerns in six or more areas of daily living – particularly in relation to social interaction, cognitive development, fine motor skills, self-care, and sensory processing.
* the percentage of children attending school in a mainstream class decreasing since baseline (school to 14 age group) and the percentage of parents/carers responding positively on whether the NDIS helped being lowest for access to education.

### Slide 58: Summary of findings (3)

This slide presents key findings with respect to outcomes that are improving as well as areas of concern, for participants aged 15 and over.

#### Participants aged 15 and over

##### Outcomes that are improving for participants

Survey results are showing that there are significant positive changes for participants aged 15 and over since entering the Scheme (i.e. baseline) in the areas of choice and control, social and community participation, lifelong learning and health and wellbeing. For example:

* Greater involvement in community activities, participants are spending free time doing activities of interest, are getting opportunities to learn new things, and report knowing people in the community.
* Better access to health services, reduced hospital visits, and a higher percentage of participants having a regular doctor.
* Participants aged 15 to 24 are increasingly likely to choose what they do each day and make most decisions in their life. They are also experiencing positive employment outcomes.

##### Areas of concern – opportunities for improvement

There are a few areas where there has been a deteriorating trend over time for the older age cohorts – particularly in relation to self-rated health; wanting to do certain things in the last 12 months but not being able to; and some home related outcomes (i.e. being happy and/ or feeling safe in their home).

Both age groups also increasingly reported wanting more choice and control. This could suggest that participants are becoming more empowered and want more agency over their choices, and/ or it could be flagging challenges to exerting choice and control. While the 25 and over age group expressed an increasing desire to see family and friends more often.

Perceptions of the Scheme’s role in promoting key outcomes were lowest for the work, home, and lifelong learning domains. Furthermore, these deteriorated since baseline for the 15 to 24 age group.

### Slide 59: Summary of findings (4)

This slide outlines summary comparison against the Australian population, as well as some concluding remarks.

#### Benchmarking against the Australian population

Overall, participants’ employment and health-related outcomes are generally poorer than for the Australian population. However, the trend is improving on some employment indicators for the   
15 to 24 age group and getting closer to that of the general population (e.g. working 15 or more hours, not working and not looking for work).

On a positive note, participants are more likely than the general population to have a regular doctor, and for participants aged 25 and over, they are much more likely to receive the flu vaccination than the Australian population.

#### Final remarks

This report summarises longitudinal outcomes for participants entering the Scheme from 1 July 2016, and who have been in the Scheme for one year or more at 30 June 2021, providing a picture of how participants are progressing under the NDIS.

The results provide insight into how the Scheme is making a difference and point to areas where improvements may be required.

## Slide 60: Closing page

This slide is a closing slide for the whole presentation, including copyright information for the NDIS.

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