

# **NDIS Participant Outcomes**

**30 June 2018**

**Appendix A – Numbers of  
questionnaires**

**Appendix B – Participation  
and representativeness  
analysis**

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# Appendix A

## Numbers of questionnaires

### A.1 SF transition participants

**Table A.1** Number of baseline questionnaires completed by SF version as at 30 June 2018

Version	Number of questionnaires collected 2016-17	Number of questionnaires collected 2017-18	Total to 30 June 2018	Percentage by SF version
Participant 0 to school	7,861	11,980	19,841	9%
Participant school to 14	14,341	21,748	36,089	16%
Participant 15 to 24	9,671	12,484	22,155	10%
Participant 25 and over	25,207	38,346	63,553	29%
<b>Total Participant</b>	<b>57,080</b>	<b>84,558</b>	<b>141,638</b>	65%
Family 0 to 14	20,895	32,837	53,732	24%
Family 15 to 24	2,766	8,521	11,287	5%
Family 25 and over	802	11925	12727	6%
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>24,463</b>	<b>53,283</b>	<b>77,746</b>	35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>81,543</b>	<b>137,841</b>	<b>219,384</b>	100%

**Table A.2** Number of SF questionnaires included in the longitudinal analysis as at 30 June 2018

Version	Number of questionnaires	Percentage by SF version
Participant 0 to school	2,879	5%
Participant school to 14	9,616	17%
Participant 15 to 24	7,458	13%
Participant 25 and over	20,201	35%
<b>Total Participant</b>	<b>40,154</b>	70%
Family 0 to 14	14,865	26%
Family 15 to 24	1,888	3%
Family 25 and over	366	1%
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>17,119</b>	30%
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,273</b>	100%

## A.2 SF trial participants

**Table A.3** Number of SF questionnaires back-captured for trial participants

Version	Number of questionnaires	Percentage by SF version
Participant 0 to school	1,629	7%
Participant school to 14	5,540	24%
Participant 15 to 24	1,799	8%
Participant 25 and over	4,114	18%
<b>Total Participant</b>	<b>13,082</b>	<b>56%</b>
Family 0 to 14	7,133	30%
Family 15 to 24	1,577	7%
Family 25 and over	1,669	7%
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>10,379</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,461</b>	<b>100%</b>

## A.3 Long Form

**Table A.4** LF 2016 cohort baseline – numbers of participants taking part

Participant questionnaire(s) <sup>1</sup>	Family/carer questionnaire					Total	% by participant version
	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over	Total with family/carer	No family/carer		
0 to school only	98	0	0	<b>98</b>	0	<b>98</b>	9%
0 to school and school to 14	3	0	0	<b>3</b>	0	<b>3</b>	0%
School to 14 only	555	0	0	<b>555</b>	1	<b>556</b>	50%
15 to 24	0	131	0	<b>131</b>	13	<b>144</b>	13%
25 and over	0	0	105	<b>105</b>	208	<b>313</b>	28%
Total invited and took part	656	131	105	<b>892</b>	222	<b>1,114</b>	100%
Invited but didn't take part						<b>1,063</b>	
Total invited						<b>2,177</b>	
% taking part						<b>51%</b>	
% by family/carer version	74%	15%	12%			<b>100%</b>	

**Table A.5** LF 2016 cohort baseline – numbers of questionnaires

Version	Number of questionnaires	Percentage by SF version
Participant 0 to school	101	5%
Participant school to 14	559	28%
Participant 15 to 24	144	7%
Participant 25 and over	313	16%
<b>Total Participant</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>56%</b>
Family 0 to 14	656	33%
Family 15 to 24	131	7%
Family 25 and over	105	5%
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>44%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>1</sup> For some participants straddling the 0 to before school and school to 14 groups, both versions were collected.

**Table A.6** LF 2017 cohort baseline – numbers of participants taking part

Family/carer questionnaire							
Participant questionnaire(s) <sup>1</sup>	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over	Total with family/carer	No family/carer	Total	% by participant version
0 to school only	101	0	0	<b>101</b>	1	<b>102</b>	4%
0 to school and school to 14	116	0	0	<b>116</b>	1	<b>117</b>	5%
School to 14 only	412	0	0	<b>412</b>	4	<b>416</b>	18%
15 to 24	0	362	0	<b>362</b>	37	<b>399</b>	17%
25 and over	0	0	840	<b>840</b>	455	<b>1,295</b>	56%
No participant	0	1	0	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	0%
Total invited and took part	629	363	840	<b>1,832</b>	498	<b>2,330</b>	100%
Invited but didn't take part						<b>1,278</b>	
Total invited						<b>3,608</b>	
% taking part						<b>65%</b>	
% by family/carer version	34%	20%	46%			<b>100%</b>	

**Table A.7** LF 2017 cohort baseline – numbers of questionnaires

Version	Number of questionnaires	Percentage by SF version
Participant 0 to school	219	5%
Participant school to 14	533	12%
Participant 15 to 24	399	9%
Participant 25 and over	1,295	30%
<b>Total Participant</b>	<b>2,446</b>	<b>57%</b>
Family 0 to 14	629	15%
Family 15 to 24	363	8%
Family 25 and over	840	20%
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,278</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A.8** LF 2016 and 2017 cohorts combined baseline – numbers of participants taking part

Participant questionnaire(s)	Family/carer questionnaire						% by participant version
	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over	Total with family/carer	No family/carer	Total	
0 to school only	199	0	0	<b>199</b>	1	<b>200</b>	6%
0 to school and school to 14	119	0	0	<b>119</b>	1	<b>120</b>	3%
School to 14 only	967	0	0	<b>967</b>	5	<b>972</b>	28%
15 to 24	0	493	0	<b>493</b>	50	<b>543</b>	16%
25 and over	0	0	945	<b>945</b>	663	<b>1,608</b>	47%
No participant	0	1	0	<b>1</b>	0	<b>1</b>	0%
Total invited and took part	1,285	494	945	<b>2,724</b>	720	<b>3,444</b>	100%
Invited but didn't take part						<b>2,341</b>	
Total invited						<b>5,785</b>	
% taking part						<b>60%</b>	
% by family/carer version	47%	18%	35%	100%			

**Table A.9** LF 2016 and 2017 cohorts combined baseline – numbers of questionnaires

Version	Number of questionnaires	Percentage by SF version
Participant 0 to school	320	5%
Participant school to 14	1,092	17%
Participant 15 to 24	543	9%
Participant 25 and over	1,608	26%
<b>Total Participant</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>57%</b>
Family 0 to 14	1,285	20%
Family 15 to 24	494	8%
Family 25 and over	945	15%
<b>Total Family</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,287</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A.10** Reinterviews of 2016 cohort participants in 2017: participant questionnaires

Baseline questionnaire(s)	Baseline:		Review questionnaire(s):						Review: Total participants	% of baseline	
	Participants	Questionnaires	0 to school only	0 to school & school to 14	School to 14 only	15 to 24	25 and over	Total		Participants	Questionnaires
0 to school only	98	98	25	76	5	0	0	106	68	69%	108%
0 to school & school to 14	3	6	0	2	2	0	0	4	3	100%	67%
School to 14 only	556	556	0	16	375	18	0	409	401	72%	74%
15 to 24	144	144	0	0	0	106	0	106	106	74%	74%
25 and over	313	313	0	0	0	2	212	214	214	68%	68%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1114</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>75%</b>

**Table A.11** Reinterviews of 2016 cohort participants in 2017: family/carer questionnaires

Baseline questionnaire	Review questionnaire				Total	% of baseline
	Baseline	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over		
0 to 14	656	453	16	0	469	71%
15 to 24	131	0	97	0	97	74%
25 and over	105	0	0	69	69	66%
Total with baseline	892	453	113	69	<b>635</b>	71%
No family/carer at baseline	77	1	5	71	77	
Total at review		454	118	140	<b>712</b>	

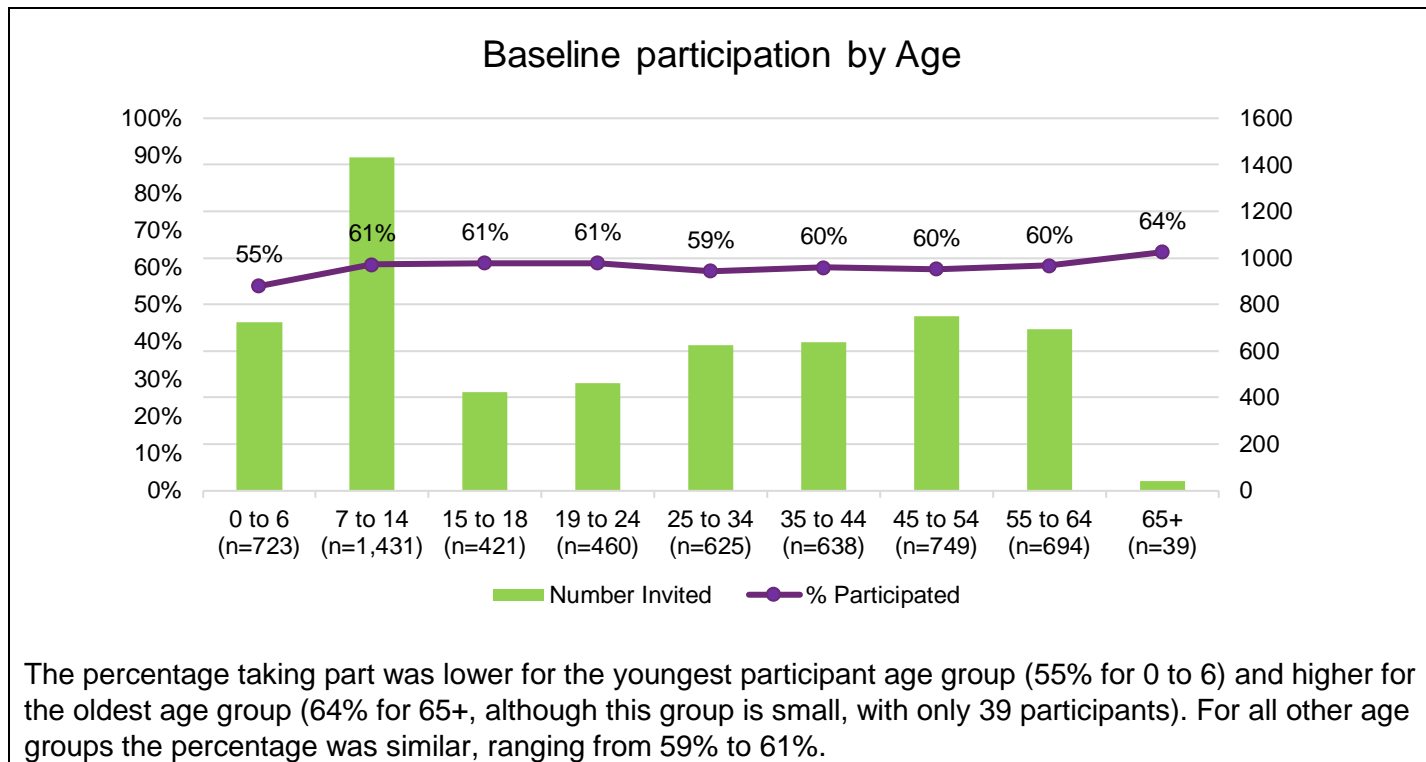


# Appendix B

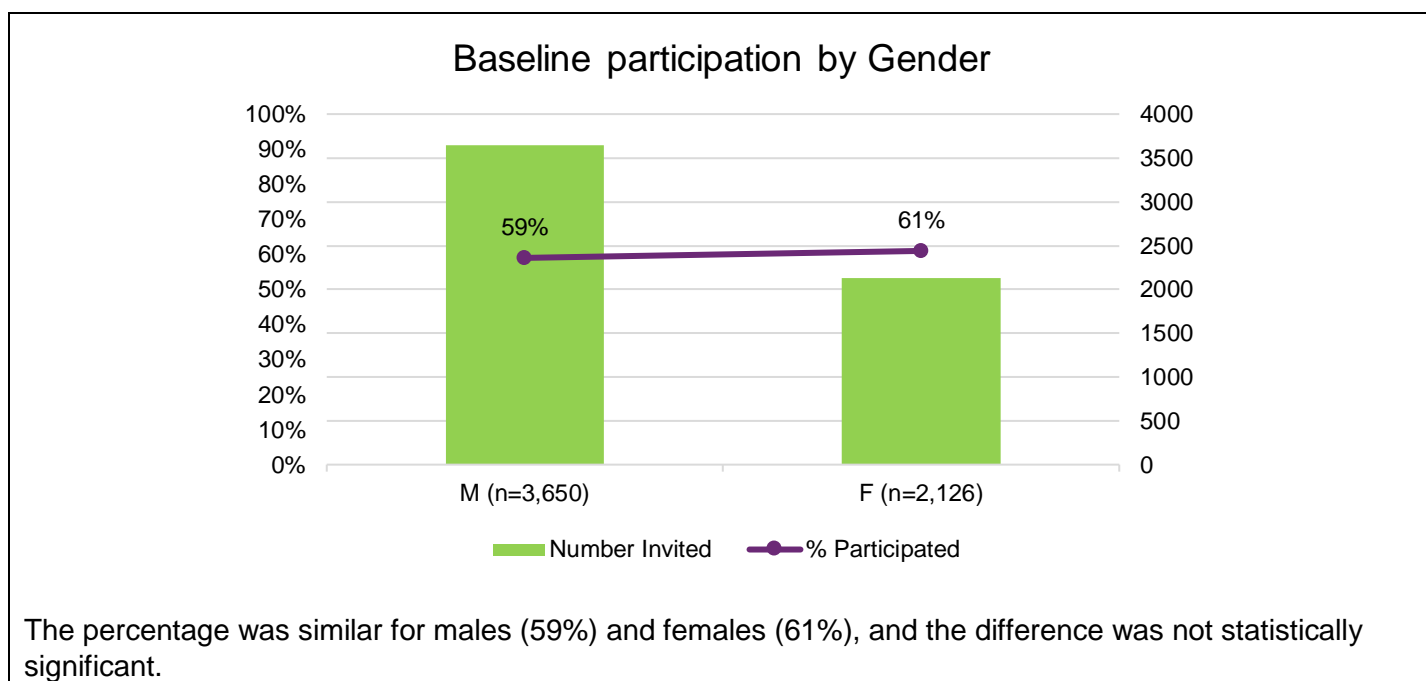
## B.1 Long Form Baseline participation rates

The overall participation rate for the combined 2016 and 2017 cohort baseline was 60% (3444 participants took part out of the 5780 invited). The following graphs show how the rate varies by key participant characteristics.

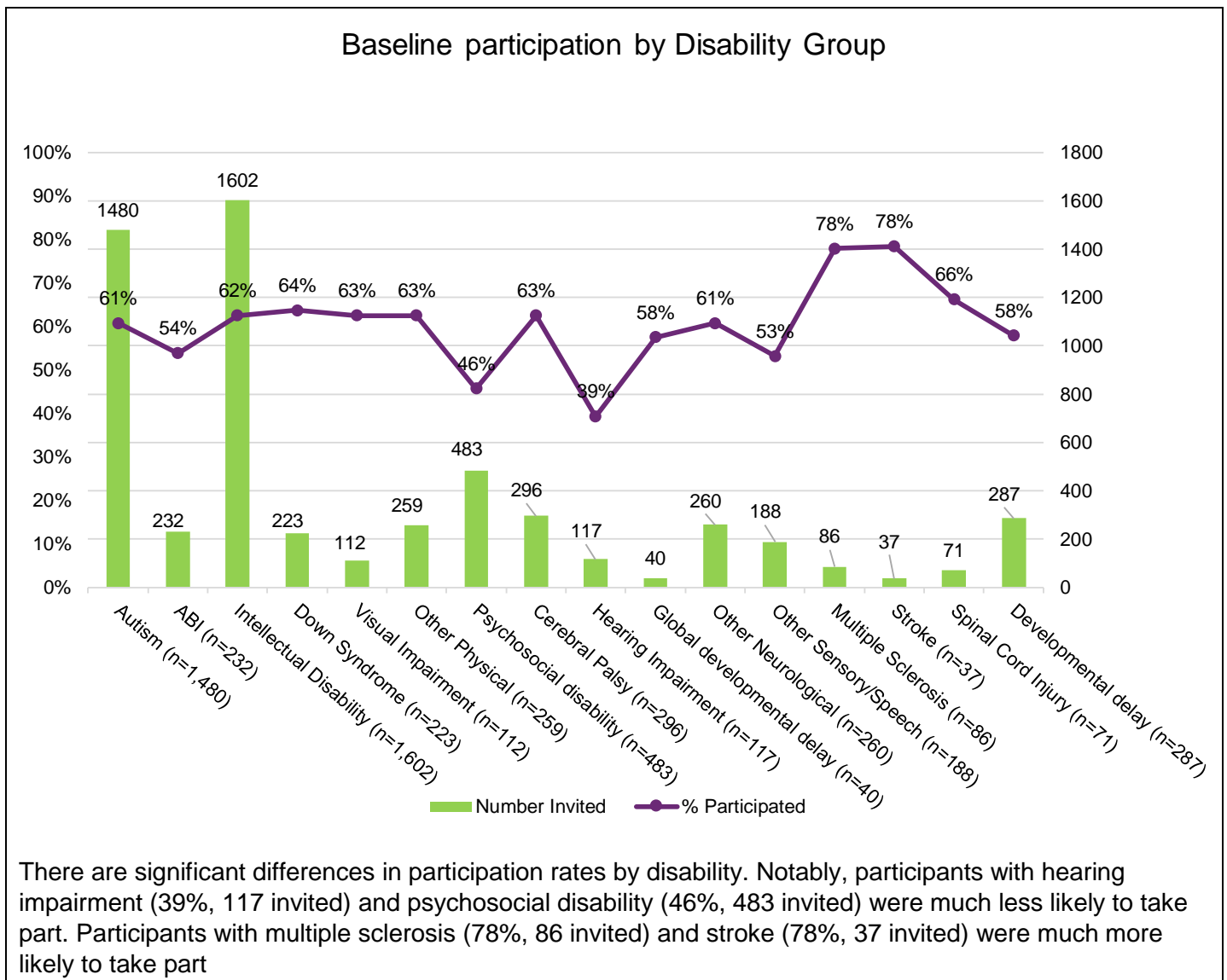
### Age



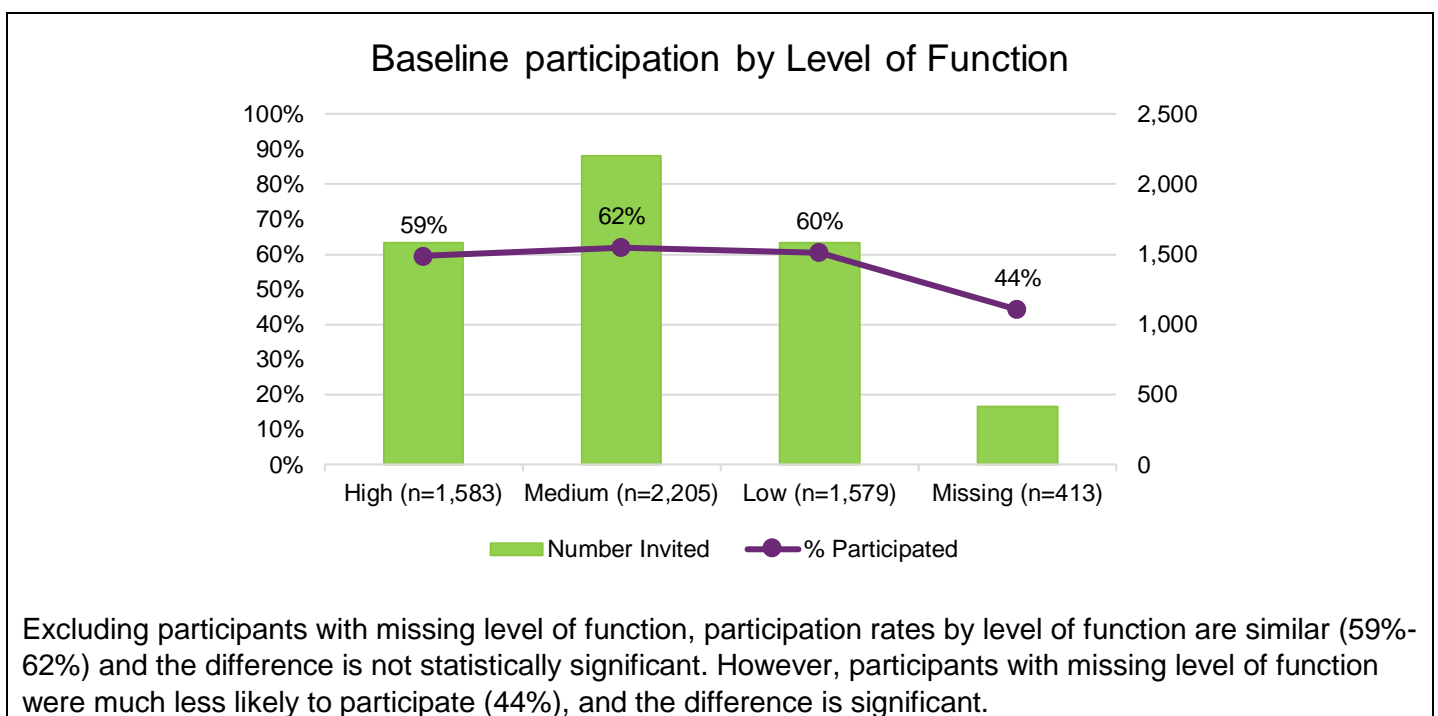
### Gender



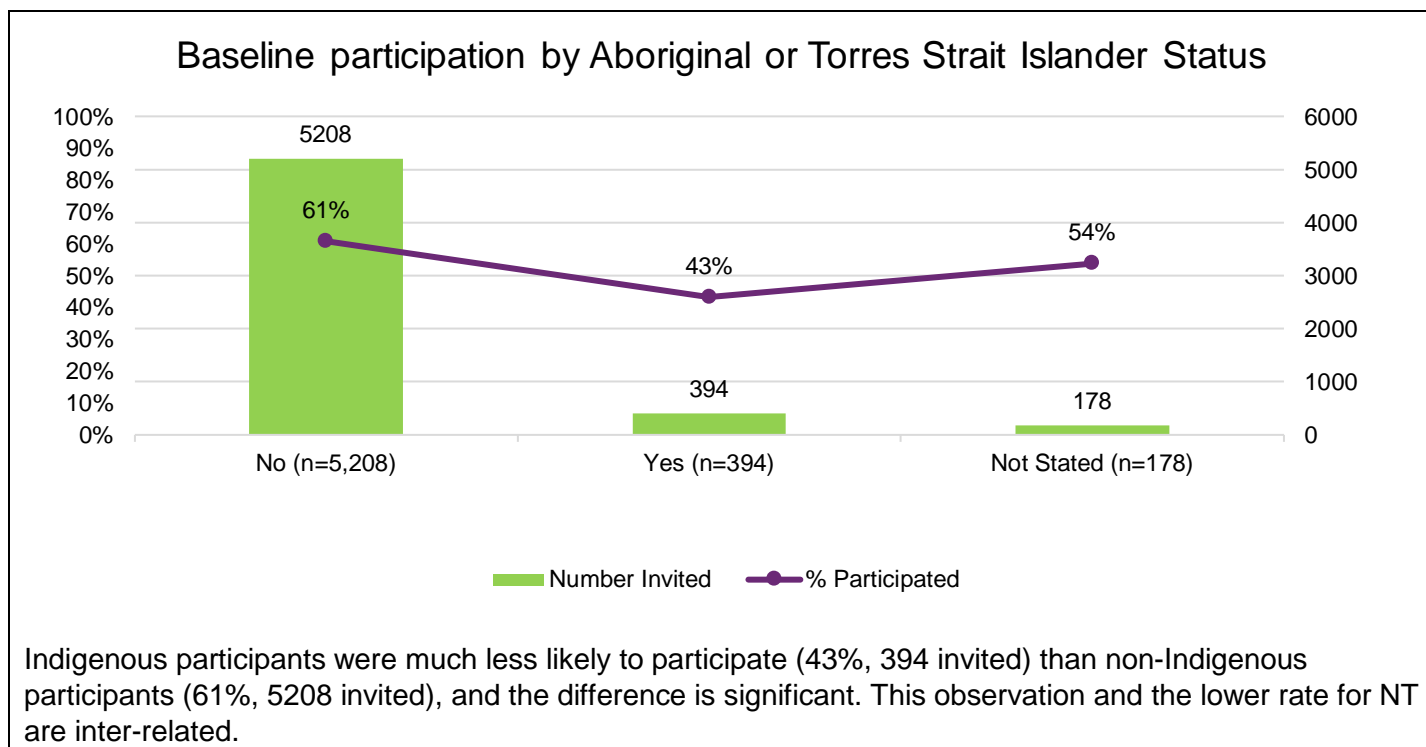
## Primary Disability Type



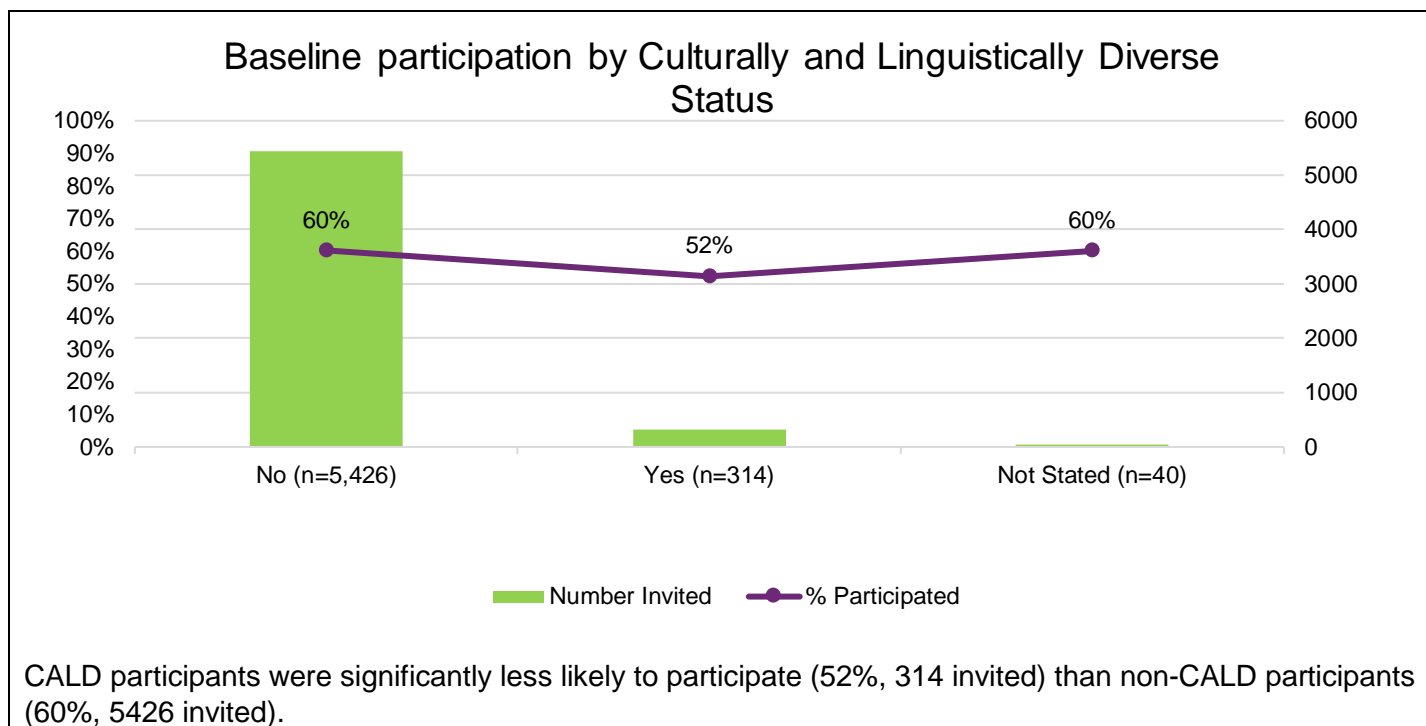
## Level of Function



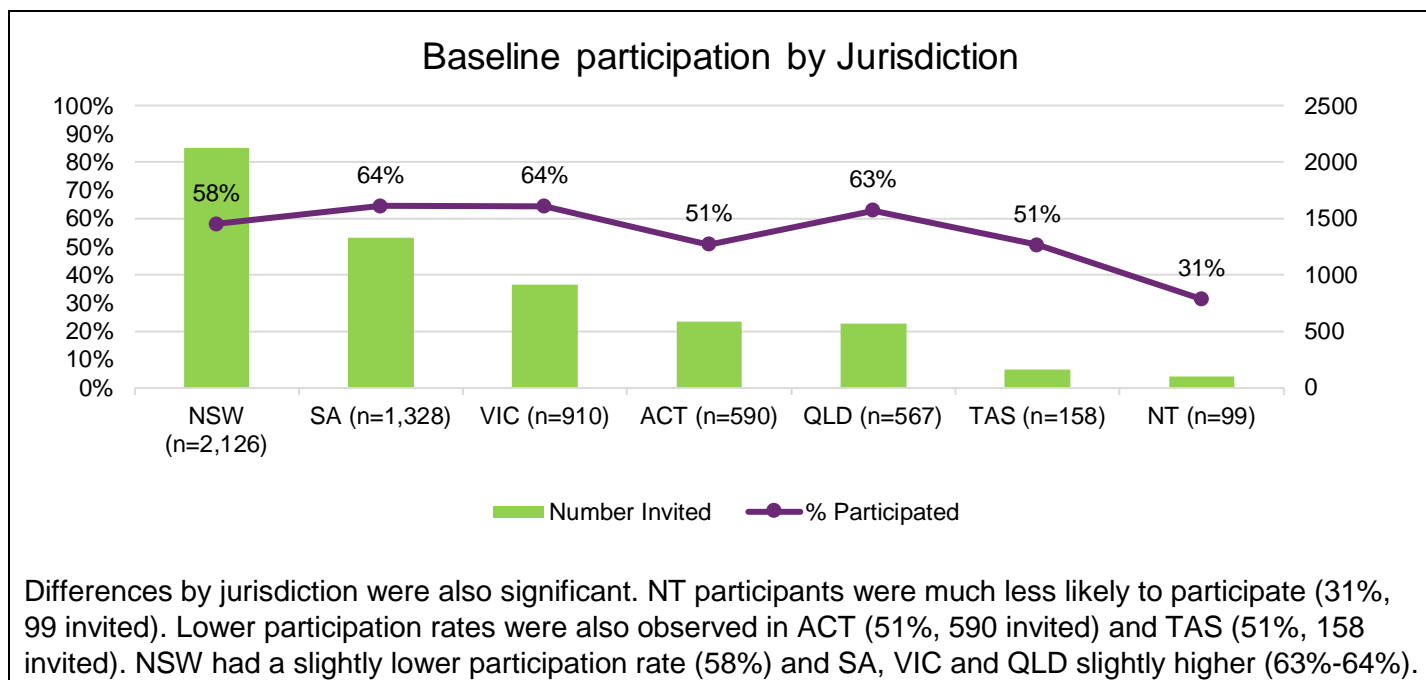
## Indigenous Status



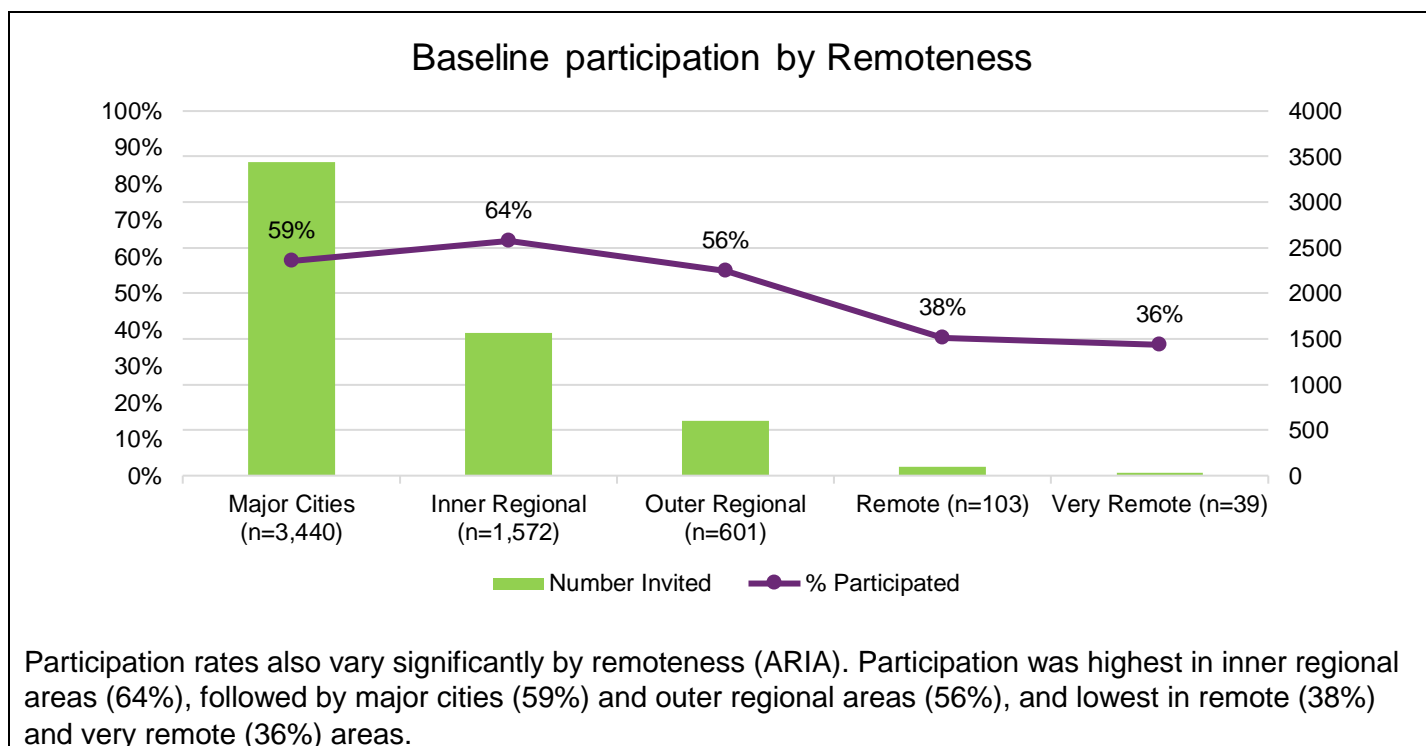
## CALD Status



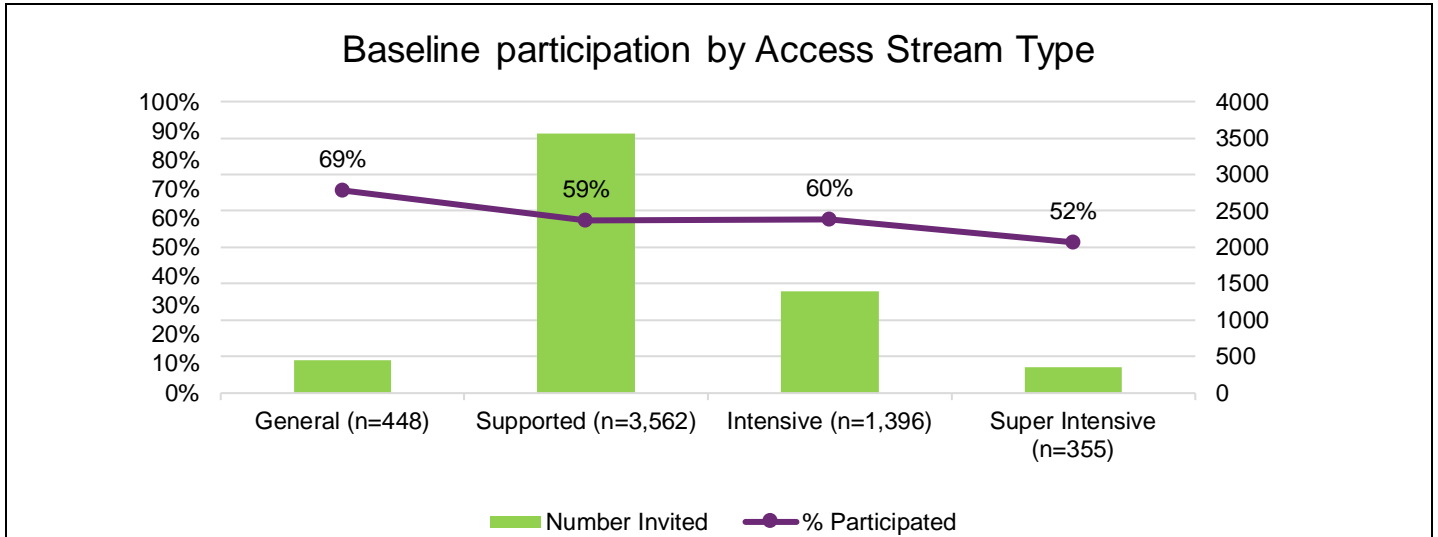
## Jurisdiction



## Remoteness

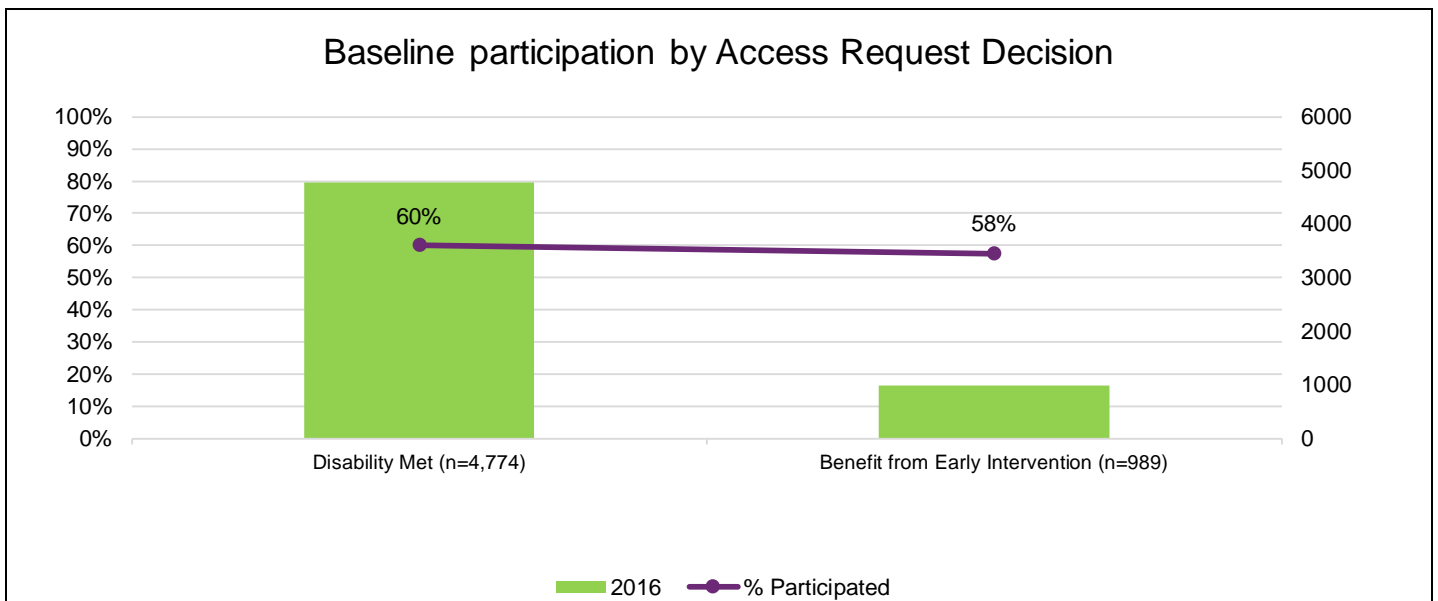


## Access Stream Type



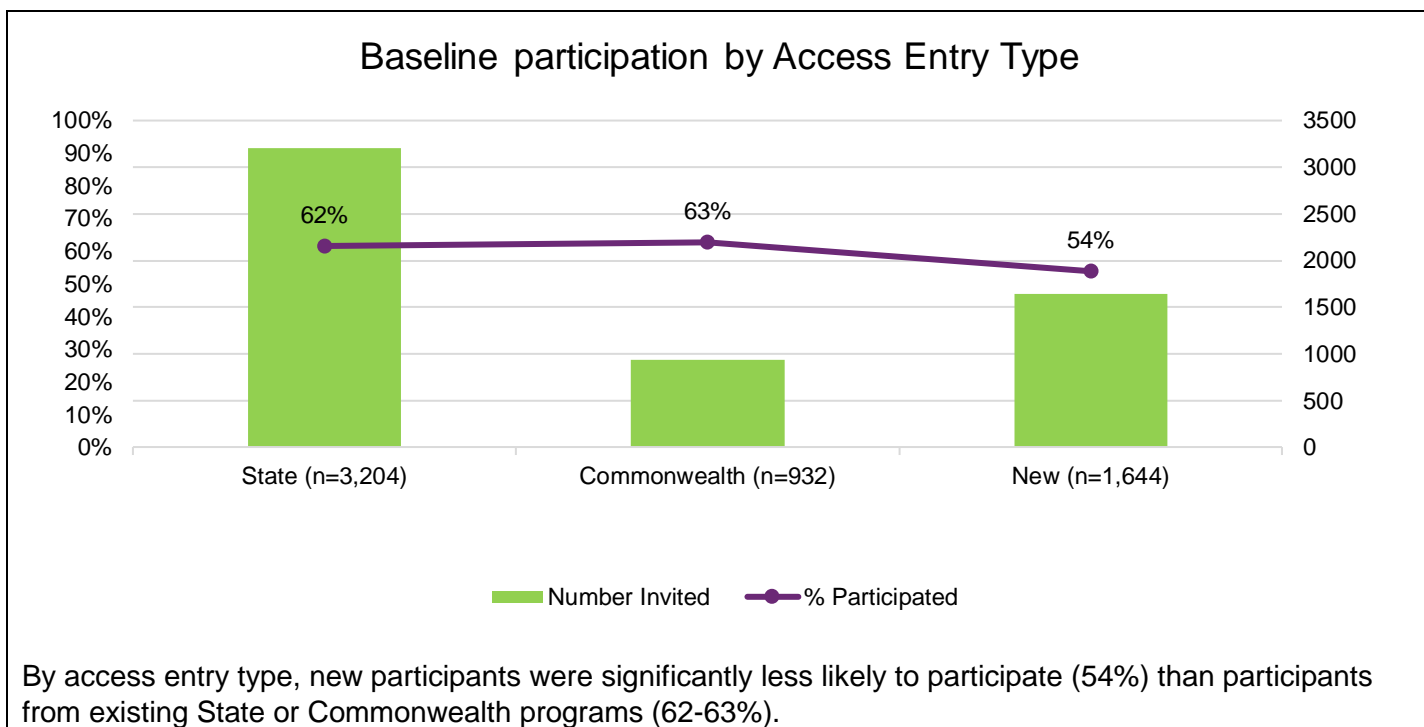
There are significant differences by stream type, with participation rates generally decreasing with increasing intensity, from 69% for general, to 59-60% for supported and intensive, to 52% for super-intensive.

## Access Request Decision

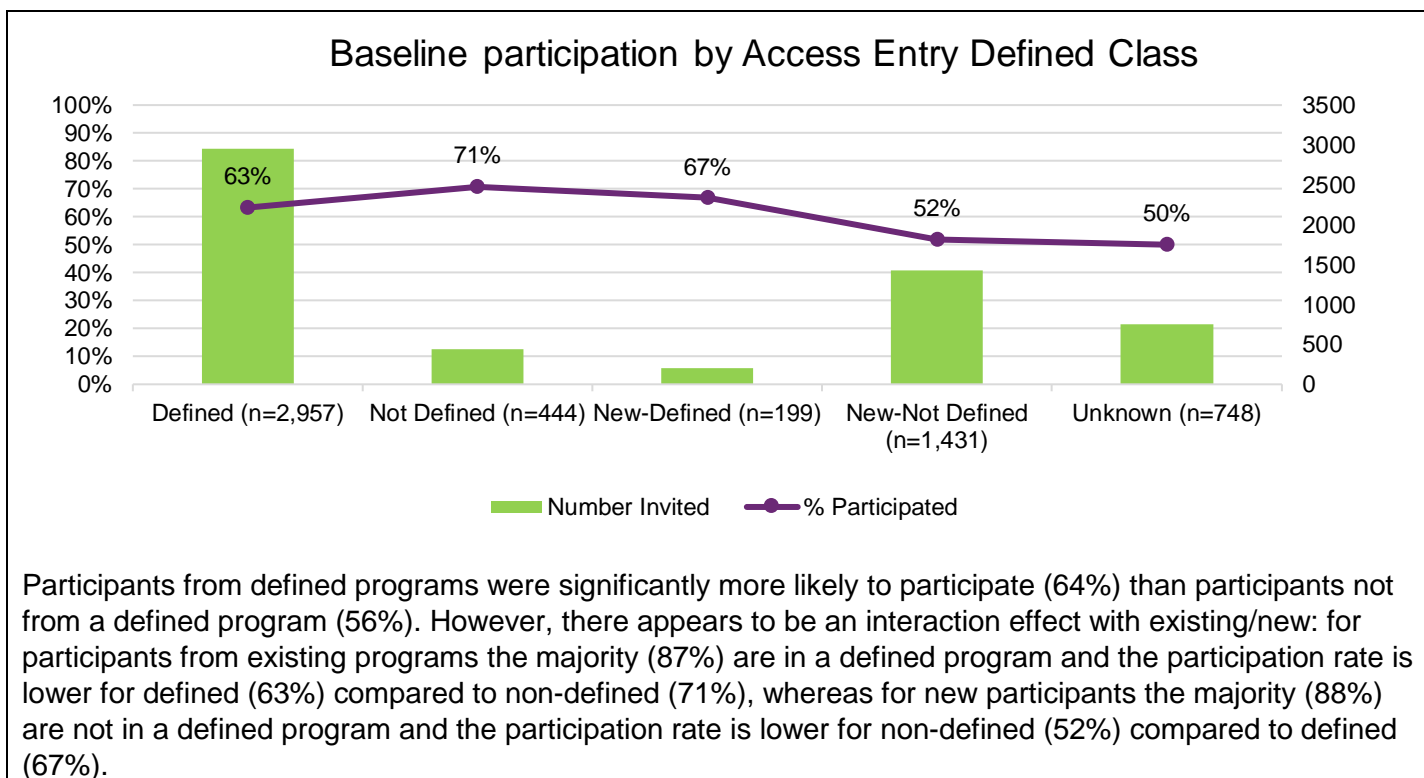


The response rate was similar for people with disability met (60%) and people who benefited from early intervention (58%).

## Access Entry Type

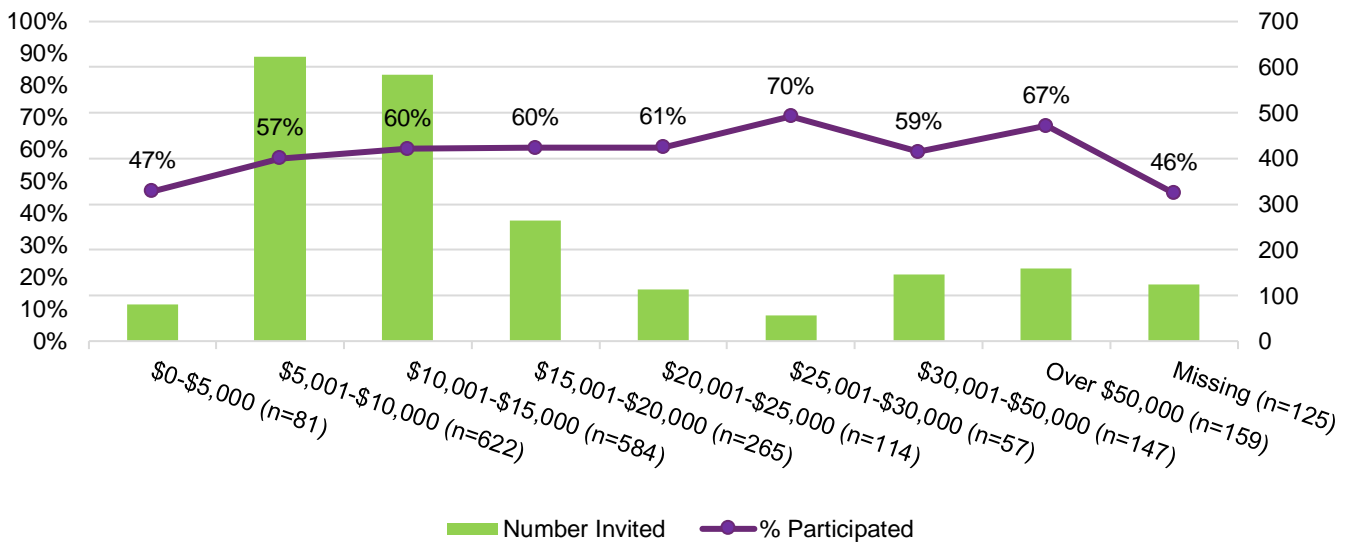


## Access Entry Defined Class



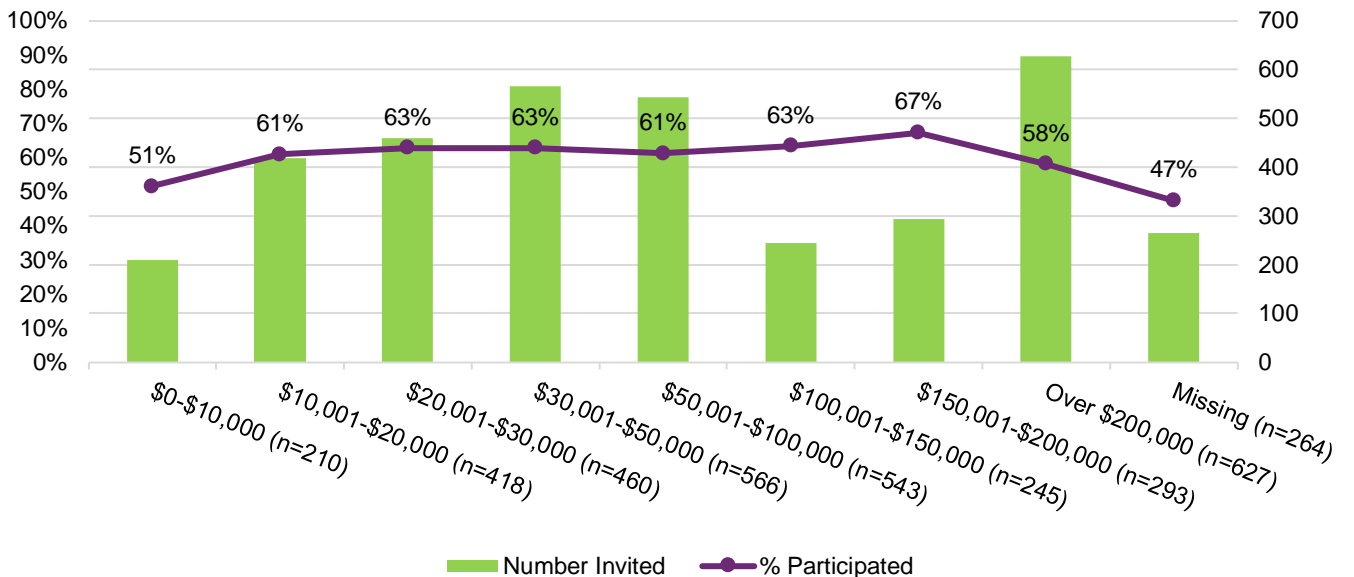
### Cost Band (Divided Into Two Age Groups)

#### Baseline participation by Annualised Cost Band (0 - 14)



The percentage was generally higher for people in a higher cost band for those under the age of 15, with people receiving \$25,001 - \$30,000 responding participating most often (70%, although the sample is quite small at 57). People at the lowest cost band (\$0 - \$5,000) were least likely to respond at 47% (excluding the missing category).

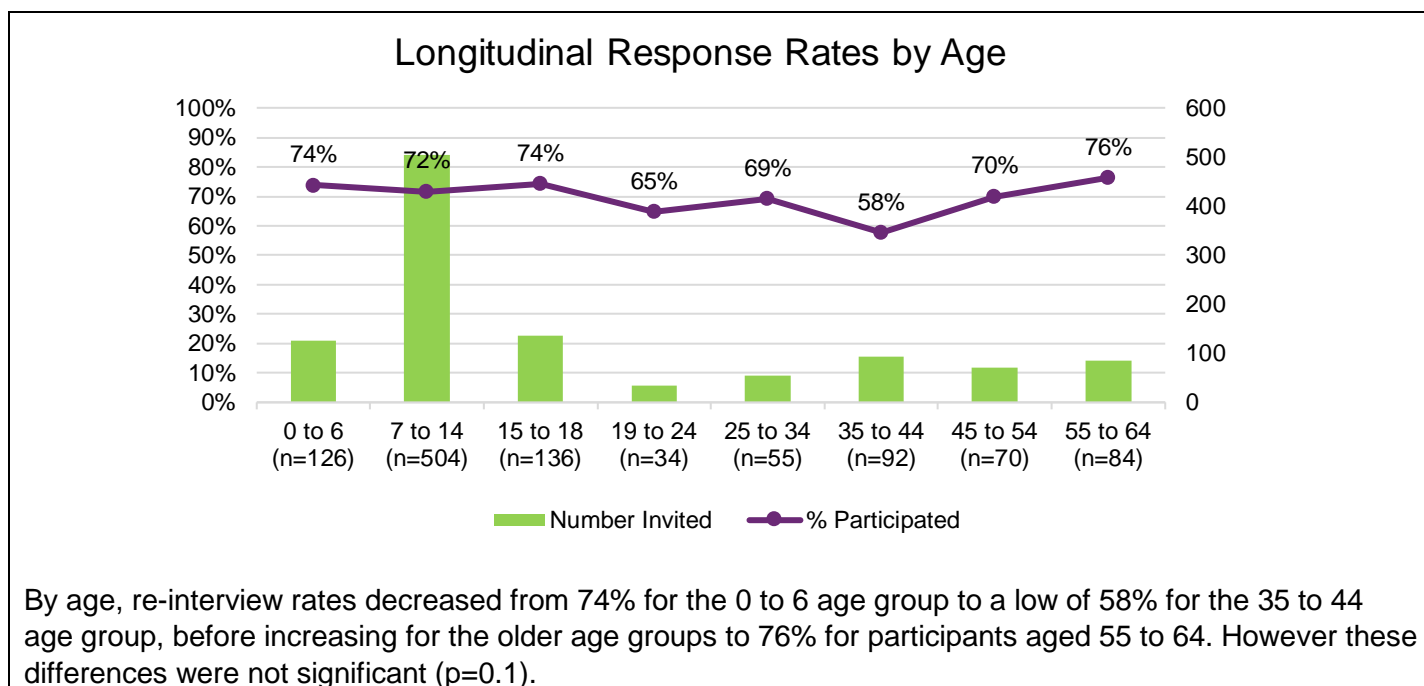
#### Baseline participation by Annualised Cost Band (15 And Over)



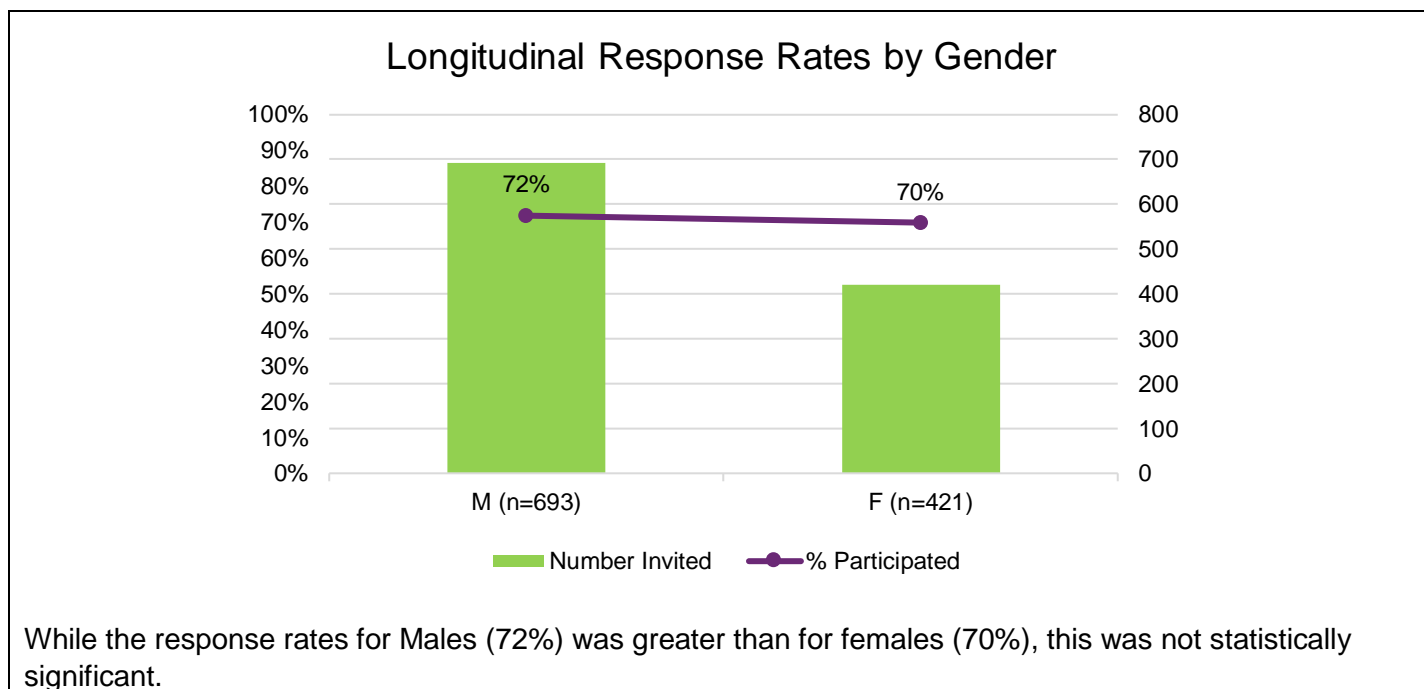
The percentage was generally higher for people in a higher cost band for those 15 and over, with people receiving \$150,001 - \$200,000 responding participating most often (67%). People at the lowest cost band (\$0 - \$10,000) were least likely to respond at 51% (excluding the missing category).

## B.2 Long Form longitudinal reinterview rates

### Age

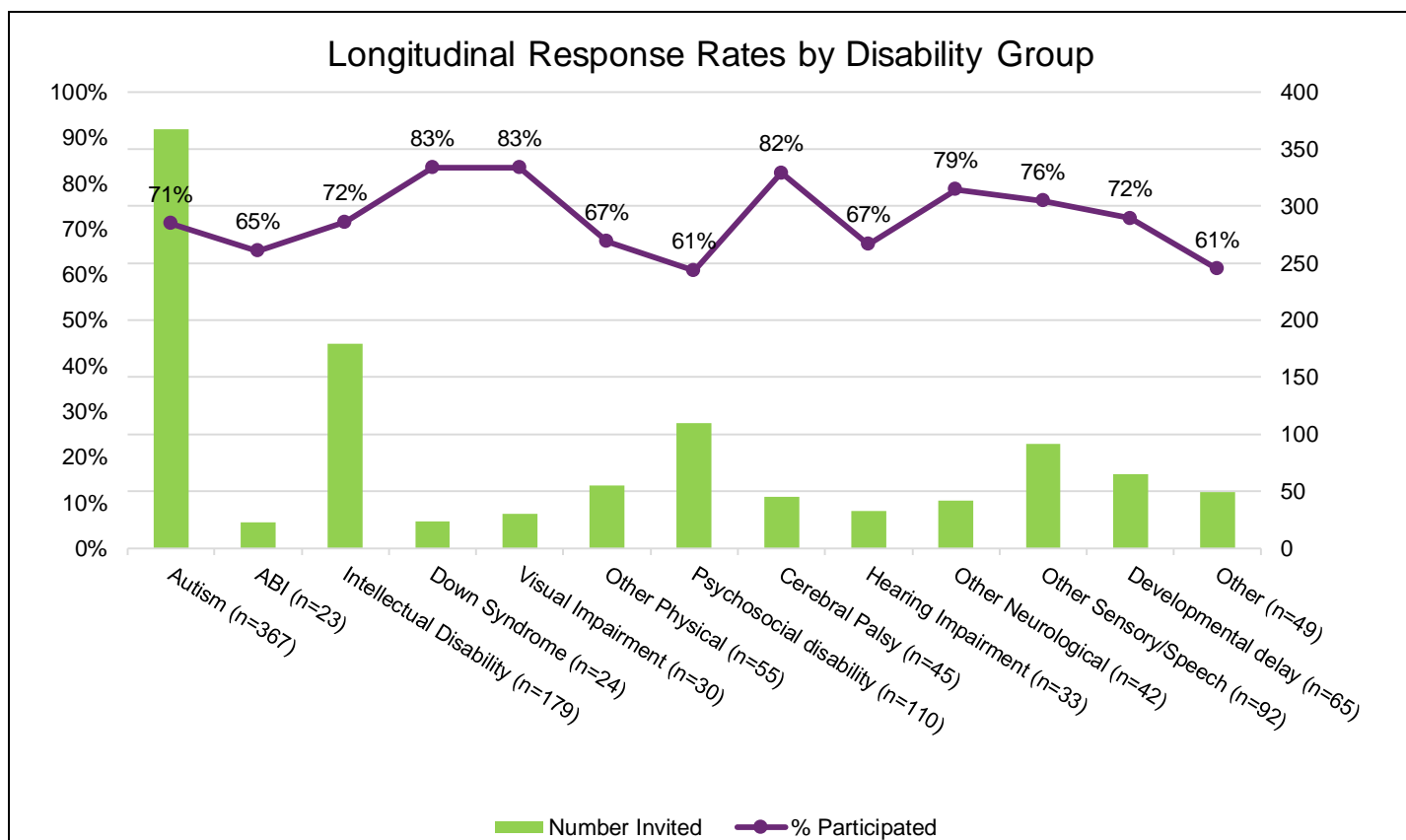


### Gender



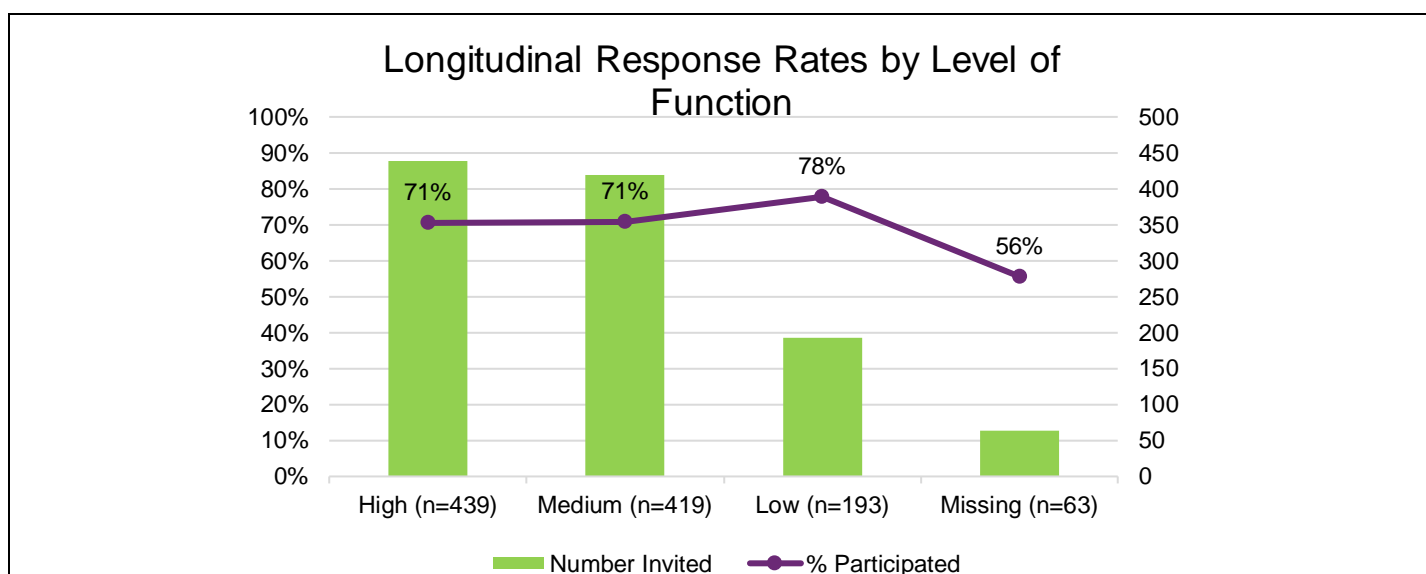


## Primary Disability Type



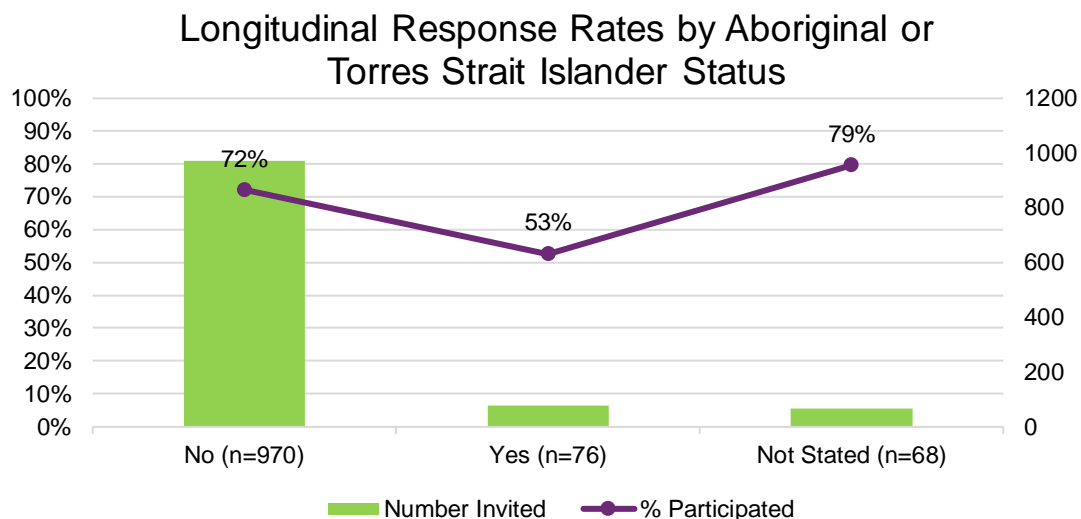
There were significant differences by disability group. Re-interview rates were highest for participants with Down syndrome and visual impairment (both 83%), followed by participants with cerebral palsy or another neurological disability (80%). Rates were lowest for participants with a psychosocial disability (61%).

## Level of Function



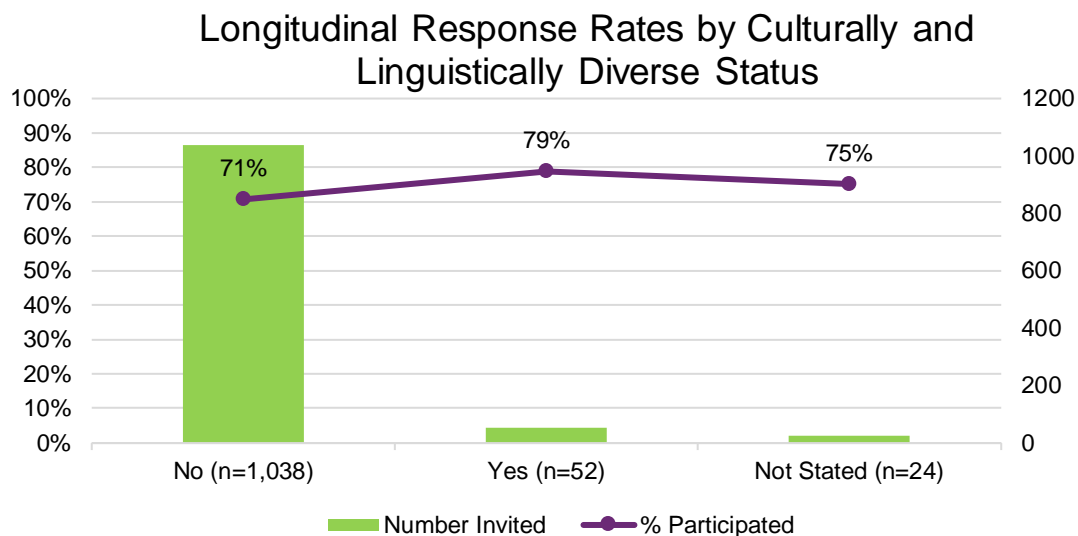
By level of function, re-interview rates were higher for participants with low level of function (78%) compared to participants with medium or high level of function (both 71%). However, excluding participants with missing level of function, the differences were not statistically significant. On the other hand, participants with missing level of function were significantly less likely to be re-interviewed (56%).

## Indigenous Status



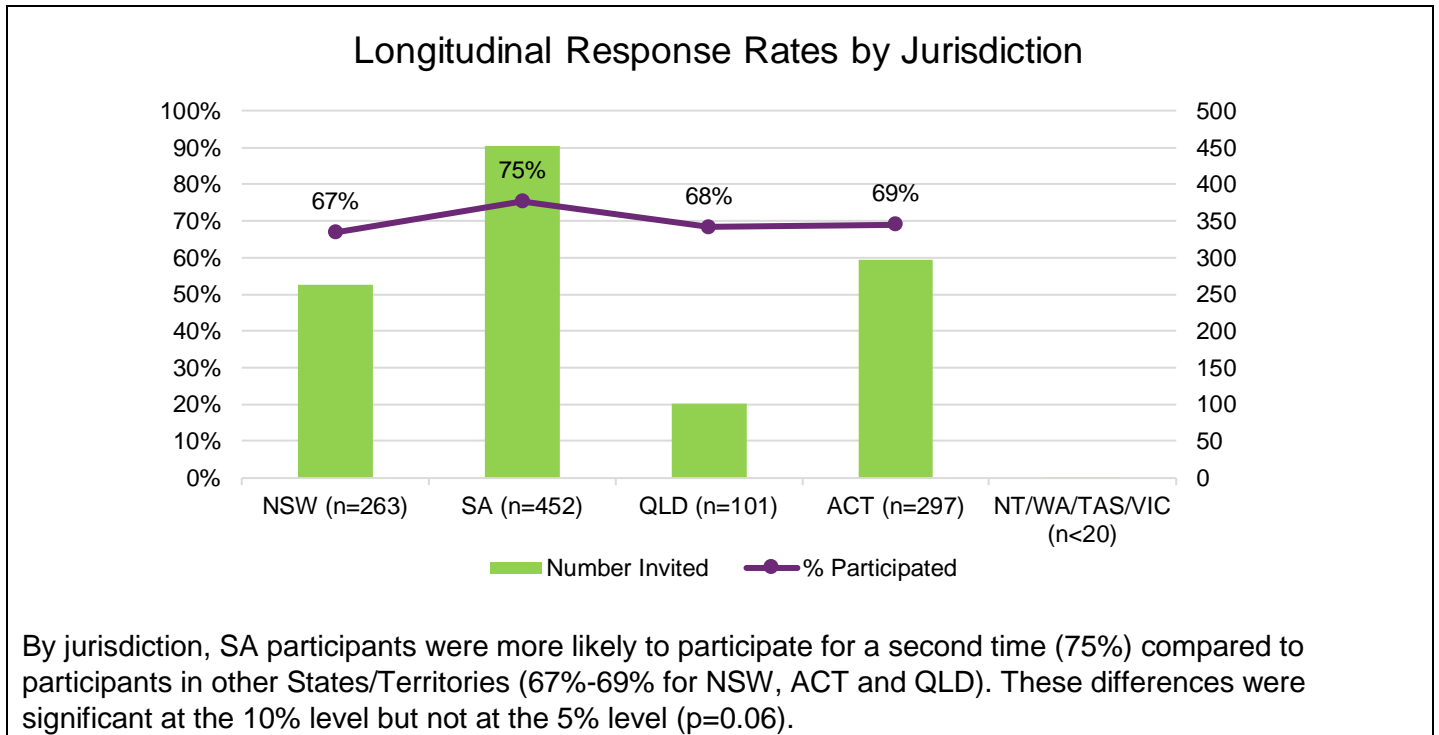
Re-interview rates were significantly lower for Indigenous participants (53%) compared to non-Indigenous participants (72%).

## CALD Status

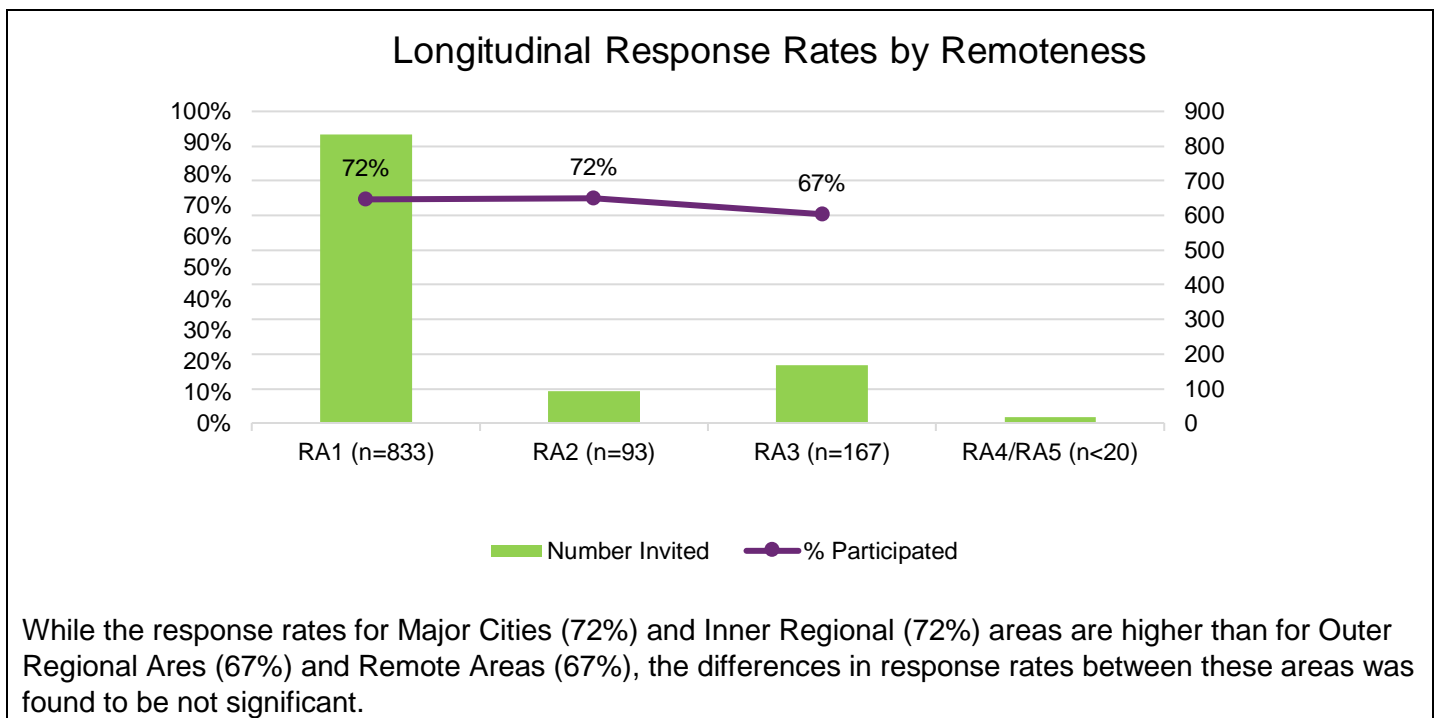


Conversely, re-interview rates were higher for CALD participants (79%) compared to non-CALD participants (71%), although the difference was not statistically significant. Hence, even though a lower proportion of CALD participants responded at baseline, those who did respond were just as likely as non-CALD participants to agree to be re-interviewed.

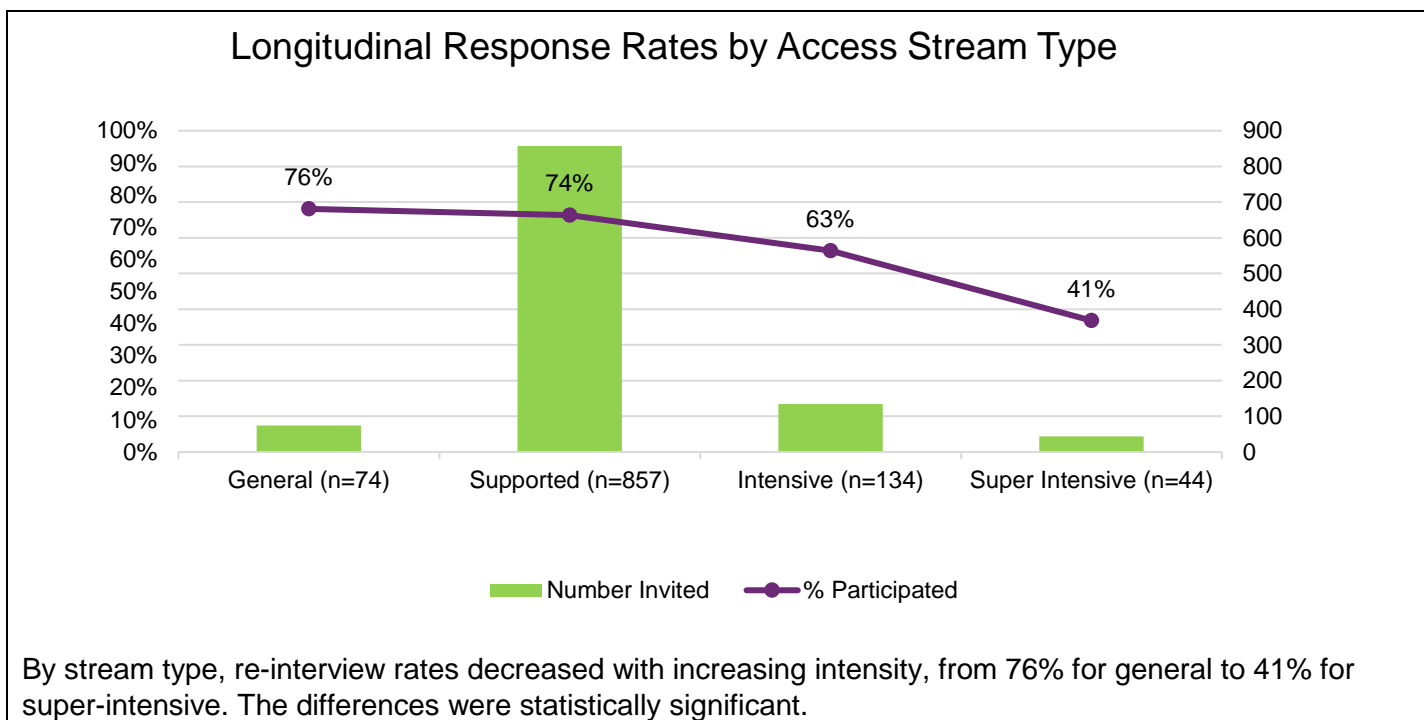
## Jurisdiction



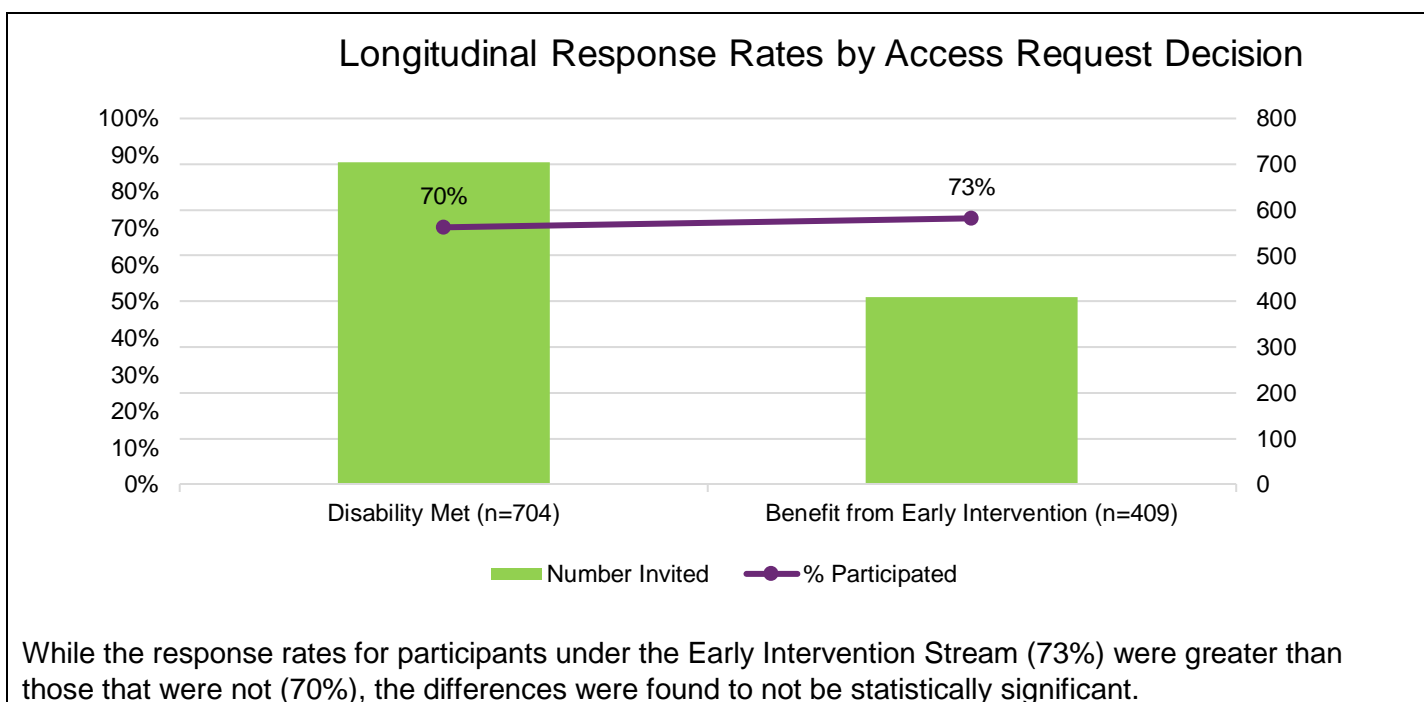
## Remoteness



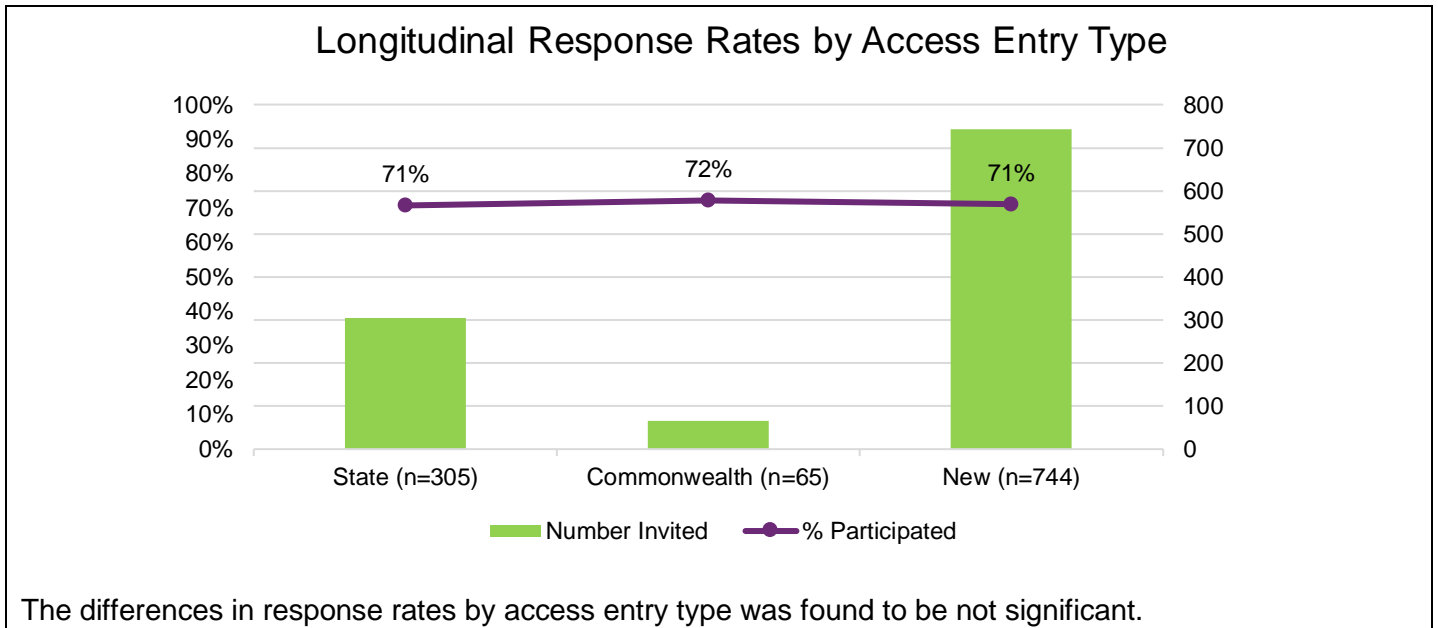
## Access Stream Type



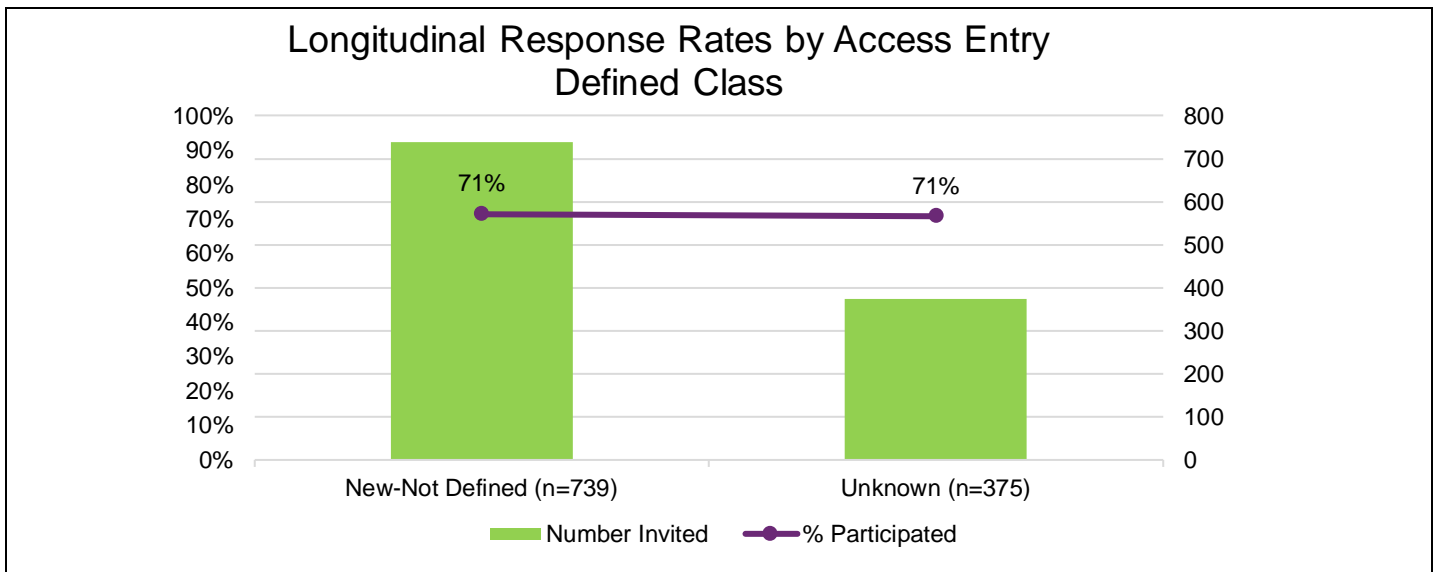
## Access request decision



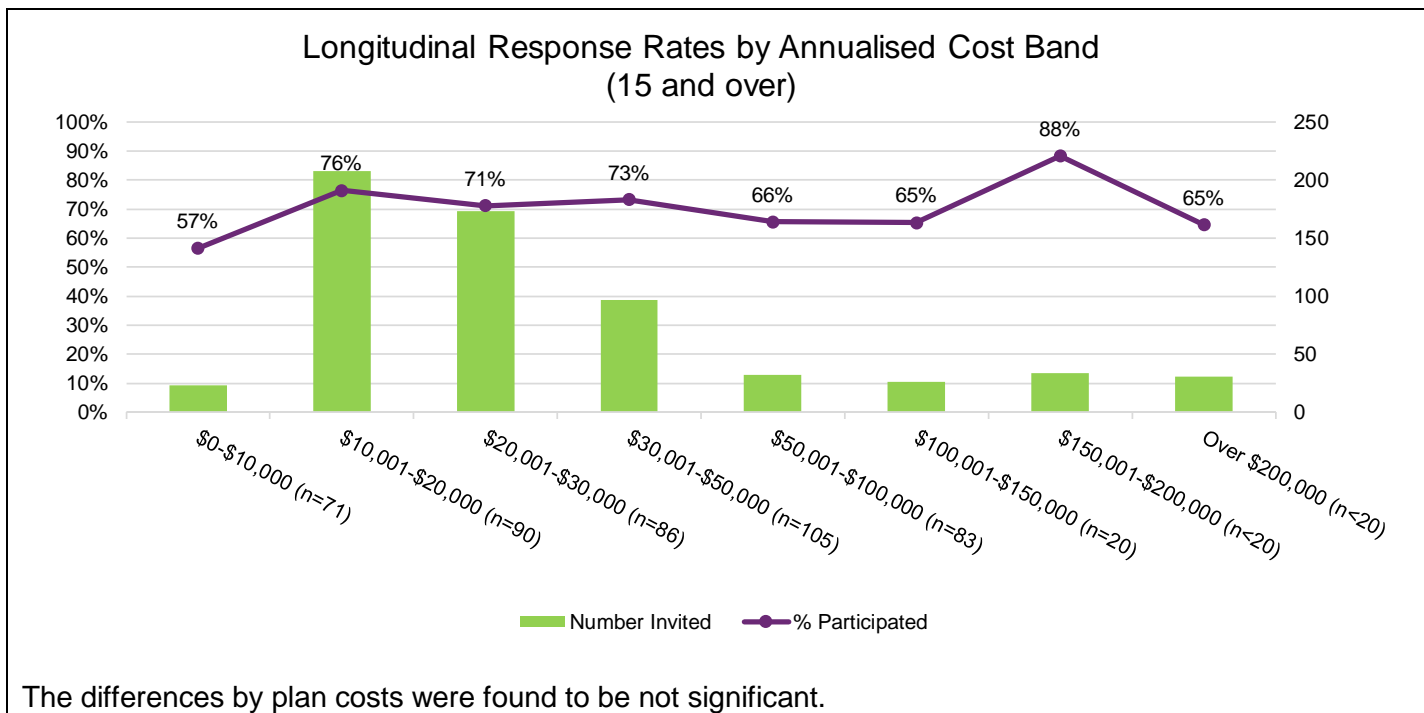
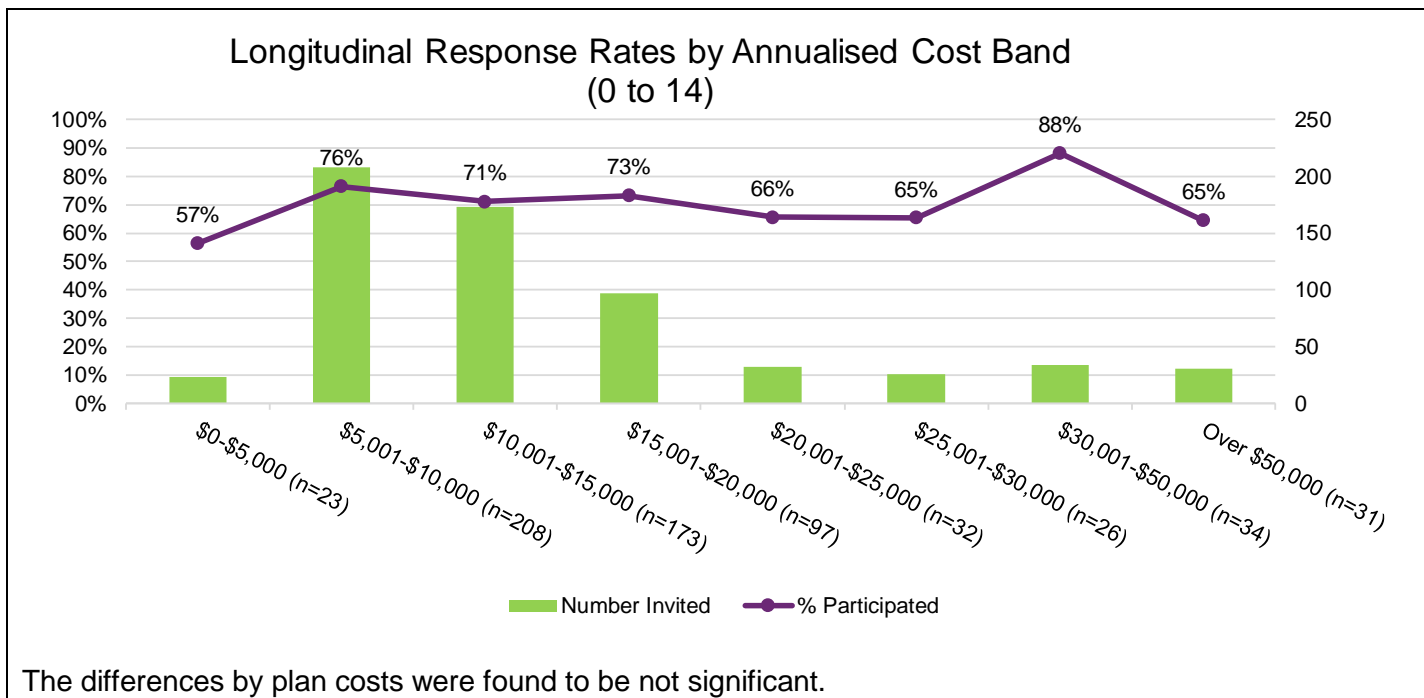
## Access Entry Type



## Access Entry Defined Class

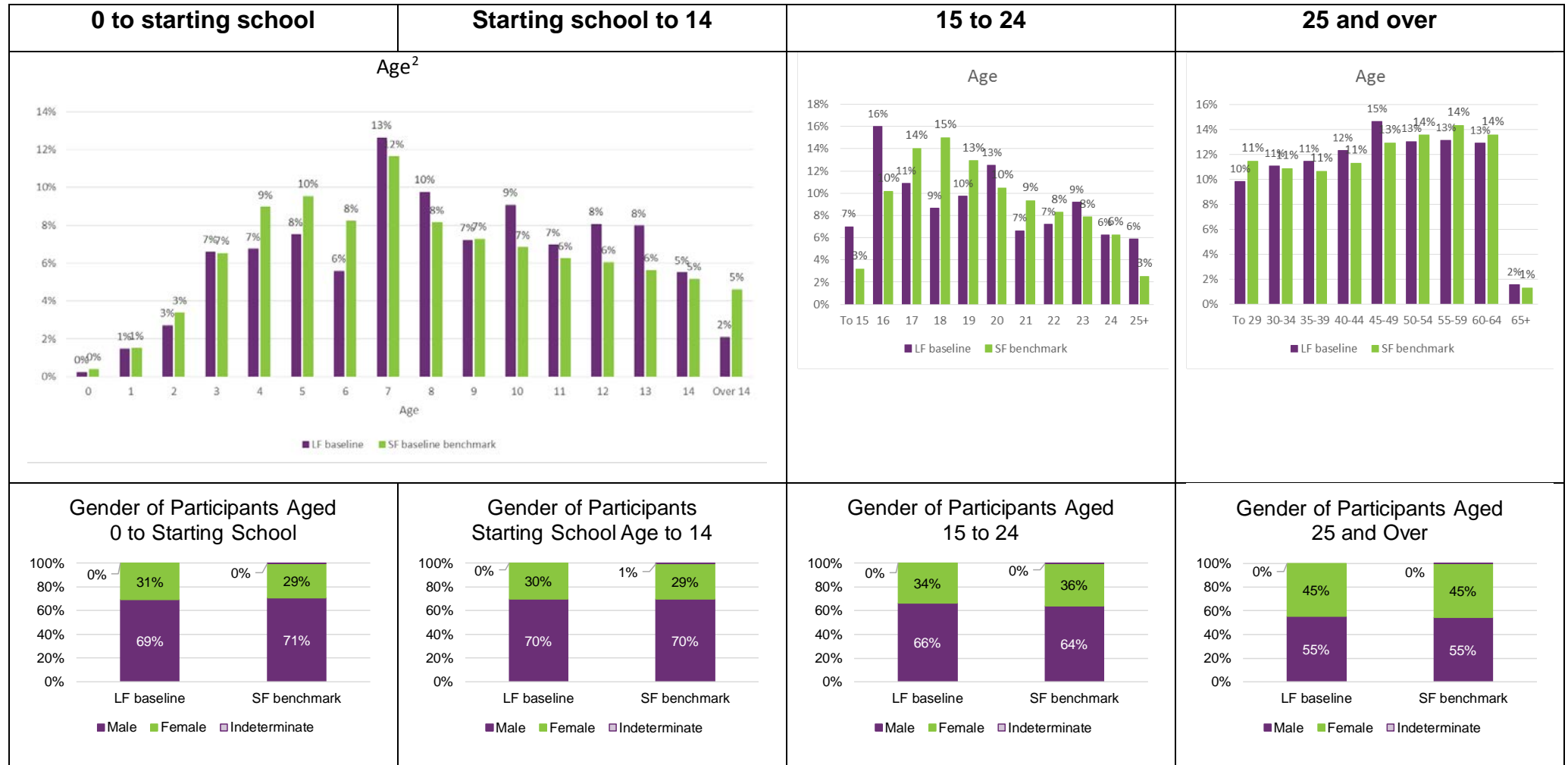


### Cost Band (Divided Into Two Age Groups)



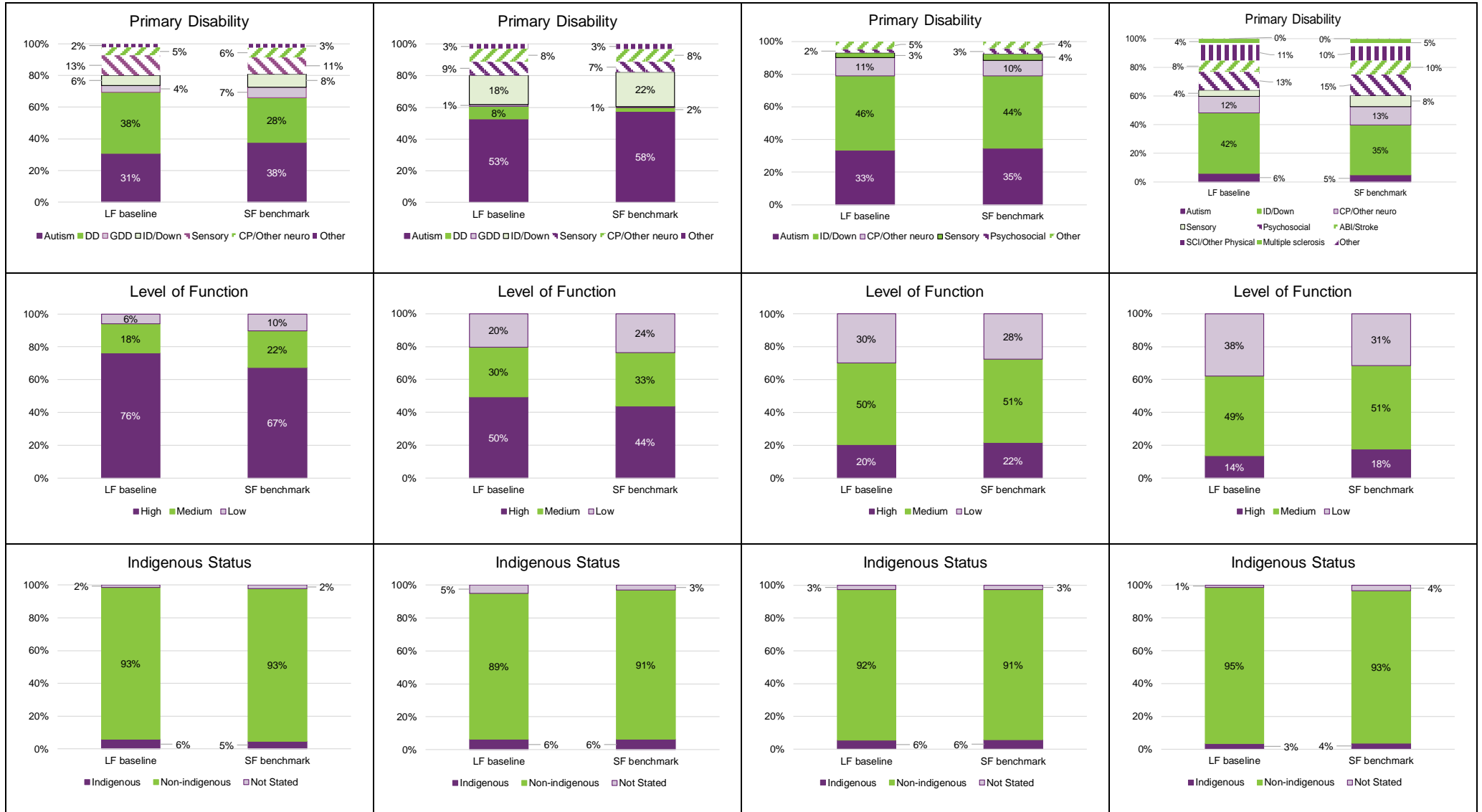
## B.3 Long Form representativeness – baseline

### LF baseline participants compared to SF baseline benchmark



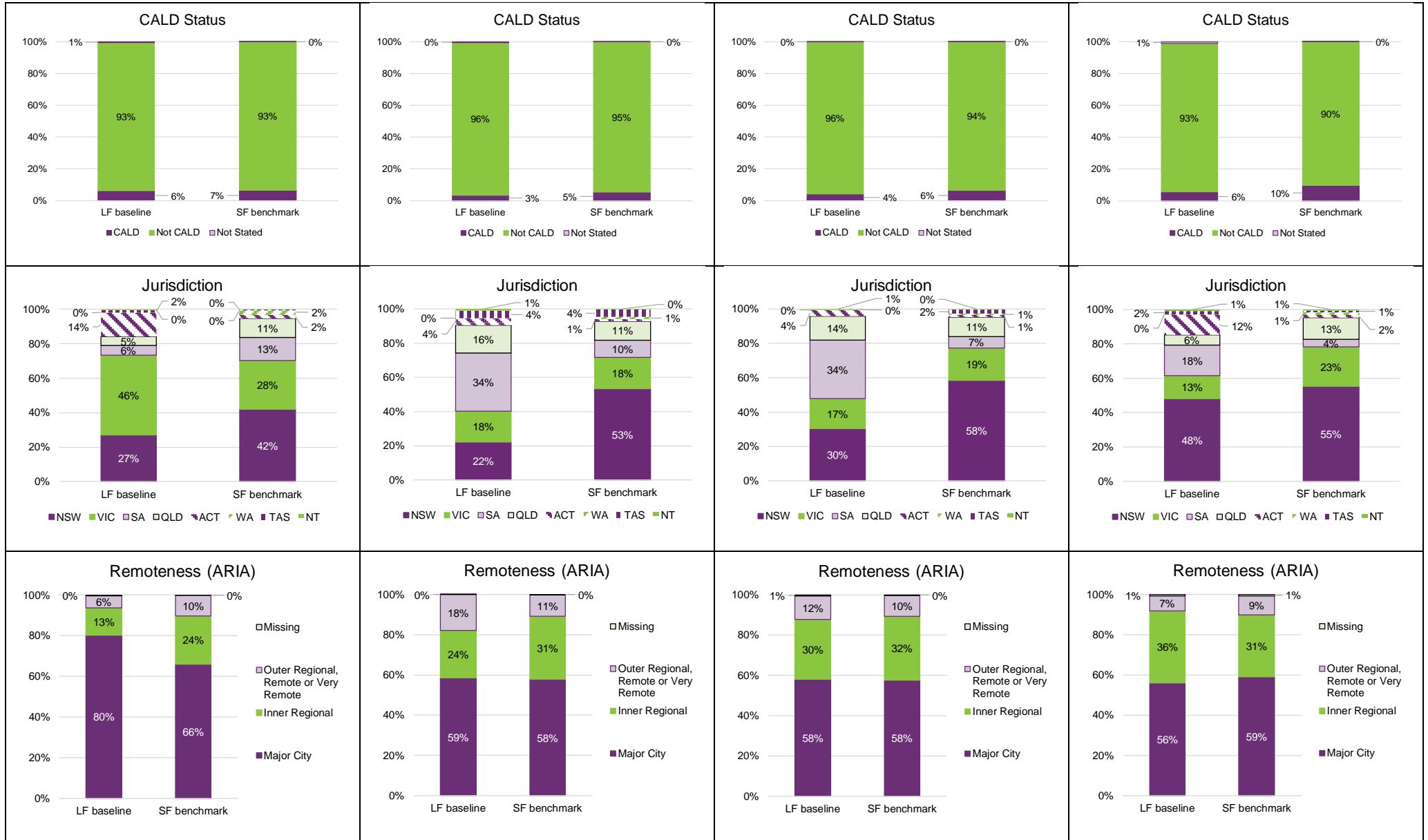
<sup>2</sup> For the 0 to before school and school to 14 cohorts the age distribution is considered on a combined basis, due to variable ages at starting school.

## LF baseline participants compared to SF baseline benchmark (continued)





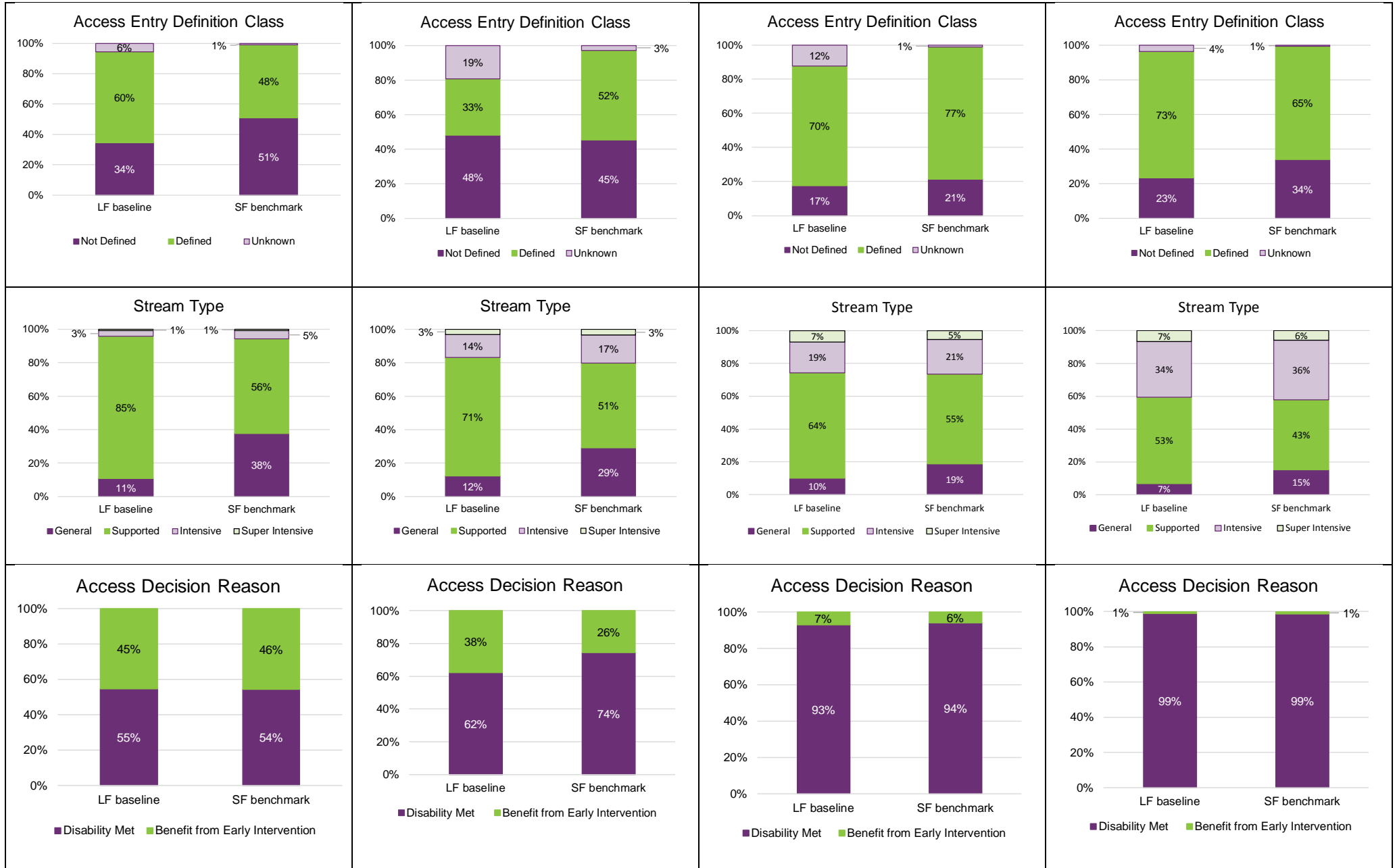
## LF baseline participants compared to SF baseline benchmark (continued)



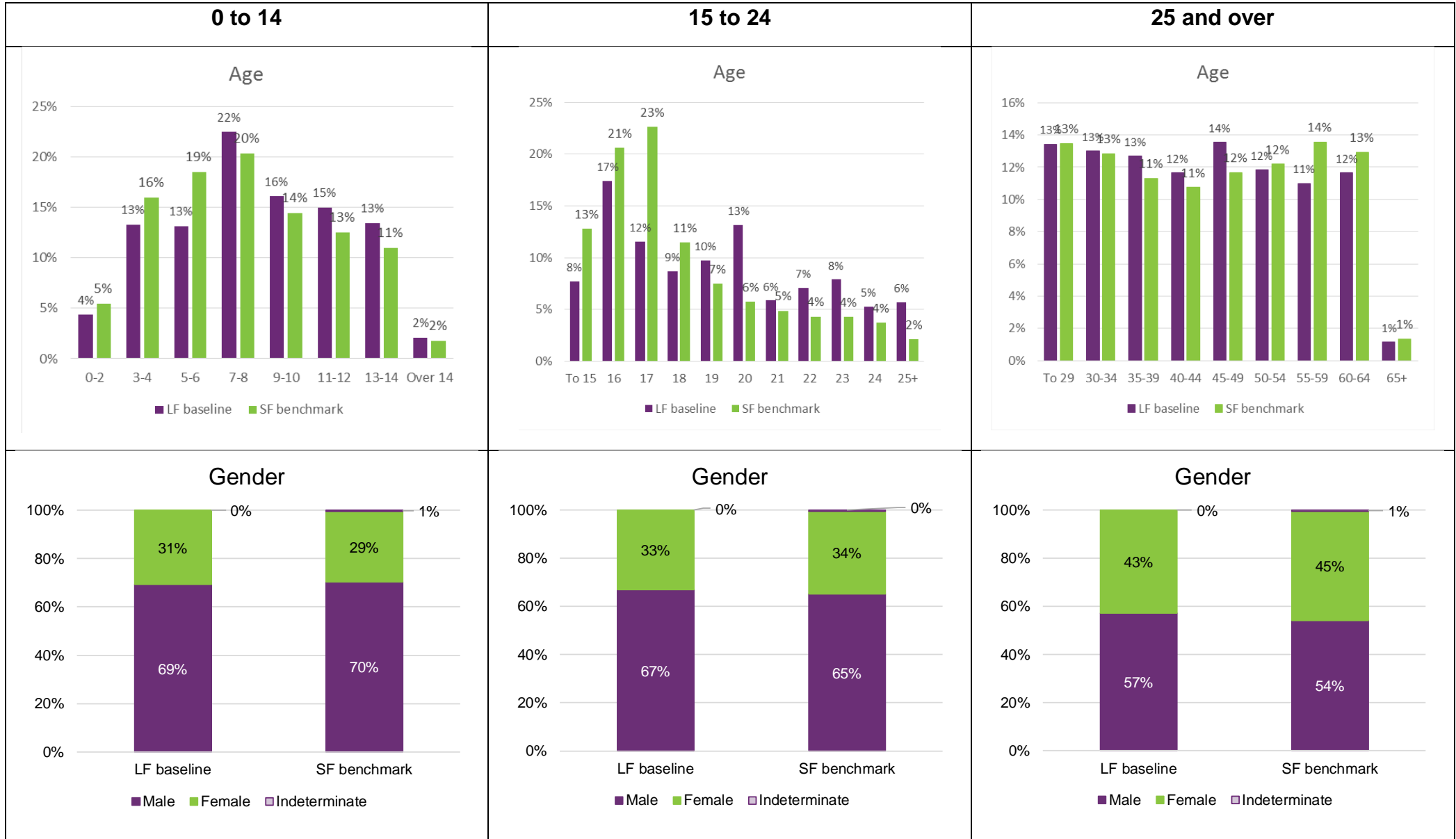
LF baseline participants compared to SF baseline benchmark (continued)



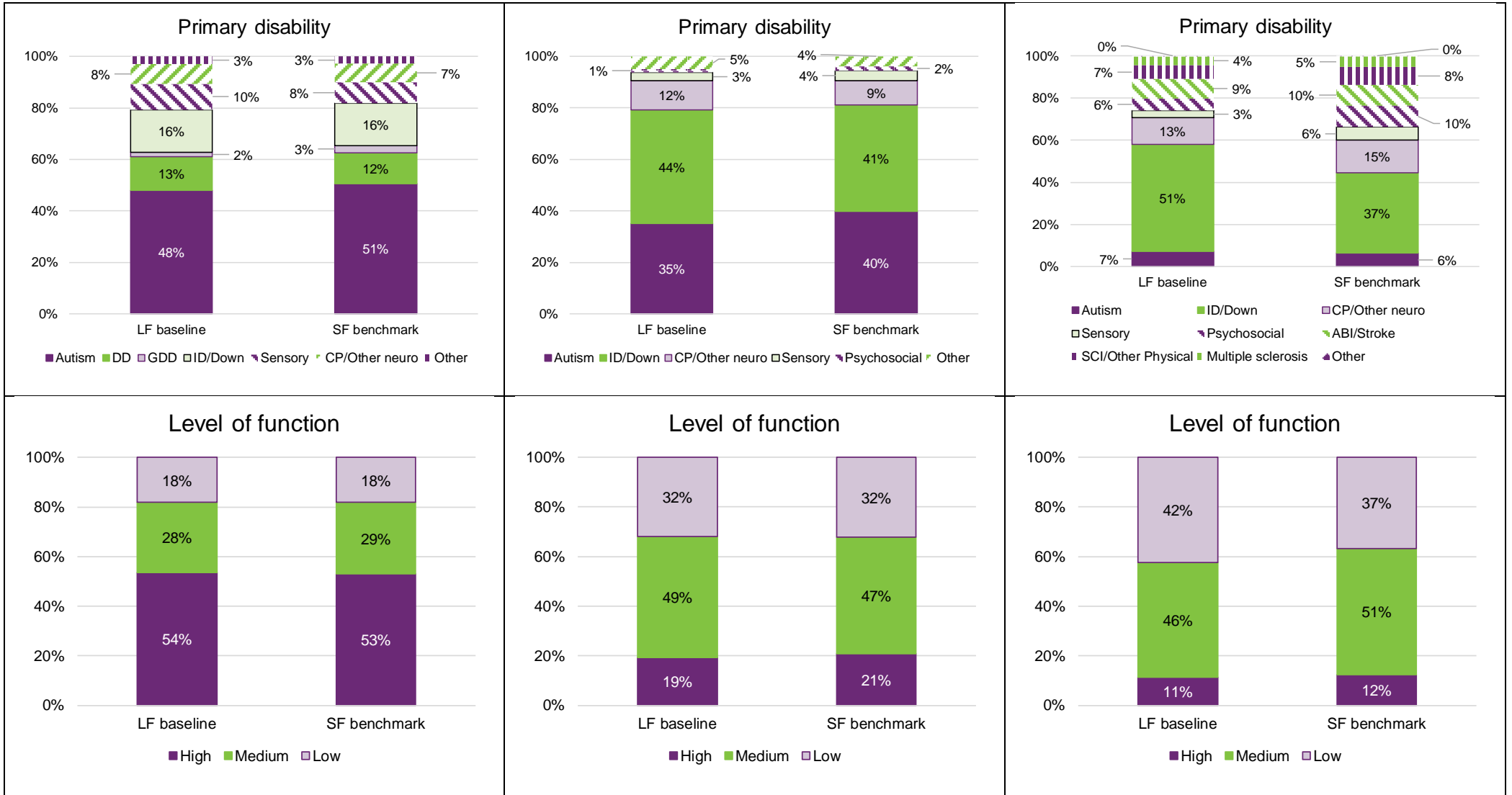
## LF baseline participants compared to SF baseline benchmark (continued)



LF baseline family/carer compared to SF baseline benchmark



LF baseline family/carer compared to SF baseline benchmark (continued)



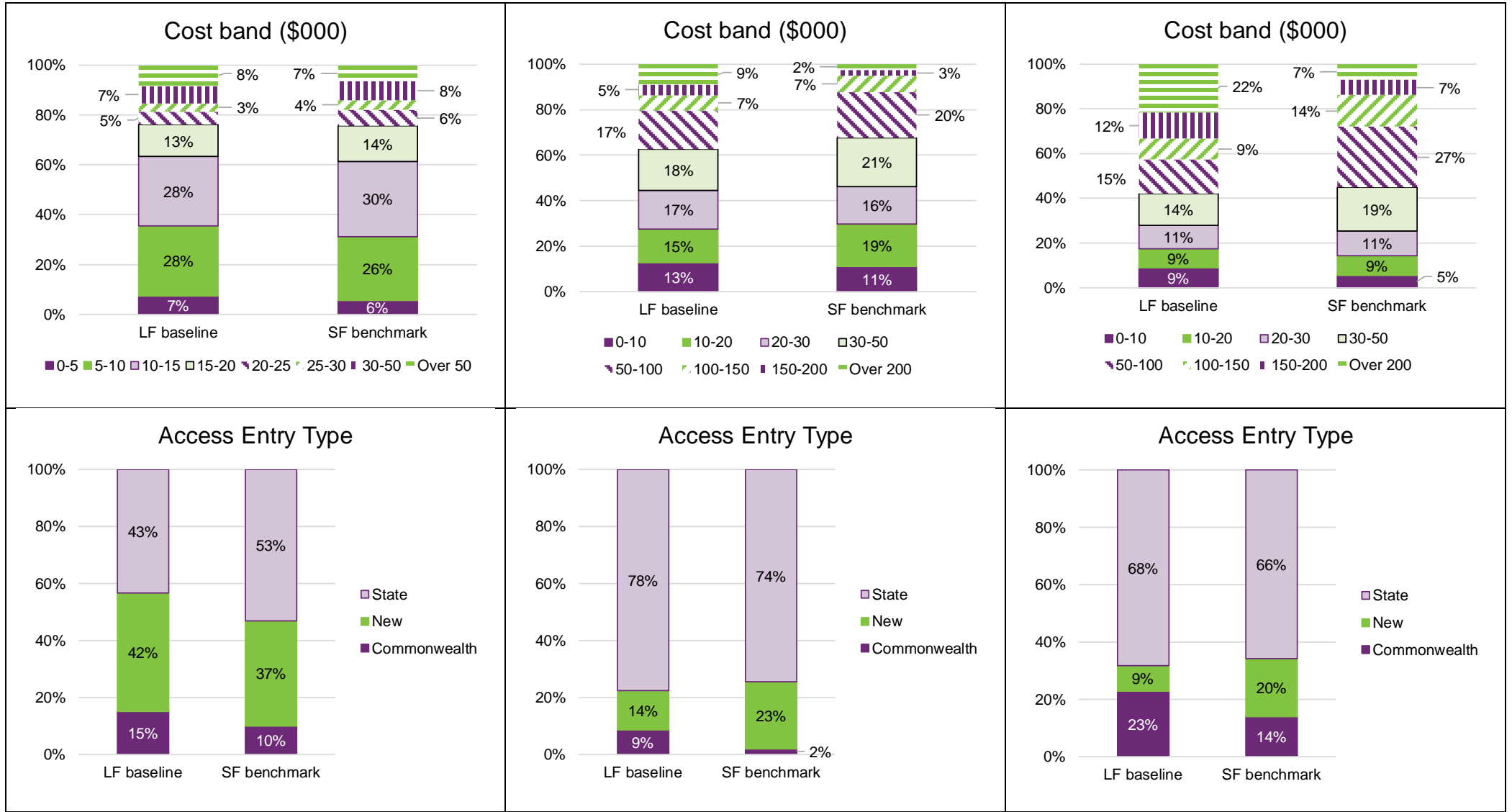
LF baseline family/carer compared to SF baseline benchmark (continued)



LF baseline family/carer compared to SF baseline benchmark (continued)

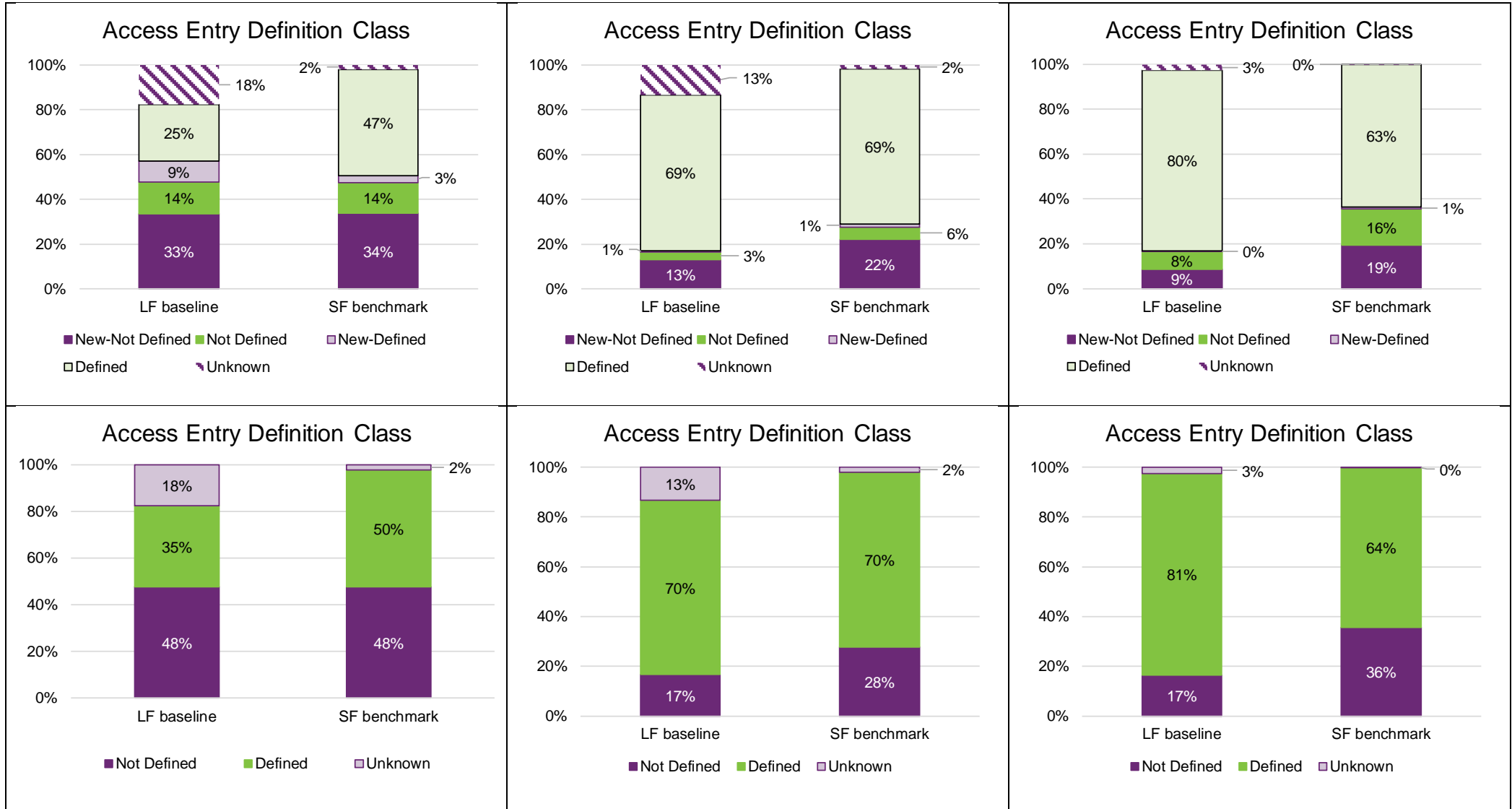


LF baseline family/carer compared to SF baseline benchmark (continued)

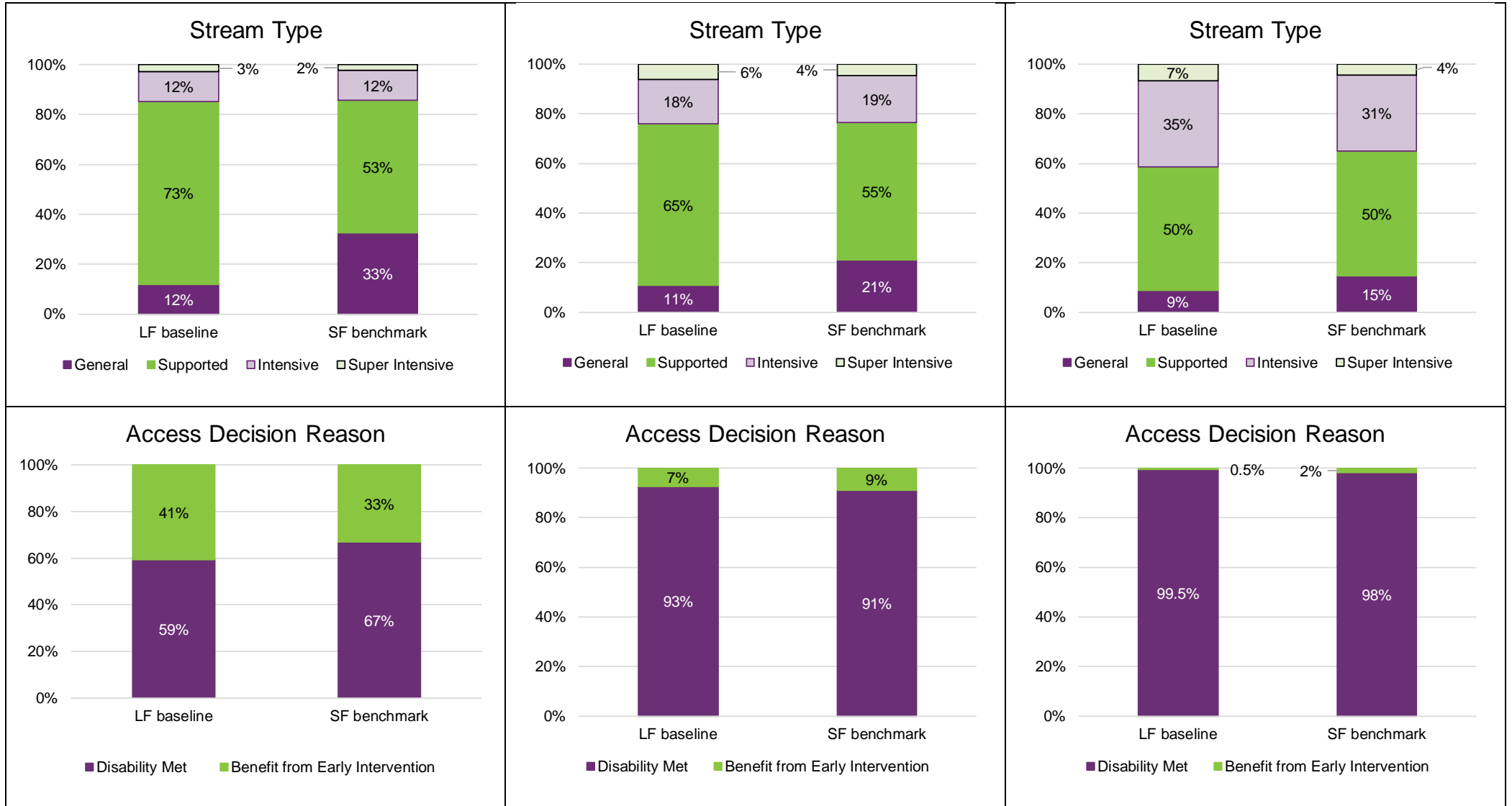




LF baseline family/carer compared to SF baseline benchmark (continued)



LF baseline family/carer compared to SF baseline benchmark (continued)



Key points on the baseline cohort are discussed here.

For participants:

- There are only slight differences in distributions by age and gender.
- The LF baseline has a lower proportion of participants with autism compared to benchmark. For children 14 and under, there is a higher proportion with developmental delay, and for adults 15 and over, there is a higher proportion with intellectual disability/Down syndrome.
- For level of function, the comparison differs by age. For children 14 and under, the LF baseline has a higher proportion with high level of function, whereas for adults 15 and over, the LF baseline has a higher proportion with low level of function.
- The percentage of participants identifying as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is similar to benchmark.
- The percentage of CALD participants is slightly lower than benchmark.
- There are considerable differences by jurisdiction. NSW is under-represented in the LF baseline, across all ages but more so for participants under 25. Victoria is over-represented in the 0 to starting school group but under-represented in the 25 and over group. SA is under-represented in the 0 to starting school group but considerably over-represented in the older age groups.
- By remoteness classification (ARIA), there is an over-representation of participants from major cities in the 0 to starting school group, but for other age groups this is not the case. The starting school to age 14 group has a lower proportion in inner regional areas and a higher proportion in more remote areas, the 15 to 24 group is similar to benchmark, and the 25 and over group has a slightly lower proportion in major cities and a slightly higher proportion in inner regional areas.
- By annualised cost of latest plan, for the 0 to starting school group the LF baseline has a higher proportion of low cost plans in the \$0-\$10,000 range and a lower proportion in the \$15,000-\$20,000 range. For the starting school to 14 age group, the LF baseline has a higher proportion of plans in the range \$5-\$15,000, and a lower proportion in the range \$20-50,000. For participants aged 15 to 24, the LF baseline has higher proportions of both low cost plans (\$0-\$10,000) and high cost plans (over \$200,000). For participants aged 25 and over, the LF baseline has a higher proportion of high cost plans (with 20% over \$200,000 compared to 10% for the SF benchmark).

For families/carers:

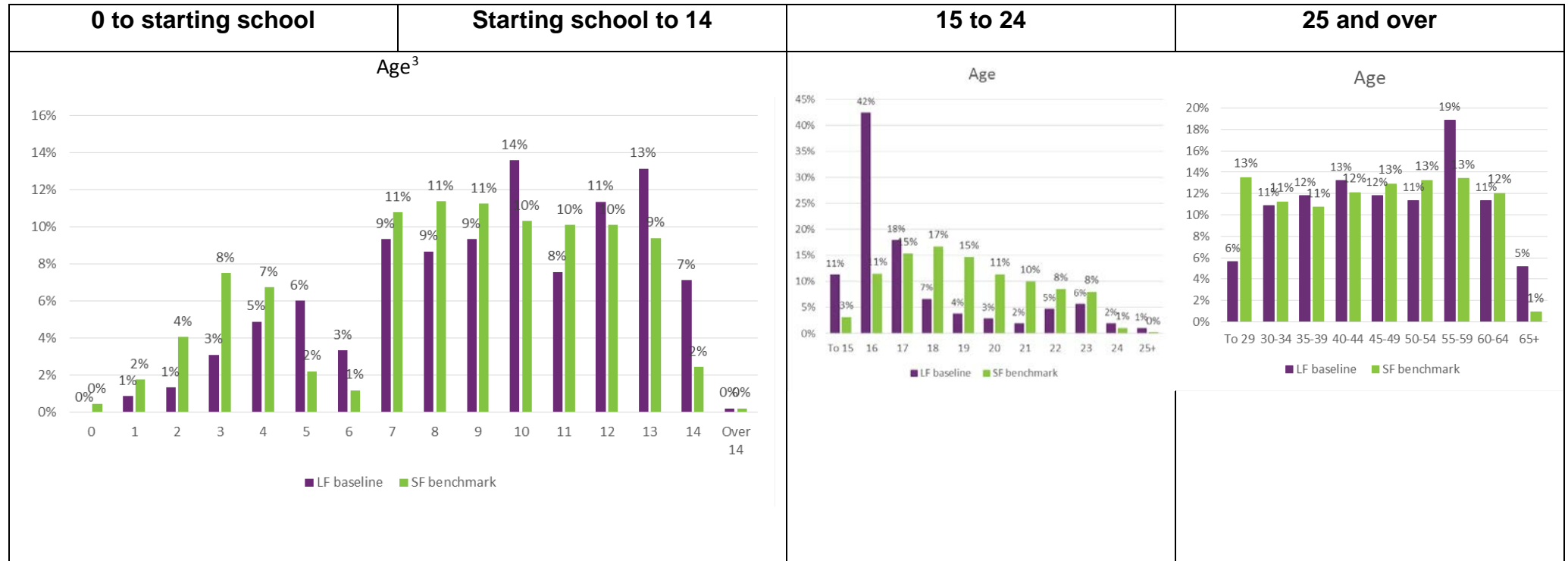
- By participant age, the LF baseline tends to be slightly older for families/carers of participants aged 0 to 14 and 15 to 24. For families/carers of participants 25 and over, the LF has higher proportions in the 35 to 49 age range and lower proportions in the 50 and over age ranges.
- Differences by gender are slight.
- By primary disability, differences are fairly slight for families/carers of participants aged 0 to 14. For the 15 to 24 age group, the LF has a slightly lower proportion with autism (35% versus 40%) and a slightly higher proportion with intellectual disability/Down syndrome (44% versus 41%). The 25 and over group has a higher proportion with intellectual disability/Down syndrome (51% versus 37%), a similar proportion with autism, and lower proportions for other disabilities.
- Differences by level of function are slight, particularly for families/carers of children and young adults. For the 25 and over group, the LF has a slightly smaller proportion in the medium function range (46% versus 51%) and a slightly higher proportion in the low function range (42% versus 37%).
- Percentages of Indigenous participants are similar for the LF and SF benchmark.
- There is a slightly lower proportion of CALD participants in the LF baseline, particularly for the 25 and over group (4% versus 10%).
- By jurisdiction, NSW is considerably under-represented for families/carers of participants under 25, but not for the 25 and over group. SA is over-represented across all age groups. For the young age groups this may be partly because parents of children are more likely to respond. VIC is under-represented for the 25 and over age group, slightly under-represented for 15 to 24, but similar to benchmark for 0 to 14.
- By remoteness, the LF baseline for families/carers of children 0 to 14 has a lower proportion in inner regional areas (21% versus 29%) and a higher proportion in the more remote areas (16% versus 10%) than the SF benchmark. For 15 to 24 the LF has a higher proportion in major cities (59%

versus 53%) and a lower proportion in inner regional areas (30% versus 35%). The reverse is true for the 25 and over age group.

- By annualised cost of latest plan, the distribution for the 0 to 14 group is similar for the LF and SF baselines. For older participants, there tends to be a higher proportion of high cost plans (above \$150,000) for the LF.

## B.4 Long Form representativeness – longitudinal

### LF longitudinal participants compared to SF longitudinal benchmark

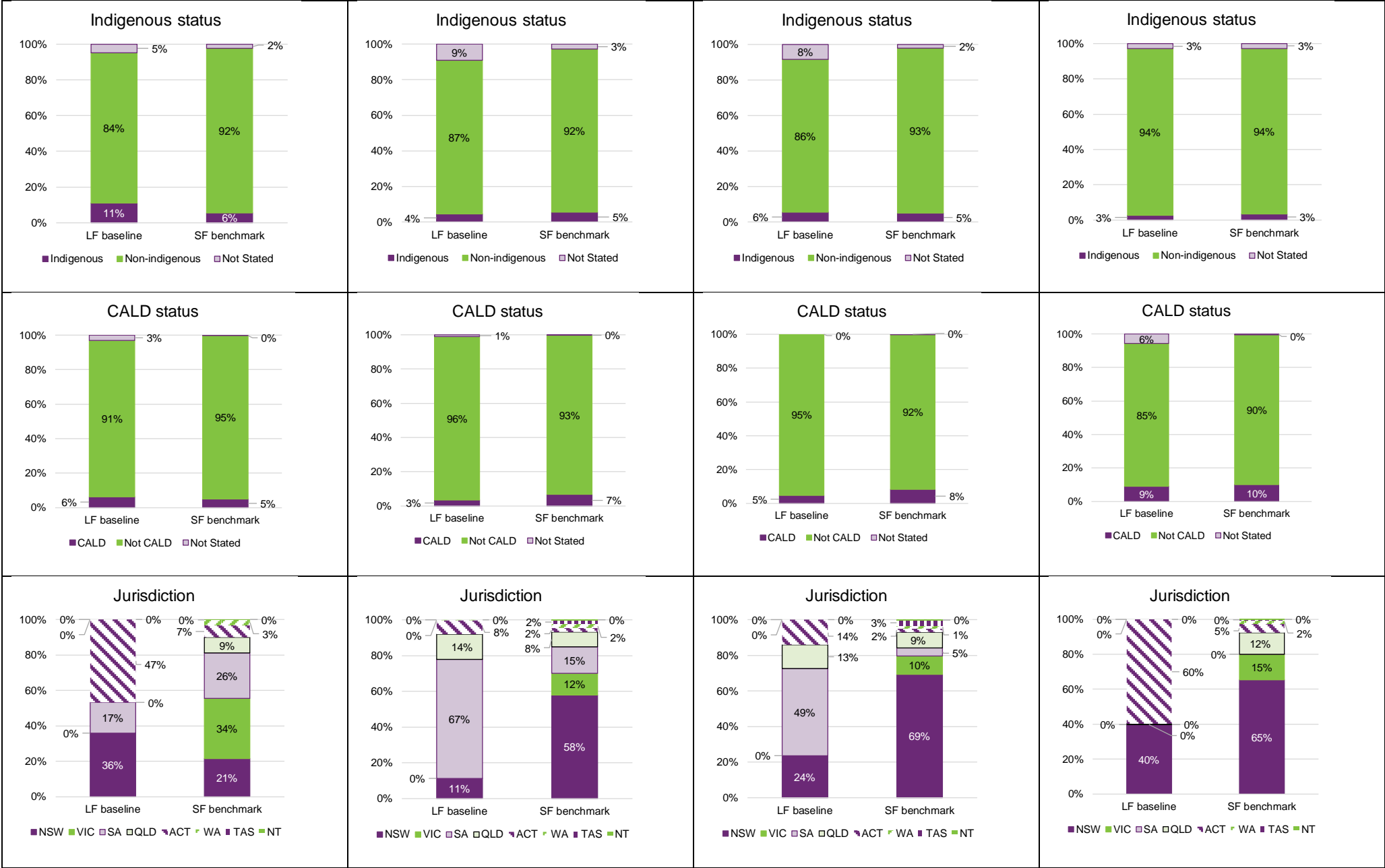


<sup>3</sup> For the 0 to before school and school to 14 cohorts the age distribution is considered on a combined basis, due to variable ages at starting school.

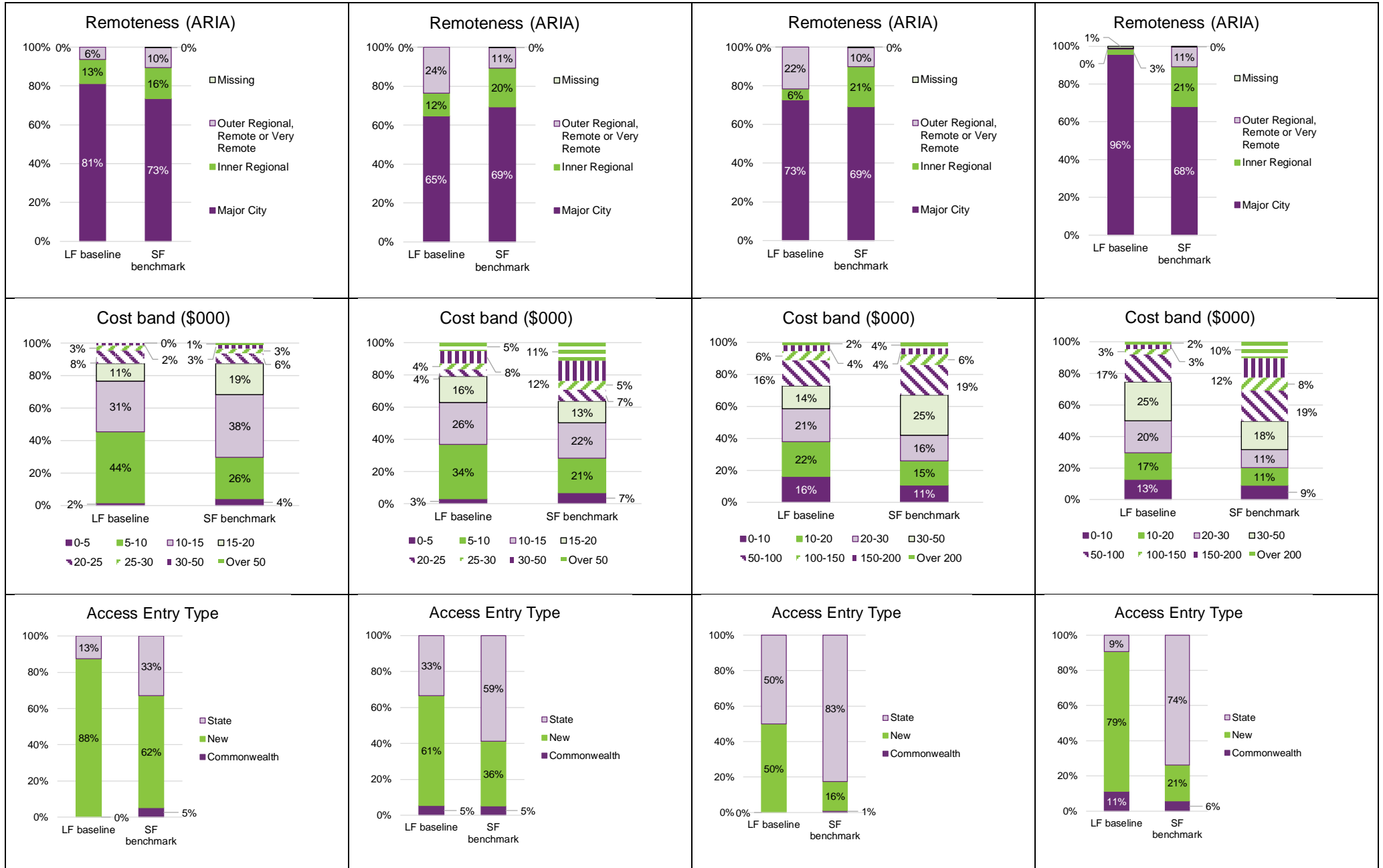
## LF longitudinal participants compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)



LF longitudinal participants compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)

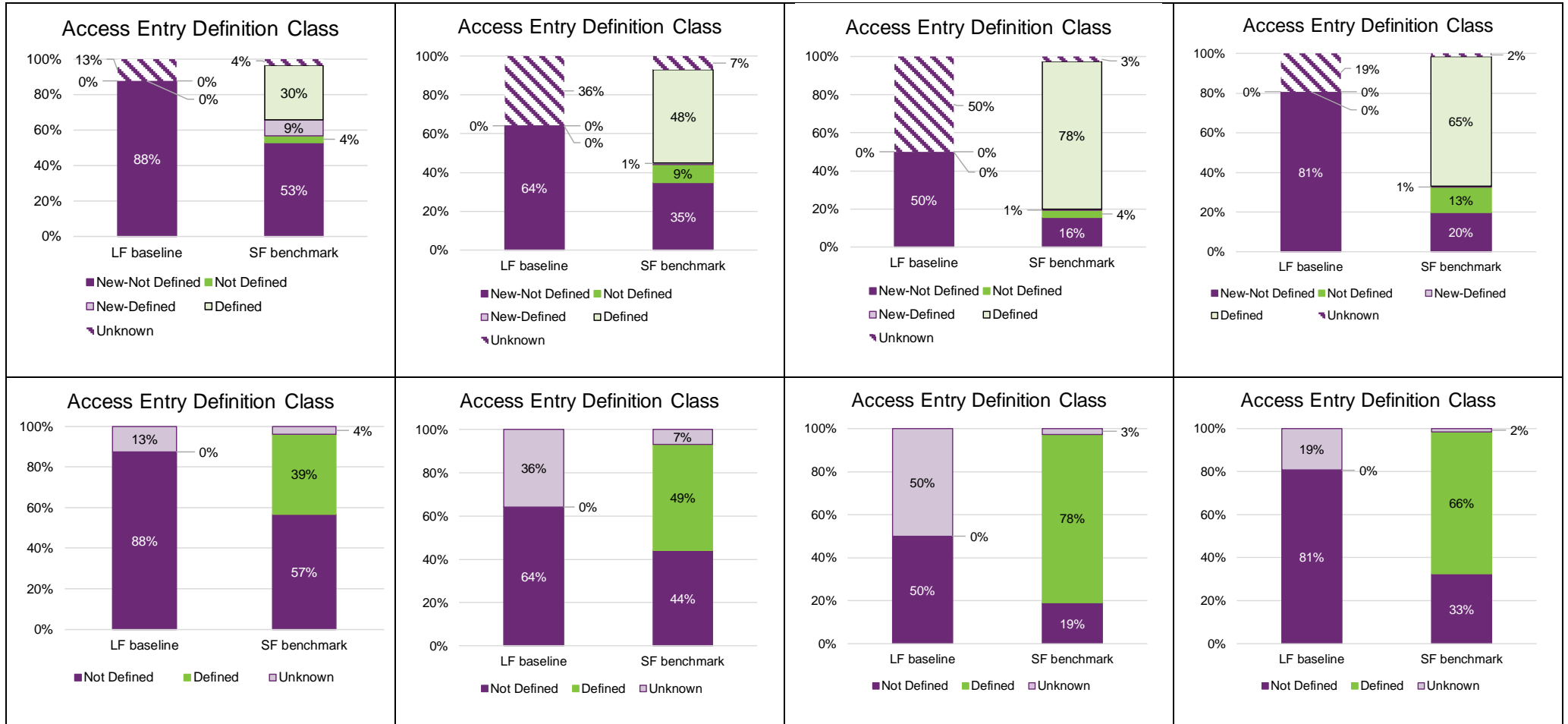


## LF longitudinal participants compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)





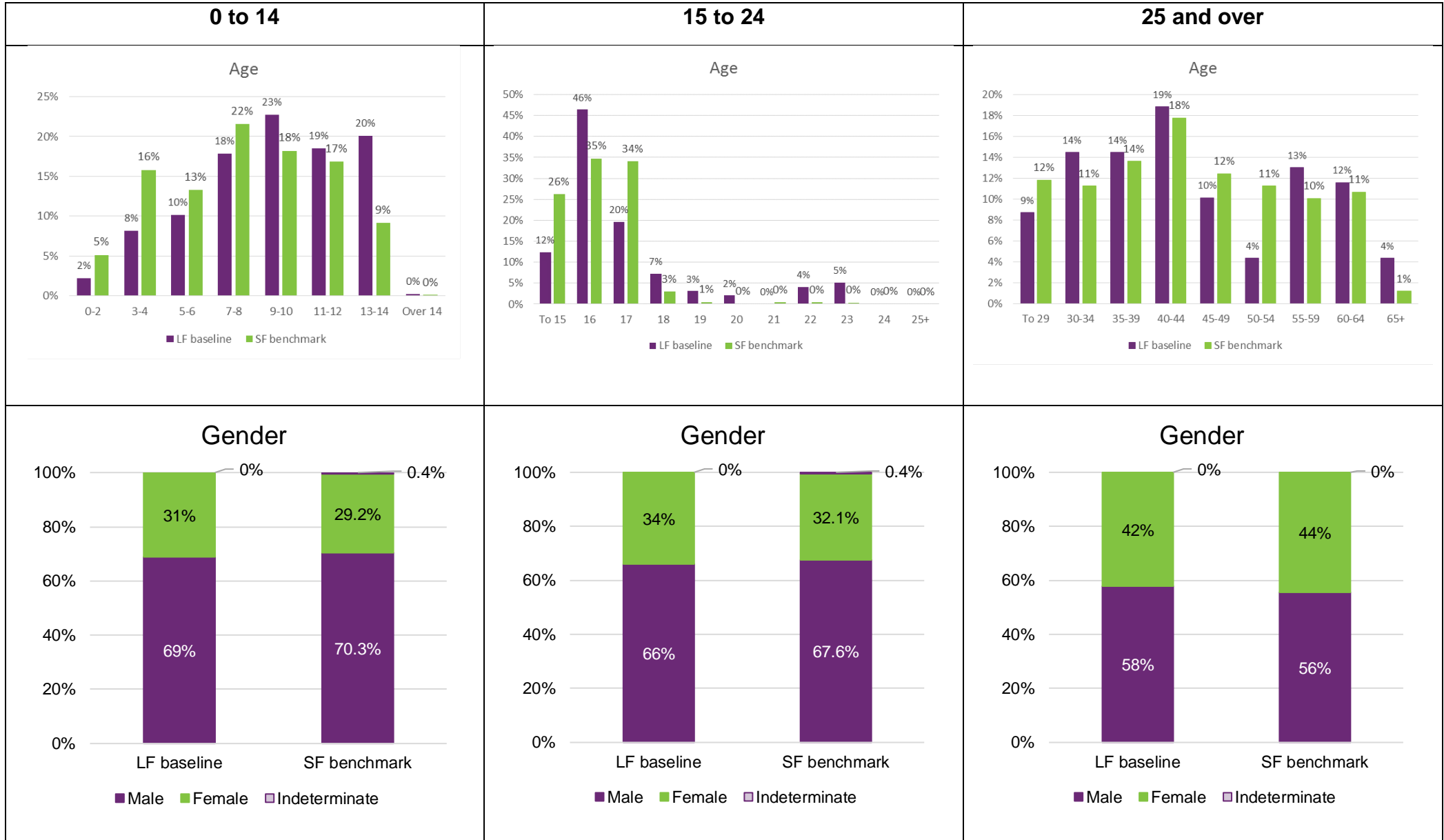
LF longitudinal participants compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)



## LF longitudinal participants compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)



LF longitudinal family/carer compared to SF longitudinal benchmark



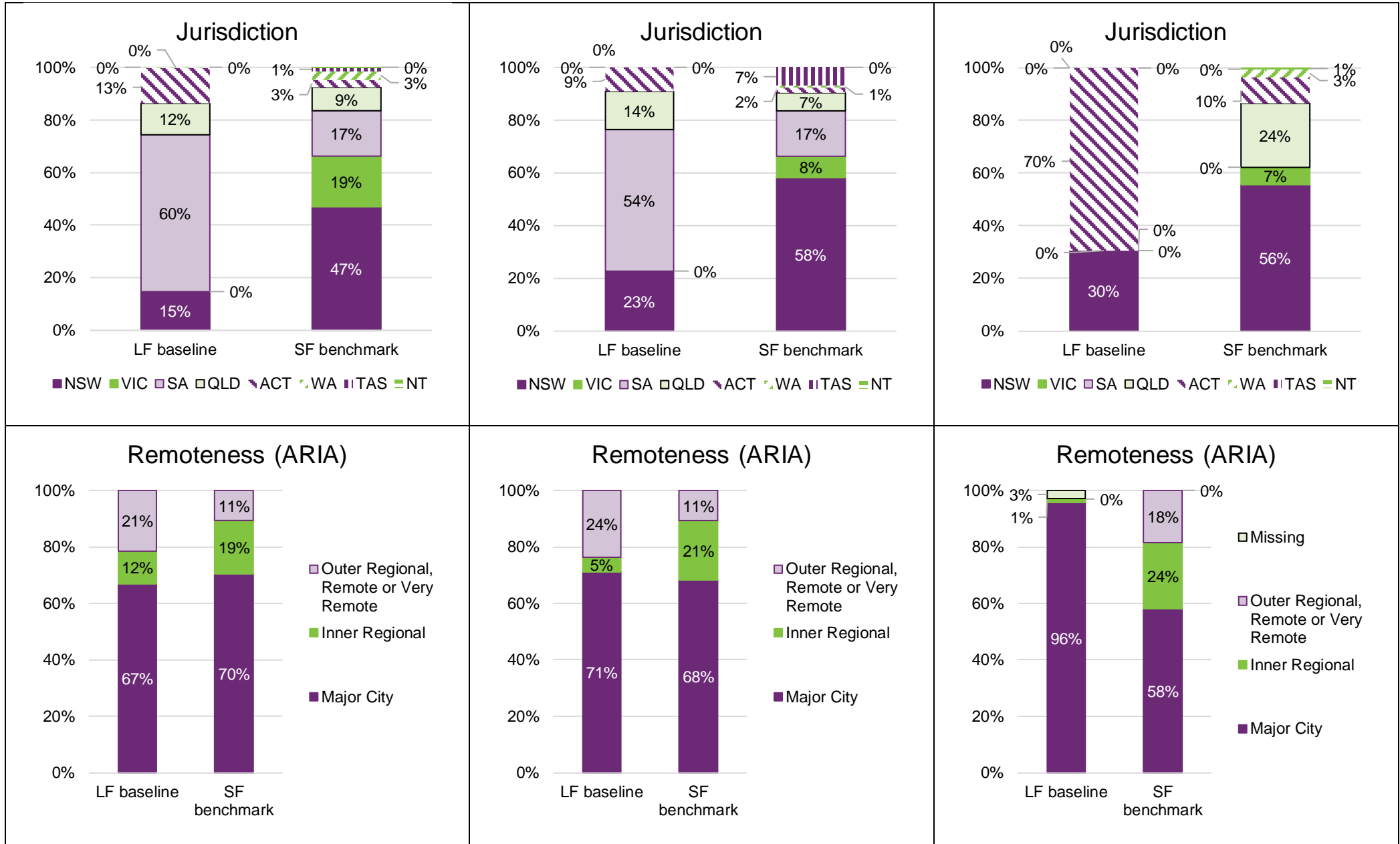
LF longitudinal family/carer compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)



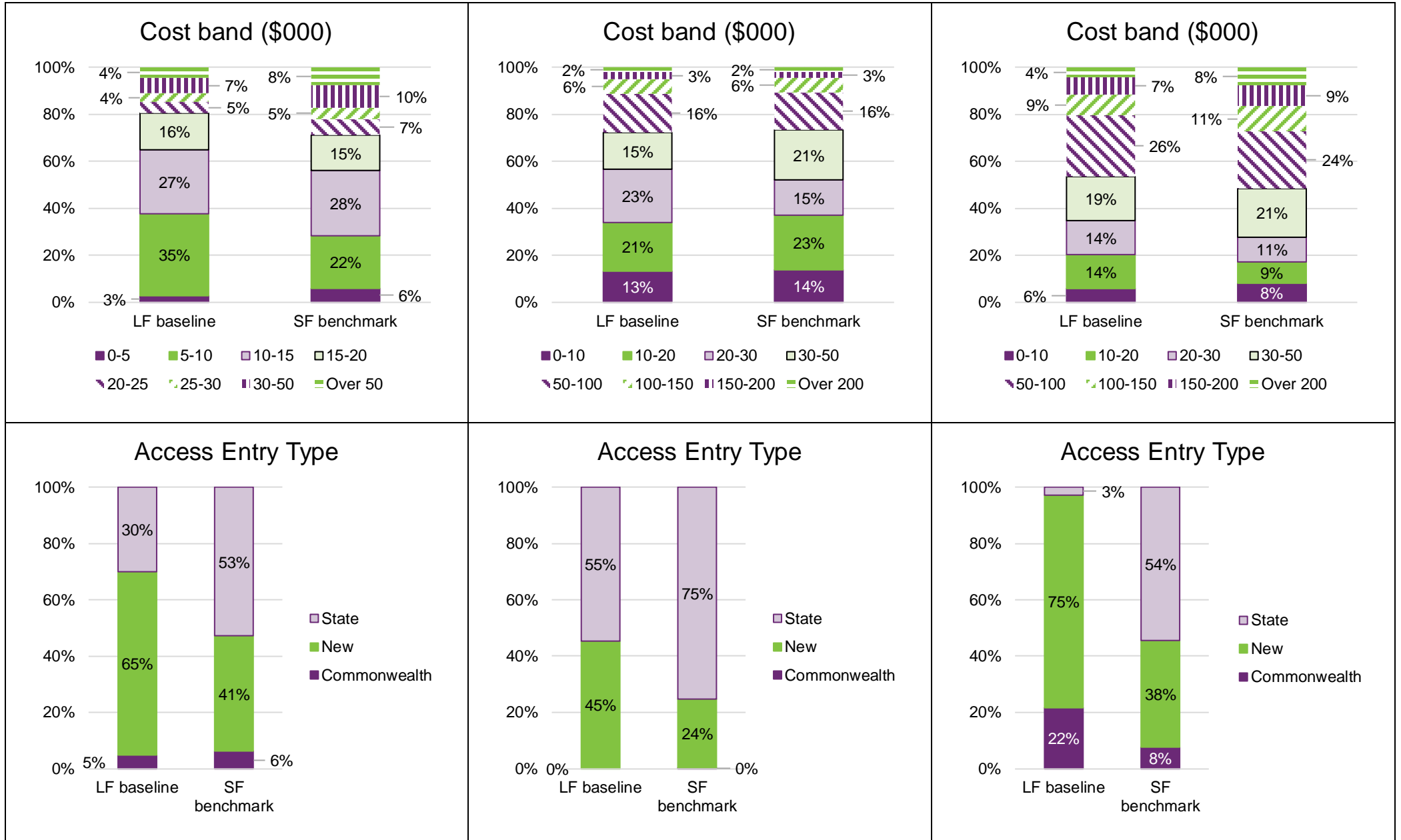
LF longitudinal family/carer compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)



LF longitudinal family/carer compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)



LF longitudinal family/carer compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)



LF longitudinal family/carer compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)





LF longitudinal family/carer compared to SF longitudinal benchmark (continued)



Key points on the longitudinal cohort are discussed here.

For participants:

- For participants in the 0 to 14 age range, the LF has slightly lower proportions in the 0 to 4 and 7-9 age ranges and slightly higher proportions in the 5-6 and 12-14 age range. For the 15 to 24 age range, the LF has a much higher proportion aged 15-17 and lower proportions aged 18-24. For participants aged 25 and over, the LF has a lower proportion aged under 30 and a higher proportion in the 55-59 range.
- Distributions by gender are fairly similar, although there is a lower proportion of males for the 25 and over age group (48% versus 54%).
- By disability, for the 0 to starting school group there is a much lower proportion of participants with autism (6% versus 32%) and a much higher proportion with sensory disabilities (42% versus 13%). For the starting school to 14 group, the LF has slightly lower proportions with autism (51% versus 57%) and intellectual disability/Down syndrome (16% versus 23%) and higher proportions with developmental delay and sensory disabilities. For the 15 to 24 group the LF has a lower proportion with intellectual disability/Down syndrome and a higher proportion with cerebral palsy/other neurological. For the 25 and over age group the LF has a lower proportion with intellectual disability/Down syndrome and a higher proportion with psychosocial disabilities.
- By level of function, for the 0 to starting school group the LF has a much higher proportion with high level of function (89% versus 69%). For the starting school to 14 age group the LF has a slightly higher proportion with high level of function (49% versus 44%). For the 15 to 24 age group the LF has higher proportions with both high and low level of function and a smaller proportion with medium level of function. For the 25 and over age group the LF has a higher proportion with medium level of function and a lower proportion with low level of function.
- For the 0 to starting school group, the LF has a higher proportion of Indigenous participants (11% versus 6%). For the other age groups, the proportion of Indigenous participants was similar for LF and SF.
- The proportion of CALD participants was similar to benchmark for the youngest and oldest age groups, but for the two middle age groups the LF had slightly lower proportions of CALD participants.
- There were considerable differences between the LF and SF by jurisdiction. For the 0 to starting school age group, 47% of the LF participants were from ACT, 36% from NSW, and 17% from SA whereas for the SF, 34% were from VIC, 26% from SA, and 21% from NSW. For the starting school to 14 age group, two-thirds of the LF participants were from SA whereas 58% of the SF participants were from NSW. Similarly for the 15 to 24 age group, one-half of the LF participants were from SA whereas 69% of the SF participants were from NSW. For the 25 and over age group, 60% of the LF participants were from ACT and 40% from NSW whereas 65% of the SF participants were from NSW and 15% from VIC.
- There were some differences by remoteness classification. For the 0 to starting school group, a higher proportion of LF participants were from major cities. However for the school to 14 and 15 to 24 age groups, a higher proportion came from outer regional, remote, or very remote areas. For the 25 and over age group, 96% of LF participants came from major cities compared with 68% for the SF benchmark.
- By annualised cost of latest plan, overall the distribution of LF participants tends to be skewed towards lower cost plans compared to the SF benchmark. For participants in the 0 to starting school group, there is a lower proportion of LF participants in the \$0-\$5,000 cost band but a higher proportion in the \$5,000-\$10,000 range. The distribution in the \$10,000-\$20,000 range is lower, but in the over \$20,000 range is similar to benchmark. For the starting school to age 14 participants there is also a lower proportion of LF participants in the \$0-\$5,000 cost band but a higher proportion in the \$5,000-\$20,000 range. There is a lower proportion in the over \$20,000 range. For the 15 to 24 age group, there are higher proportions in the \$0-\$30,000 ranges but a lower proportion in the over \$30,000 range. For the over 25 age group, there are higher proportions in the \$0-\$50,000 ranges but a much lower proportion in the over \$50,000 range.

For families/carers:

- By age, for families/carers of participants in the 0 to starting school group the LF distribution is slightly older, with lower proportions of participants aged 0 to 8 and higher proportions aged 9 and older. For families/carers of participants aged 15 to 24 there is a higher concentration of LF participants aged 16 (46% compared to 35% for the SF). There is also a higher proportion aged 18 and over, with 9% aged 22-23 compared to around 1% of SF participants. For families/carers of participants aged 25 and over there is a higher proportion aged 30 to 44 and 55 and over, with lower proportions aged 25 to 29 and 45 to 54.
- There are only slight differences by gender.
- By disability, for families/carers of participants in the 0 to starting school group the LF distribution has a lower proportion of participants with autism (45% compared to 52%) and a higher proportion with a sensory disability (20% compared to 9%). For families/carers of participants aged 15 to 24 there are slightly lower proportions of participants with autism (38% compared to 42%) and intellectual disability/Down syndrome (32% compared to 38%) and a higher proportion with cerebral palsy/other neurological disabilities (16% versus 11%). For families/carers of participants aged 25 and over there are higher proportions with autism (10% versus 5%), intellectual disability/Down syndrome (38% compared to 34%), sensory disabilities (9% versus 4%), and psychosocial disabilities (14% versus 12%), and lower proportions with cerebral palsy/other neurological disabilities (12% versus 17%), ABI/stroke (4% versus 12%) and spinal cord injury/other physical disabilities (9% versus 12%).
- By level of function, for families/carers of participants in the 0 to starting school group the LF has a slightly higher proportion of participants with high level of function (55% versus 52%) and a slightly lower proportion of participants with low level of function (15% versus 19%). For the 15 to 24 age group, the LF has higher proportions in both the high and low level of function groups, with a smaller proportion of participants in the medium range. For the 25+ age group, there is also a lower proportion in the medium function range and a higher proportion in the low function range (38% versus 31%), with similar proportions in the high function range.
- For children (0 to 14) and young adults (15 to 24) the proportion of Indigenous participants is similar to benchmark (6% for the LF versus 5% for the SF trend group), but there is a higher proportion of "Not Stated" for the LF (8% versus 2-3%). For the 25 and over group there is a lower proportion of Indigenous participants (1% versus 5%).
- The proportion of CALD participants is slightly lower for the LF across all age groups (3-6% compared to 6-9%).