

ndis



**Family and
Carer Outcomes
30 June 2018**

Executive Summary

National Disability Insurance Agency

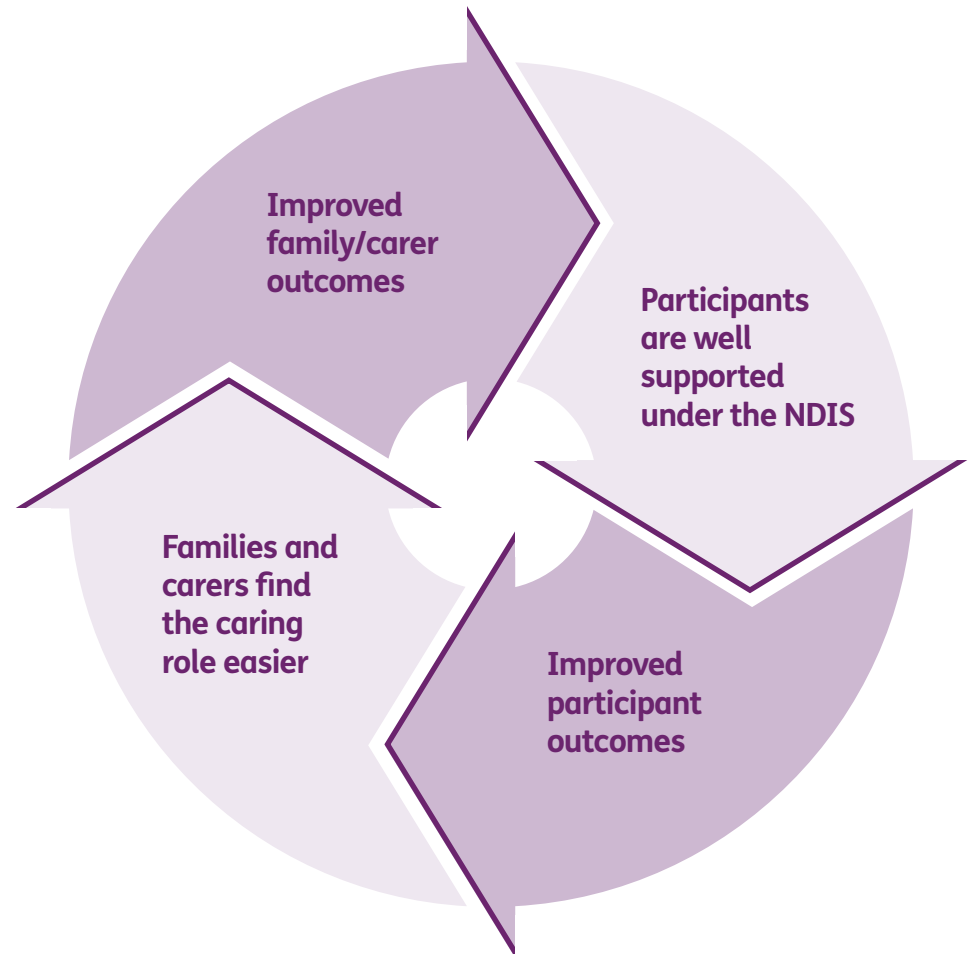
Contents



- Measuring outcomes for families and carers of NDIS participants
- Baseline versus progress
- Summary of results for families and carers of participants aged from:
 - 0 to 14
 - 15 to 24
 - 25 and over
- For each of the above cohorts and for selected indicators, baseline outcomes, longitudinal change, and perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped are shown by selected characteristics of the participant and their plan.
- Results of ‘deep dives’ into employment outcomes for families and carers of participants for each age cohort are also summarised.

Families and carers of NDIS participants

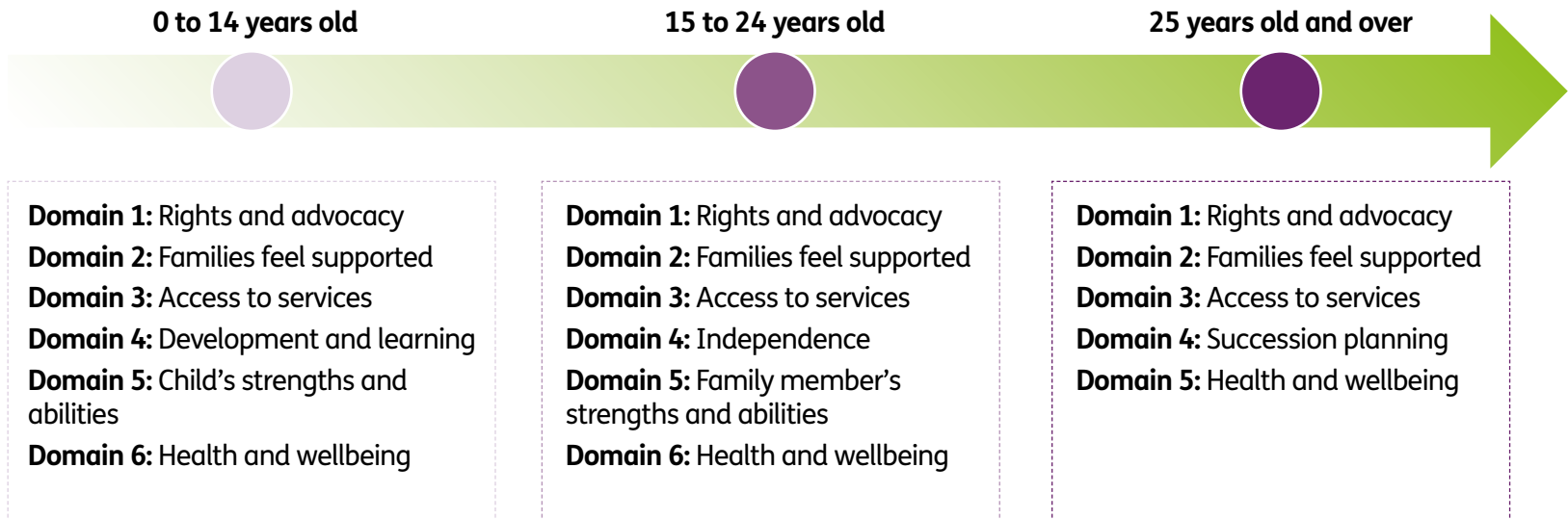
Families and carers play an important role in supporting NDIS participants. The outcomes for a participant, and for the person who cares for them, are likely to be closely linked.



Family/carer outcomes by participant age

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

Lifespan approach: 3 cohorts depending on participant age



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

Outcomes framework questionnaires

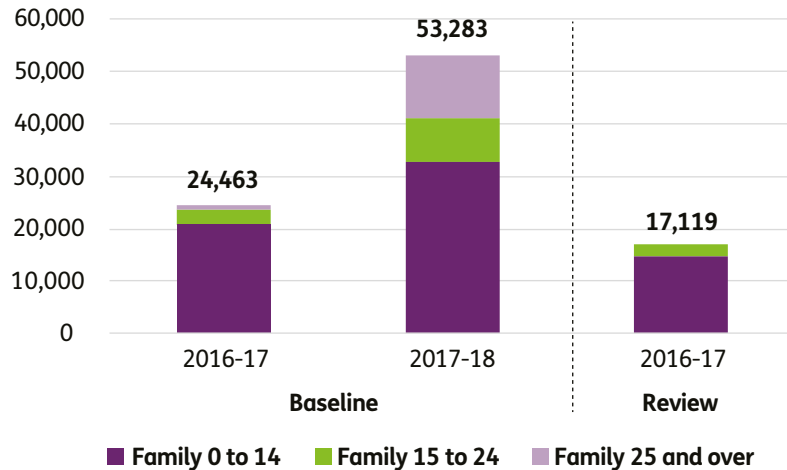
	SHORT FORM	VS	LONG FORM
Questions included	A standard set of questions by age cohort and life domain		Same age cohorts, additional questions for each domain
Participants and families/ carers in scope	All participants, and a family member/ carer where possible		Baseline: a sample of participants and a family member/carers where possible. Review: respondents who completed a LF questionnaire at baseline.
How collected	During planning and review meetings		Over the phone
Family/carers participation rates (% of participant questionnaires collected)	Baseline: 55%. Review: 43%. (Varies considerably by participant age)		Baseline: 79%. Review: 90%. (Varies considerably by participant age)
Representativeness	Almost all participants complete the SF, hence it is virtually a census.		Some participant segments are under/ over represented (p.22, Family/Carer Outcomes Report 30 June 2018)

Questionnaires collected

Baseline

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

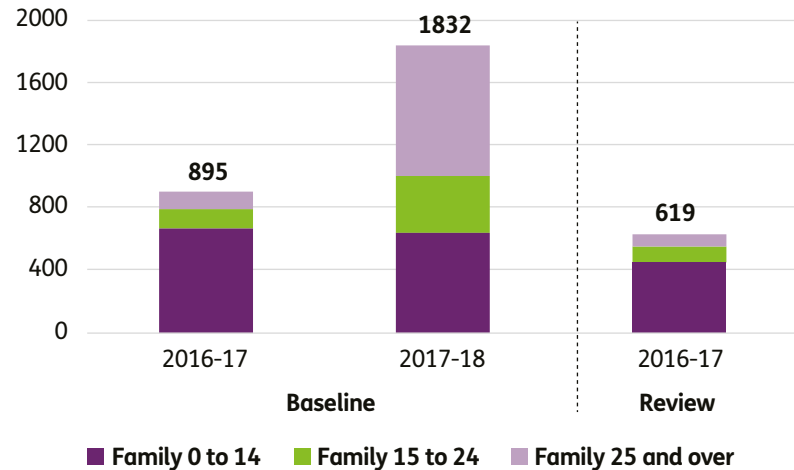
Short Form



First plan review

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

Long Form



Baseline outcomes

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

Variability in baseline outcomes

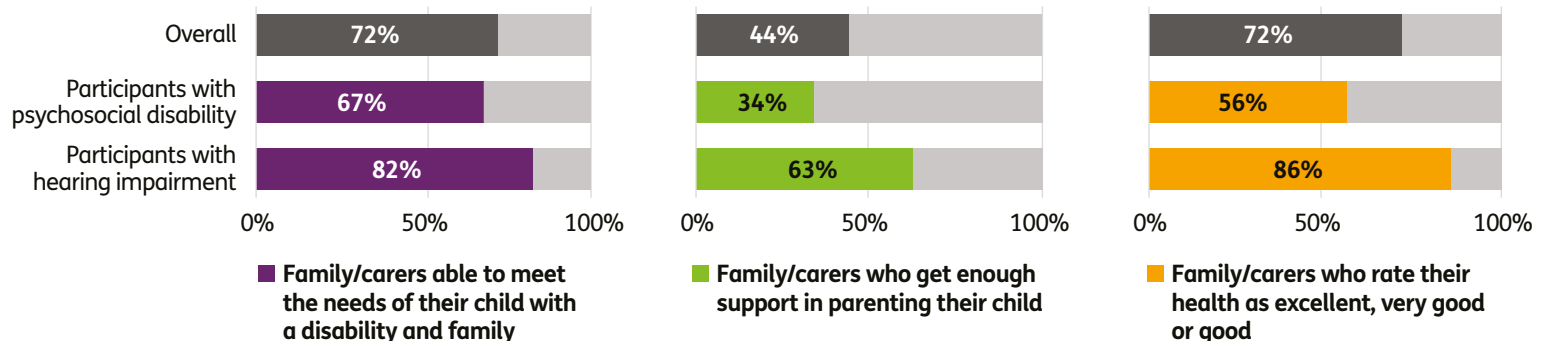
At baseline, outcomes for participants, family and carers vary greatly depending on a number of factors, e.g.

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

Example:

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

Participants aged 0 to 14

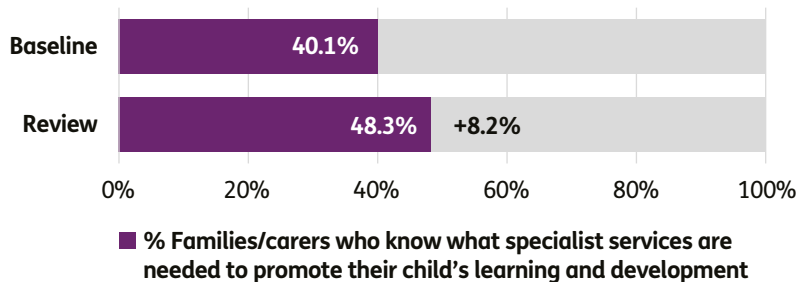


Progression towards better outcomes

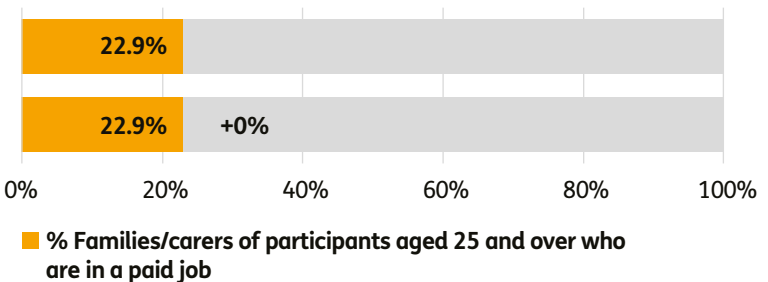
Short-term versus long-term outcomes

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

Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14



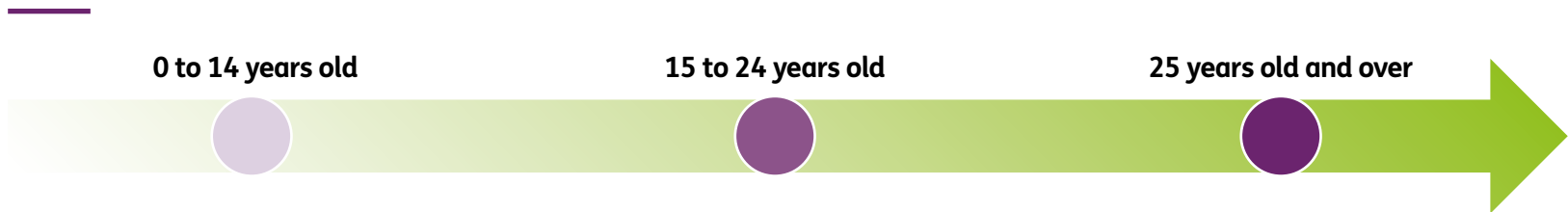
Families and carers of participants aged 25 and over



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

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

Results by cohort



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

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

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

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

Families and
carers of participants
aged 0 to 14

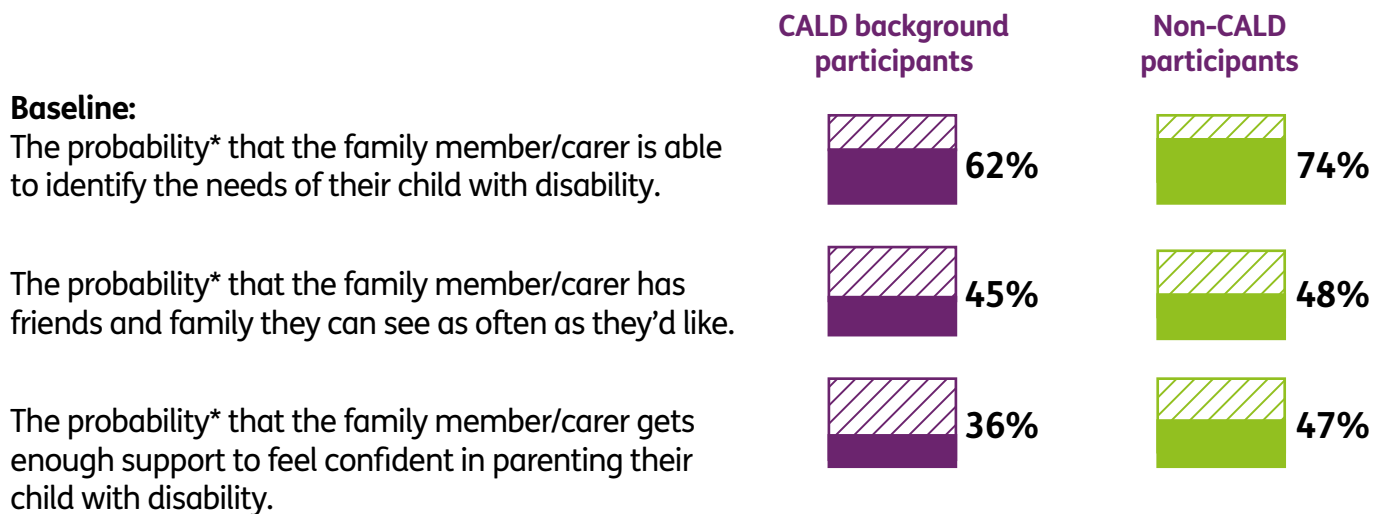
Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Roadmap

The following slides show:

- Selected baseline and longitudinal outcomes for families and carers, by participant:
 - CALD status
 - Indigenous status
 - Geography
 - Level of function
- Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped overall

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

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



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

Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Indigenous participants

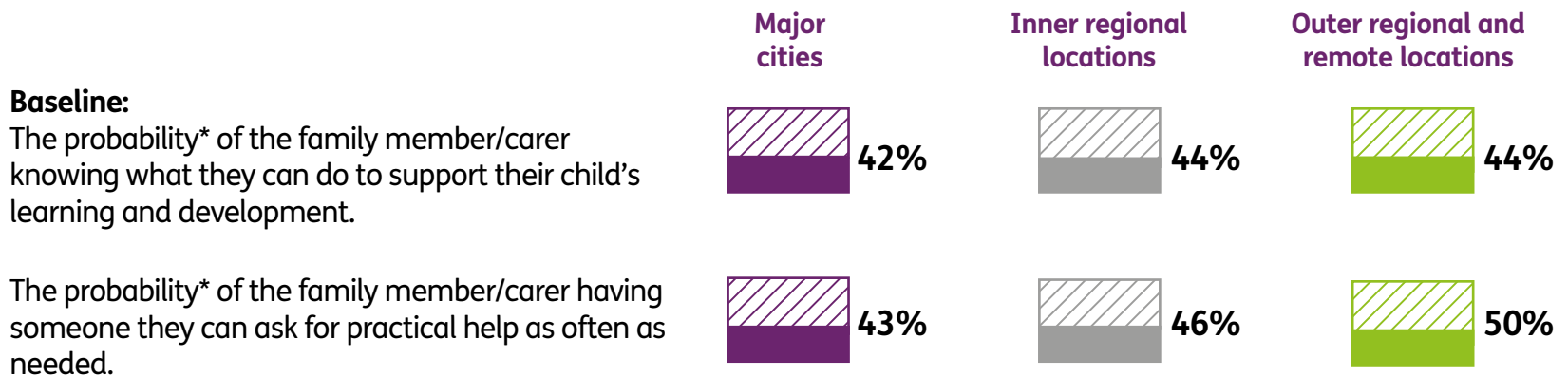
Indigenous respondents tend to have slightly worse outcomes at baseline.



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

Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14: Geography

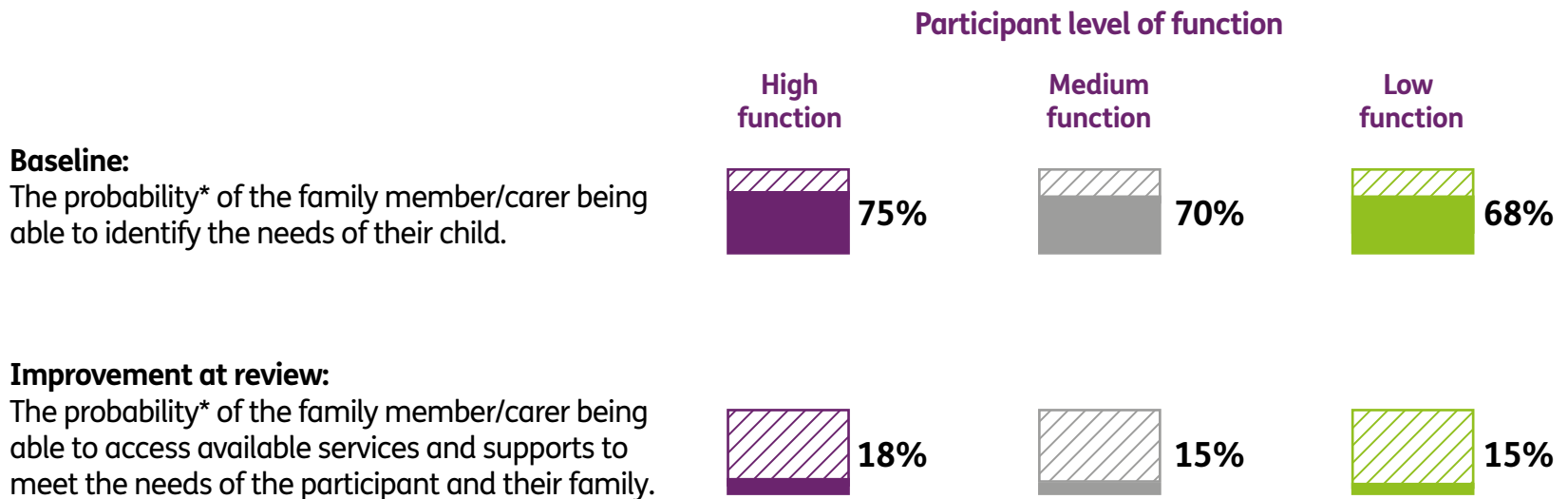
Participants from regional and remote locations, compared to those from major cities, show slightly more positive results on some indicators at baseline.



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

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

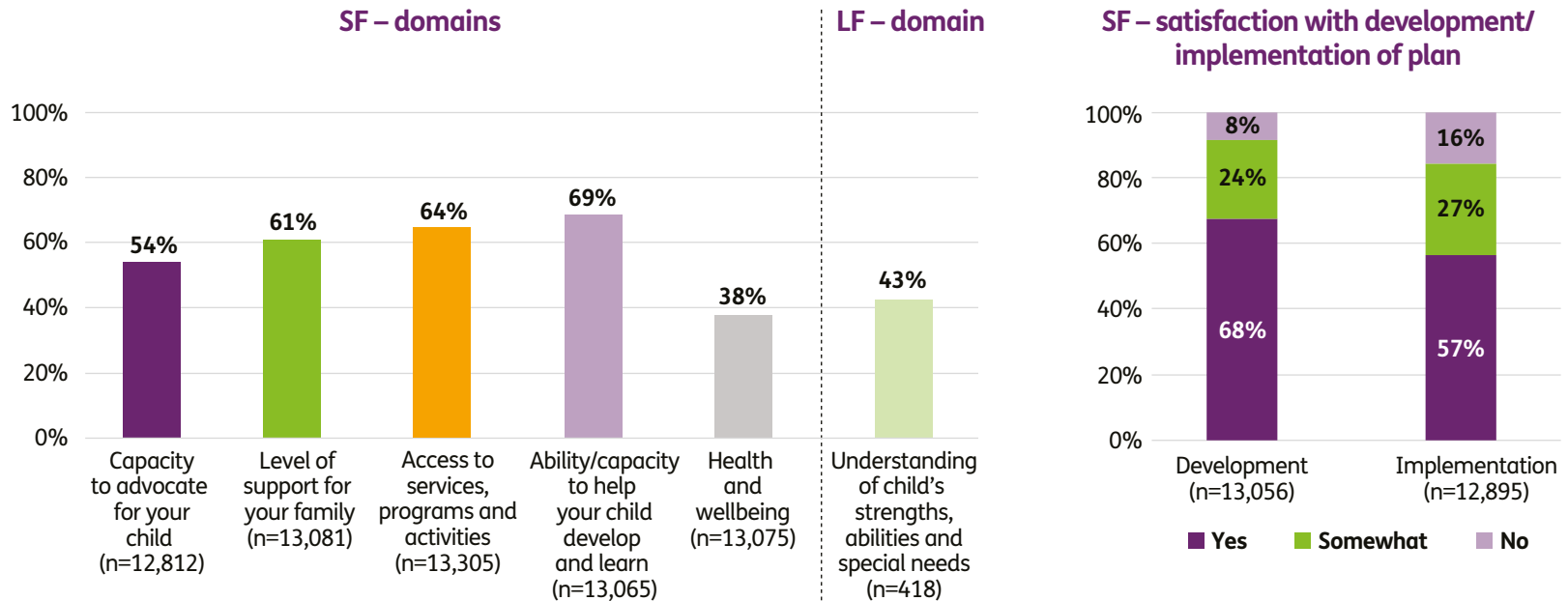
Baseline outcomes tend to be worse, and improvement tends to be less likely, for participants with lower level of function



*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age.

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

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



Families and
carers of participants
aged 15 to 24

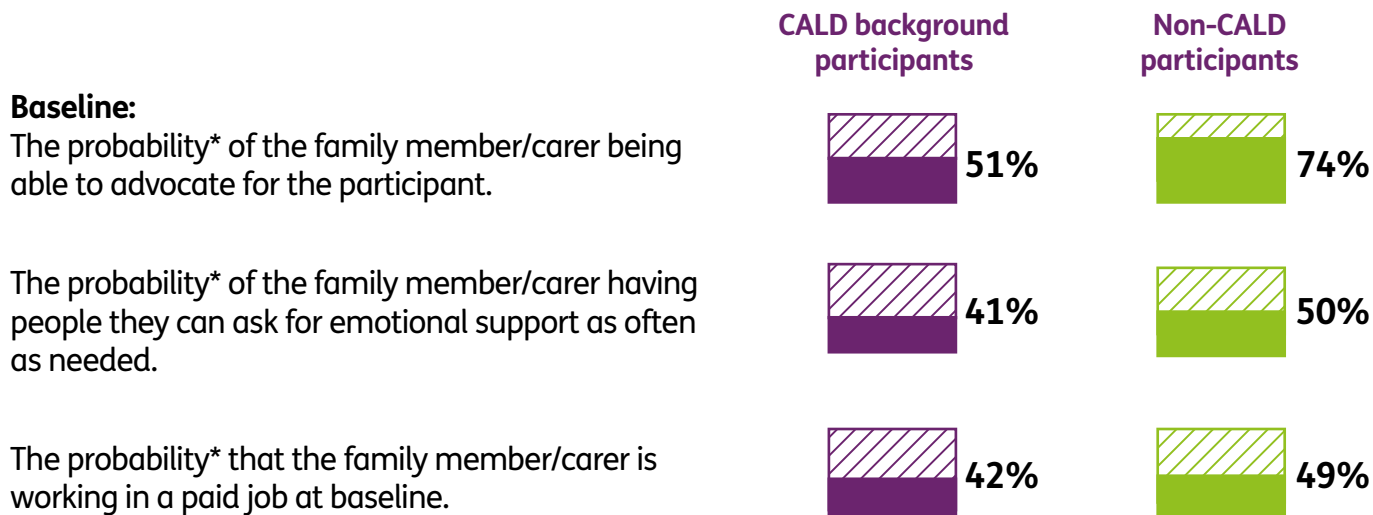
Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Roadmap

The following slides show:

- Selected baseline and longitudinal outcomes by:
 - CALD status
 - Indigenous status
 - Geography
 - Level of function
- Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped: overall and trend by plan utilisation

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

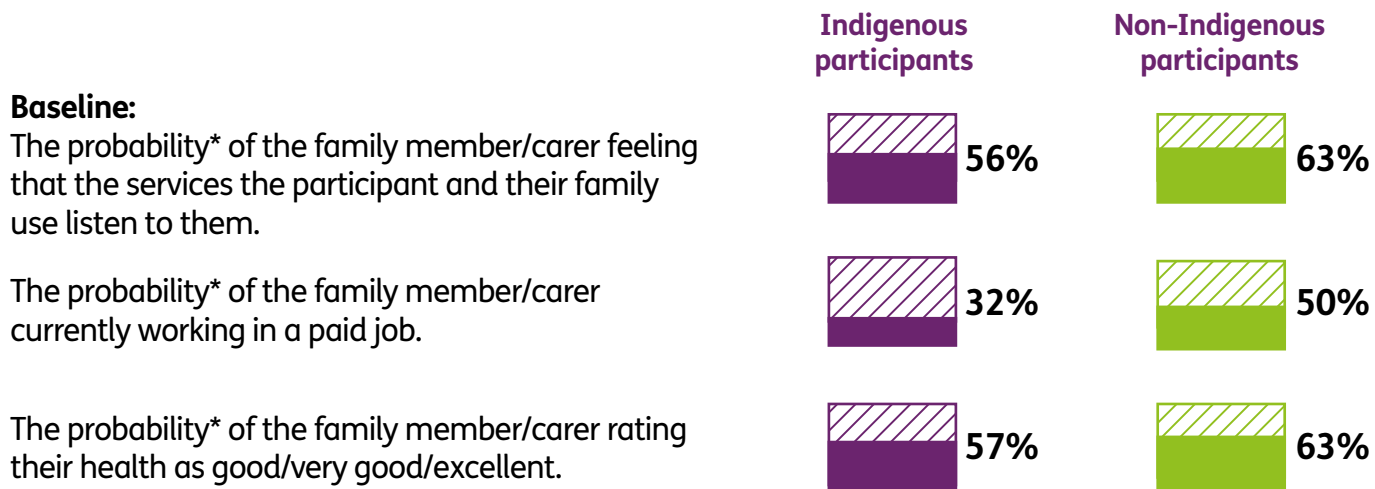
Participants from a CALD background were more likely to have worse outcomes on most baseline indicators.



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

Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Indigenous participants

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



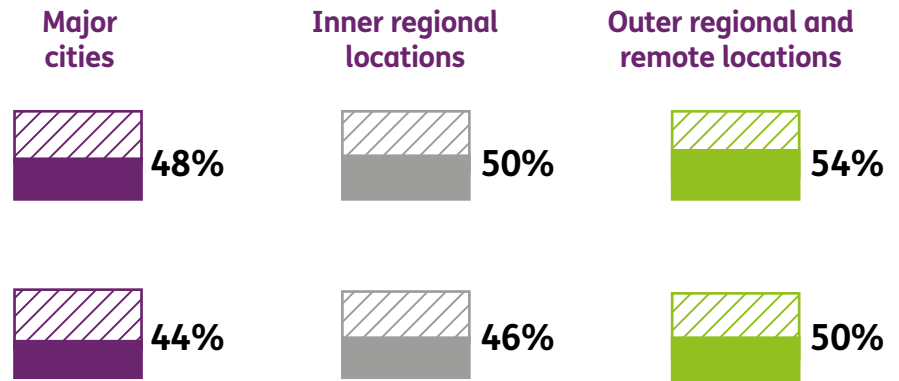
*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

Family and carers of participants aged 15 to 24: Geography

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

Baseline:

The probability* of the family member/carer having people they can ask for emotional support as often as they need.

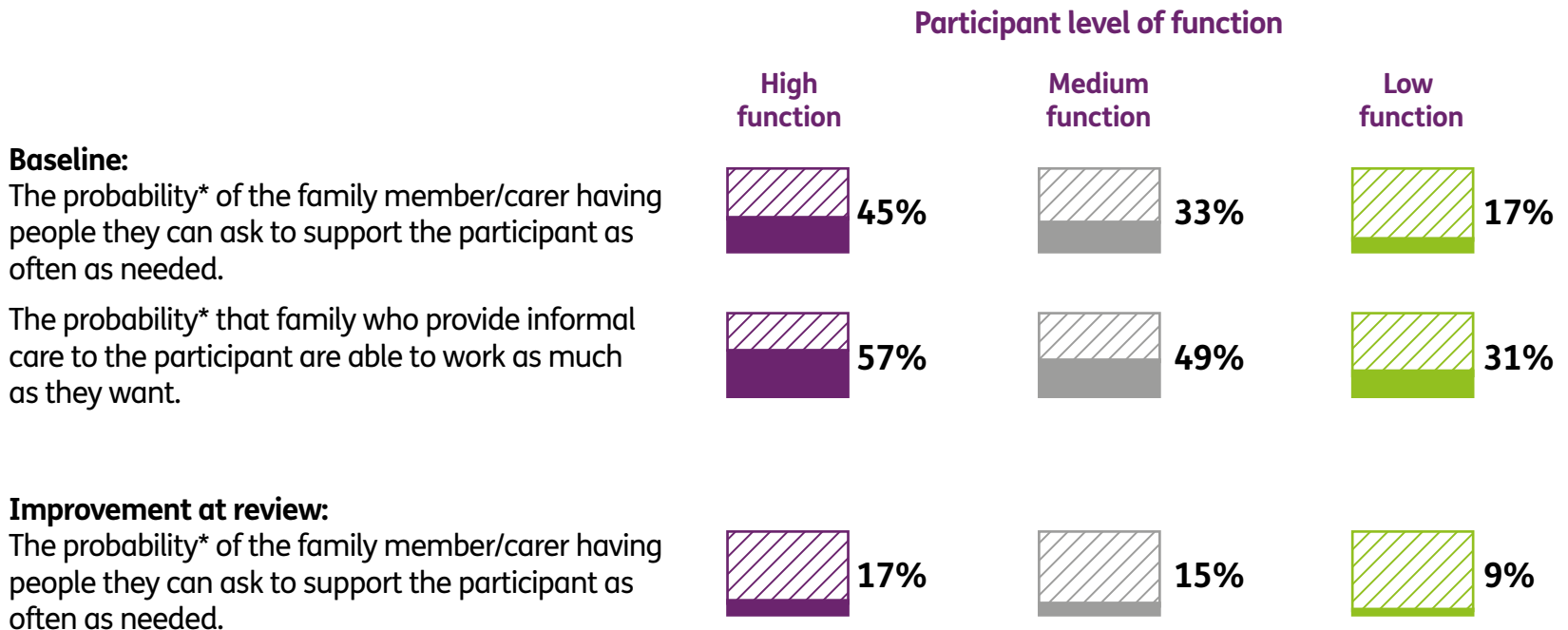


The probability* that family who provide informal care to the participant are able to work as much as they want.

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

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

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

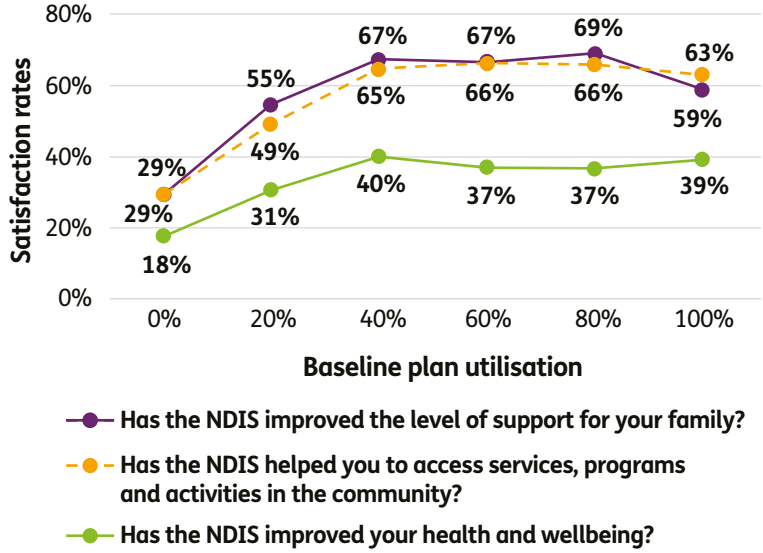
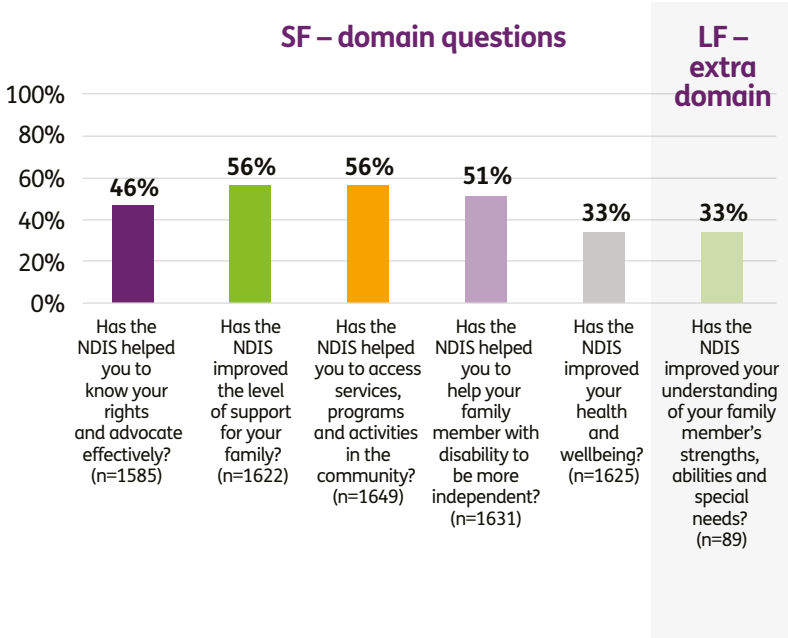


*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age.

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

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

Has the NDIS helped with ...?



Families and
carers of participants
aged 25 and over

Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Roadmap

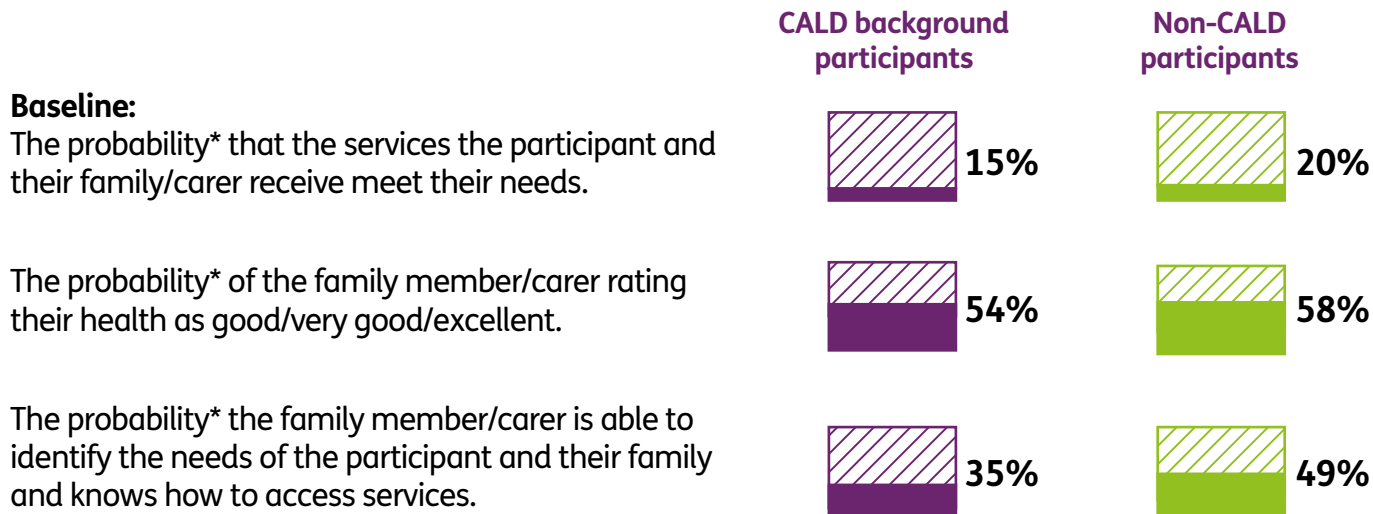
The following slides show:

- Selected baseline outcomes by:
 - CALD status
 - Indigenous status
 - Geography
 - Level of function
- Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped overall

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

Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: CALD background participants

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



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

Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Indigenous participants

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

Baseline:

The probability* the family member/carer is able to identify the needs of the participant and their family and knows how to access services.

Indigenous participants



Non-Indigenous participants



The probability* that the family member/carer rates their health as good/very good/excellent.



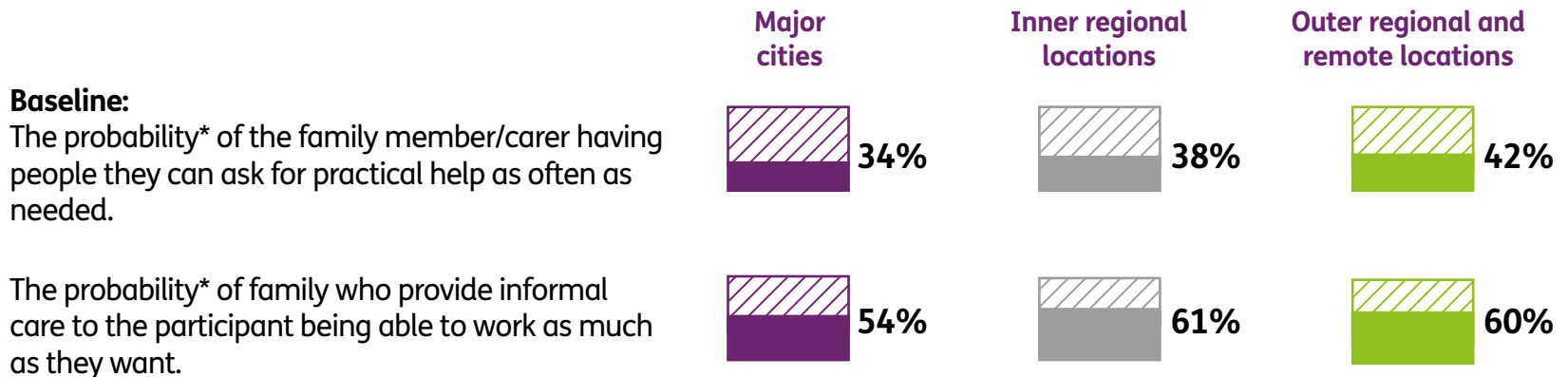
The probability* of the family member/carer working in a paid job at baseline.



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

Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Geography

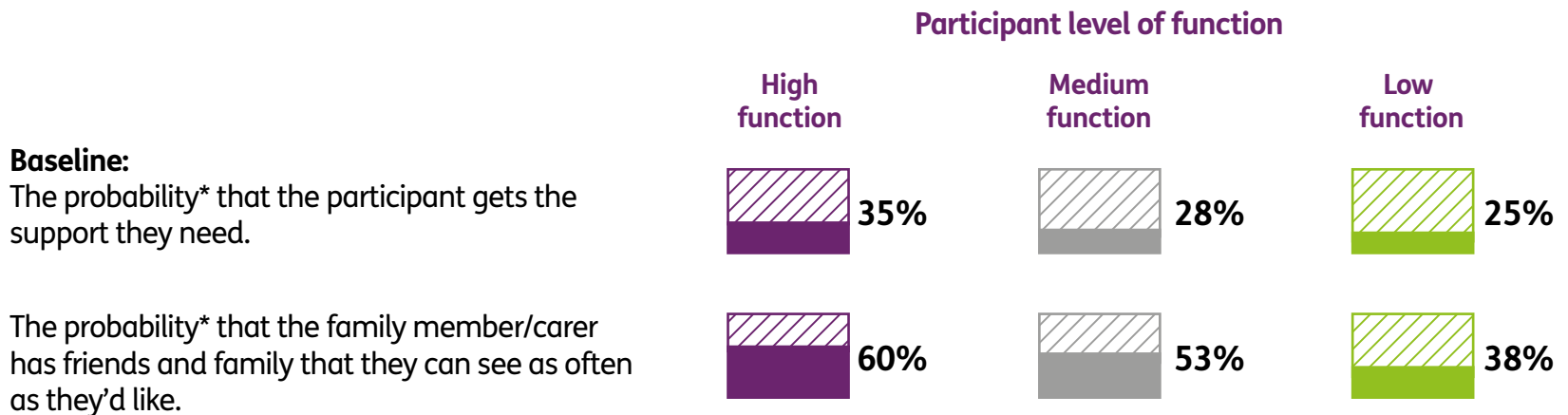
Participants from regional and remote locations, compared to those from major cities, have slightly more positive outcomes on some indicators at baseline.



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

Family and carers of participants aged 25 and over: Level of function

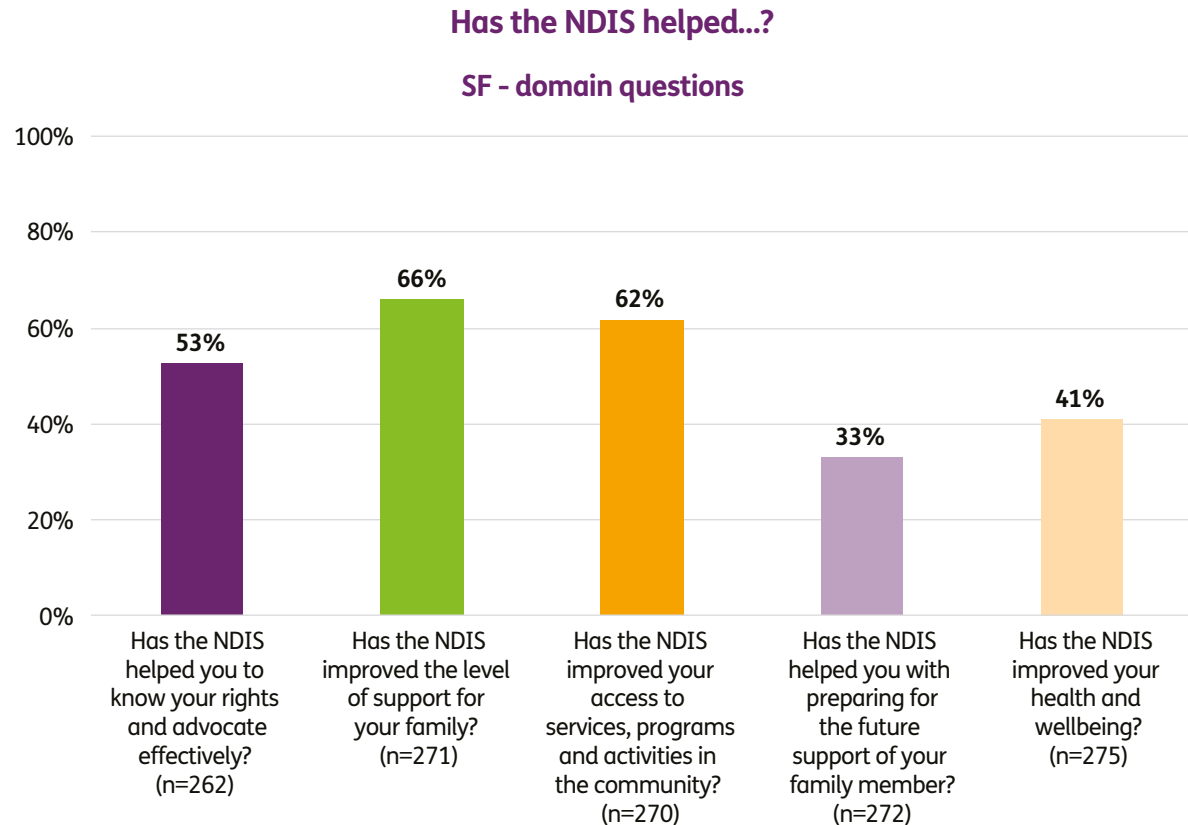
As for the younger cohorts, baseline outcomes tend to be worse, and improvement tends to be less likely, for participants with lower level of function.



*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age.

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

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



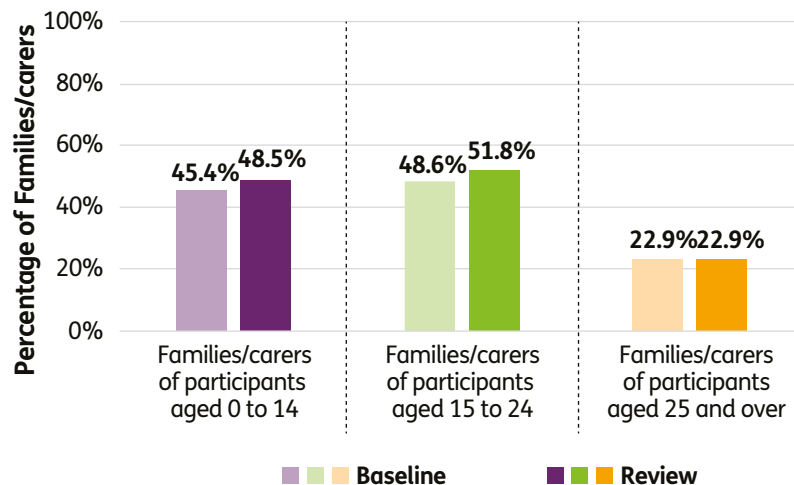
Employment: Overview and key findings

Family/carer employment outcomes: Baseline and review

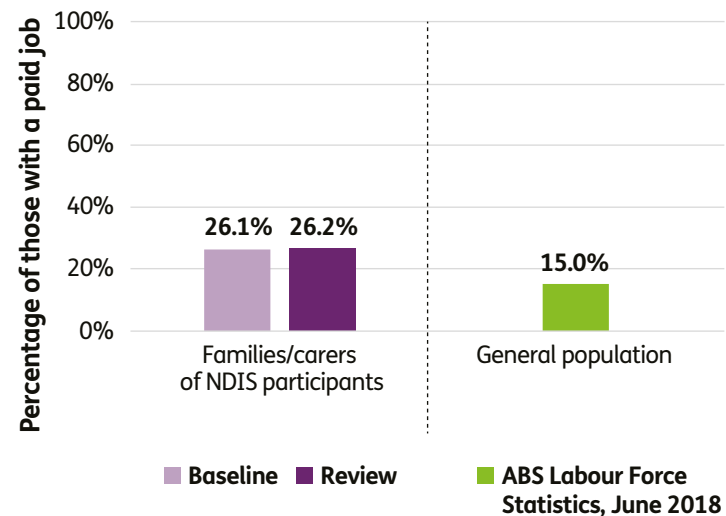
Families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14 and 15 to 24 experienced improvements of at least 3 percentage points at review. There was no change for families and carers of participants aged 25 and over.

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

Families and carers in a paid job



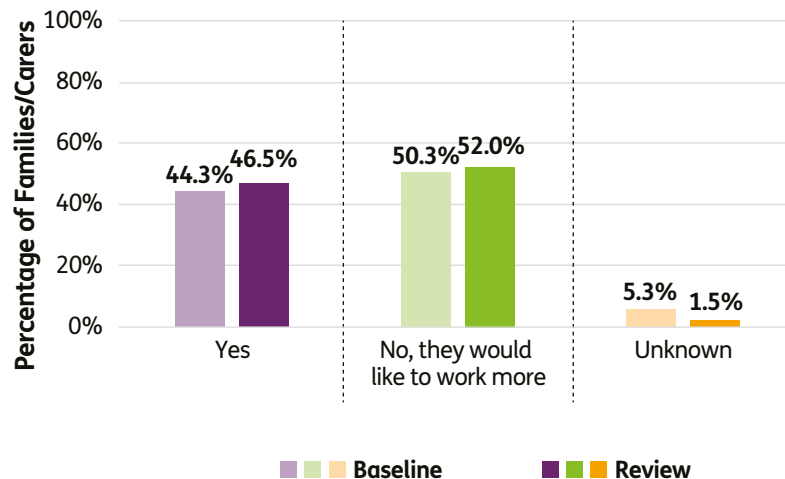
Percentage in casual employment for those in paid work



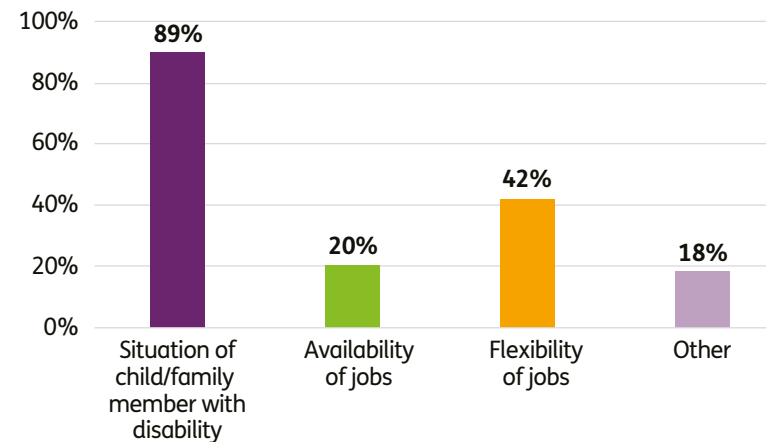
Families and carers: Ability to work as much as they want

44% said they could work as much as they want at baseline and 50% said they could not. Both of these percentages increased slightly at review¹. The majority (89%) cited the situation of the child/family member with a disability as a reason. Other reasons included the availability (20%) and flexibility (42%) of jobs.

Families and carers can work as much as they want



Barriers to families/carers working more, for those who can't work as much as they would like to at review



¹ The percentage of missing responses decreased.

Families and carers: Ability to work as much as they want

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

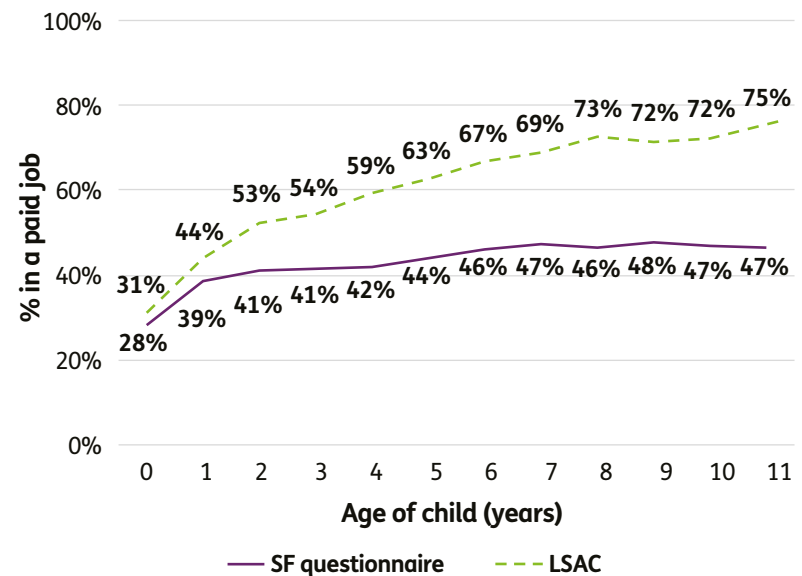
Additional barriers to families/carers working more, for those who can't work as much as they would like to at review

Ill health	Cost/availability of childcare	Additional caring responsibilities	Study	Language barriers
<p>“We cannot work due to ill health - my husband has a disability and I have chronic pain.”</p>	<p>“No appropriate childcare with experience in ASD”</p>	<p>“Currently in caring role for ageing parent”</p>	<p>“Studying towards qualifications that will increase employment opportunities.”</p>	<p>“Language and skill barrier. Has limited English.”</p>

Employment experience of mothers of NDIS participants aged 0 to 11: Comparison to population benchmark

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

Percentage of mothers of participants aged 0 to 11 in a paid job at baseline, compared to population benchmark¹

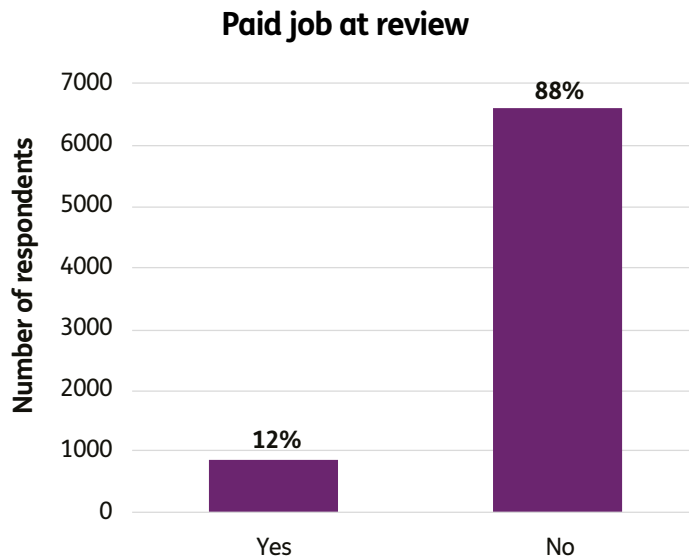


¹ Baxter J, 2013. Employment characteristics and transitions of mothers in the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children. Department of Social Services. The population benchmark is based on the mother's *youngest* child whereas the participant in the SF questionnaire may not be the youngest child. Benchmark employment rates are for mothers who are employed and at work. The LSAC percentages are based on longitudinal data across four waves of the study, whereas the SF percentages are cross-sectional (at baseline)

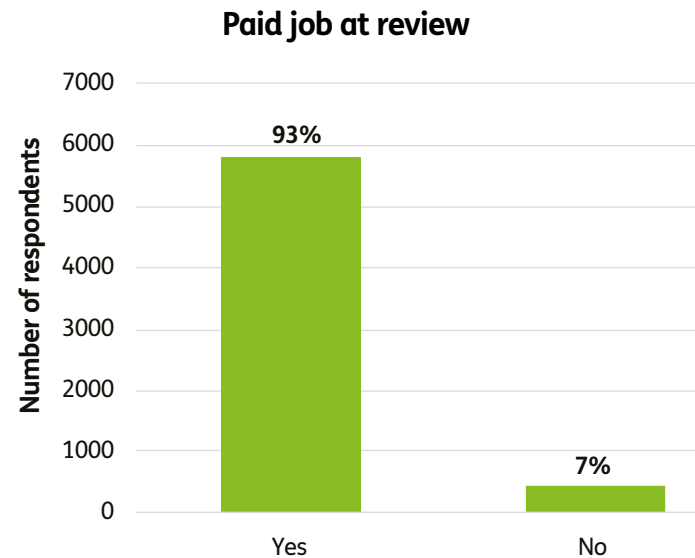
Key drivers of employment success: Approach

The key drivers of employment success for families and carers of NDIS participants¹ have been identified using multiple logistic regression analysis. The analysis explored the effects of a number of different variables related to both the family/carer and participant on employment success at review, separately for each of the following two segments:

1) Family member/carer not working in a paid job at baseline



2) Family member/carer working in a paid job at baseline



¹ The regression modelling has only been applied to the families and carers of participants aged 0 to 14 to ensure sufficient data is available for analysis.

Key drivers of employment success: For families/carers who did not have a paid job at baseline

Factors that increase the likelihood of employment at review:

Type	Key driver	Relationship to employment success
Participant characteristics	Scheme access reason is 'benefit from early intervention'	↑
	Plan is fully or partly self-managed	↑
	Participant lives in NSW, QLD or SA	↑
Family/carer baseline SF questionnaire responses	Is able to access available services and supports to meet the needs of the participant and their family	↑
	Would like to receive services and supports needed to care for the participant at different times	↑
	Family/carer would like to work more and participant is of school age	↑
	Has friends and family they see as often as they like	↑
	Studying part-time or full-time	↑

Key drivers of employment success: For families/carers who did not have a paid job at baseline

Factors that decrease the likelihood of employment at review:

Type	Key driver	Relationship to employment success
Participant characteristics	Streaming type is intensive or super intensive	↓
	Identifies as Indigenous	↓
	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage (IRSD) decile score for the participant's local government area (LGA)	↓ with higher relative disadvantage
Family/carer baseline SF questionnaire responses	Self-assessed health status is fair or poor	↓

¹ The IRSD is an index published by the ABS which ranks areas in Australia according to their relative socio-economic disadvantage based on a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within an area. A low score indicates relatively greater disadvantage in general and a high score indicates a relative lack of disadvantage in general.

Key drivers of employment success: For families/carers who had a paid job at baseline

Factors that increase the likelihood of employment at review

Type	Key driver	Relationship to employment success
Participant characteristics	Scheme entry age	↑ with increasing age
	Scheme access reason is 'benefit from early intervention'	↑
	Plan is partly self-managed	↑
	Participant lives in VIC	↑
Family/carer baseline SF questionnaire responses	Number of hours typically worked per week	↑ with increasing hours ¹
	Is very confident or somewhat confident in supporting the child's development	↑
	Is able to access available services and supports to meet the needs of the participant and their family	↑
	Would like to receive services and supports needed to care for the participant at different times	↑
	Relationship to participant is father (rather than mother or other)	↑

¹ Typical worked hours per week are reported in broad ranges: 0 to less than 8 hours, 8 to less than 15 hours, 15 to less than 30 hours, 30 hours or more.

Key drivers of employment success: For families/carers who had a paid job at baseline

Factors that decrease the likelihood of employment at review

Type	Key driver	Relationship to employment success
Participant characteristics	Streaming type is intensive or super intensive	↓
	Participant relocated during plan period	↓
Family/carer baseline SF questionnaire responses	Type of employment is casual	↓

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