



Participant Outcomes

30 June 2018

Executive Summary

Contents



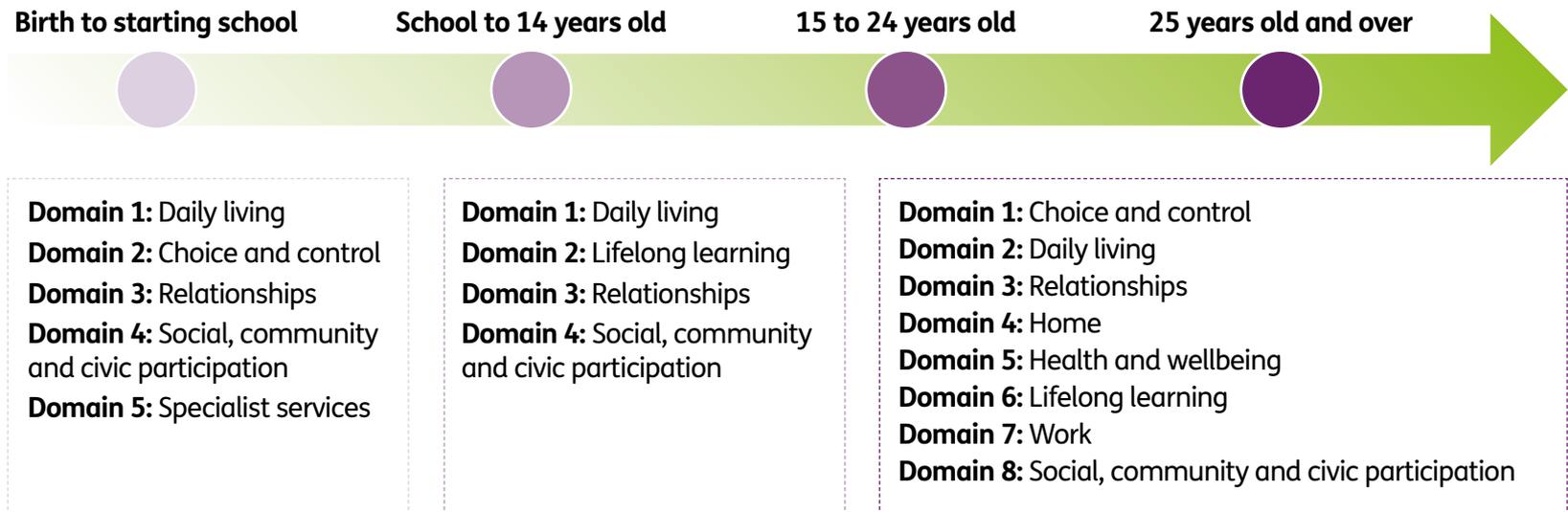
- Participant goals and outcomes, and the NDIS outcomes framework
- Baseline versus progress
- Summary of results for participants aged from:
 - Birth to before starting school
 - Starting school to 14
 - 15 to 24
 - 25 and over
- For each of the above cohorts and for selected indicators, baseline outcomes, 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 one or two areas of particular relevance for each age cohort are also summarised¹.

¹Deep dives for participants aged 15 to 24 and 25 and over are presented together after the slide on perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped for the 25 and over cohort.

Outcomes framework

We use a lifespan approach to measure participants' goals and outcomes across main life domains.

Lifespan approach: 4 age-based cohorts



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.

Outcomes framework questionnaires

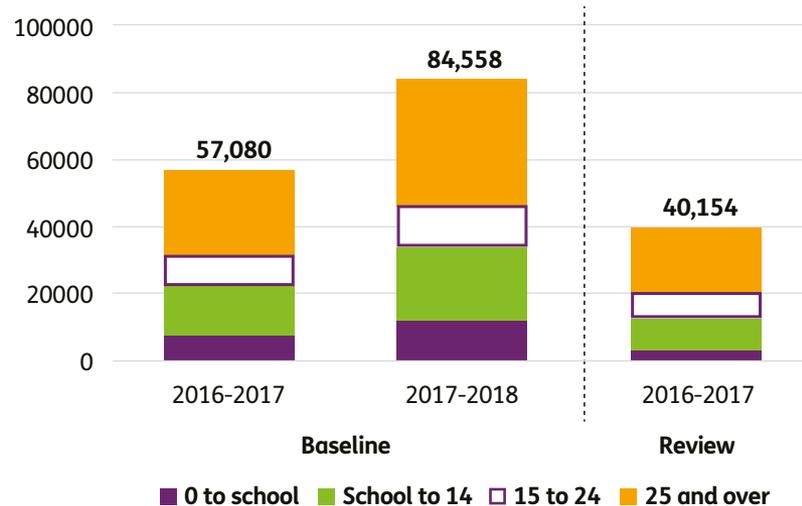
	SHORT FORM	VS	LONG FORM
Questions	A standard set of questions by age cohort and life domain		Same age cohorts, additional questions for each domain
Participants	All participants		Baseline: a sample of participants. Review: participants who completed a LF questionnaire at baseline.
Response collection	During planning and review meetings		Over the phone
Participation rates	Baseline: 99% of participants with an approved plan. Review: 70% of participants entering in 2016-17 who completed a SF questionnaire at baseline.		Baseline: 60% of participants invited. Review: 71% of participants interviewed at baseline.
Representativeness	Almost all participants complete the SF, hence it is virtually a census.		Some participant segments are under/ over represented (p.31, Participant 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 2017-18¹.

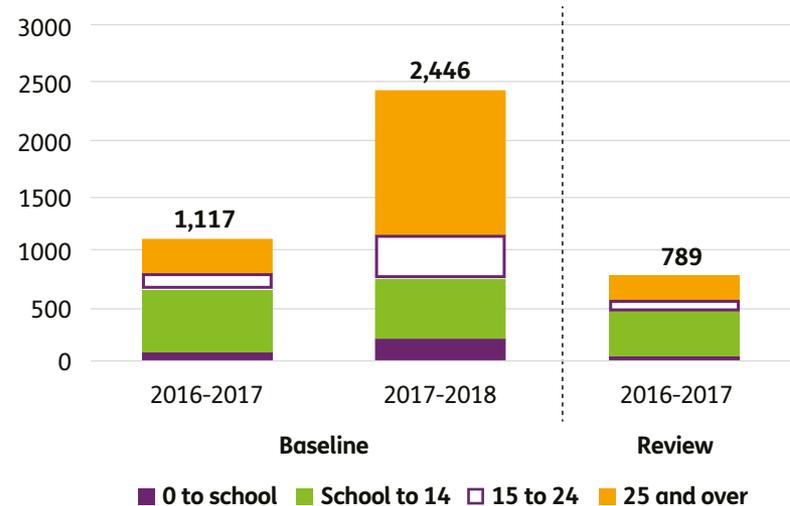
Short Form



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



¹ Financial years. For example, 2016-17 refers to the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

Baseline outcomes

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

Variability in baseline outcomes

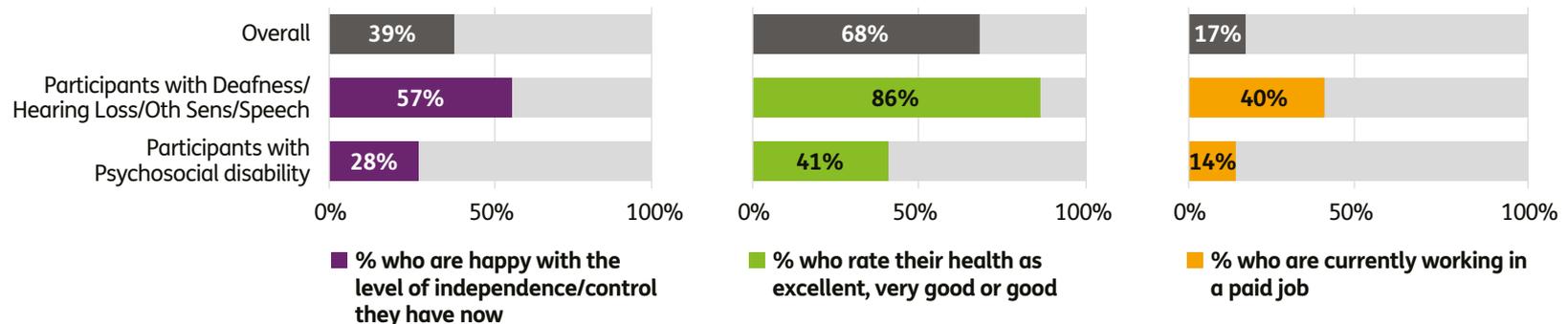
At baseline, outcomes among participants vary greatly depending on a number of factors, e.g.

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

Example:

Participants with psychosocial disability tend to experience poorer outcomes at baseline. On the other hand, participants with deafness/hearing loss are more likely to experience better outcomes.

Participants aged 15 to 24

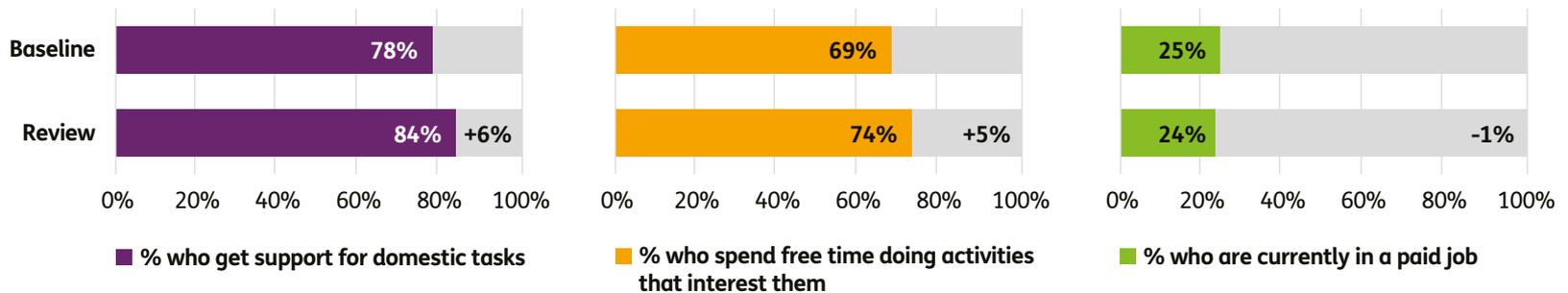


Progression towards better outcomes

Short-term versus long-term goals

Whilst some of the outcomes should improve relatively quickly (for example, 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 age 25+



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, we can 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 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 one or two areas of particular relevance for each age cohort, for example, school experiences for the school to 14 cohort, and employment and community participation for the adult cohorts.

Participants
from birth to
before school

Participants from birth to before school: Roadmap

The following slides show:

- Selected baseline key indicators
- Longitudinal outcomes for selected key indicators
- Selected baseline and longitudinal outcomes by:
 - Level of function¹
 - Geography
 - Indigenous status
 - CALD status.
- Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped: overall and trend by plan utilisation
- Increasing concerns in developmental areas
- Deep dives:
 - **Childcare:** utilisation and experiences
 - **Specialist services:** utilisation and satisfaction.

¹Level of function has been modelled as a continuous variable but is shown in three categories (high, medium and low) in the following slides, by choosing a value within each category.

Participants birth to starting school: Baseline indicators

For children in the pre-school age range, the outcomes framework seeks to measure the extent to which participants are:

- Gaining functional, developmental and coping skills appropriate to their ability and circumstances
- Showing evidence of autonomy in their everyday lives
- Participating meaningfully in family life
- Participating meaningfully in community life
- Using specialist services that assist them to be included in families and communities.

Baseline key indicators

Child's development

- Parents/carers with concerns in 6 or more of the areas of child's development



Autonomy

- Parents/carers who say their child is able to tell them what he/she wants



Friendships

- Children who can make friends with people outside the family



Participation in community activities

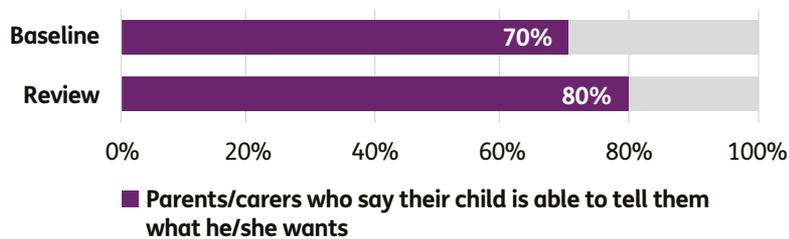
- Children who participate in age appropriate community, cultural or religious activities



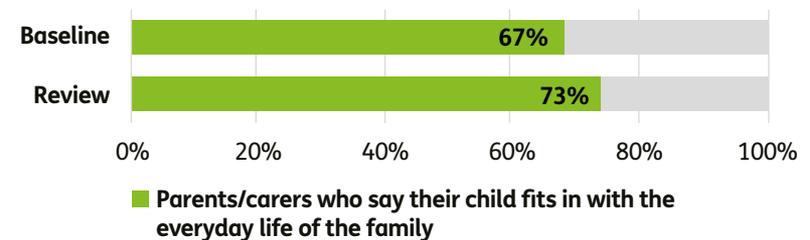
Participants birth to starting school: Longitudinal change

Significant improvements were observed across a number of indicators¹, particularly in the areas of:

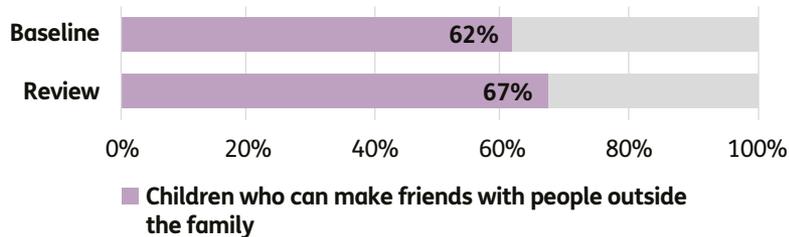
Communication



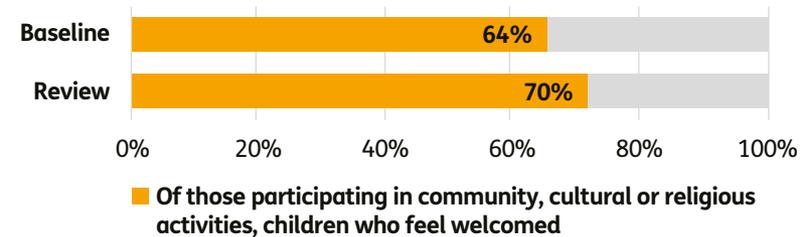
Participation in family life



Friendships



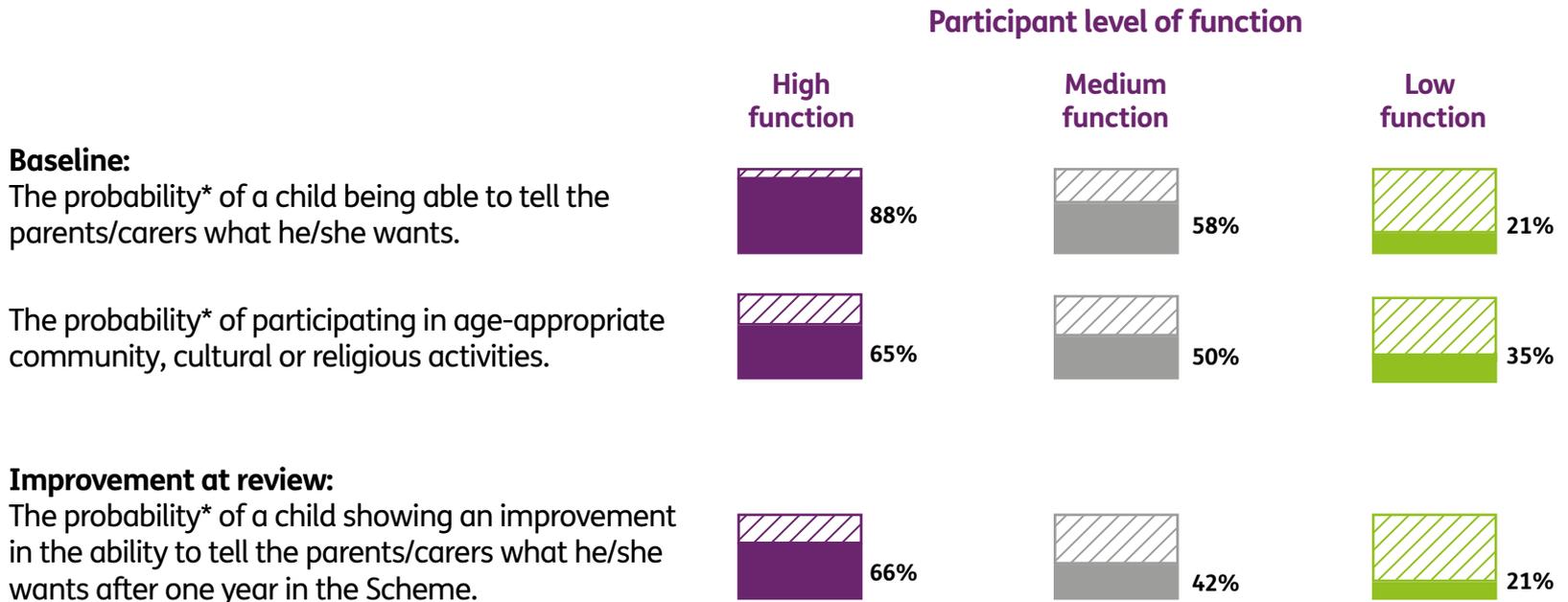
Participation in community activities



¹ Note that at least some of the observed change may be attributable to normal age-related development, since the children will be one year older at the second time point.

Participants birth to before school: Level of function

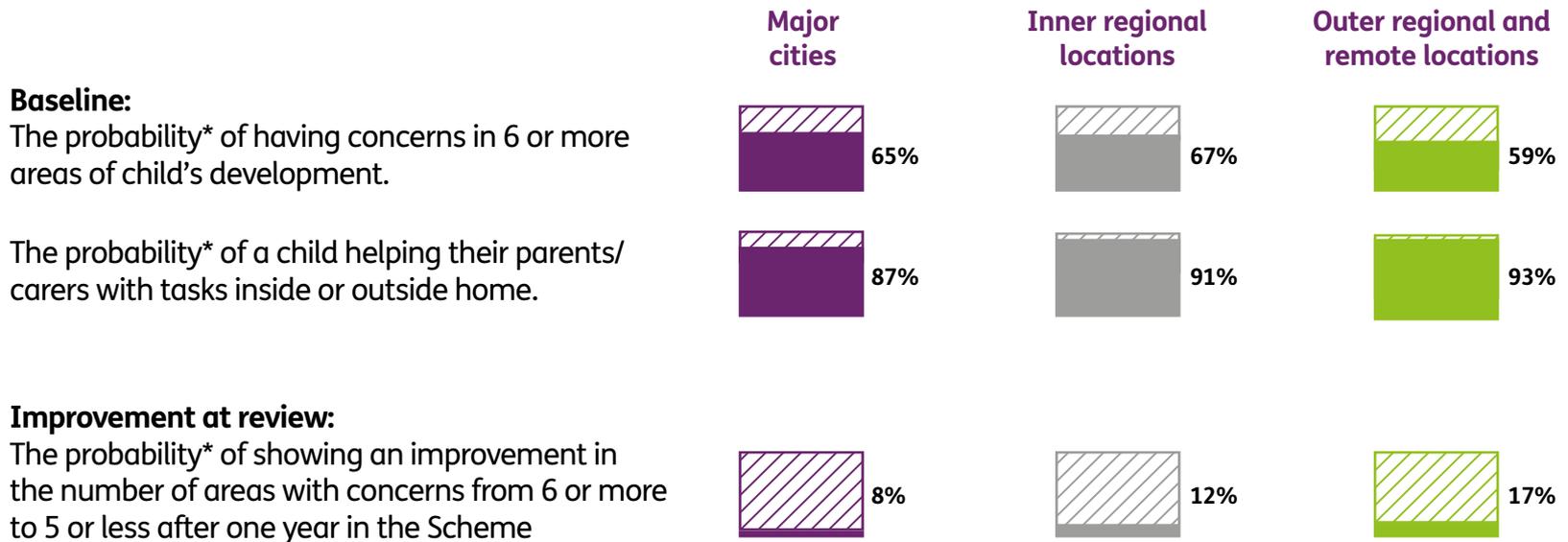
Baseline outcomes tend to be worse, and improvement tends to be less likely, for participants with lower level of function.



*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age.

Participants birth to before school: Geography

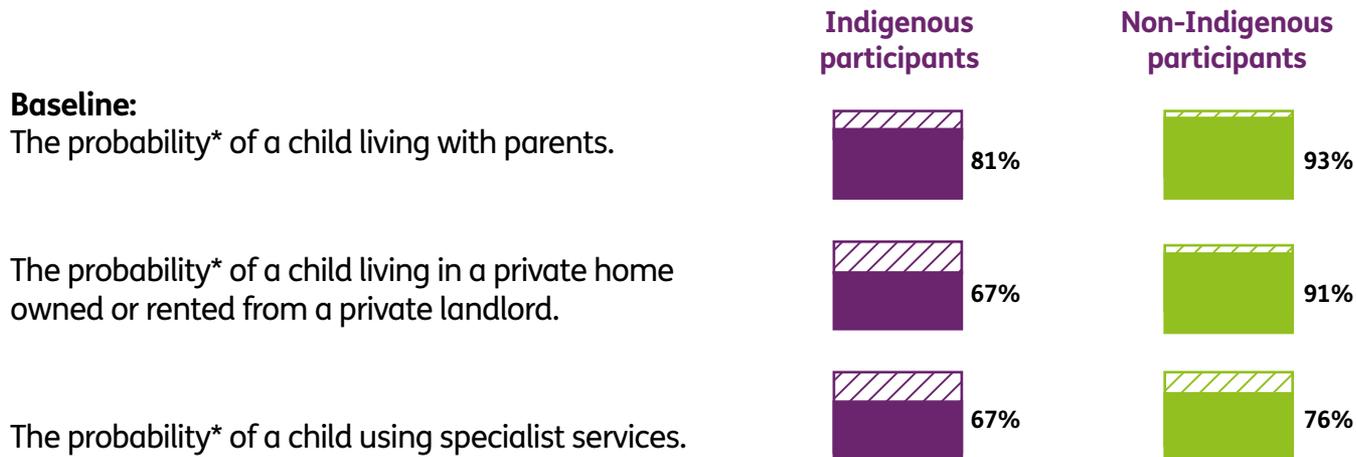
Participants from regional and remote locations, compared to those from major cities, show more positive results on some indicators – both at baseline and for longitudinal change.



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

Participants birth to before school: Indigenous participants

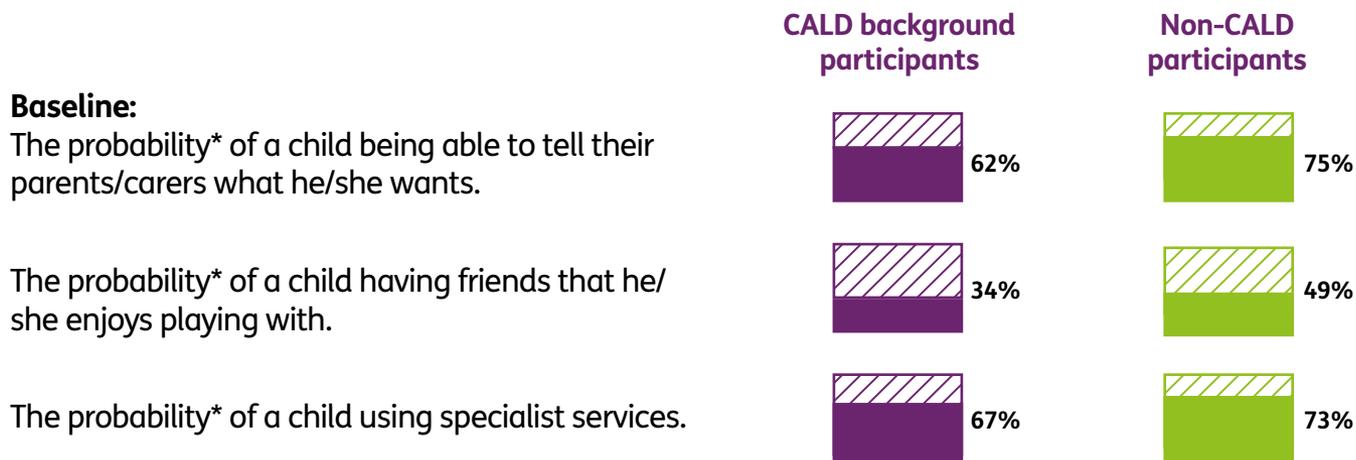
Indigenous children tend to have slightly worse outcomes at baseline.
For longitudinal change, small numbers make it difficult to identify differences.



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

Participants birth to before school: CALD background participants

Participants from a CALD background have less favourable outcomes on some of the relationship and participation indicators at baseline. For longitudinal change, small numbers make it difficult to identify differences.



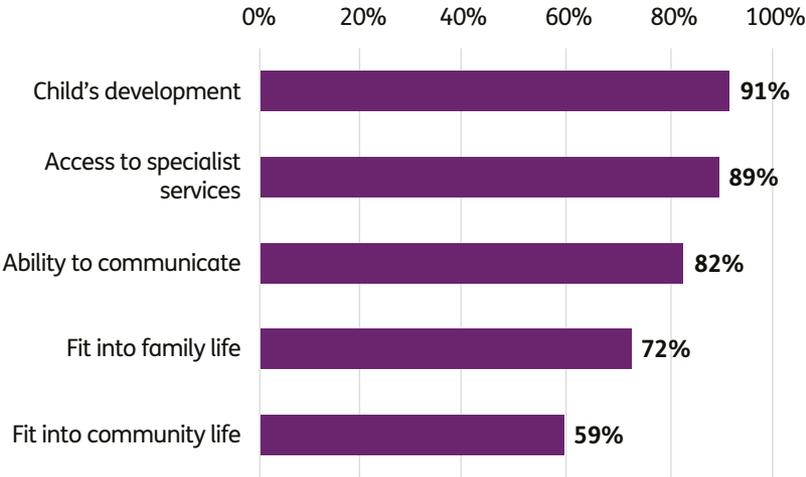
*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

Participants birth to before school: Has the NDIS helped?

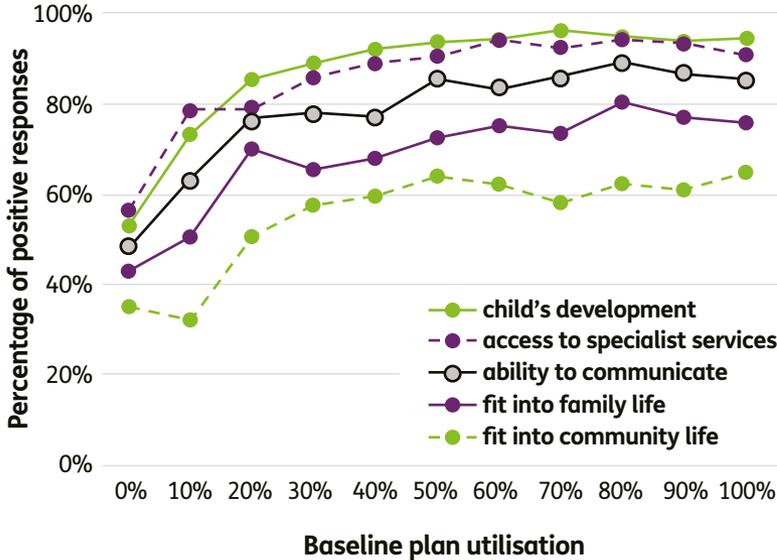
Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped seem to be positive for this cohort, in particular, in areas related to the child's development (91%) and access to specialist services (89%). The probability of a positive response increases with plan utilisation rates.

Has the NDIS helped with ...?

Percentage of positive responses

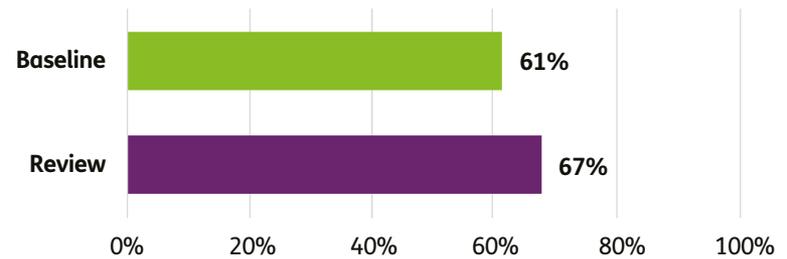


By plan utilisation rate

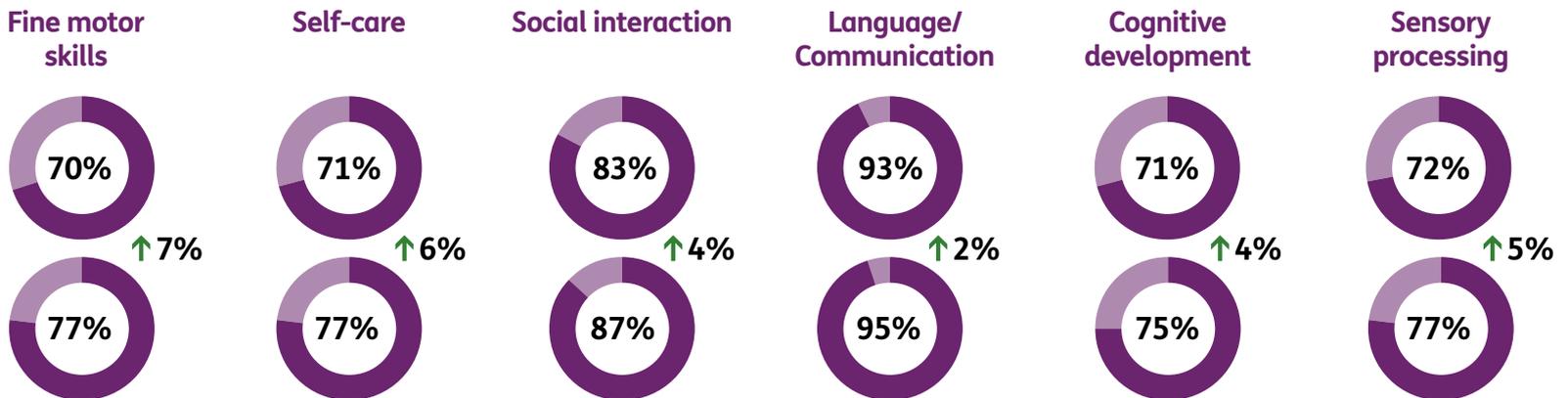


Concerns in areas of Child Development

Percentage of parents/carers who have concerns in 6 or more areas increased by 6.5%.



Increase in the percentage of parents/carers who expressed concerns by areas of development:



Participants birth to starting school: Childcare: outline

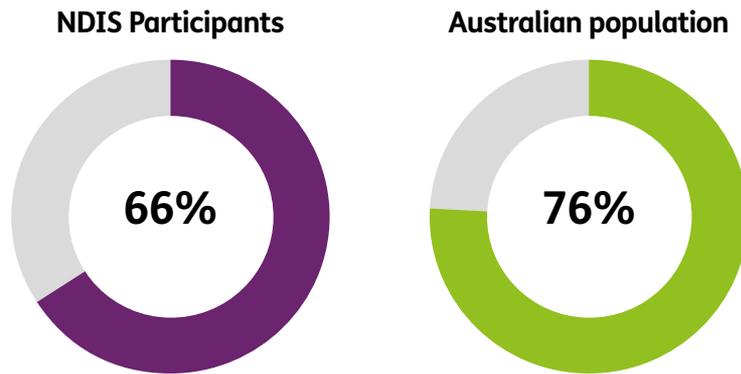
Childcare
utilisation

Differences in
utilisation by
participant
characteristics

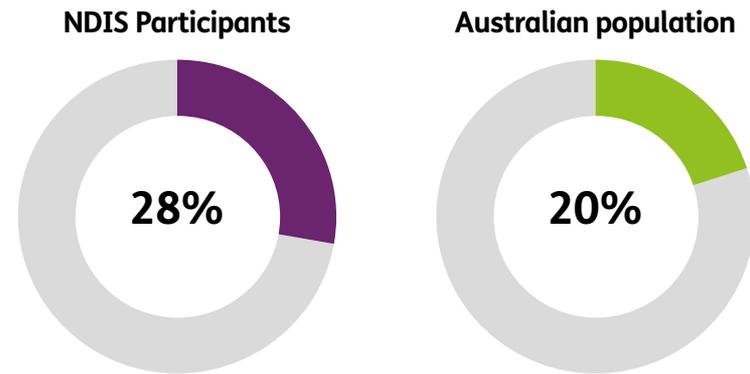
Feedback
from families

Participants birth to before school: Childcare: Utilisation

Childcare utilisation rates¹ among parents/carers of children under 5



Use of childcare while parents/carer are not at work



Use of childcare among parents/carers of NDIS participants is significantly lower compared to general population². However, families of NDIS participants are more likely to use childcare while not at work. This may be due to parents/carers using childcare as a form of respite care.

¹ Including all forms of childcare (formal and informal) and while the parents/carers are at work or while they are not at work.

² Population benchmark is estimated using the Household, Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) survey.

Participants birth to before school: Childcare: Segmentation

The propensity to use childcare varies among some participant groups:

- **Low for children with high/complex support requirements**
Families of participants with high/complex needs are less likely to attend childcare
- **High for children who participate in community activities**
- **High for children who are able to make friends**

Participation in community and the ability to make friends are associated with increased use of childcare among NDIS participants: these attributes could be either a driver of childcare use (parents/carers feel more comfortable sending their child to childcare once they have the necessary social skills) or an outcome of using childcare (use of childcare fosters social skills).

Participants birth to before school: Childcare: Experiences

Families' experiences at childcare were generally positive.
The majority of respondents agreed with the following statements:



Participants birth to starting school: Specialist services: outline

Specialist services
utilisation

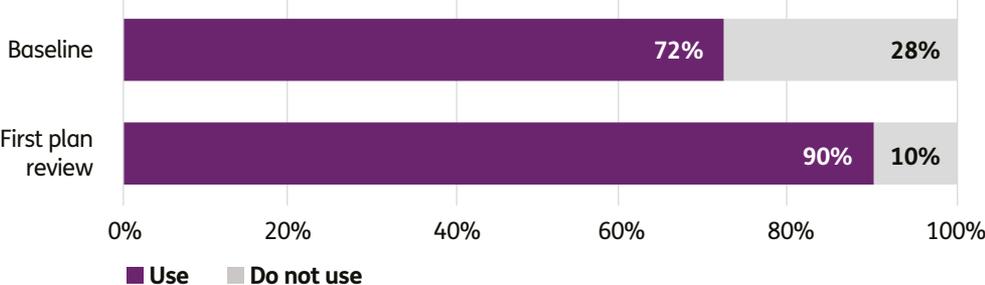
Differences in
utilisation by
participant
characteristics

Feedback
from families

Participants birth to before school: Specialist services: Utilisation

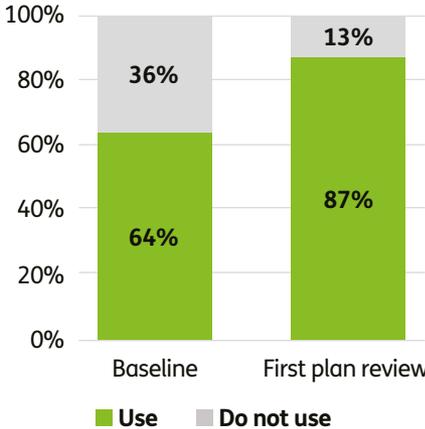
The number of participants who use specialist services has increased by 25%.

Utilisation of specialist services

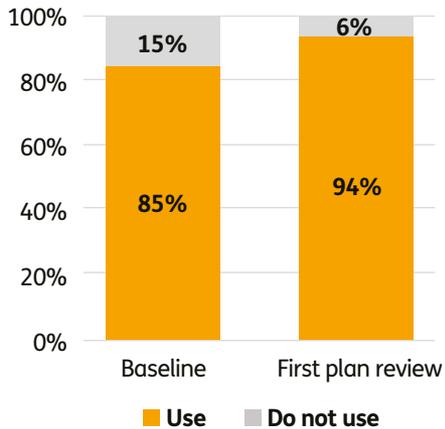


299 new participants and 72 existing access participants started using specialist services during the first year in the Scheme.

New access participants



Existing access participants



Participants birth to before school: Specialist services: Segmentation

The propensity to use specialist services is:

higher for

and

lower for

↑ Early Intervention participants

Specialist services can be viewed as an effective early intervention support for children with a disability.

↓ Participants with developmental delay

↓ Participants in South Australia

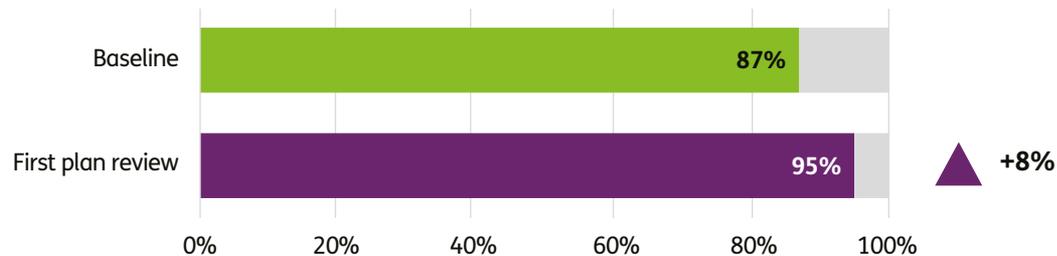
↓ Participants living in high unemployment LGA

Participants birth to before school: Specialist services: Experiences

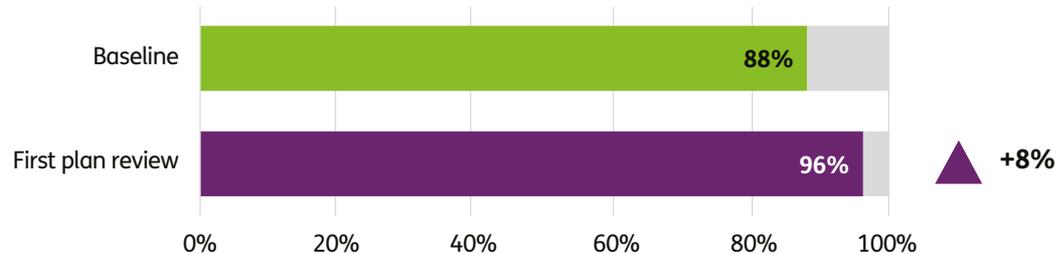
The feedback from parents/carers of participants has been positive.

The percentage of respondents who agree that specialist services are:

Assisting with learning and development



Helping parents/carers support their child



Participants
from school
to age 14

Participants from school to age 14: Roadmap

The following slides show:

- Selected baseline key indicators
- Longitudinal outcomes for selected key indicators
- Selected baseline and longitudinal outcomes by:
 - Level of function
 - Geography
 - Indigenous status
 - CALD status.
- Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped: overall and trend by plan utilisation.
- Deep dive:
 - Education experiences.

Participants from school to age 14: Baseline indicators

Typically these years are characterised by increasing independence and development of relationships inside and outside the family. Hence the outcomes framework seeks to measure the extent to which participants:

- Grow in independence;
- Form friendships with peers and have positive relationships with family;
- Are welcomed and educated in their local school;
- Participate in local social and recreational activities.

Baseline key indicators

Child's development

- Children developing functional, learning and coping skills appropriate to their ability and circumstances



Independence

- Children who have a genuine say in decisions about themselves



Friendships

- Children who can make friends with people outside the family



Participation in community activities

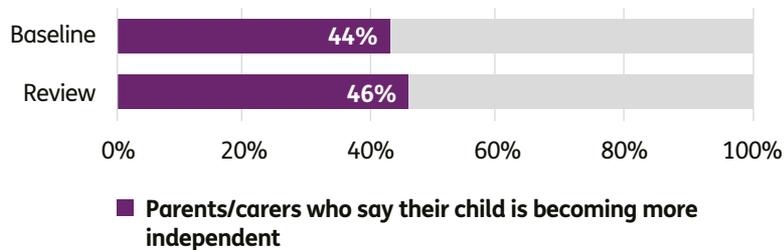
- Children who spend time after school and on weekends with friends and/or in mainstream programs



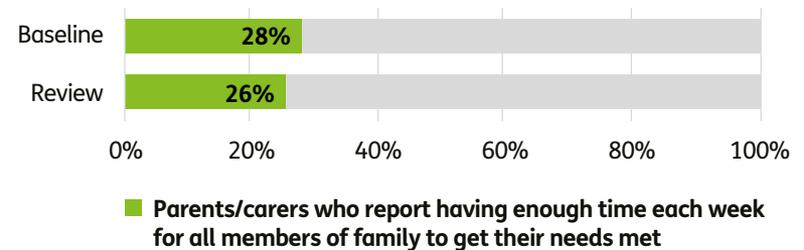
Participants from school to age 14: Longitudinal change

Results are mixed, with improvements in the areas related to independence and friendships, and deterioration in the areas related to family and community.

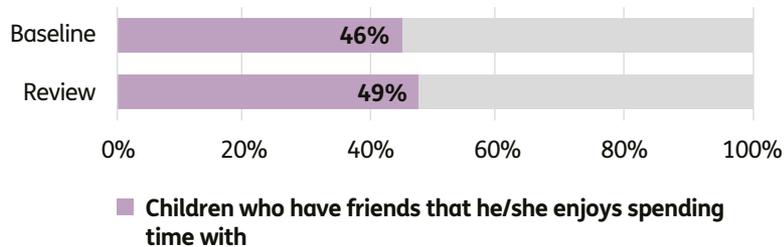
Independence



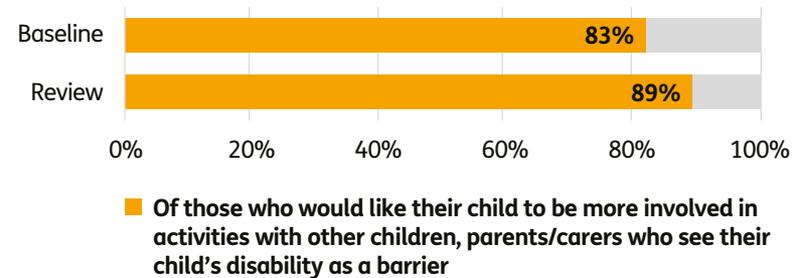
Family



Friendships

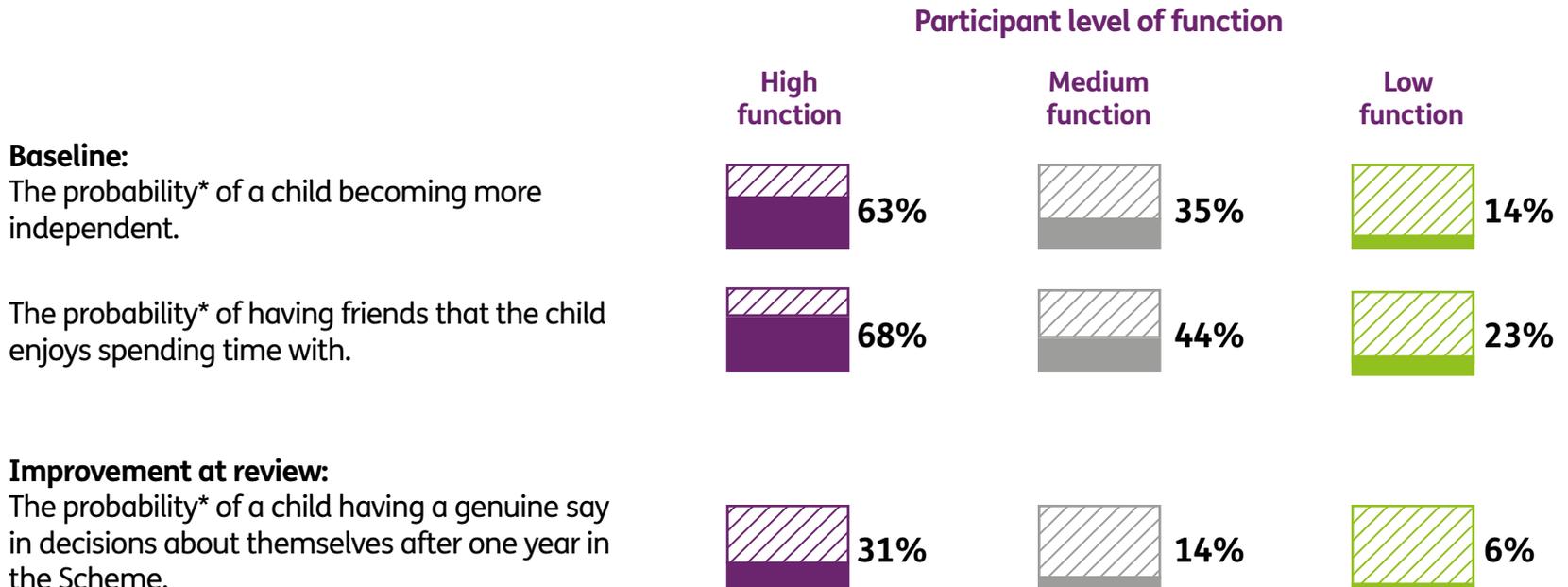


Participation in community activities



Participants from school to age 14: Level of function

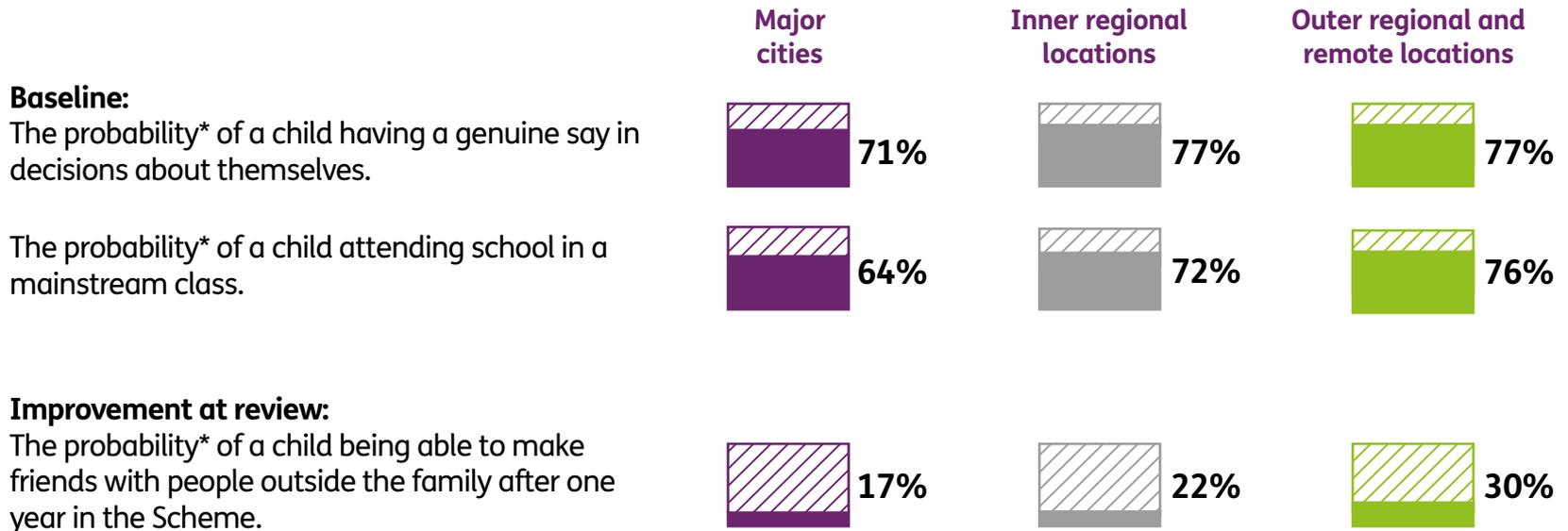
As for the younger cohort, baseline outcomes tend to be worse, and improvement tends to be less likely, for participants with lower level of function.



*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age.

Participants from school to age 14: Geography

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



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

Participants from school to age 14: Indigenous participants

Indigenous children are less likely to live with their parents and show slightly worse outcomes related to schooling based on baseline indicators. For longitudinal change, small numbers make it difficult to identify differences.

Baseline:

The probability* of a child living with parents at baseline.

The probability* of a child attending school in a mainstream class.

Indigenous participants

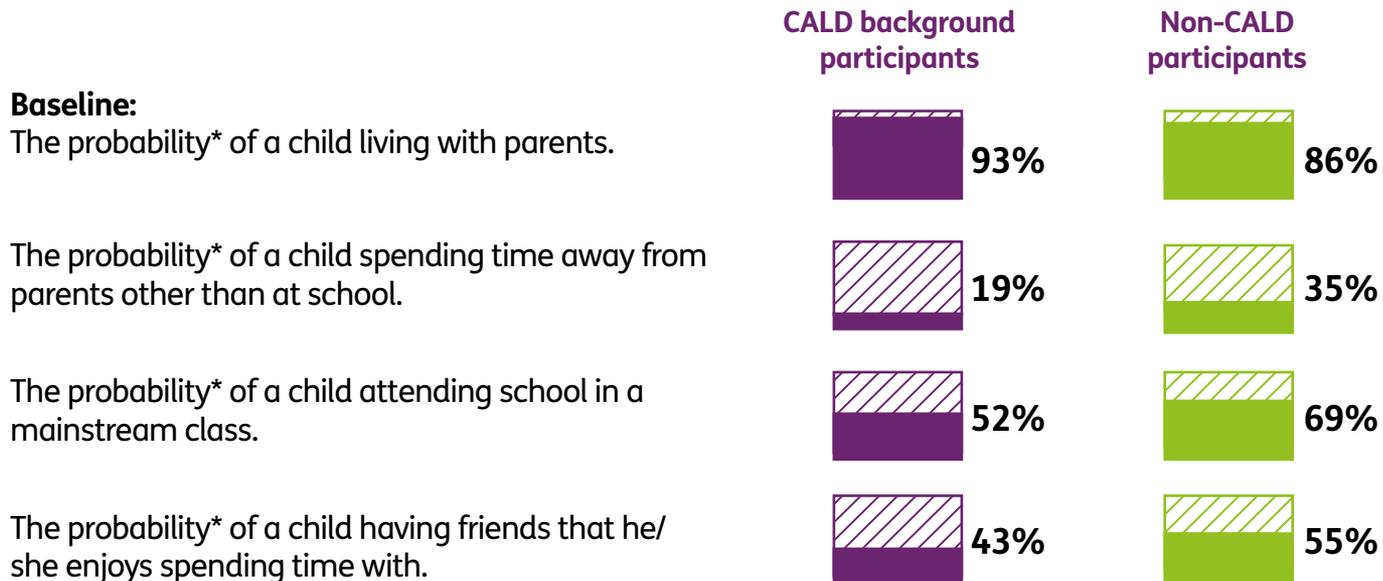
Non-Indigenous participants



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

Participants from school to age 14: CALD background participants

Participants from a CALD background have worse outcomes on most baseline indicators with the exception of family-related indicators.



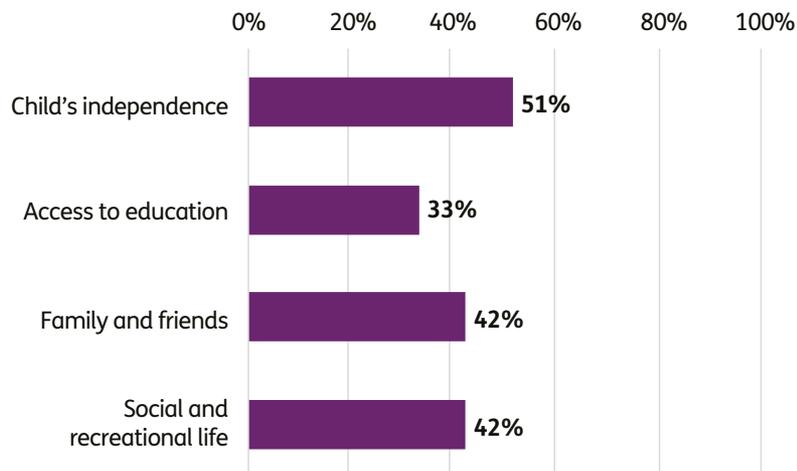
*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

Participants from school to age 14: Has the NDIS helped?

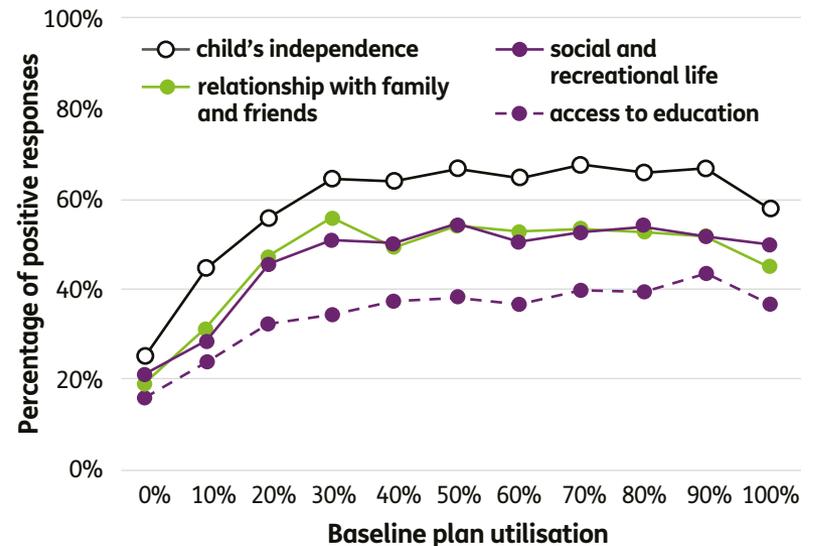
Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped vary by domain, with the percentage responding positively ranging from 33% for education to 51% for independence. The probability of a positive response increases with plan utilisation rates.

Has the NDIS helped with ...?

Percentage of positive responses



By plan utilisation rate



Participants from school to age 14: Education: outline

—
School types

—
Differences
by participant
characteristics

—
School
experiences

—
Model for
transition out
of a mainstream
class

Participants from school to age 14: Education: school types

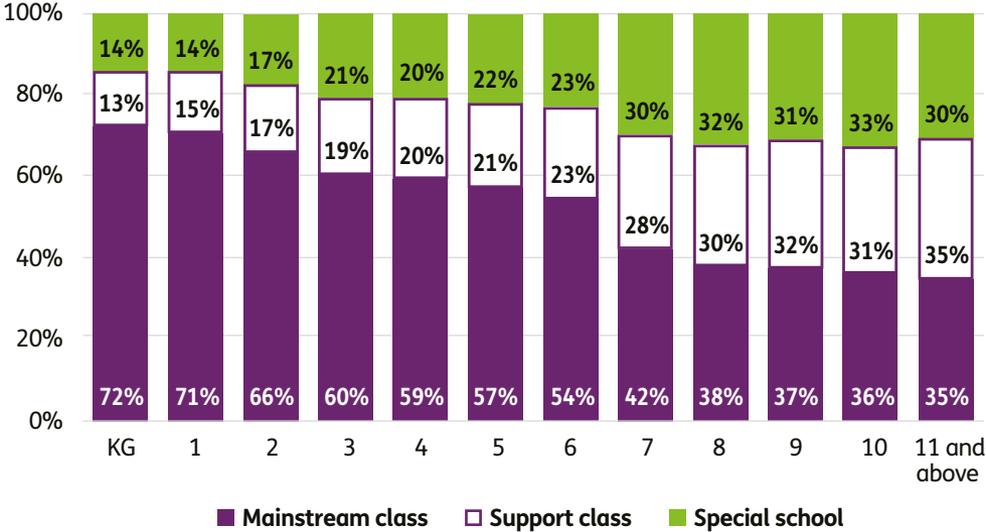
The majority of participants (57%) attended school in a mainstream class.
The percentage in a mainstream class declines with school year.

School type



- 57% – Mainstream class
- 21% – Support class
- 22% – Special school

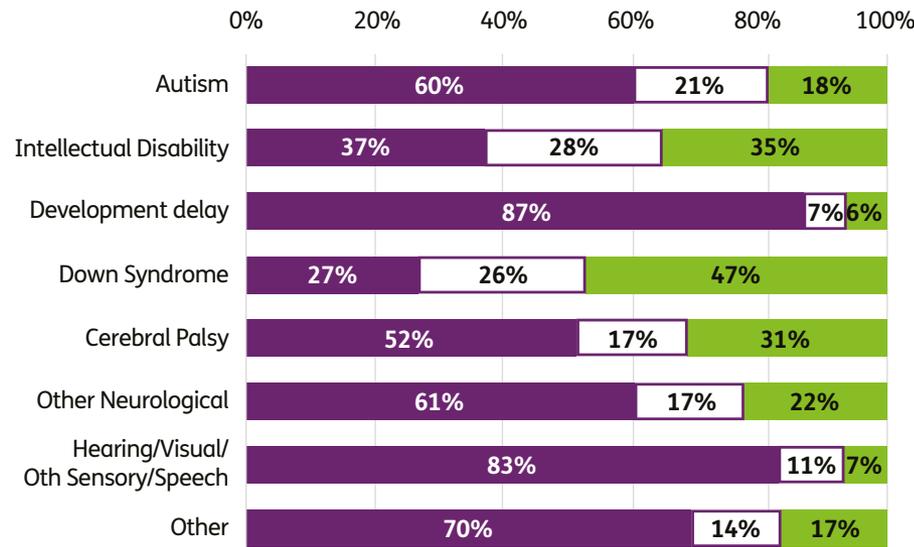
School type by school year



Participants from school to age 14: Education: segmentation

The proportion of participants in a mainstream class varies considerably by disability, and declines with decreasing level of function.

School type by disability group



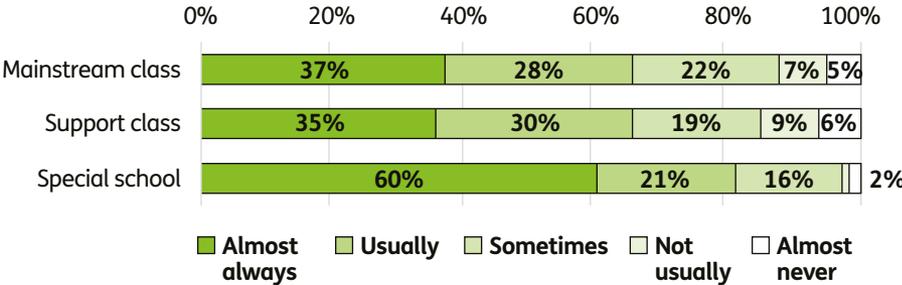
School type by level of function



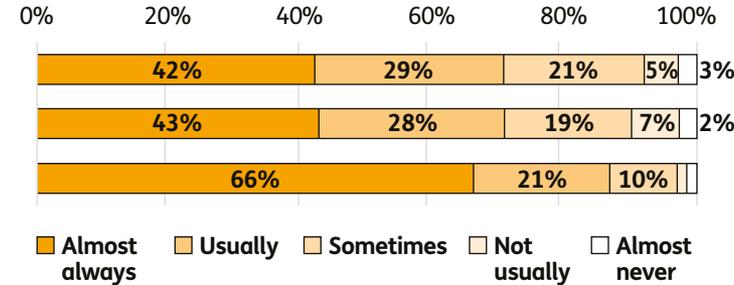
Participants from school to age 14: Education: experiences

Educational experiences of children attending a special school are better in many respects than the experiences of children in a mainstream or support class.

My child is happy at school

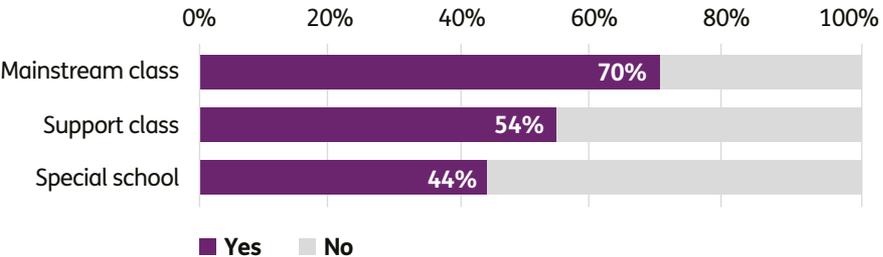


My child is genuinely included at school

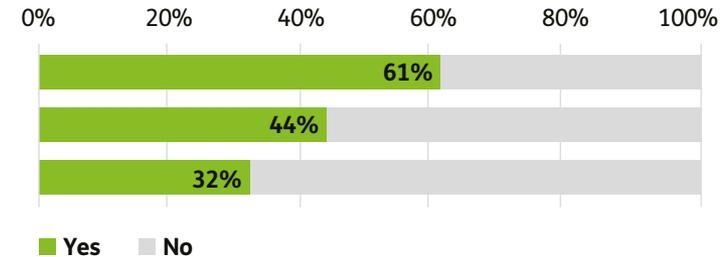


However, children enrolled in a support class or special school are less likely to be developing independence or making friendships.

My child is becoming more independent



My child has friends that he/she enjoys playing with



Participants from school to age 14: Education: longitudinal change

The percentage of children attending school in a mainstream class has declined from 54.4% at baseline to 52.5% at review.

The propensity to move out of a mainstream class was:

higher for

and

lower for

- ↑ Lower level of function
- ↑ Older children
- ↑ Children with intellectual disability
- ↑ Children living in public housing

- ↓ Outer regional and remote locations
- ↓ Children who have more positive experiences at school, such as learning and being more involved in co-curricular activities

Participants
from age 15 to 24

Participants from age 15 to 24: Roadmap

The following slides show:

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

Participants from age 15 to 24: Baseline indicators

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

Baseline key indicators

Choice and control

- Participants who want more choice and control in their life



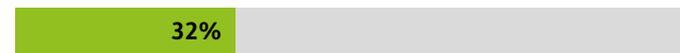
Home

- Participants who are happy with their home



Community participation

- Participants who have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months



Volunteering

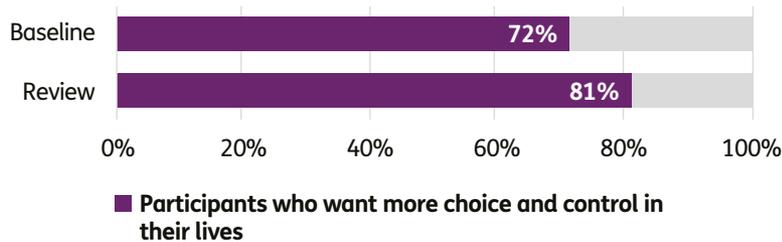
- Participants who volunteer



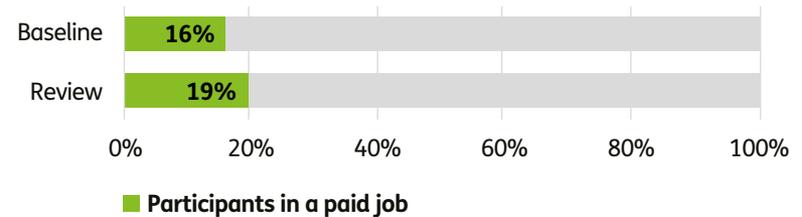
Participants from age 15 to 24: Longitudinal change

Significant improvements were observed across a number of indicators, including the percentage in a paid job and the percentage participating in a community group in the last 12 months. More participants expressed a desire for greater choice and control.

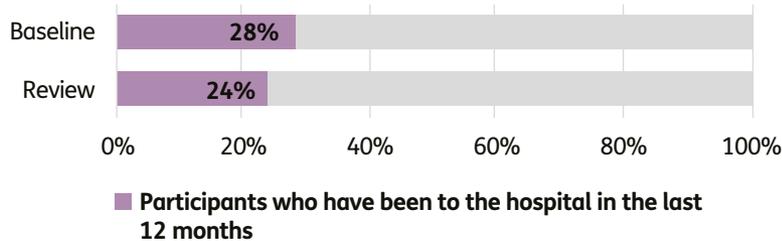
Choice and control



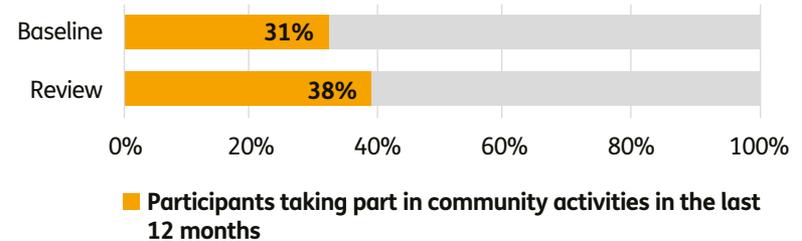
Employment



Health

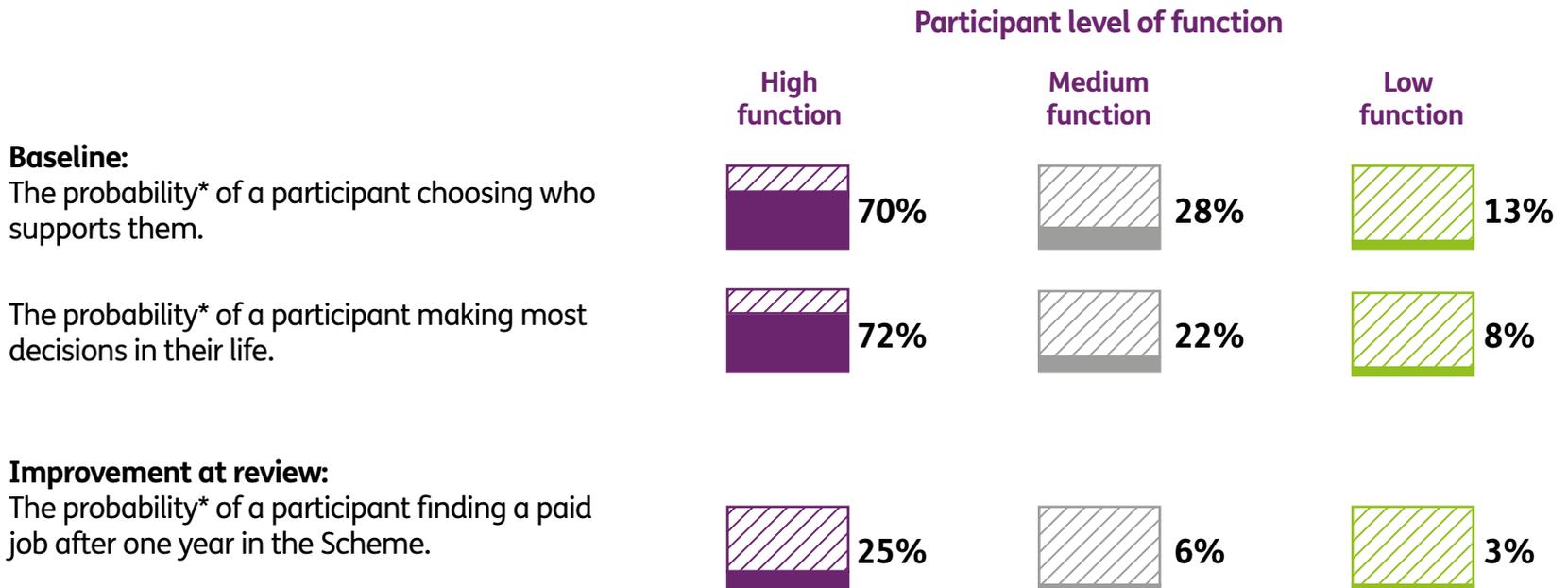


Community participation



Participants from age 15 to 24: Level of function

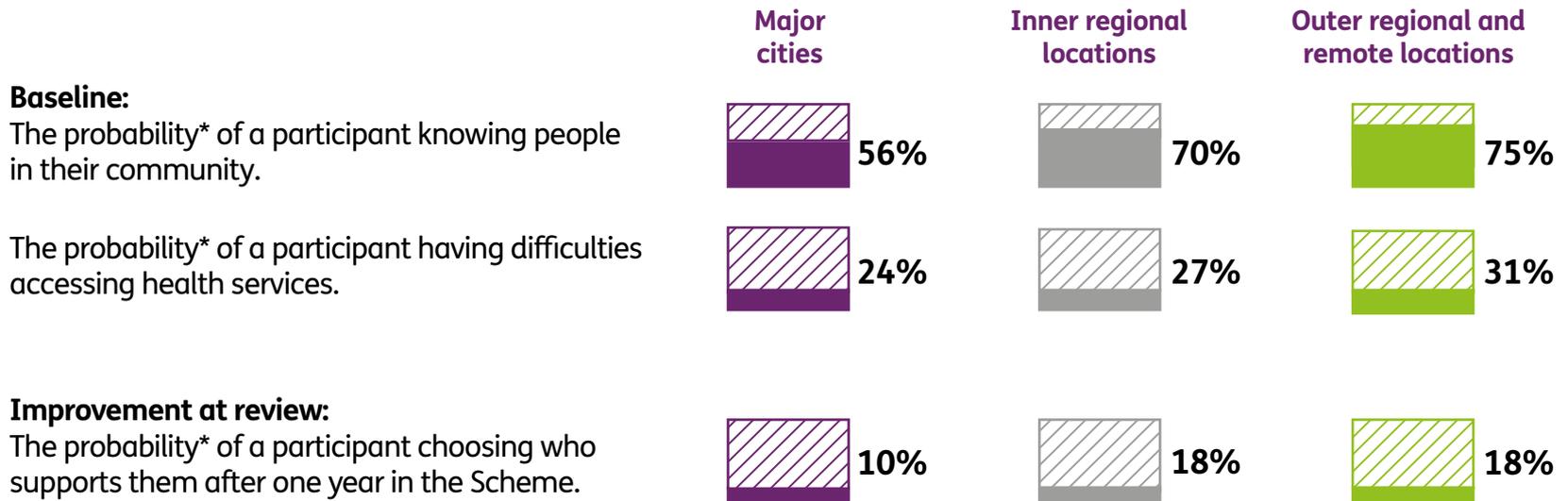
As for the younger cohorts, baseline outcomes tend to be worse, and improvement tends to be less likely, for participants with lower level of function.



*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age.

Participants from age 15 to 24: Geography

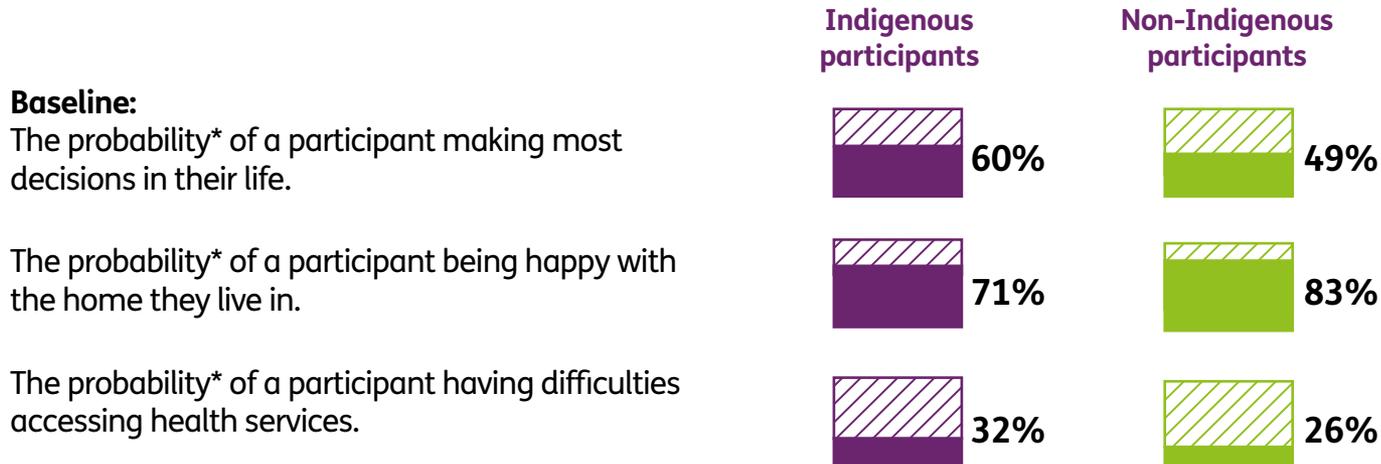
Participants from regional and remote locations, compared to those from major cities, have more positive outcomes on most indicators, at baseline and for longitudinal change, with a notable exception of the indicator related to access to health services.



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

Participants from age 15 to 24: Indigenous participants

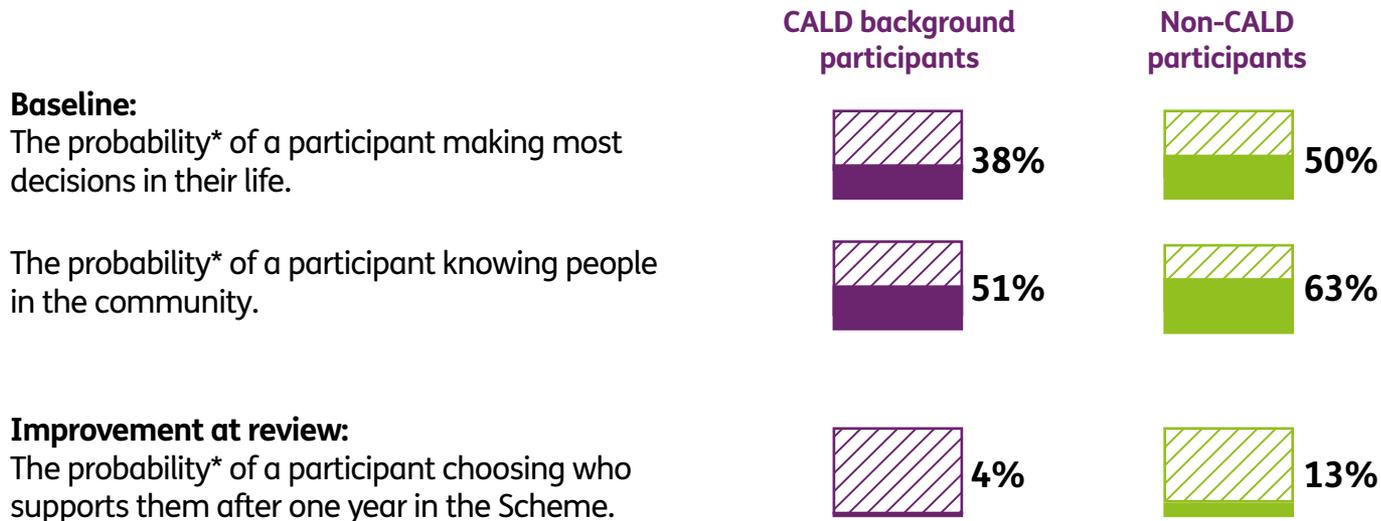
Indigenous participants tend to have better baseline outcomes related to choice and control, but worse outcomes on home and health related indicators.



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

Participants from age 15 to 24: CALD background participants

Participants from a CALD background tend to have worse outcomes on indicators related to choice and control, employment and community participation.



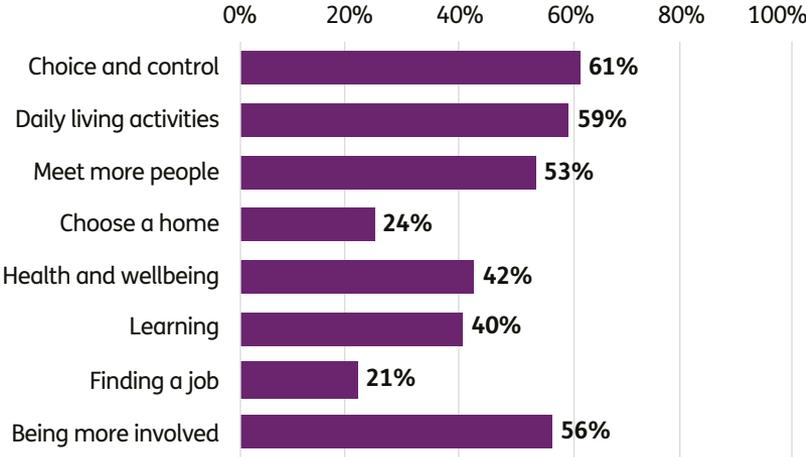
*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

Participants from age 15 to 24: Has the NDIS helped?

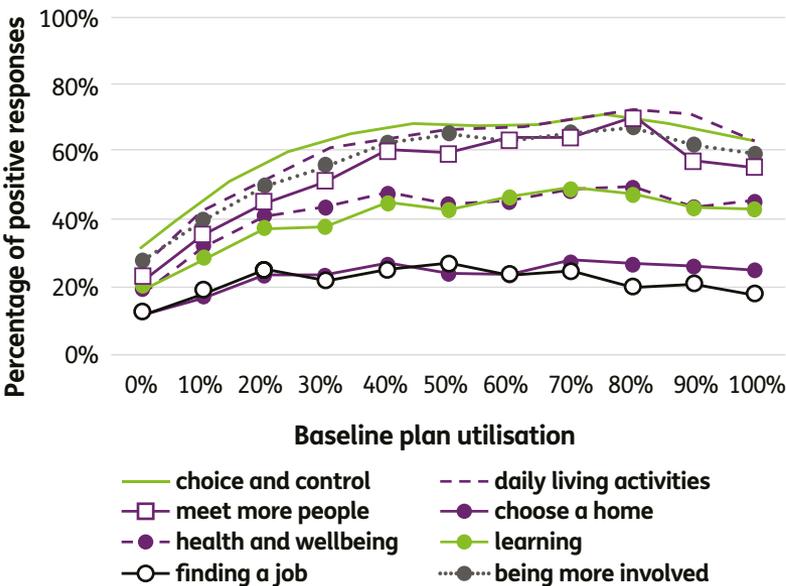
Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped vary considerably by domain, being lowest for work (21%) and home (24%), and highest for choice and control (61%) and daily activities (59%). The probability of a positive response increases with plan utilisation rates.

Has the NDIS helped with ...?

Percentage of positive responses



By plan utilisation rate



Participants
aged 25 or over

Participants aged 25 or over: Roadmap

The following slides show:

- Selected baseline key indicators
- Longitudinal outcomes for selected key indicators
- Selected baseline and longitudinal outcomes by:
 - Level of function
 - Geography
 - Indigenous status
 - CALD status.
- Perceptions of whether the NDIS has helped: overall and trend by plan utilisation.
- Deep dive¹:
 - Social, community and civic participation
 - Employment experiences.

¹ Analyses combine results for two participant cohorts: age 15 to 24 and 25 and over.

Participants aged 25 or over: Baseline indicators

Employment is an important area for the older adult cohort, with the older members of this cohort also starting to transition to retirement. In addition, choice and control is a normal part of everyday life.

Baseline Key Indicators

Choice and control

- Participants who choose who supports them



Employment

- Participants who have a job



Advocacy

- Participants who have been given the opportunity to participate in a self-advocacy group



Community participation

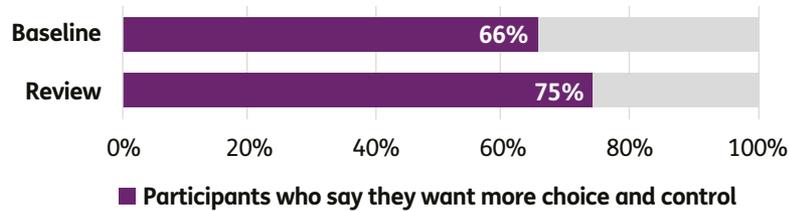
- Participants who have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months



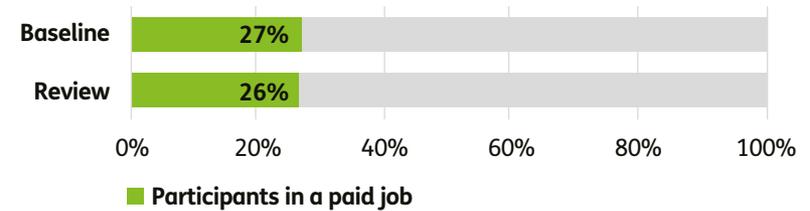
Participants aged 25 or over: Longitudinal change

Significant improvements were observed across a number of indicators, including the percentage participating in a community group in the last 12 months. A number of other participation indicators have improved significantly. More participants expressed a desire for greater choice and control. However, the percentage in a paid job has not changed significantly, being 26.6% at baseline and 26.2% at review.

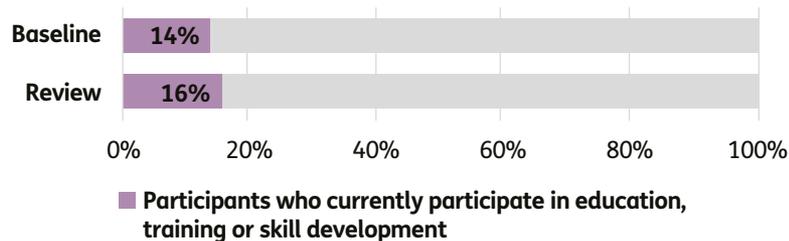
Choice and control



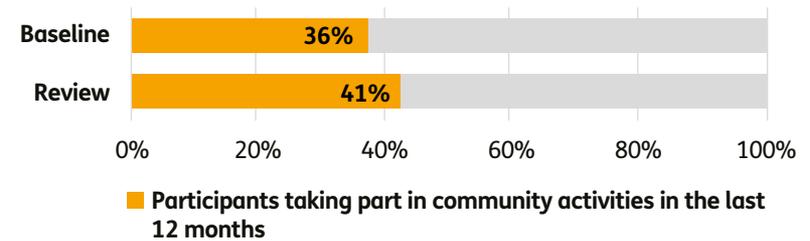
Employment



Education and training

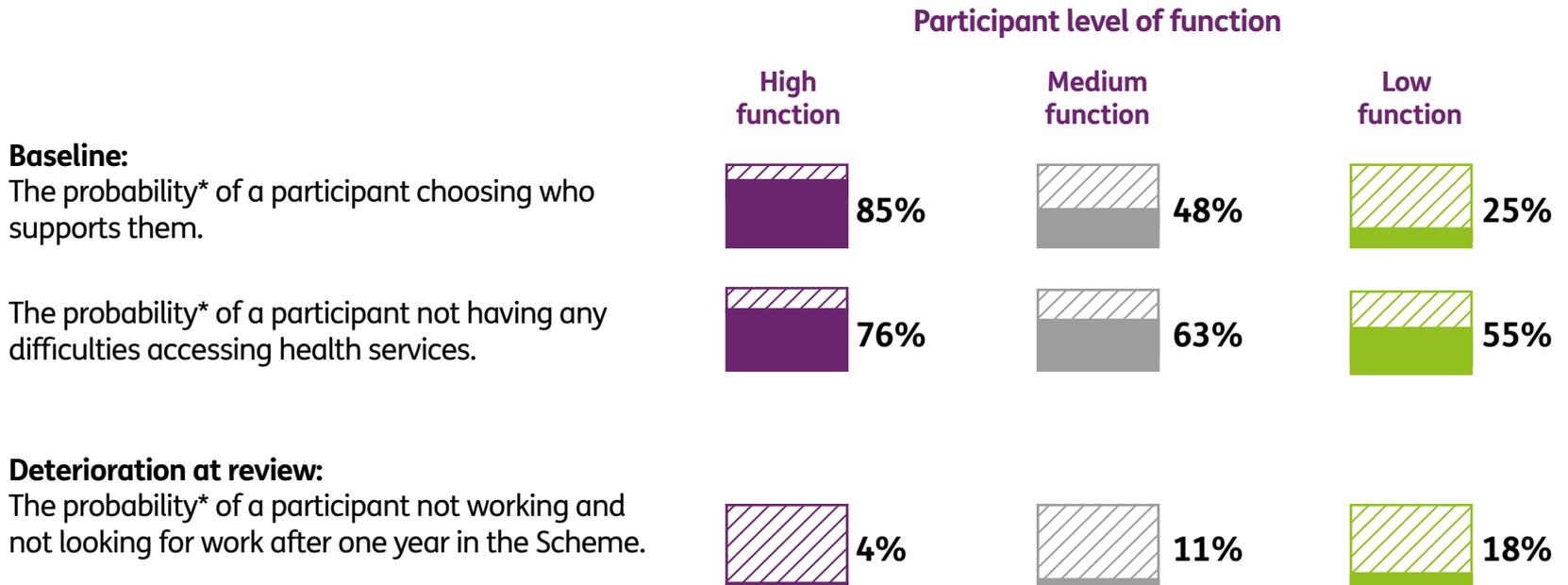


Community participation



Participants aged 25 or over: Level of function

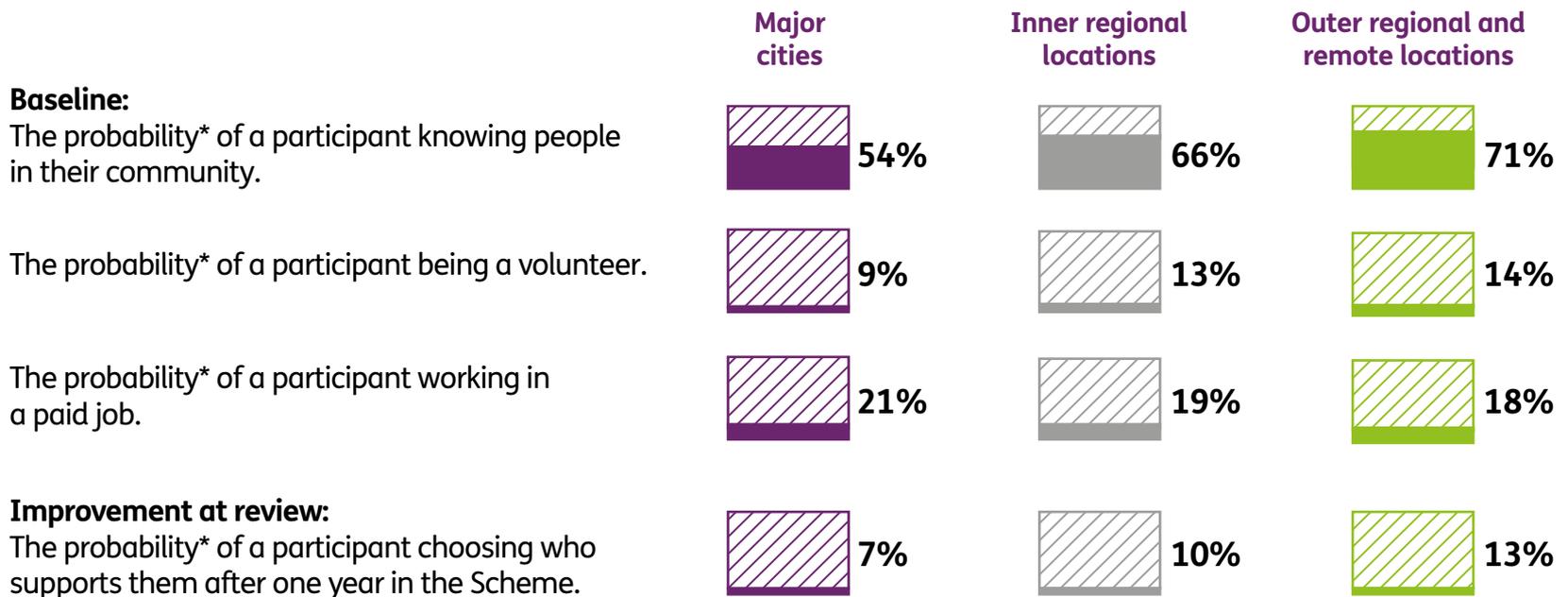
As for the younger cohorts, baseline outcomes tend to be worse, and improvement tends to be less likely, for participants with lower level of function.



*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age.

Participants aged 25 or over: Geography

Participants from regional and remote locations, compared to those from major cities, have more positive outcomes on indicators related to choice and control and community participation, but slightly less positive outcomes on indicators related to employment.



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

Participants aged 25 or over: Indigenous participants

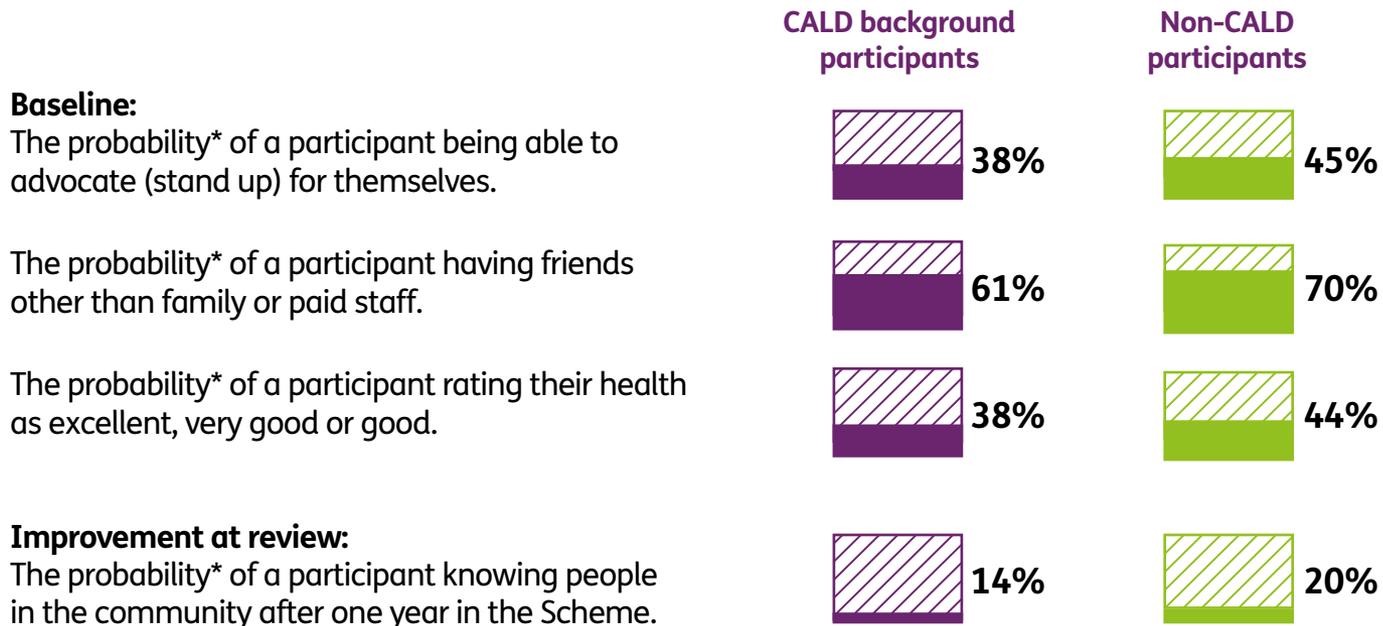
Indigenous participants tend to have worse baseline outcomes related to choice and control, and worse outcomes on home and health related indicators.



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

Participants aged 25 or over: CALD background participants

Participants from a CALD background tend to have worse outcomes on some indicators related to choice and control, relationships and health.



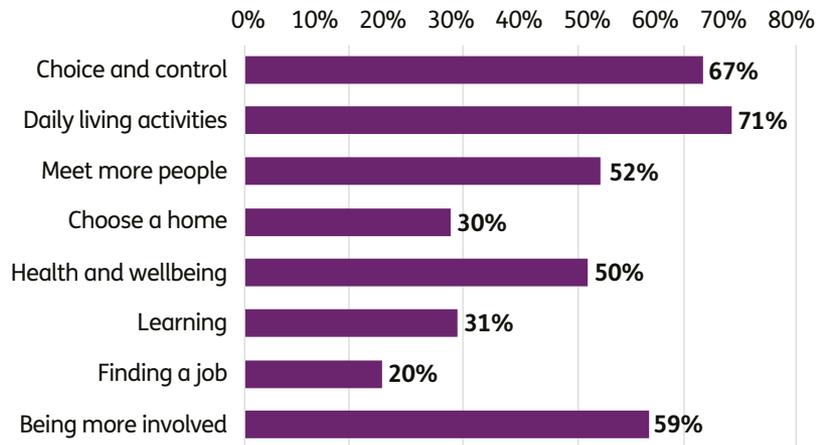
*Probabilities are adjusted for the confounding effects of age and level of function.

Participants aged 25 or over: Has the NDIS helped?

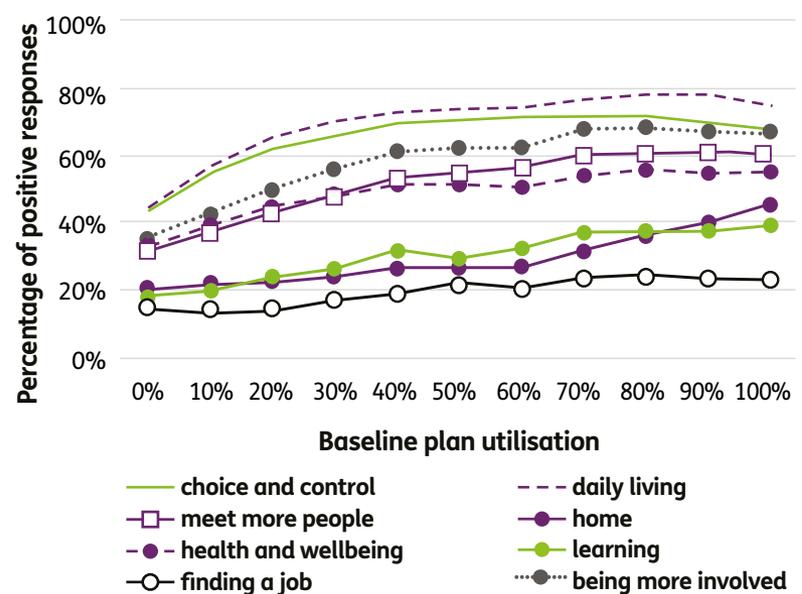
Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped vary considerably by domain, being lowest for work (20%) and home (30%), and highest for daily activities (71%) and choice and control (67%). The probability of a positive response increases with plan utilisation rates.

Has the NDIS helped with ...?

Percentage of positive responses



By plan utilisation rate



Participants aged 15 or over: Community participation: outline

Community participation rates

Feeling safe in the community

Having a say on important issues

Longitudinal change:

- overall
- by the type of community group
- by participant disability

Participants aged 15 to 24: Community participation: overview

Social, community and civic participation has many potential benefits for people with disability, including improved well-being, lower long-term costs of care and support and increased employment opportunities.

Questions related to community participation (at baseline)

Are you currently a volunteer?



- 13% – Yes
- 27% – No, but I would like to
- 61% – No, it doesn't interest me

Have you been involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months?



- 22% – Yes, a general community group
- 10% – Yes, a group for people with a disability
- 27% – No, but I would like to be
- 41% – No, and I don't want to

Do you know people in the community?



- 56% – Yes
- 44% – No

Participants aged 25 and over: Community participation: overview

Community participation results for the older adult cohort are generally similar to those of the younger adult cohort. However, participants aged 25 and over are more likely to know people in the community (62% vs 56%), and are slightly less likely to be interested in volunteering (36% vs 39%).

Questions related to community participation (at baseline)

Are you currently a volunteer?



- 13% – Yes
- 23% – No, but I would like to
- 64% – No, it doesn't interest me

Have you been involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months?



- 25% – Yes, a general community group
- 11% – Yes, a group for people with a disability
- 27% – No, but I would like to be
- 37% – No, and I don't want to

Do you know people in the community?

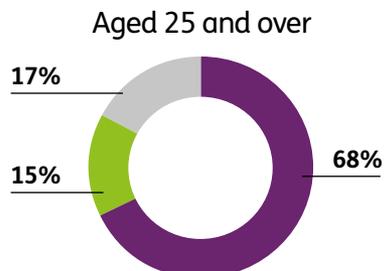
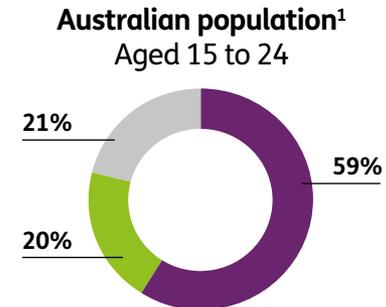
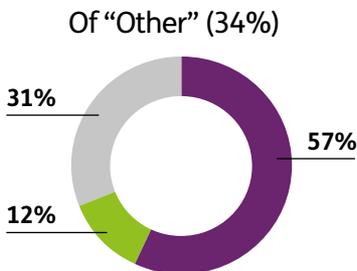
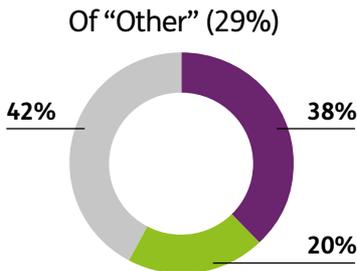


- 62% – Yes
- 38% – No

Participants aged 15 and over: Community participation: safety

Compared with the general population, NDIS participants are less likely to feel safe walking alone after dark. The results for participants age 25 and over are slightly better than for participants age 15 to 24.

How safe or unsafe do you feel walking alone in your local area after dark?



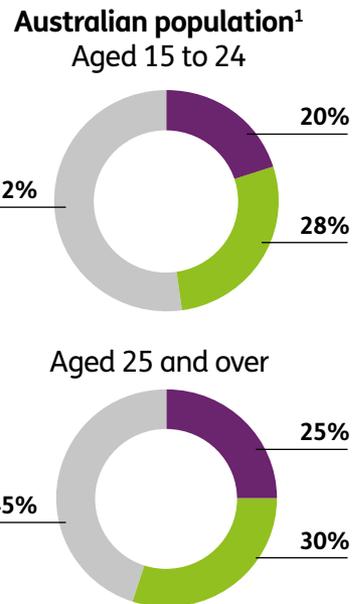
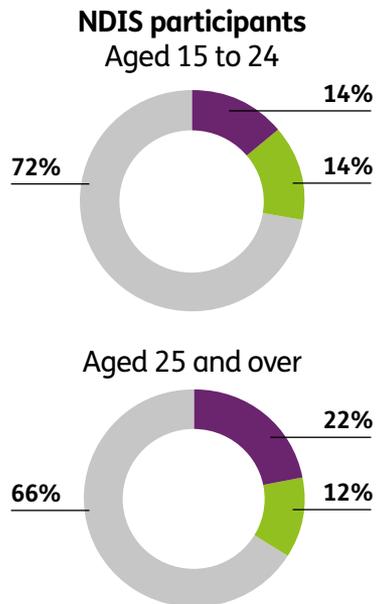
■ Safe/very safe ■ Neither safe or unsafe ■ Unsafe/very unsafe

¹ ABS General Social Survey (GSS) 2014

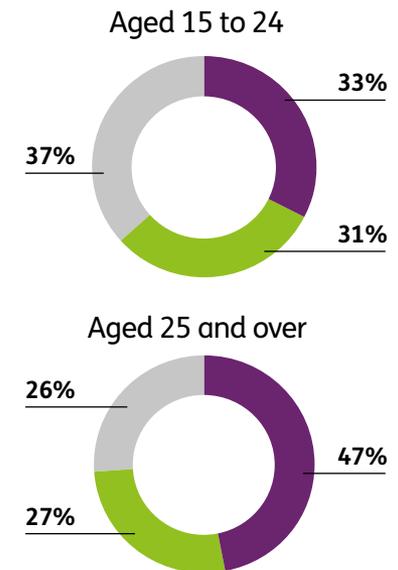
Participants aged 15 and over: Community participation: being heard

Compared with the general population, NDIS participants are less likely to feel able to have a say within the community on important issues.

How often do you feel you are able to have a say within the general community on issues that are important to you?



How often do you feel you are able to have a say with the services that provide support for you?

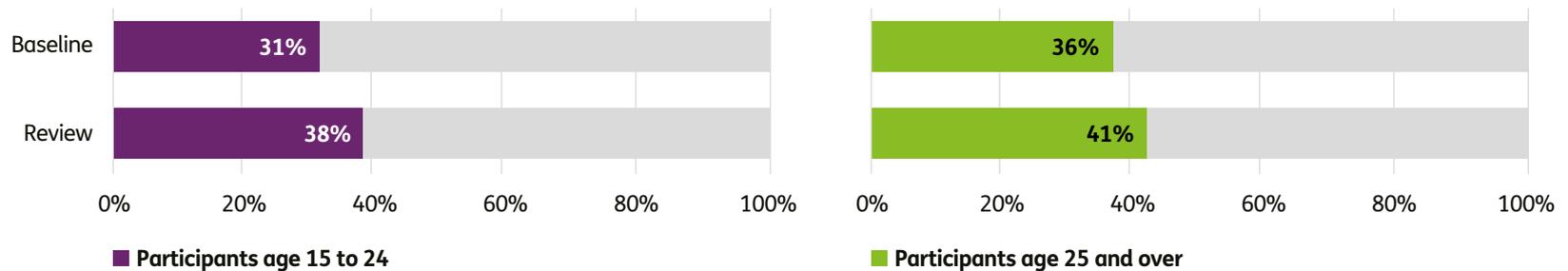


■ All/most of the time ■ Some of the time ■ A little/none of the time

¹ ABS General Social Survey (GSS) 2014

Participants aged 15 and over: Community participation: longitudinal change

The percentage of participants who say they have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months has increased significantly for both 15 to 24 year olds and those aged 25 or over.

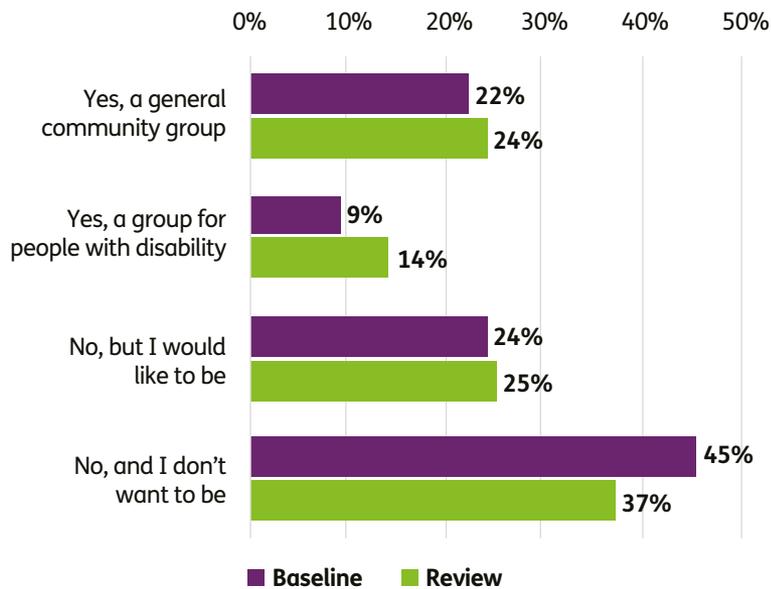


The key drivers of either attaining (for those not involved at baseline) or maintaining (for those involved at baseline) involvement in a community, cultural or religious group at review are:

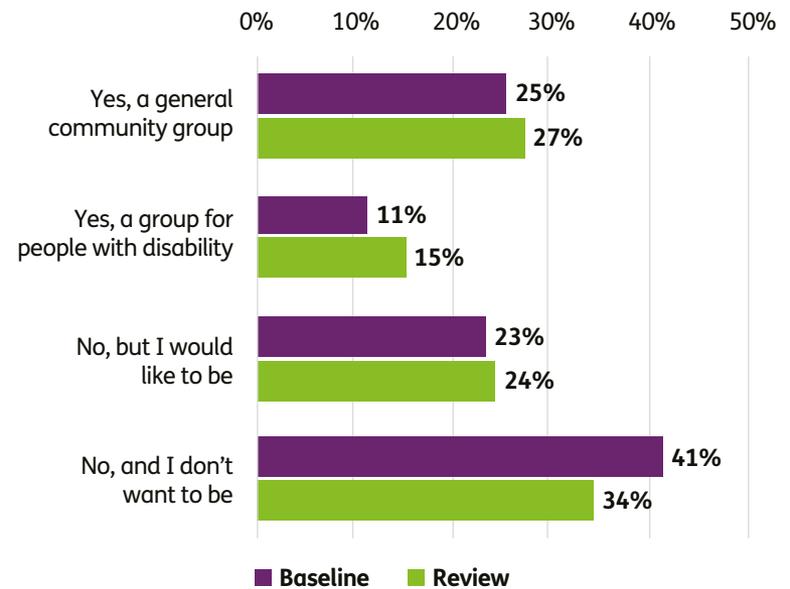
- Volunteering
- Being employed in a paid job
- Participants with Down syndrome have consistently higher levels of involvement in groups for people with disability

Participants aged 15 and over: Community participation: longitudinal change by type of group

age 15 to 24

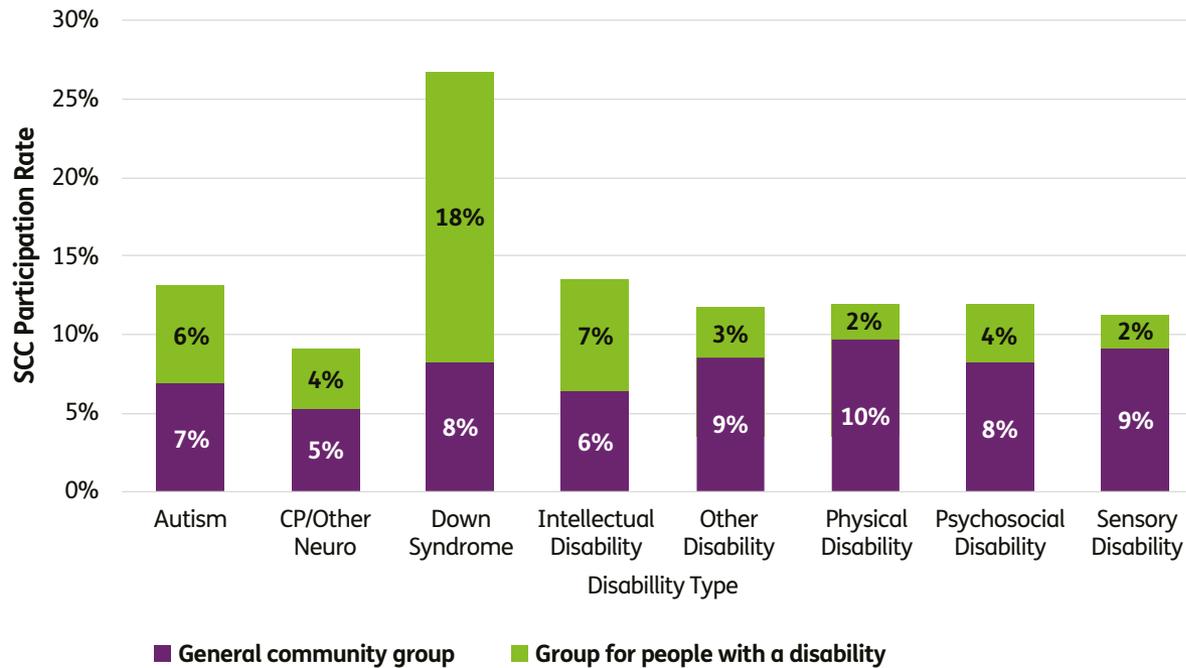


age 25 and over



Participation in a general community group was more common than participation in a group for people with disability. Whilst participation increased for both types of groups, there was a slightly higher increase for groups for people with a disability.

Participants aged 15 and over: Community participation: longitudinal change by disability type



For participants who did not participate at baseline, the percentage who did so one year later was much higher overall for participants with Down syndrome. However, this result is associated with a greater proportion of participants with Down syndrome being involved in groups for people with disabilities rather than mainstream community groups.

Participants aged 15 and over: Employment: outline

Employment
experience of
NDIS participants:
baseline

Employment
experience of
NDIS participants:
trend

Key drivers of
employment
outcomes for
NDIS participants

Participants aged 15 to 24: Employment experiences at baseline

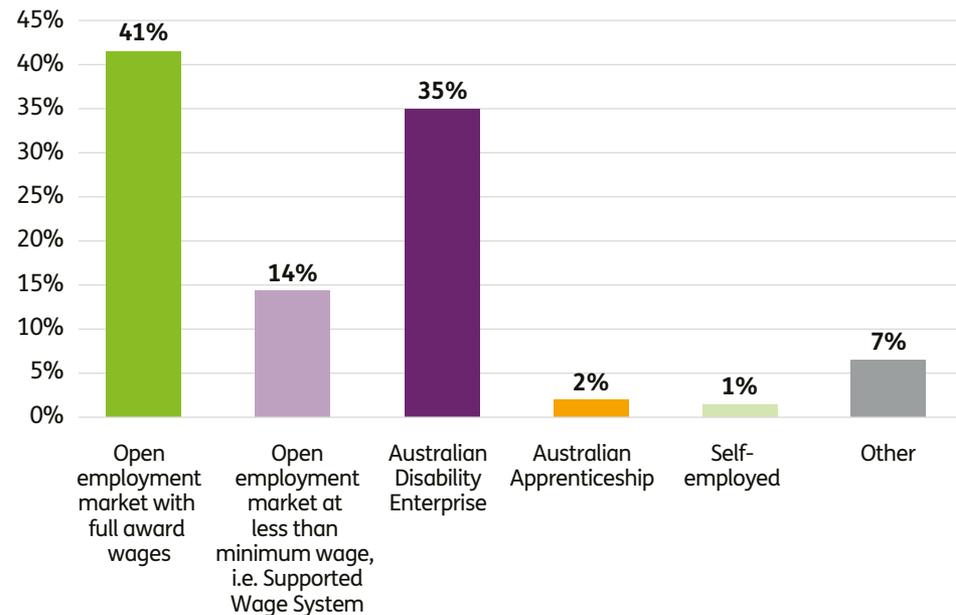
17% of 15 to 24 year olds said they were working in a paid job. Of those, 55% were employed in the open employment market and 35% at an ADE.

Are you currently working in a paid job?



- 17% – Yes
- 49% – No, but I would like one
- 34% – No, and I don't want one

Type of employment (% of those in a paid job)



Participants aged 25 and over: Employment experiences at baseline

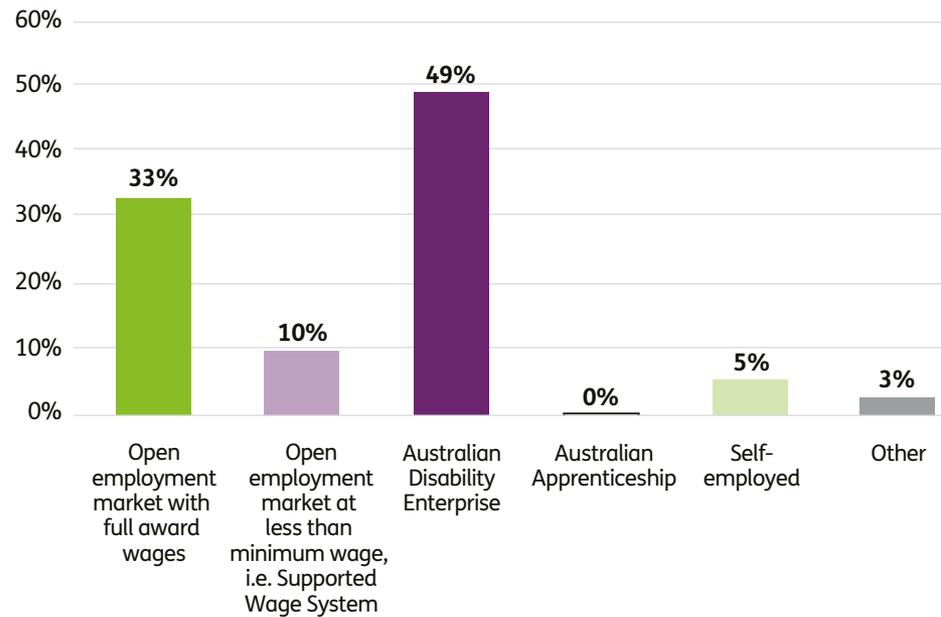
25% of those aged 25 and over said they were working in a paid job. Of those who are working, 43% were employed in the open employment market and 49% at an ADE.

Are you currently working in a paid job?



- 25% – Yes
- 22% – No, but I would like one
- 52% – No, and I don't want one

Type of employment (% of those in a paid job)



Participants aged 15 to 24: Employment status transition rates

Review → Baseline ↓	In paid work (n=1034)	Not in paid work but would like to be (n=2763)	Not in paid and don't want to be (n=1681)
In paid work (n=830)	81%	17%	3%
Not in paid work but would like to be (n=2770)	12%	83%	6%
Not in paid work and don't want to be (n=1886)	2%	18%	80%

Job seekers at baseline (middle row)

12% of 15 to 24 year olds in this category were in a paid job at review.

In a paid job at baseline (top row)

81% of 15 to 24 year olds in this category were in a paid job at review.

Not participating at baseline (bottom row)

80% of 15 to 24 year olds in this category remained there at review.

This is higher compared to the older adult cohort may be due to younger participants finishing school.

Participants aged 25 and over: Employment status transition rates

Review → Baseline ↓	In paid work (n=3393)	Not in paid work but would like to be (n=2808)	Not in paid and don't want to be (n=7536)
In paid work (n=3473)	91%	5%	4%
Not in paid work but would like to be (n=2931)	7%	78%	15%
Not in paid work and don't want to be (n=7333)	1%	5%	95%

Job seekers at baseline (middle row)

7% of those 25 and over in this category were in a paid job at review.

In a paid job at baseline (top row)

91% of those 25 and over in this category were in a paid job at review. The percentage is higher compared to younger adults, possibly be due to ADE employment.

Not participating at baseline (bottom row)

95% of those 25 and over in this category remained there at review.

Job seekers aged 15 to 24: Key drivers of employment success

Positively associated with having a paid job at review:

- ↑ Highest education level
- ↑ Lives in QLD
- ↑ Number of daily living activities where the participant requires support improves by two or more between baseline and review
- ↑ Started, left or continued to be involved in a general community group at review
- ↑ Left an unpaid job between baseline and review (i.e. participant was in an unpaid job at baseline but not at review)
- ↑ Participant's ability to choose what they do each day improves between baseline and review
- ↑ Participant has got to know people in the community at review

Job seekers aged 15 to 24: Key drivers of employment success

Negatively associated with having a paid job at review:

- ↓ Number of daily living activities where the participant requires support **at baseline**
- ↓ Streaming type is intensive or super intensive
- ↓ High unemployment rate in participant's LGA (8% or higher)
- ↓ Increase of two or more in the number of daily living activities where the participant requires support between baseline and review
- ↓ Participant was in an unpaid job at both baseline and review, or started volunteering (i.e. did not volunteer at baseline but did volunteer at review)

Job seekers aged 25 and over: Key drivers of employment success

Positively associated with having a paid job at review:

- ↑ Has university qualification
- ↑ Left study during plan period
- ↑ Has intellectual disability
- ↑ Lives with partner and children
- ↑ Lives in VIC
- ↑ Participant has work goal in their plan
- ↑ Participant has NDIS employment funding in their plan
- ↑ Participant's self-assessment of their health has improved
- ↑ Started or left an unpaid job

Job seekers aged 25 and over: Key drivers of employment success

Negatively associated with having a paid job at review:

- ↓ Number of daily living activities where the participant requires support at baseline
- ↓ Lower level of function (success rate decreases as severity score (1 to 15) increases)
- ↓ Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) background
- ↓ Entry age is between 55 and 59
- ↓ Participant doesn't know people in the community at baseline and review

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