NDIS Participant Outcomes 30 June 2019

Appendices A to C

Appendix A – Number of Questionnaires

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Contents

Appendix A. Numbers of questionnaires

A.1 SF Transition Participants

Numbers of baseline SF questionnaires for transition participants and their families and carers are shown in Appendix A.1, Table A.1, by version, for 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19. These are the questionnaires included for the Q4 2018-19 COAG DRC report, representing active participants with an initial plan approved during the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2019.

Table A. summarises numbers of baseline questionnaires collected.

Table A.1 Baseline SF questionnaires

For the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2019	
Number of participant questionnaires	256,090
Number of family/carer questionnaires	149,398
Total number of questionnaires	405,488
Number of participants contributing at least one participant or family/carer questionnaire	256,310
Number of participants receiving an initial plan	258,202
% of participants receiving an initial plan who contributed at least one participant or family/carer questionnaire	99%

From 1 July 2017, some transition participants started to accumulate one or more years of experience with the Scheme. For this report, active participants who entered the Scheme in 2016-17 or 2017-18 and had their plan reviewed in 2017-18 or 2018-19, and their families and carers, contribute to the longitudinal analysis. Numbers of questionnaires for these cohorts are shown in Appendix A.1, Table A.2. The same cohorts contribute to the analysis of questions asking whether the NDIS has helped, except that participants who say it's their first plan are excluded.

Table summarises numbers of questionnaires contributing to the longitudinal analysis.

Table A.2 SF questionnaires contributing to the longitudinal analysis

Questionnaire	Number	% of 2016 18 baseline
Participant	98,602	71%
Family/carer	49,566	65%
Total	148,168	69%

A.2 LF

Further detail on baseline and longitudinal LF collection is provided in Appendix B

Appendix B. LF participation and Representativeness Analysis

B.1 Appendix B.1 Summary of Findings

B.1.1 Numbers of questionnaires

B.1.1.1 2016 cohort, 2017 cohort and 2018 cohort first interview

Table B.1 summarises numbers of participants invited to take part in a baseline LF interview, and the numbers who agreed to take part.

Table B.1 LF year 1 and 2 collections

LF years 1 and 2	2016 cohort	2017 cohort	2018 cohort	Combined
Number invited	2,173	3,606	5,188	10,967
Number taking part	1,115	2,329	2,831	6,275
% taking part	51%	65%	55%	57%
Number providing a family/ carer questionnaire	894	1,832	2197	4,923
% of invitees providing a family/ carer questionnaire	41%	51%	42%	45%
% of respondents providing a family/ carer questionnaire	80%	79%	78%	78%

B.1.1.2 2016 cohort and 2017 cohort second interview

Some of the 2016 cohort participants who were interviewed in 2016 and 2017, and some of the 2017 cohort participants who were interviewed in 2017, were not able to be re-interviewed in 2018. Reasons for the dropout included death or exit from the Scheme, not being able to contact the participant or their representative, or refusal to take part.

Table B.2 shows the number of participants agreeing to be interviewed for the second time and the number also providing a family/carer questionnaire.

Table B.2 LF interview 2 of 2016 cohort and 2017 cohort

LF re interviews	2016 cohort	2017 cohort
Number taking part at interview 1	1,117[1]	2,330[2]
Number taking part at interview 2	792	1,541
% taking part at interview 2	71%	66%
Number providing family/ carer questionnaire	712	1,280
% of invitees providing a family/ carer questionnaire	64%	55%
% of respondents providing a family/ carer questionnaire	90%	83%

[1] Two participants from the first interview of the 2016 cohort responded to the family/carer questionnaire only. In the second interview they were invited to respond to the participant questionnaire.
[2] One participant from the first interview of the 2017 cohort responded to the family/carer questionnaire only, in the second interview they were invited to respond to participant questionnaire.

B.1.1.3 2016 cohort third interview

Table B.3 shows the number of participants from the 2016 cohort agreeing to be interviewed for the third time.

Table B.3 LF interview 3 of 2016 cohort

LF re-interviews	2016 cohort
Number taking part at interview 2	792
Number taking part at interview 3	541
% taking part at interview 3	68%
Number providing family/ carer questionnaire	451
% of invitees providing a family/ carer questionnaire	57%
% of respondents providing family/ carer questionnaire	83%

B.1.2 LF participation – high and low response groups

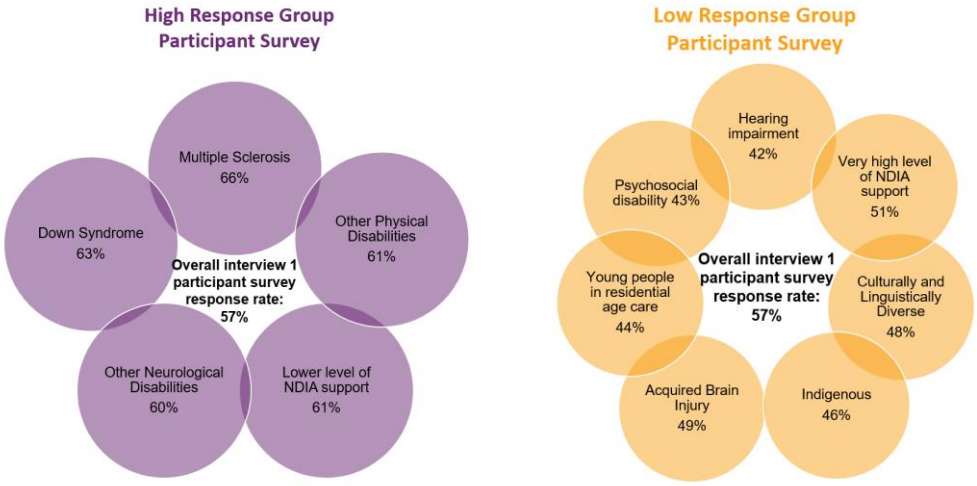
B.1.2.1 Interview 1

Significant differences in response rates were observed in some participant groups at interview 1.

Participant Survey

For the participant survey, significantly lower response rates were observed for Indigenous participants, young participants living in residential aged care, participants from a culturally and linguistically diverse background, participants with psychosocial disabilities or hearing impairment, and participants requiring very high levels of NDIA support through the participant pathway. Significantly higher response rates were observed from participants with Down syndrome, multiple sclerosis, other physical or other neurological disabilities, and participants who require low levels of NDIA support. These results are illustrated in Figure .

Figure B.1 High and low response groups for interview 1 – participant



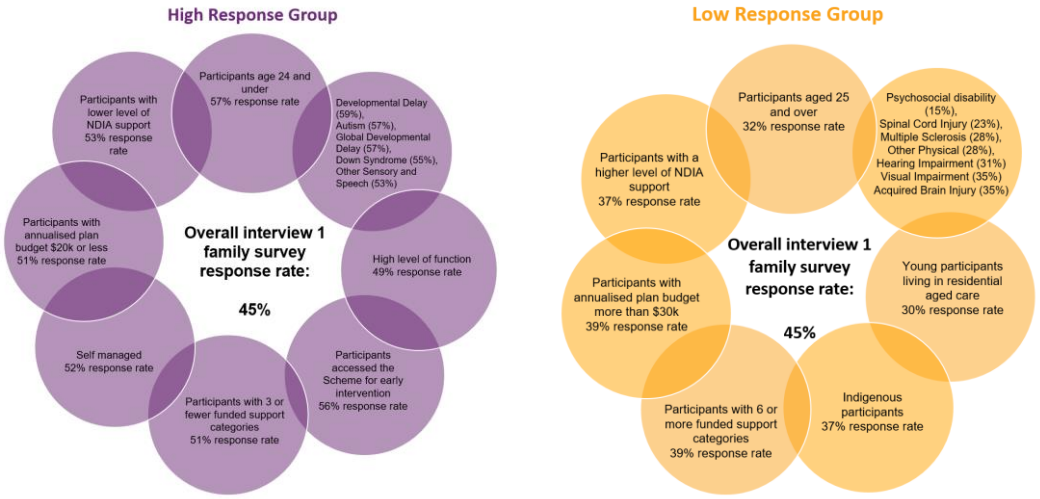
Family Survey

For the family/carer survey, families/carers were less likely to respond if the participant was aged 15 or over, Indigenous, lived in residential aged care under the age of 65, required high or very high levels of support coordination, had a support package of $30,000 or more per year, or a comprehensive package with six or more funded categories in the package. Families/carers of participants with psychosocial disabilities, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, hearing impairment, visual impairment, acquired brain injury, or other physical disabilities also had a lower response rate.

Families/carers were more likely to respond if the participant was aged 14 or younger, had high level of function, accessed the Scheme through early intervention (developmental delay, autism, sensory and speech disabilities), had lower support packages and fewer support categories, required low levels of support coordination or self-managed.

These results are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

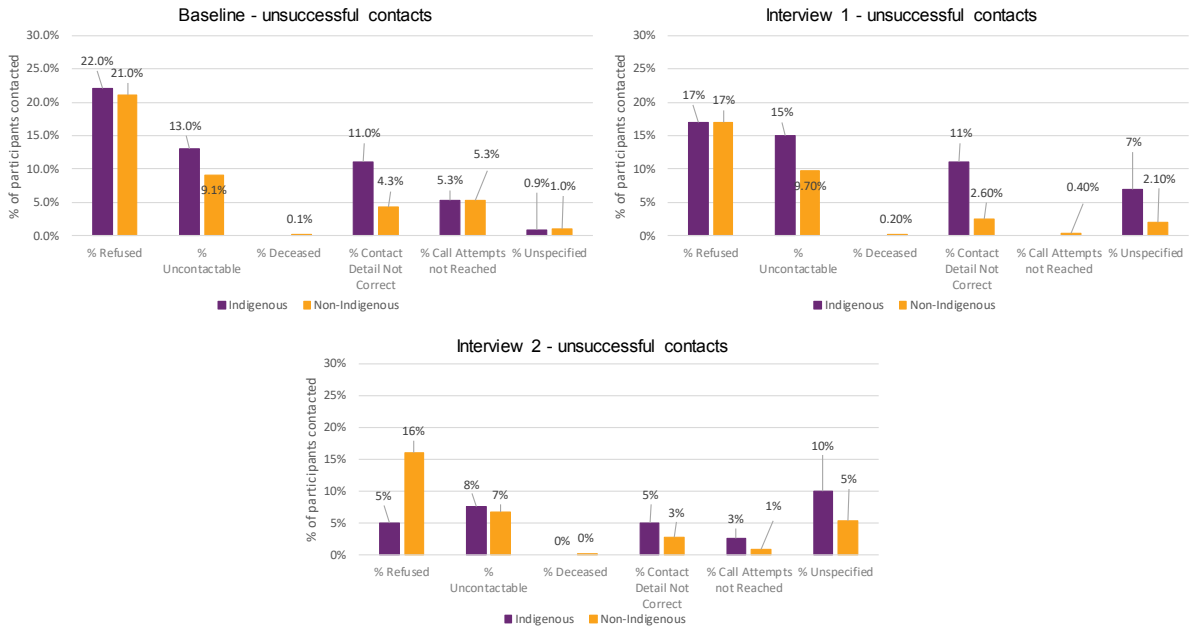
Figure B.2 High and low response groups for interview 1 – family/carer



B.1.2.2 Interview 2 and Interview 3

For interview 2, a significantly lower response rate was observed for Indigenous participants. This was mostly due to a high percentage of participants with incorrect contact details and a high unable to contact rate (see **Error! Reference source not found.**). In terms of representativeness, the low response rate from Indigenous participants was largely offset by initial over-sampling. There were no significantly lower or higher response rates observed for other groups and interview 3.

Figure B.3 Unsuccessful contacts by Indigenous status



B.1.3 LF Representativeness

Unlike the SF, which all participants respond to, participation in the LF is by invitation and is voluntary. LF invitees are selected using a sampling approach. The degree of representativeness of the LF participants depends on the representativeness of the LF invitee samples and also on participation rates for different subgroups.

A systematic sampling approach has been used to select participants to contact for LF surveys. In 2016, 2017 and 2018, between July and September samples were drawn from new participants entering the Scheme, specifically, participants who received access to the Scheme in a window of 3 months leading up to the data collection campaign. A systematic sampling method was chosen for practical reasons, as it is simple and quick to administer, and it allows the baseline data[3] of participants to be collected shortly after they entered the Scheme. The new sample from each year forms a “cohort”. Participants from each cohort are followed up for as long as they wish to respond.

During transition, sampling in a three month window may induce a lack of representativeness due to the way that participants phase into the Scheme.

[3] Baseline data is collected on participants’ situations before they access any NDIS funding.

Since LF participation is voluntary, the degree of representativeness of the LF respondents will also be affected by differential rate of participation amongst different segments of the participant population.

Comparisons of representativeness were made between:

1. Transition participants (benchmark),
2. The initial invitee sample, and
3. LF respondents

The profiles of these three groups were compared by each participant survey age group, cohort and interview. Representativeness of family/carer questionnaires was not examined due to the significant drop in response rate from participants aged 15 onwards.

Comparisons based on participant surveys show that LF respondents from each cohort were not representative of the participants who entered the Scheme in the year on a number of characteristics. Fewer differences were observed at interview 1 when the three cohorts were combined than individually at interview 2 and interview 3 (i.e. after 12 months and 24 months of funding). Overall, combining the three years of data collected, relative to the transition participant benchmark there has been:

- An under-sampling of NSW participants,
- An over-sampling of new participants defined by the Bilateral Agreements, as well as
- An over-sampling of participants accessing the Scheme through early intervention.
- At interview 1, across three waves of data collected, over-sampling of new and early-intervention participants was more concentrated in younger participants (aged 14 and younger) compared to older age groups.

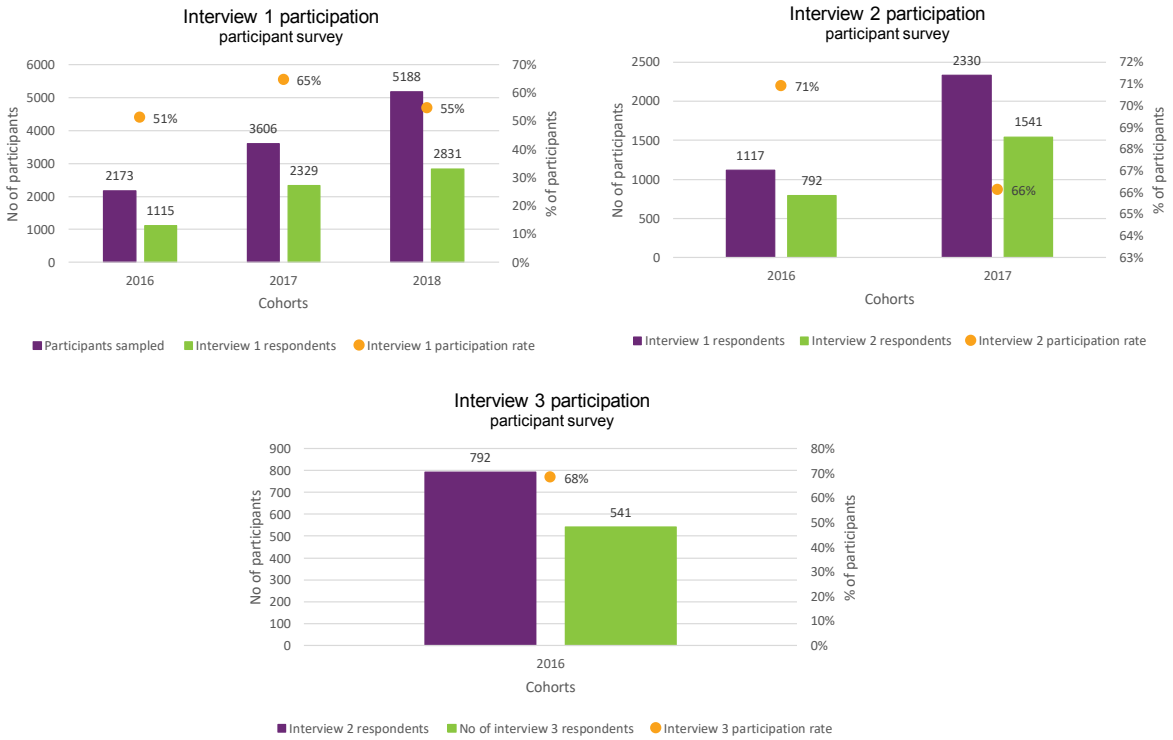
Further details of the representativeness analysis are provided in Appendix B.

B.2 Appendix B.2 Detailed Analysis

B.2.1 Appendix B.2.1 – LF Participation Rate

Between 2016 and 2018, a total of 10,967 participants have been contacted for the LF surveys. For participant surveys, an average participation rate of 57% was achieved at first interview, average participation rates of 68% were achieved at interview 2 and interview 3. Families and carers of participants were also invited to respond to the family survey. Participation rates for each interview are shown in Figure B.4.

Figure B.4 – LF participant survey: first interview, second interview and third interview participation rate by cohort



Overall, participation in the family/carer surveys was lower than the participant surveys. The average participation rate in family survey for interview 1 was 45%, followed by an average of 58% in interview 2 and 57% in interview 3.

Figure B.5 – LF family/carer survey: first interview, second interview and third interview participation rate by cohort

The lower overall family/carer survey participation rate compared to participant surveys mainly reflects the low participation rate from families of participants aged 15 and over.

B.2.2 Appendix B.2.2 – Summaries of Comparison between LF Samples against Benchmarks

Table B.4: Interview 1 – Participant survey, 2016- 2018 Cohorts combined

	Magnitude of difference (Large: >20%, Moderate: <20% and >10%, Small >5% and <10%, Very Small: <5% but significant due to small group)		
Participant characteristics	**Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Starting School to 14**	**Participant Survey Age 15 to 24**	**Participant Survey Age 25 and Over**
Residential State/Jurisdiction	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Under-sampling of participants from NSW and over-sampling from SA and VIC and QLD*	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Under-sampling of participants from NSW and over-sampling from SA and VIC and QLD*	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Under-sampling of participants from NSW and VIC, and over-sampling from ACT*
Access Entry Type: 1) Commonwealth	**Moderate**	**Small**	✓

	Magnitude of difference (Large: >20%, Moderate: <20% and >10%, Small >5% and <10%, Very Small: <5% but significant due to small group)		
Participant characteristics	**Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Starting School to 14**	**Participant Survey Age 15 to 24**	**Participant Survey Age 25 and Over**
2) State 3) New	Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of NEW participants*	**Reason: sampling** *Over-sampling of NEW participants*	
Access Decision Type: 1) Early intervention 2) Permanent disability	**Moderate** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of early intervention participants*	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of early intervention participants*	✓
Level of NDIA support	✓	**Small** Reason: Sampling and response rate *Over-sampling of participants requiring low level of NDIA support, further increased by higher response rate from the group*	✓
Primary disability	✓	✓	**Small** Reason: response rate *High response rates from participants with intellectual disability, Other Physical, Other Neurological disabilities; lower response rate from participants with psychosocial disability, hearing impairment*
Level of function	✓	✓	✓
Residential remoteness	✓	✓	✓
Annualised cost of plan	✓	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Over-representation of participants with annualised cost of plan between $15,000 and $30,000, under-*	✓

	Magnitude of difference (Large: >20%, Moderate: <20% and >10%, Small >5% and <10%, Very Small: <5% but significant due to small group)		
Participant characteristics	**Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Starting School to 14**	**Participant Survey Age 15 to 24**	**Participant Survey Age 25 and Over**
		representation of participants with annualised plan >$50,000	
Gender	✓ *Low response rate offset by over-sampling*	✓ *Low response rate offset by over-sampling*	✓ *Low response rate offset by over-sampling*
Indigenous Status	✓	✓	✓
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse background	✓	✓	**Small** Low response rate *Low response rate from 2017 and 2018 Cohorts*
Young People Living in Residential Care	✓	✓	Very Small Reason: sampling/response rate *Under-sampling of YPIRAC participants in 2017 and 2018, further reduced by low response rate in 2018*

Table B.5: Interview 2 – Participant survey, 2017 and 2018 Cohorts combined

	Magnitude of difference (Large: >20%, Moderate: <20% and >10%, Small >5% and <10%, Very Small: <5% but significant due to small group)		
Participant characteristics	**Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Starting School to 14**	**Participant Survey Age 15 to 24**	**Participant Survey Age 25 and Over**
Residential State/Jurisdiction	**Large** Reason: Sampling	**Large** Reason: Sampling	**Large** Reason: Sampling

	Magnitude of difference (Large: >20%, Moderate: <20% and >10%, Small >5% and <10%, Very Small: <5% but significant due to small group)		
Participant characteristics	**Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Starting School to 14**	**Participant Survey Age 15 to 24**	**Participant Survey Age 25 and Over**
	Over-sampling of participants from SA in 2016, over-sampling of participants from VIC in 2017	*Under-sampling of participants from NSW and over-sampling from SA in both 2016 and 2017. Over-sampling of participants from Victoria in 2017*	*Overall: under-sampling of participants from NSW and over-sampling from SA* *Over sampling of participants from NSW in 2016 and 2017, over-sampling of participants from SA in 2017*
Access Entry Type: 4) Commonwealth 5) State 6) New	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of NEW participants*	**Small** Reason: sampling *Over-sampling of NEW participants in both 2016 and 2017, over-sampling of Commonwealth participants in 2017*	**Moderate** Reason: Sampling *Overall: over-sampling of participants from existing Commonwealth services, under-sampling from existing State government services* *2016: over-sampling of New and Commonwealth, under-sampling of State* *2017: under-sampling of New and over-sampling from Commonwealth and State*
Access Decision Type: 3) Early intervention 4) Permanent disability	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of early intervention participants in 2016, partially offset by under-sampling in 2017*	✓	✓
Level of NDIA support	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants requiring medium level of NDIA support and under-sampling of participants requiring low level of NDIA support in both 2016 and 2017*	**Moderate** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants requiring medium level of NDIA support and under-sampling of participants requiring low level of NDIA support in both 2016 and 2017*	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Under-sampling of participants requiring low level of NDIA support in both 2016 and 2017, over-sampling of participants requiring medium level of NDIA support particularly in 2016 and partially offset in 2017*
Primary disability	✓	**Small** Reason: sampling *Under-sampling of participants with intellectual disabilities in*	**Small** Reason: Sampling/response rate

	Magnitude of difference (Large: >20%, Moderate: <20% and >10%, Small >5% and <10%, Very Small: <5% but significant due to small group)		
Participant characteristics	**Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Starting School to 14**	**Participant Survey Age 15 to 24**	**Participant Survey Age 25 and Over**
		2016 and under-sampling of participants with autism in 2017	*Small over-sampling of participants with intellectual disability and further increased by high response rate from this group;* *Small over-sampling of participants with psychosocial disability, however it was more than offset by the low response rate from this group*
Level of function	✓	✓	✓
Residential remoteness	✓	✓	✓
Annualised cost of plan	✓	✓	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants with annualised cost of plan >$100,000, this is largely due to over-sampling in 2017*
Gender	✓	✓	✓
Indigenous Status	✓ *Low response rate offset by over-sampling*	✓ *Low response rate offset by over-sampling*	Very Small Reason: low response rate *Low response rate more than offset by over-sampling*
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse background	✓	✓	✓
Young People Living in Residential Care	✓	✓	Very Small Reason: sampling *Under-sampling of YPIRAC participants, largely from 2017*

Table B.6: Interview 3 – Participant survey, 2016 Cohort

	Magnitude of difference (Large: >20%, Moderate: <20% and >10%, Small >5% and <10%, Very Small: <5% but significant due to small group)		
Participant characteristics	**Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Starting School to 14**	**Participant Survey Age 15 to 24**	**Participant Survey Age 25 and Over**
Residential State/Jurisdiction	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Under-sampling of participants from NSW and VIC and over-sampling from SA and ACT and QLD*	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Under-sampling of participants from NSW and VIC and over-sampling from SA and ACT and QLD*	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Under-sampling of participants from NSW and VIC, QLD and over-sampling from ACT*
Access Entry Type: 7) Commonwealth 8) State 9) New	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of New Participants, under-sampling of participants from existing State Government services/programs.*	**Large** Reason: sampling *Over-sampling of New Participants, under-sampling of participants from existing State Government services/programs.*	**Large** Reason: sampling *Over-sampling of New Participants, under-sampling of participants from existing State Government services/programs.*
Access Decision Type: 5) Early intervention 6) Permanent disability	**Moderate** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of early intervention participants*	**Moderate** Reason: Sampling/response rate *Over-sampling of early intervention participants, further increased by higher response rate from this group*	**Small** Reason: Response rate *Over-representation of early intervention participants due to higher response rate*
Level of NDIA support	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants requiring medium level of NDIA support, under-sampling of participants requiring low level of NDIA support*	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants requiring medium level of NDIA support, under-sampling of participants requiring low and high level of NDIA support.*	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants requiring medium level of NDIA support, under-sampling of participants requiring low level of NDIA support*
Primary disability	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants with sensory disabilities*	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Under-sampling of participants with intellectual disability*	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants with psychosocial disabilities, under-sampling of participants with*

	Magnitude of difference (Large: >20%, Moderate: <20% and >10%, Small >5% and <10%, Very Small: <5% but significant due to small group)		
Participant characteristics	**Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Starting School to 14**	**Participant Survey Age 15 to 24**	**Participant Survey Age 25 and Over**
			intellectual disabilities and Other Physical disabilities
Level of function	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants with high level of function*	✓	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants with medium and high levels of function*
Residential remoteness	**Moderate** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants from outer regional/remote/very remote areas; under-sampling of participants from inner regional areas*	**Moderate** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants from outer regional/remote/very remote areas; under-sampling of participants from inner regional areas*	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants living in major cities, under-sampling of participants living in other areas*
Annualised cost of plan	**Small** Reason: Response rate *Higher representation of participants with annualised cost of plan<$10,000 due to higher response rate*	✓	**Large** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of participants with annualised cost of plan less than $50,000; under-sampling of participants with annualised cost of plan greater than $100,000*
Gender	✓	✓	**Small** Reason: Sampling *Over-sampling of female participants*
Indigenous Status	✓ *Low response rate offset by over-sampling*	✓ *Low response rate offset by over-sampling*	✓ *Low response rate offset by over-sampling*
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse background	✓	✓	✓
Young People Living in Residential Care	✓	✓	✓

B.2.3 Appendix B.2.3 – Benchmarks

Representativeness of LF respondents from each wave is assessed against participants from the overall Scheme with comparable duration of funding (benchmark). Description of each benchmark and the number of participants included is shown below in Table B.7.

Due to variation in children's starting school age, respondent group for questionnaire Age 0 to Starting School and Age Starting School to 14 have been combined into one group then compared to the benchmark.

Table B.7 LF benchmarks

LF Cohort and Waves	Transition participant group	No. of participants included in the benchmark * Does not include ECEI	Participant Survey(s)	No. of participants included in the benchmark^ * Does not include ECEI
Interview 1: 2016- 2018 Cohorts	Participants who have received one or more active plan as at the 30th of November 2018	192,369	Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Age Starting School to 14	72,736
			Participant Survey Age 15 to 24	31,112
			Participant Survey Age 25 Plus	88,521
Interview 2: 2016- 2017 Cohorts	Participants who have received funding in plan(s) cumulatively for more than 12 months as at the 30th of November 2018	93,686	Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Age Starting School to 14	32,763
			Participant Survey Age 15 to 24	17,767
			Participant Survey Age 25 Plus	43,156
Interview 3: 2016 Cohort	Participants who have received funding in plan(s) cumulatively for more than 24 months as at the 30th of November 2018	22,325	Participant Survey Age 0 to Starting School & Participant Survey Age Starting School to 14	6,522
			Participant Survey Age 15 to 24	4,913
			Participant Survey Age 25 Plus	10,890

B.2.4 Appendix B.2.4 - Graphs Comparing Representativeness of each Participant Survey by Interview

This Appendix only includes graphs on participant characteristics where significant differences in representativeness have been identified. Each graph compares the LF respondent group with the initial sample drawn and the benchmark, so that impact of sampling and response rate can be separately identified. The number of participants in each group are also shown in each graph.

B.2.4.1 Interview 1 Participant Survey

B.2.4.1.1 Participant Survey Age 0 to 14

Benchmark: LF respondents for Participant Survey 0 to Starting School and Participant Survey Starting School to 14 are combined and compared against Transition Participants aged between 0 and 14 at first plan effective date.

Residential State/Jurisdiction

Figure B.6 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by residential State/Jurisdiction

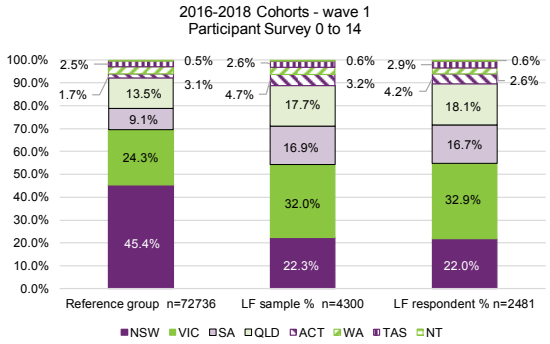


Figure B.6.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by residential State/Jurisdiction State/Jurisdiction

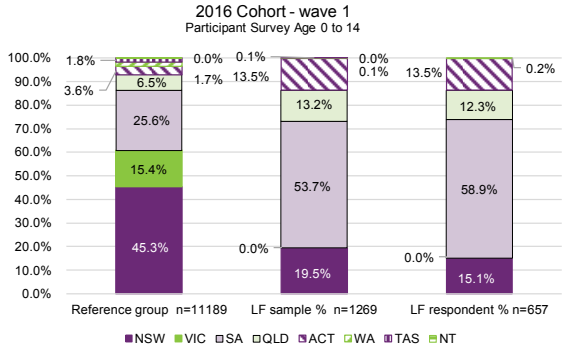


Figure B.6.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by residential

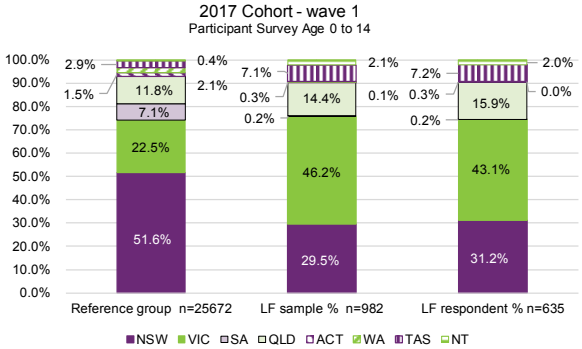
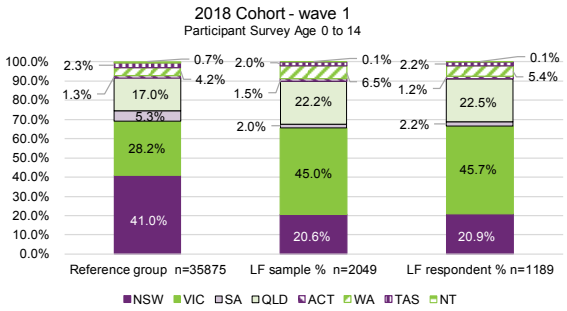


Figure B.6.3 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by residential State/Jurisdiction



Access Decision Type

Figure B.7 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by Access Entry Type

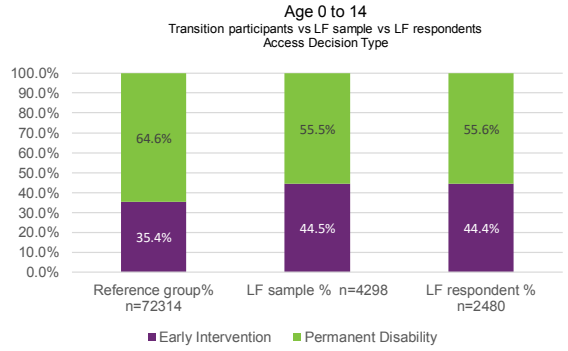


Figure B.7.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by Access Decision Type

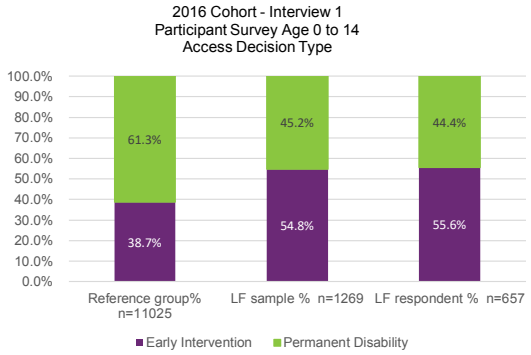


Figure B.7.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by Access Decision Type

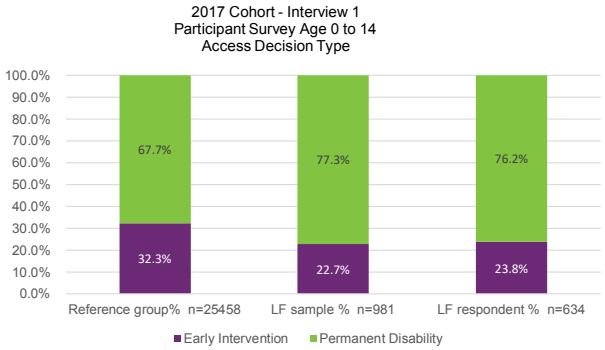
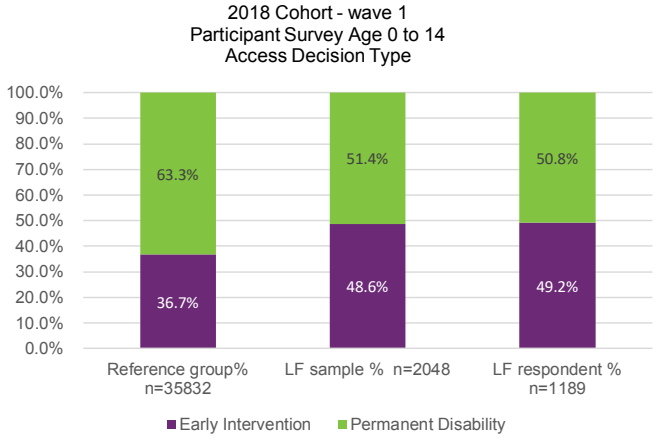


Figure B.7.3 – 2018 Cohort, comparison by Access Decision Type



Access Entry Type

Figure B.8 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by Access Entry Type

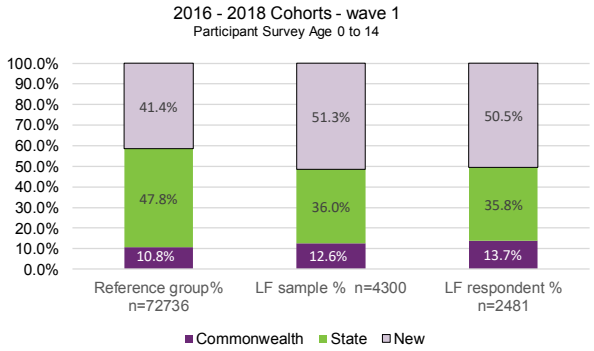


Figure B.8.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by Access Entry Type Entry Type

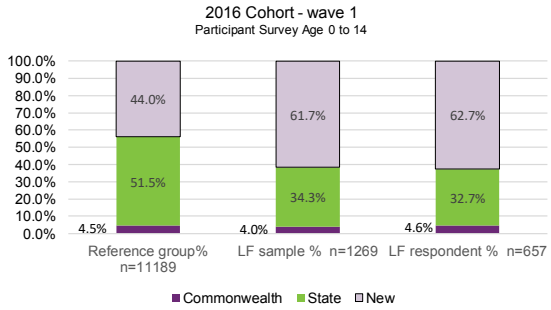


Figure B.8.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by Access Entry Type

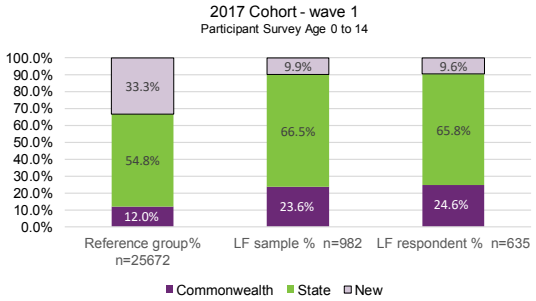
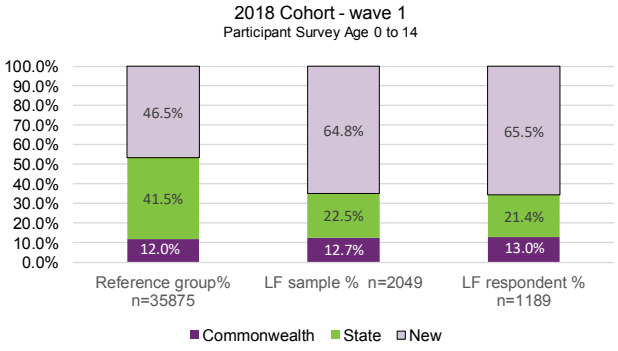


Figure B.8.3 – 2018 Cohort, comparison by Access Entry Type



B.2.4.1.2 Participant Survey Age 15 to 24

Benchmark: LF respondents for Participant Survey 14 to 24 are compared against Transition participants aged between 15 and 24 at first plan effective date.

Residential State/Jurisdiction

Figure B.9 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by residential State

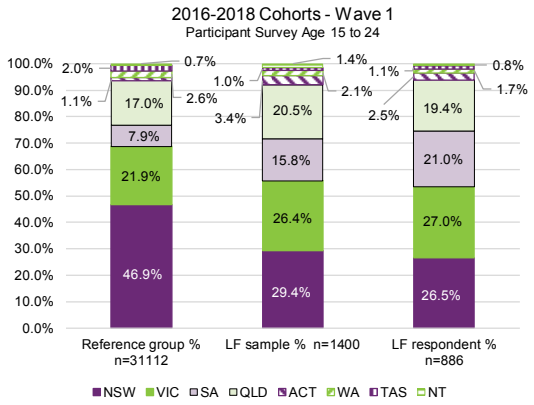


Figure B.9.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by residential State

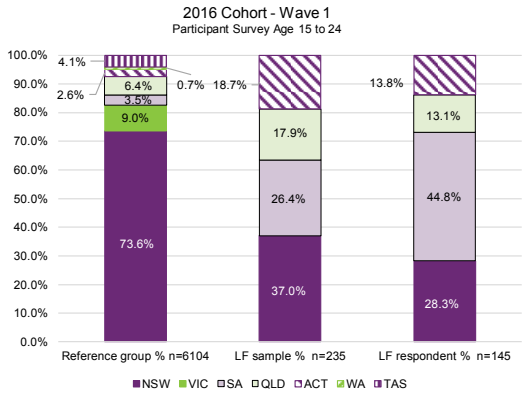


Figure B.9.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by residential State

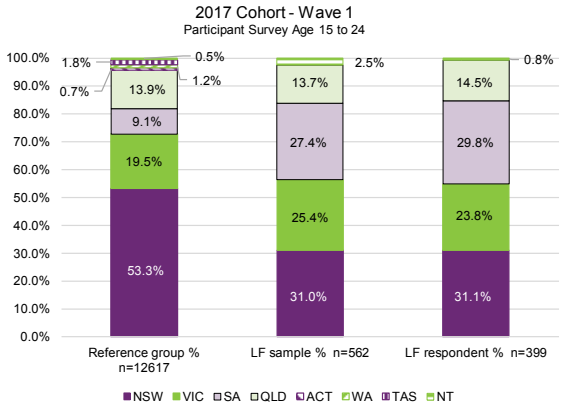
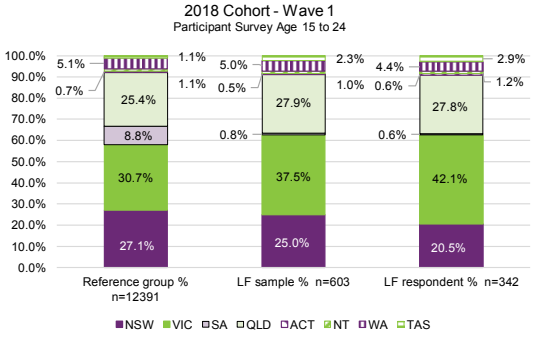
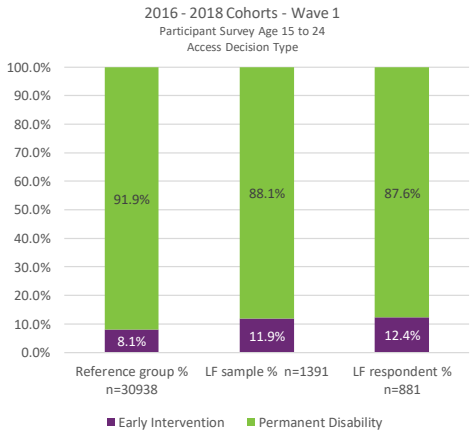


Figure B.9.3 – 2018 Cohort, comparison by residential State



Access Decision Type

Figure B.10 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by Access Decision Type



*Excluding Unknown

Figure B.10.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by Access Decision Type Type

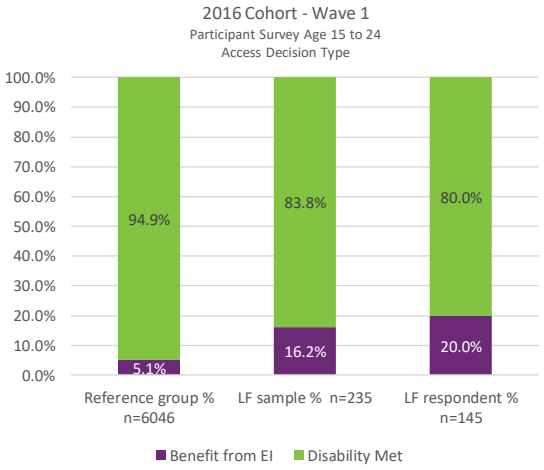


Figure B.10.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by Access Decision

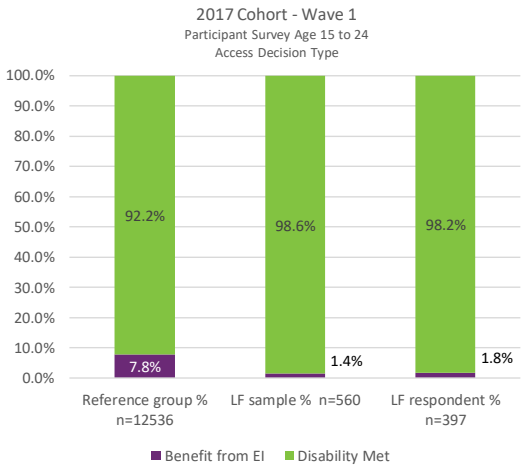
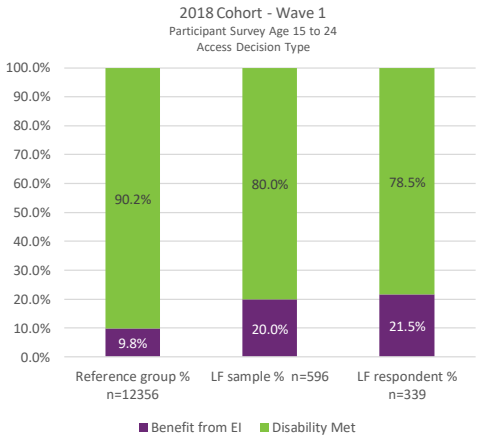


Figure B.10.3 – 2018 Cohort, comparison by Access Decision Type



Access Entry Type

Figure B.11 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by Access Entry Type

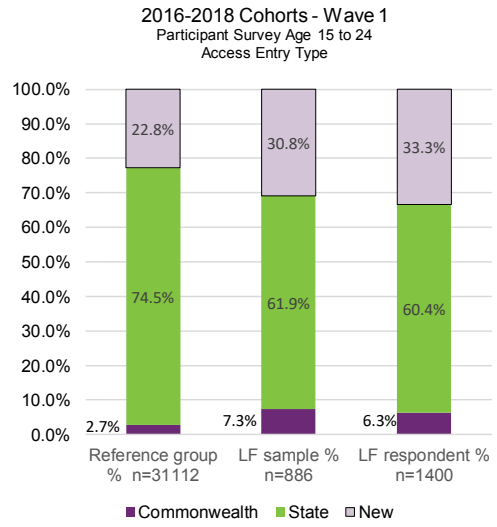


Figure B.11.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by Access Entry Type

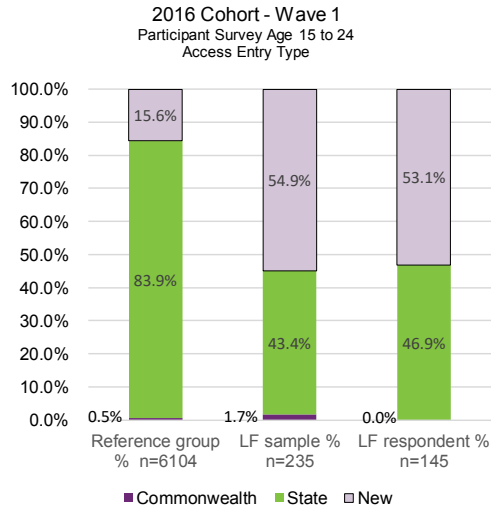


Figure B.11.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by Access Entry Type

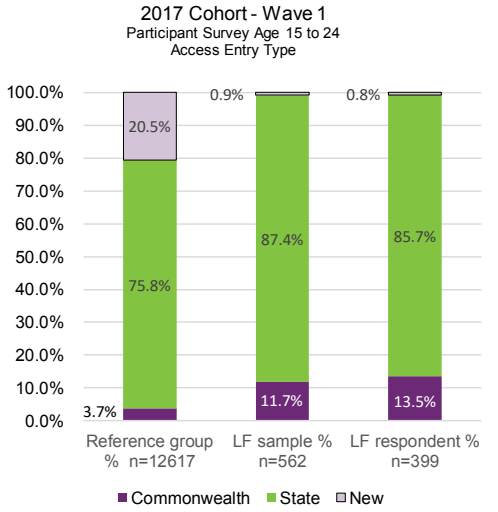
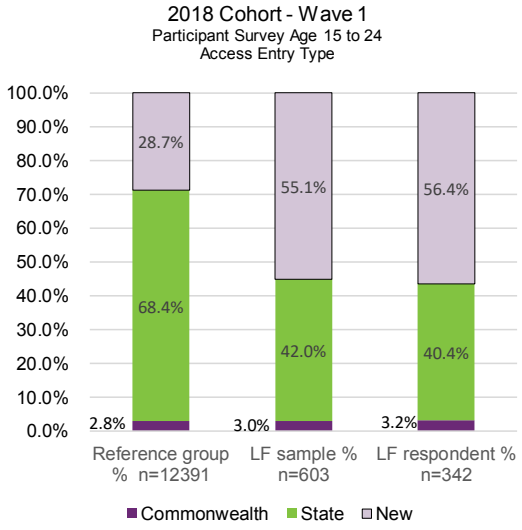


Figure B.11.3 – 2018 Cohort, comparison by Access Entry Type



Level of NDIA support:

Figure B.12 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by level of NDIA support

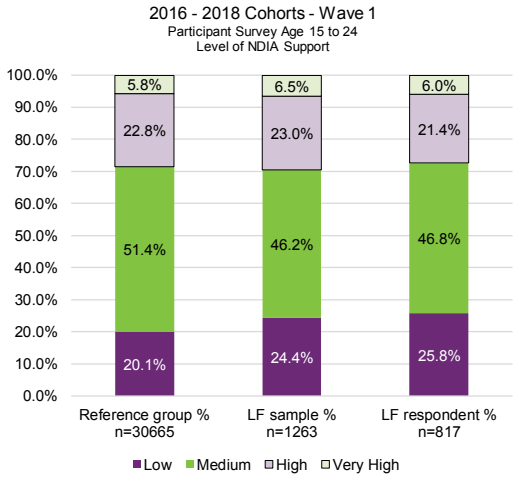


Figure B.12.1 – 2016 Cohort, by level of NDIA support

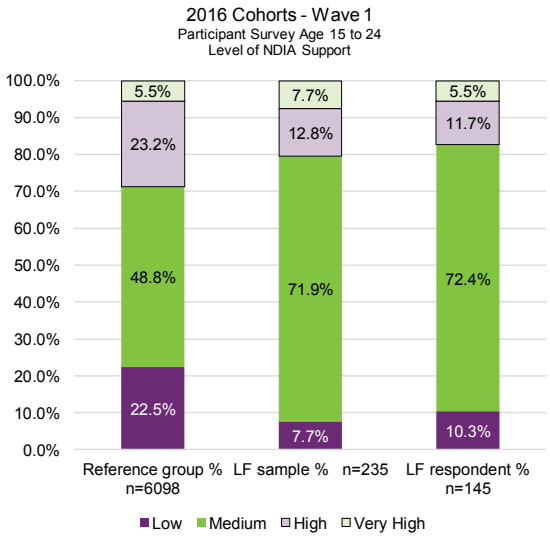


Figure B.12.2 – 2017 Cohort, by level of NDIA support

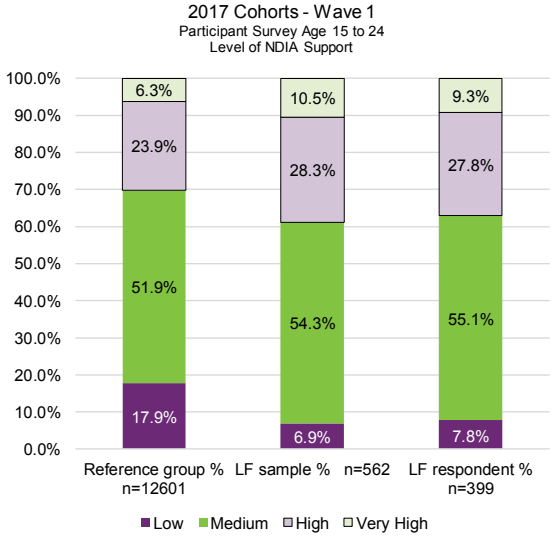
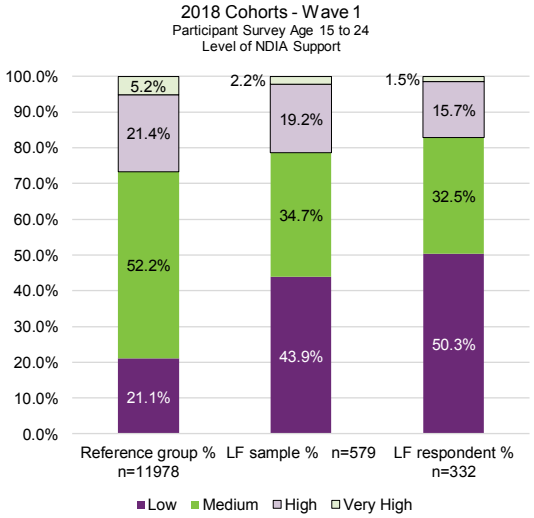


Figure B.12.3 – 2018 Cohort, by level of NDIA support



B.2.4.1.3 Participant Survey Age 25 and over

Benchmark: LF respondents for Participant Survey 25 and Over are compared against Transition participants aged 25 and over at first plan effective date.

Residential State/Jurisdiction:

Figure B.13 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by residential State/Jurisdiction

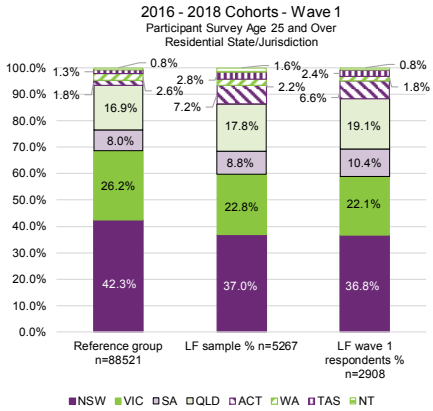


Figure B.13.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by residential State

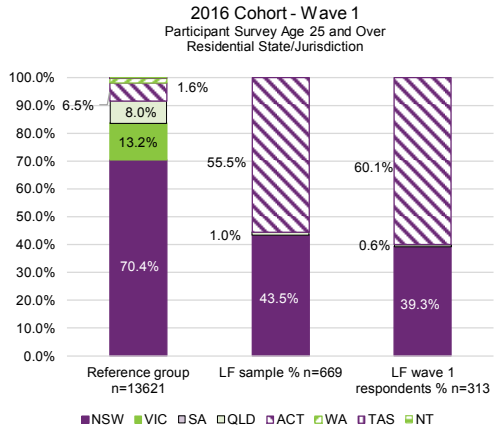


Figure B.13.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by residential State

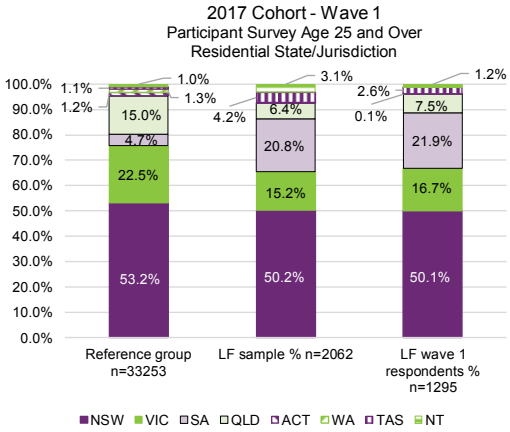
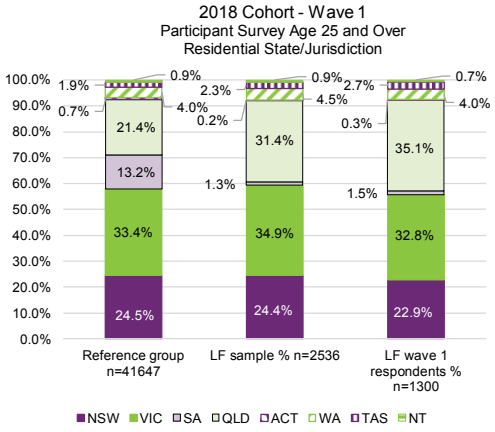


Figure B.13.3 – 2018 Cohort, comparison by residential State



Cultural and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) Background

Figure B.14 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by CALD background

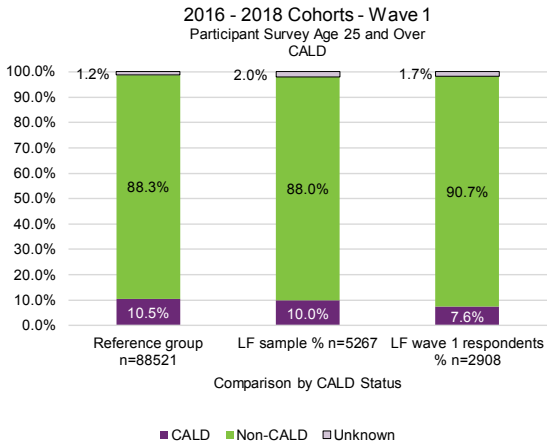


Figure B.14.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by CALD background

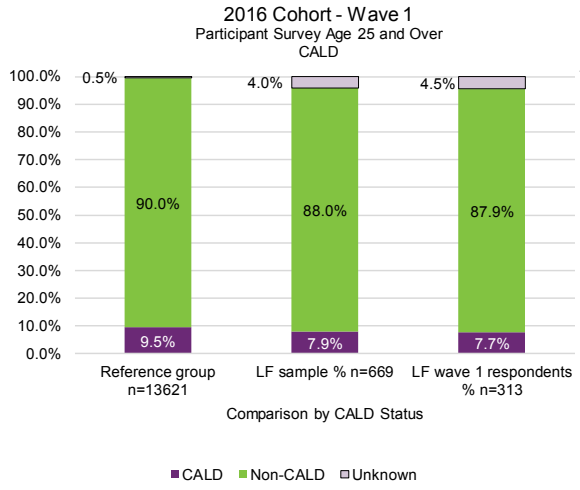


Figure B.14.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by CALD background

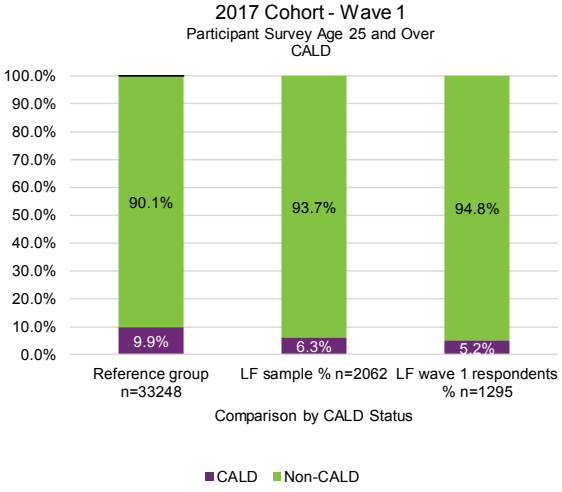
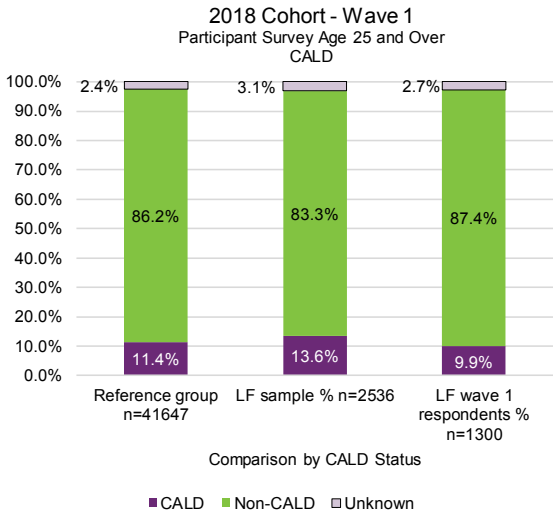


Figure B.14.3 – 2018 Cohort, comparison by CALD background



Primary disabilities:

Figure B.15 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by primary disability

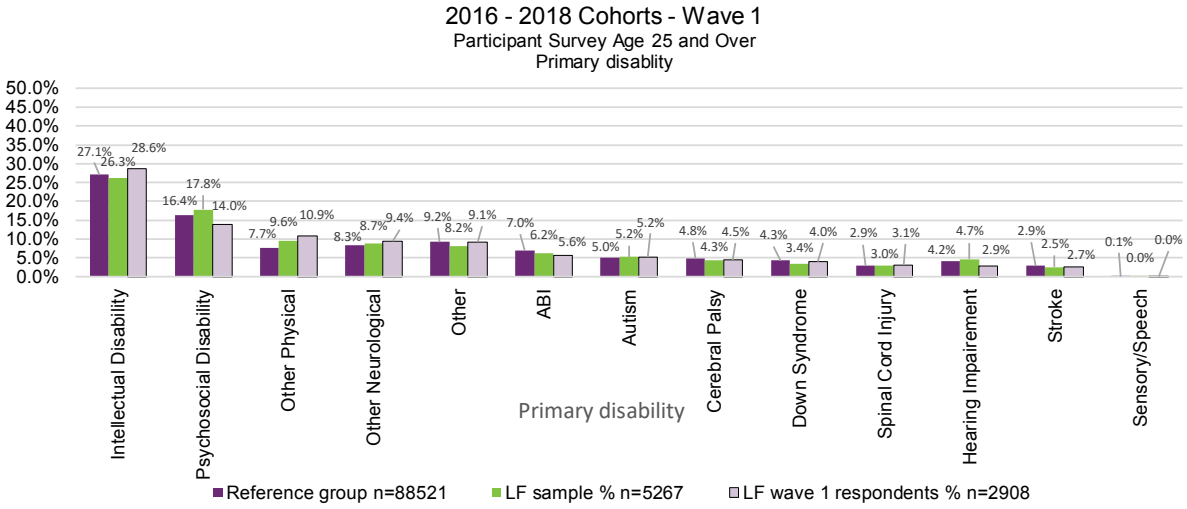


Figure B.15.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by primary disability

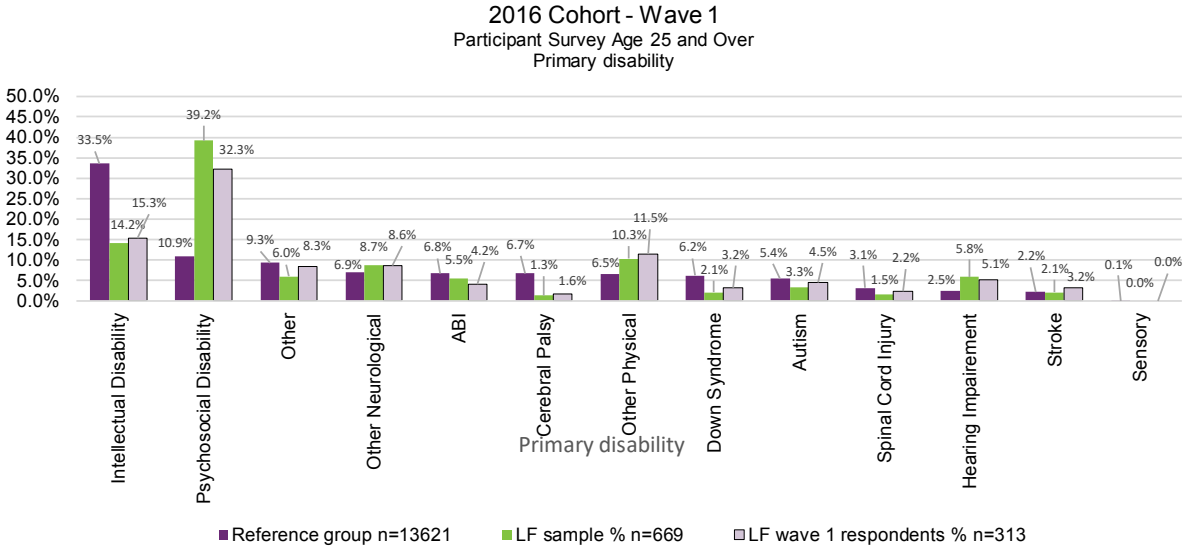


Figure B.15.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by primary disability

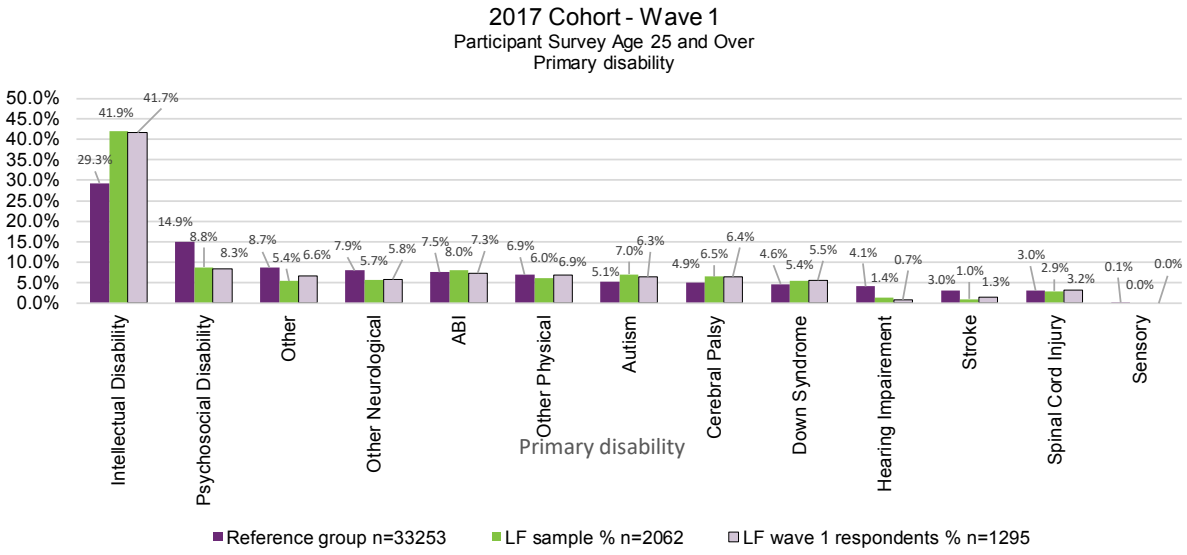
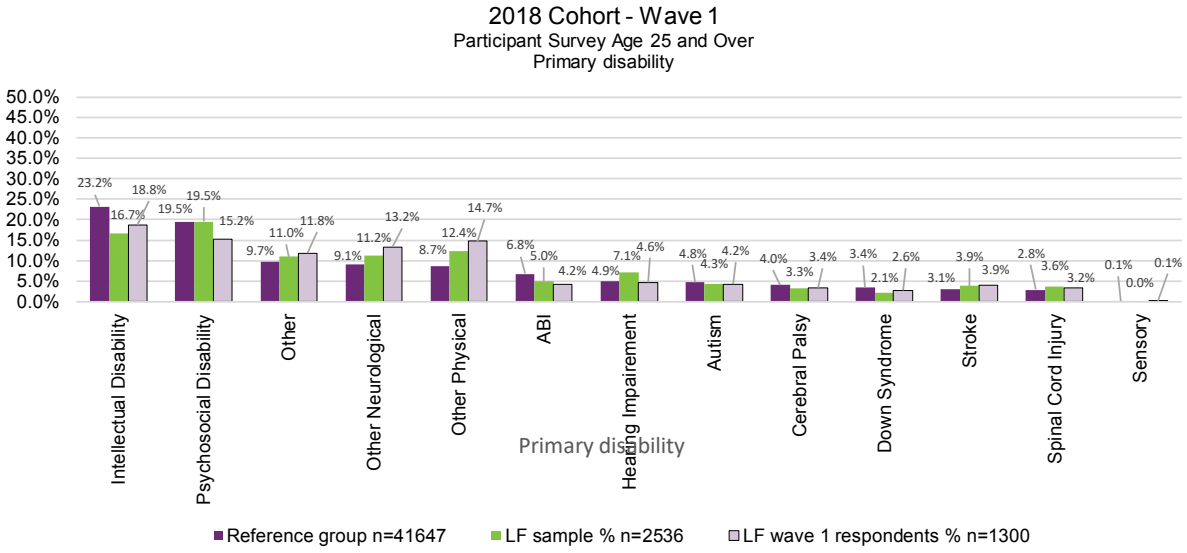


Figure B.15.3 – 2018 Cohort, comparison by primary disability



Indigenous status: There is a small under-representation of indigenous participants due to low response rate.

Figure B.16 – 2016- 2018 Cohorts, comparison by indigenous status

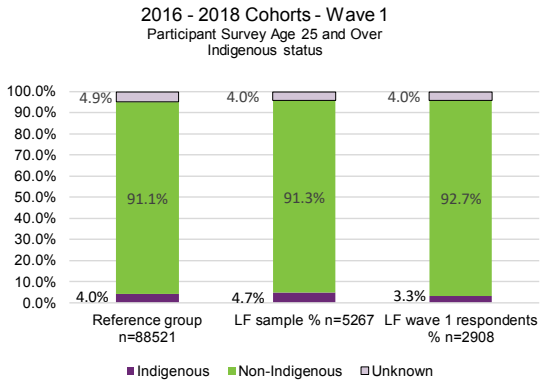


Figure B.16.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by indigenous status

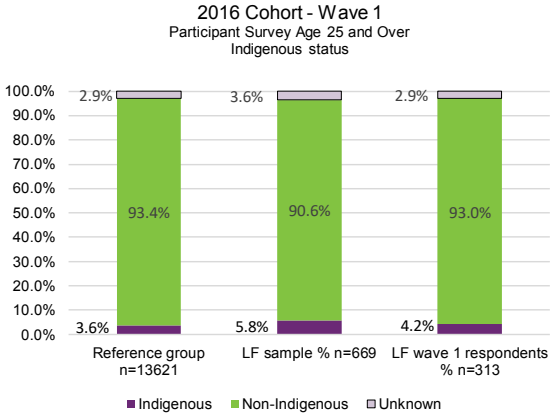


Figure B.16.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by indigenous status

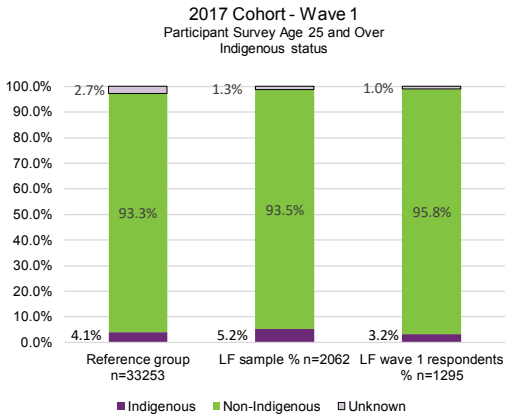
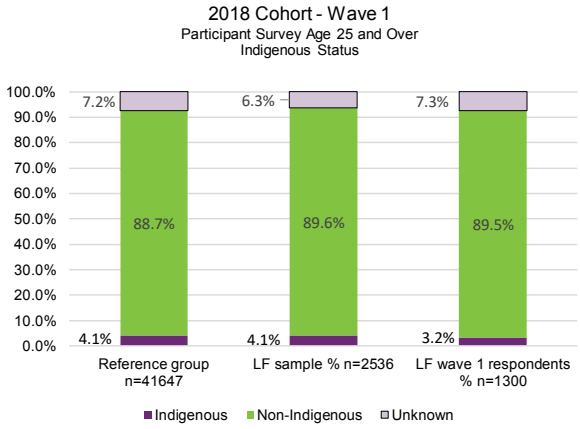


Figure B.16.3 – 2018 Cohort, comparison by indigenous status



Young person living in residential aged care

Figure B.17 – 2016- 2018 Cohort, comparison by YPIRAC

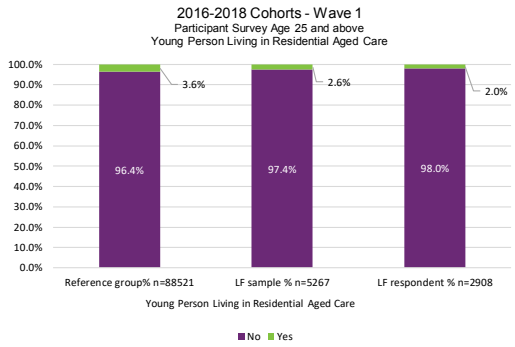


Figure B.17.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by YPIRAC

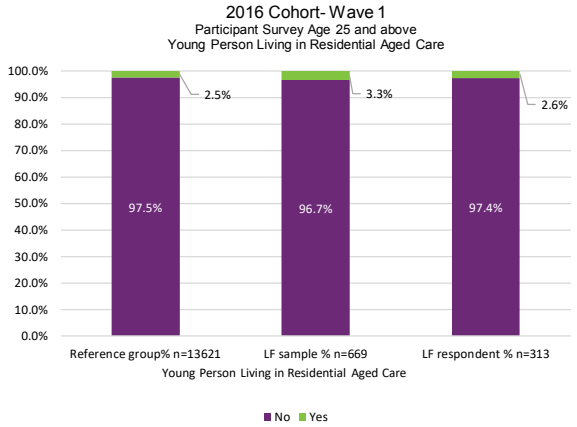


Figure B.17.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by YPIRAC

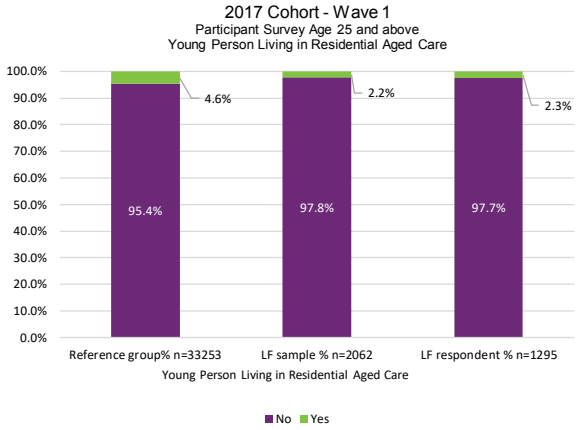
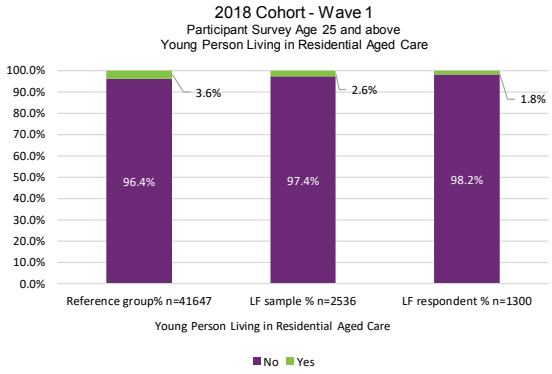


Figure B.17.3 – 2018 Cohort, comparison by YPIRAC



B.2.4.2 Interview 2 Participant Survey

B.2.4.2.1 Participant Survey Age 0 to 14

Residential state:

Figure B.18 – 2016- 2017 Cohorts, comparison by residential State/Jurisdiction, wave2

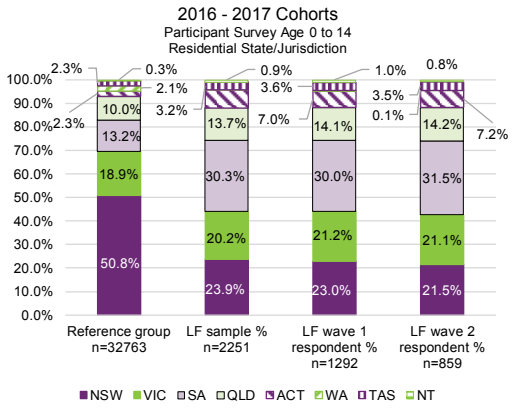


Figure B.18.1 – 2016 Cohort, by residential State/Jurisdiction interview 2

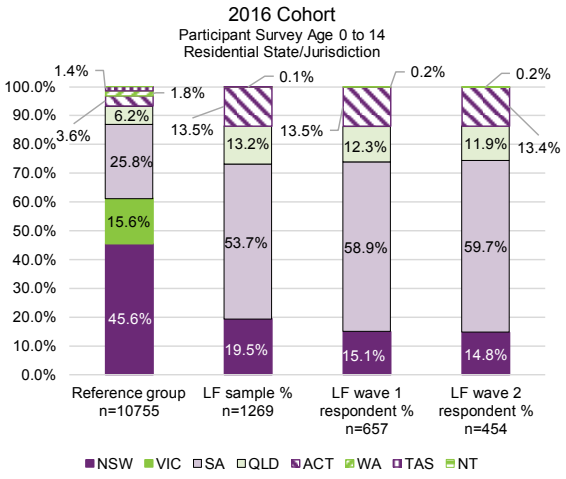
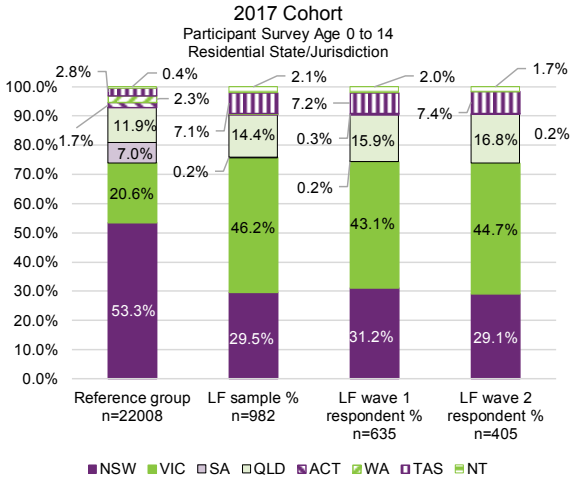


Figure B.18.2 – 2017 Cohort, by residential State/Jurisdiction, interview 2



Access Decision Type

Figure B.19 –2016- 2017 Cohorts, comparison by access decision type, Interview 2

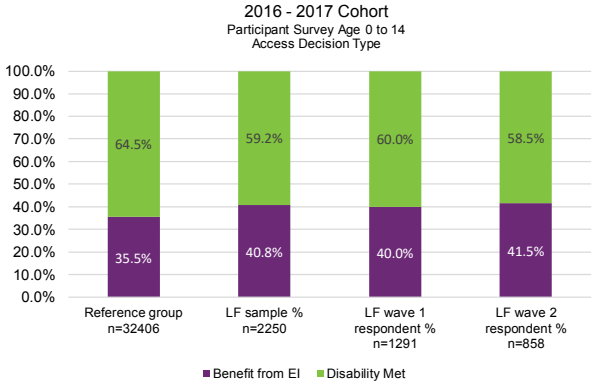


Figure B.19.1 – 2016 Cohorts, comparison by access decision type, Interview 2

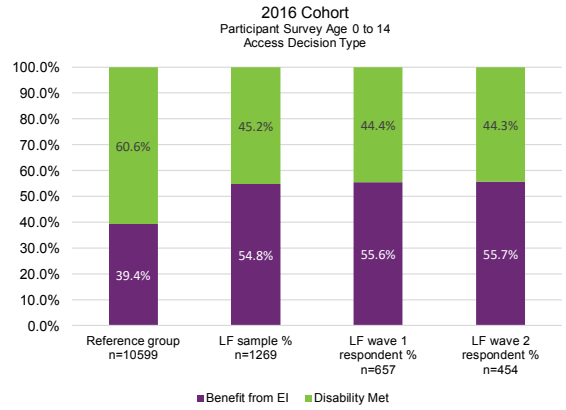
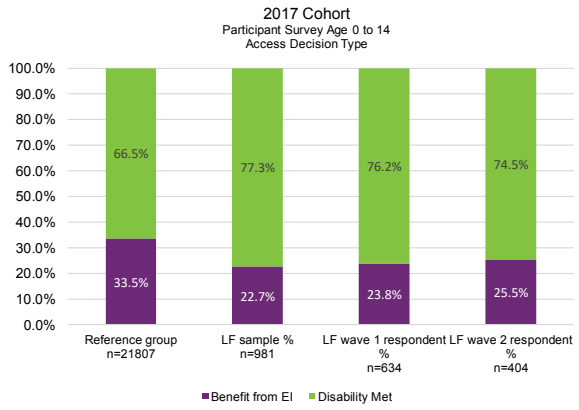


Figure B.19.2 – 2016 Cohorts, comparison by access decision type, Interview 2



Bilateral Agreement Access Entry Type

Figure B.20 – 2016- 2017 Cohorts, comparison by access entry type, Interview 2

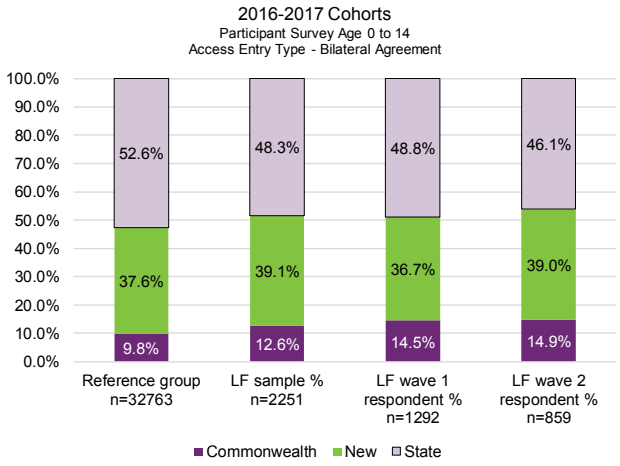


Figure B.20.1 – 2016 Cohort, comparison by access entry type, Interview 2 type, Interview 2

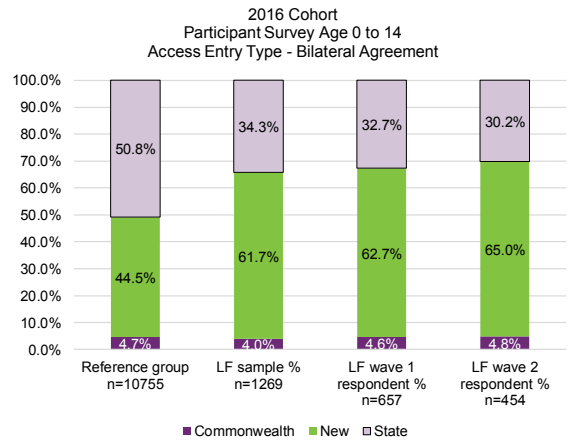
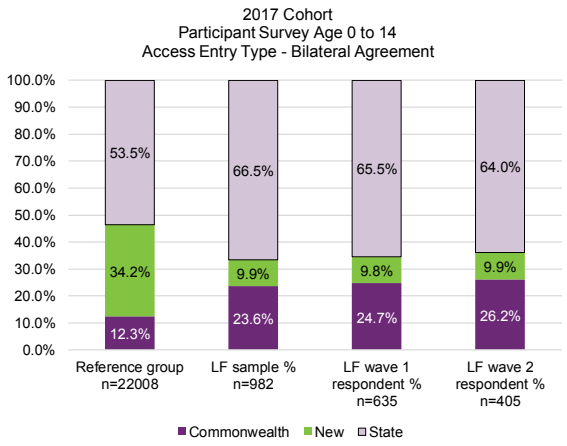


Figure B.20.2 – 2017 Cohort, comparison by access entry



Level of NDIA support

Figure B.21 – 2016- 2017 Cohort, comparison by level of NDIA support, Interview 2

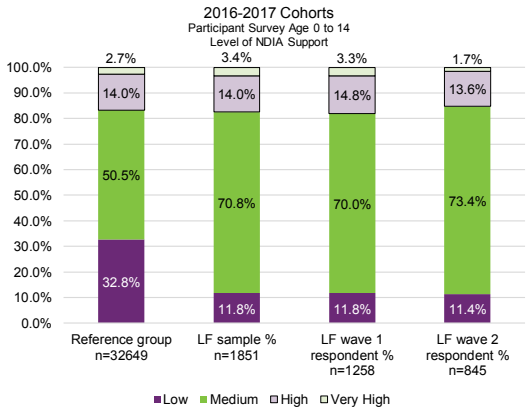


Figure B.21.1 –2016 Cohort, comparison by level of NDIA support, Interview 2

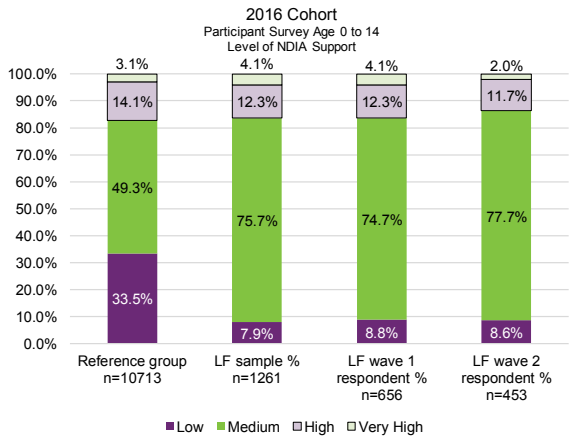
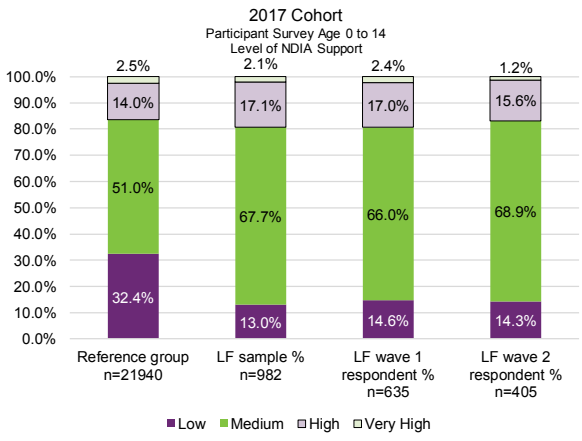


Figure B.21.2 –2017 Cohort, comparison by level of NDIA support, Interview 2



B.2.4.2.2 Participant Survey Age 15 to 24

Residential State/Jurisdiction

Figure B.22

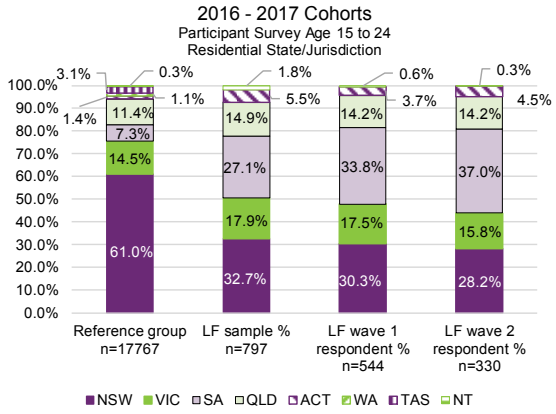


Figure B.22.1

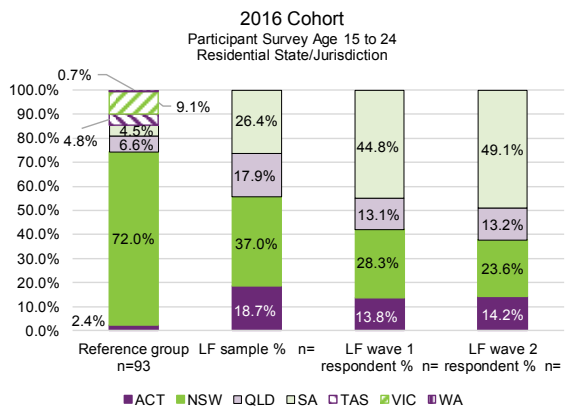
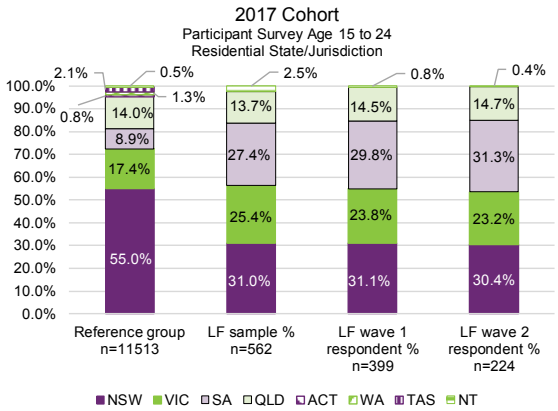


Figure B.22.2



Primary Disability

Figure B.23

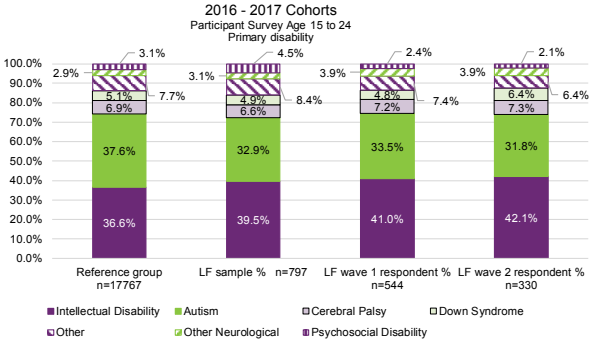
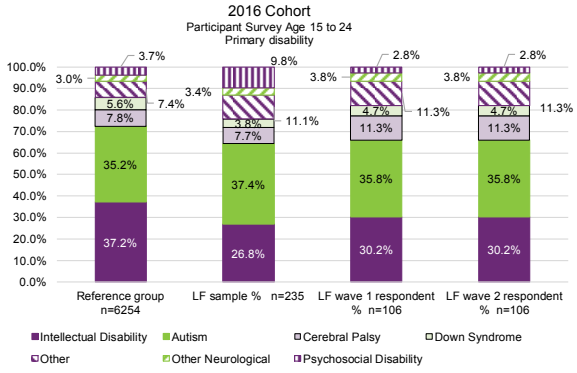


Figure B.23.1



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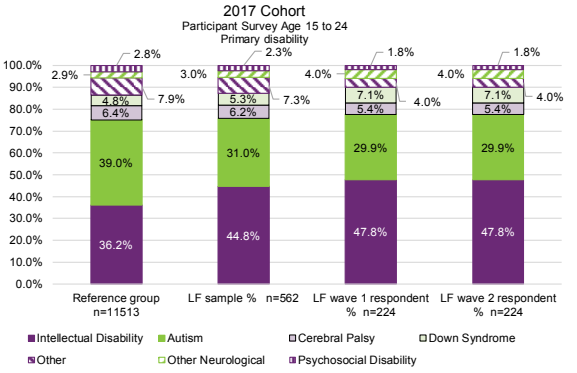


Level of NDIA support

Figure B.24

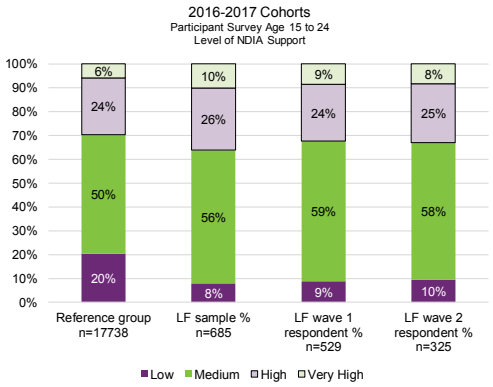
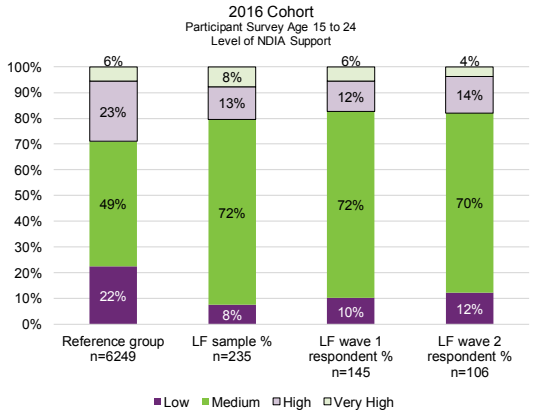


Figure B.24.1



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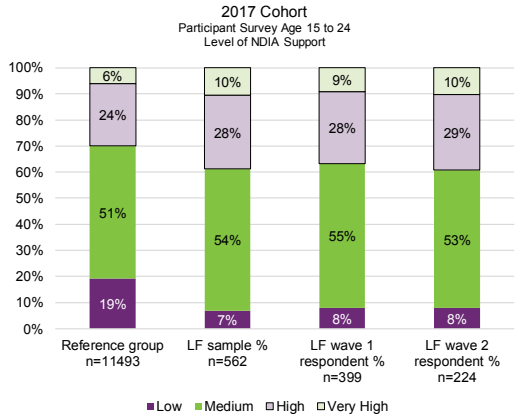


Bilateral Agreement - Access Entry Type

Figure B.25

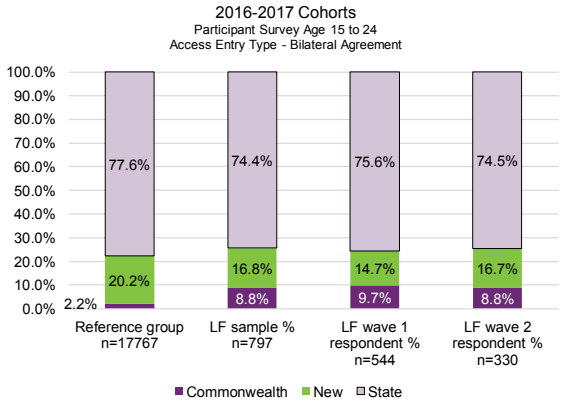
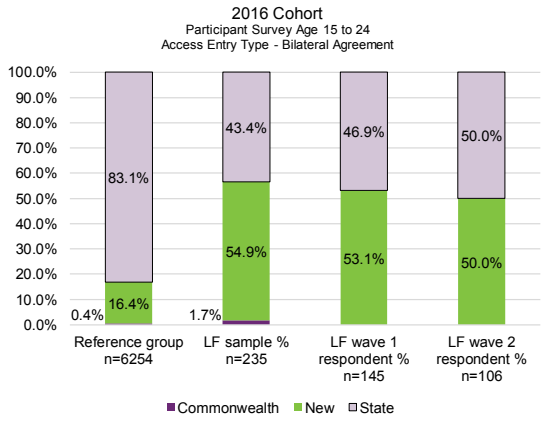


Figure B.25.1



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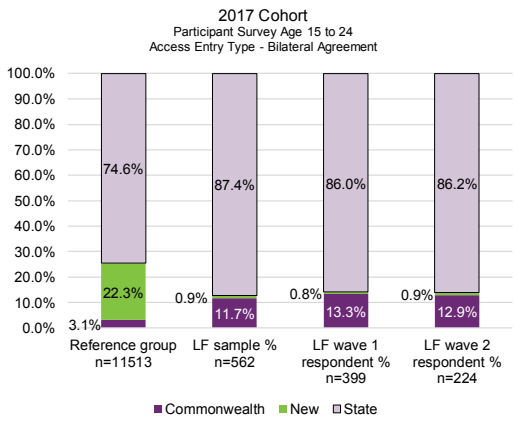


B.2.4.2.3 Participant Survey Age 25 and over

Residing State/Jurisdiction

Figure B.26

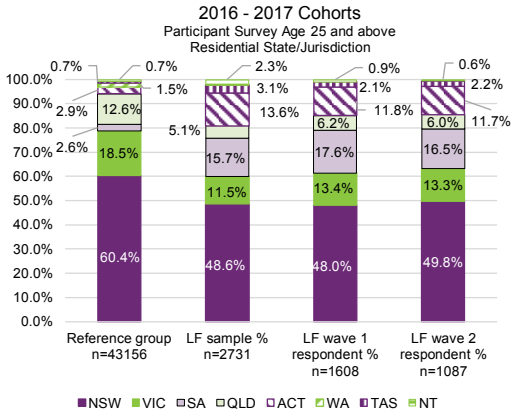


Figure B.26.1

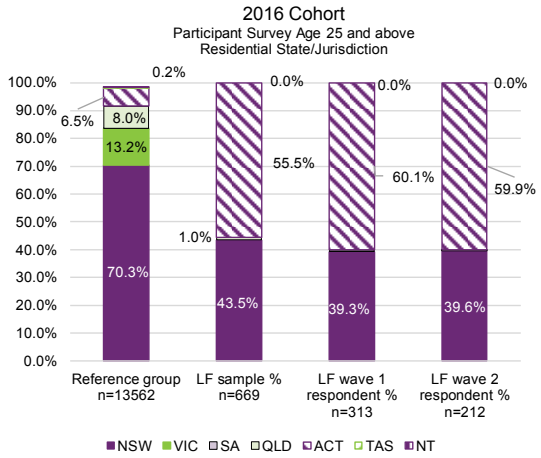
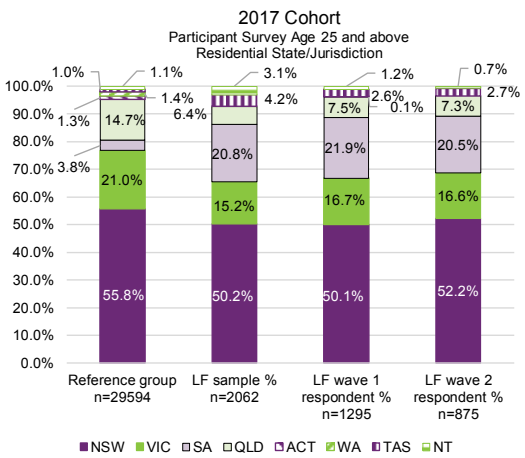


Figure B.26.2



Bilateral Agreement – Access Entry Type

Figure B.27

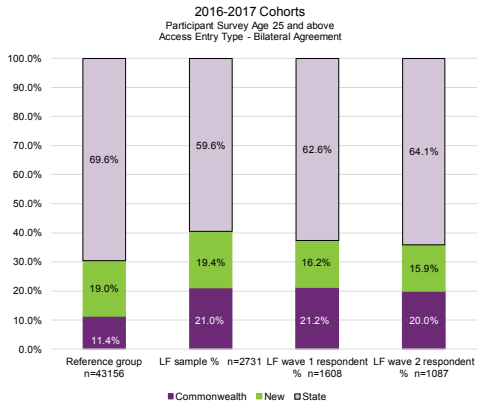
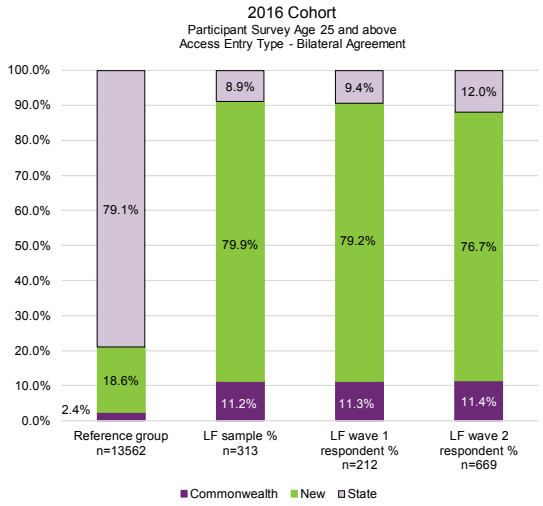


Figure B.27.1



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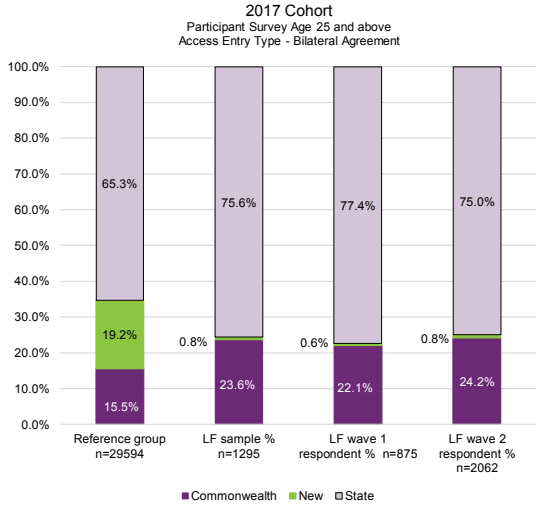


Level of NDIA support

Figure B.28

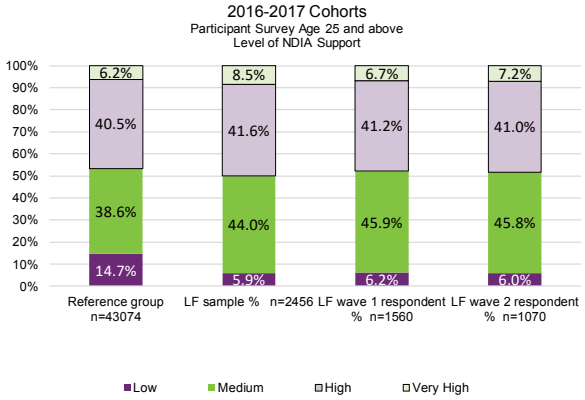


Figure B.28.1

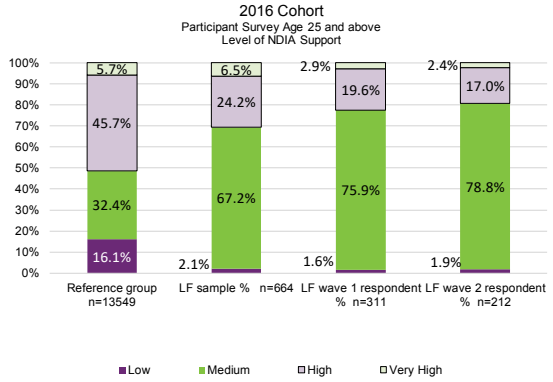
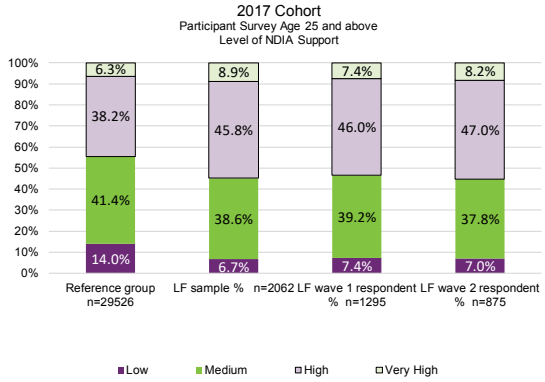
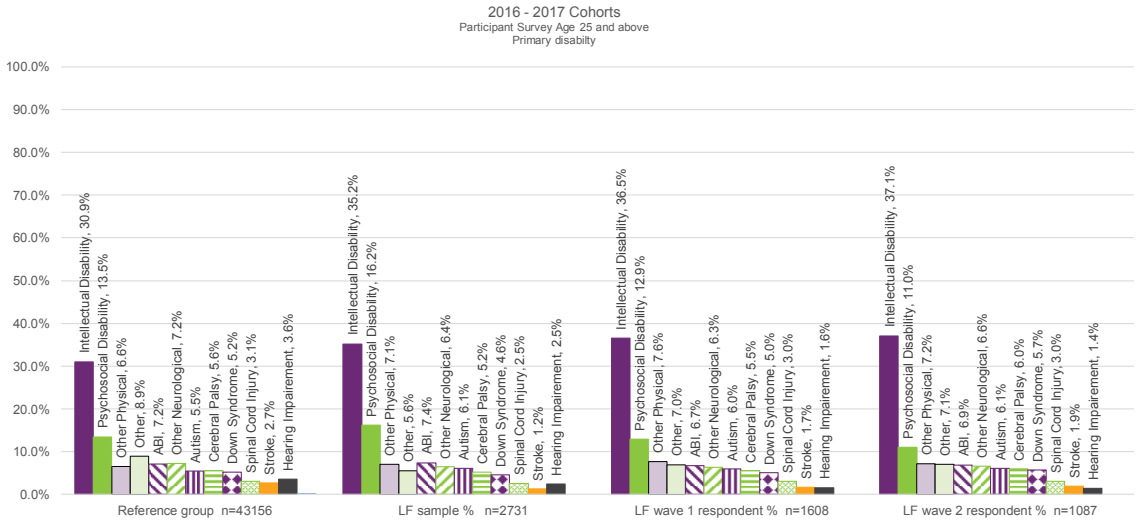


Figure B.28.2



Primary disability

Figure B.29



Annualised cost of plan

Figure B.30

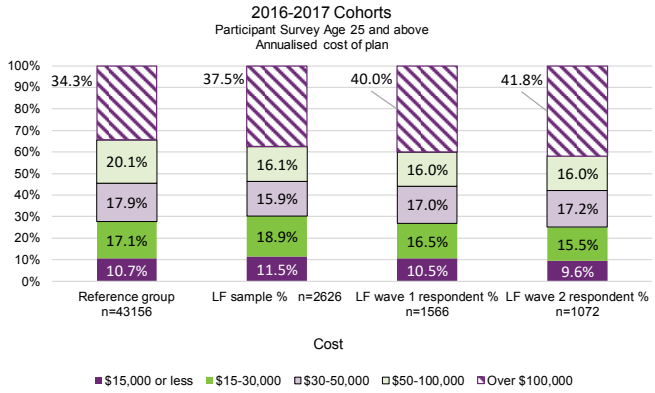


Figure B.30.1

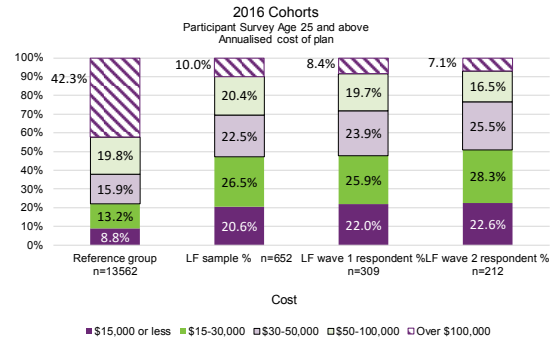
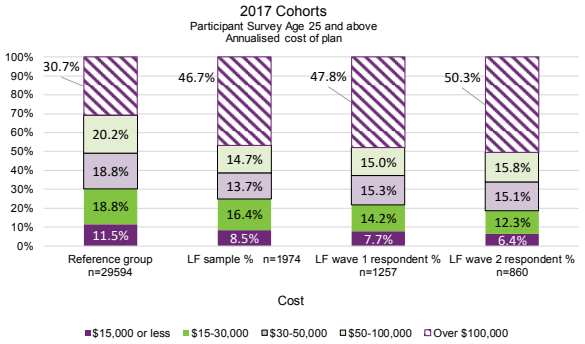


Figure B.30.2



Young Person Living in Residential Aged Care

Figure B.31

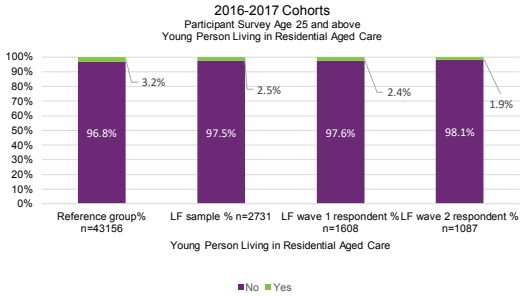
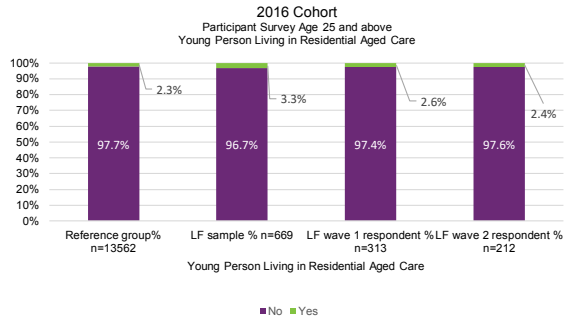


Figure B.31.1



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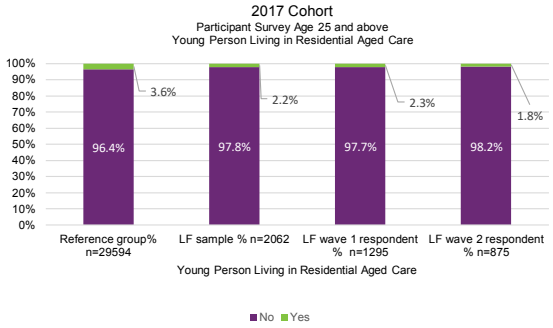


B.2.4.3 Interview 3 Participant Survey

B.2.4.3.1 Participant Survey Age 0 to 14

Figure B.32

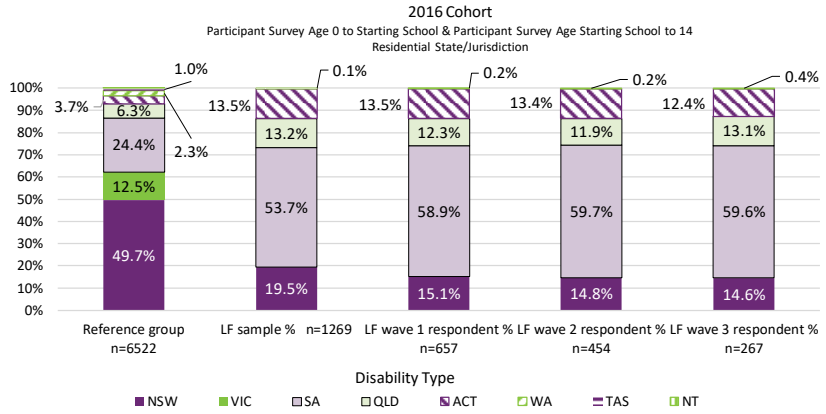


Figure B.33

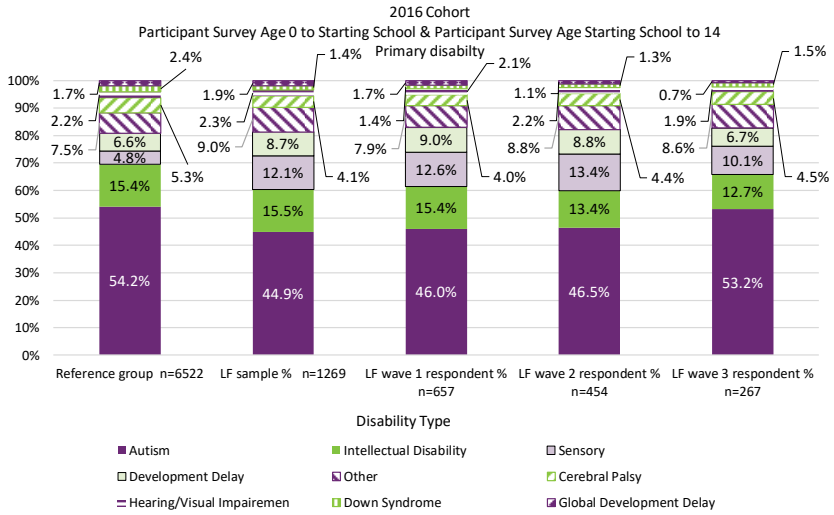


Figure B.34

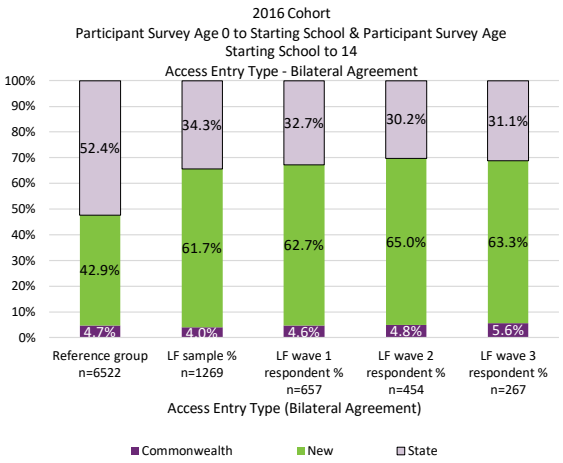


Figure B.35

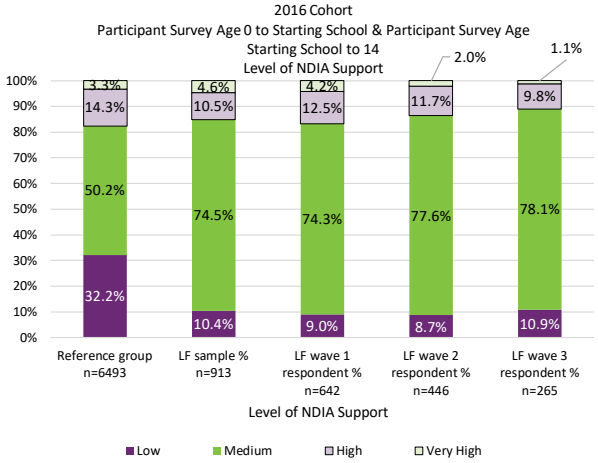


Figure B.36

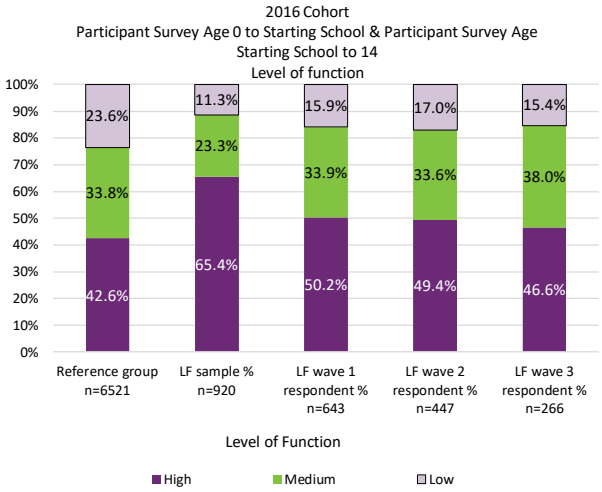
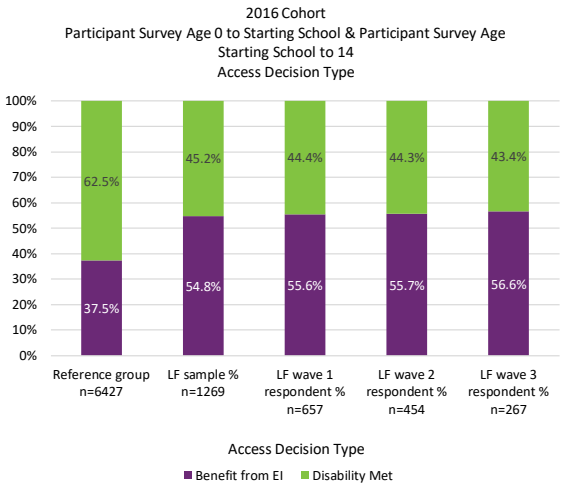


Figure B.37



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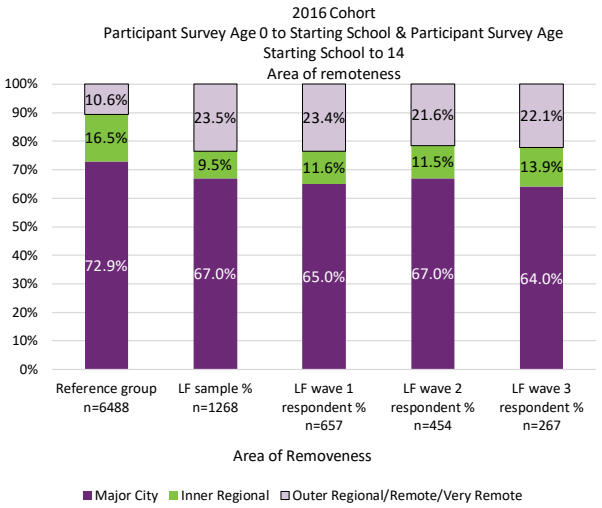
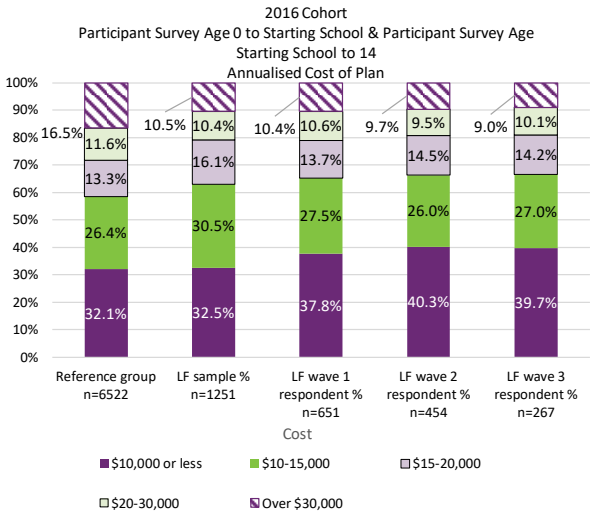


Figure B.39



B.2.4.3.2 Participant Survey Age 15 to 24

Figure B.40

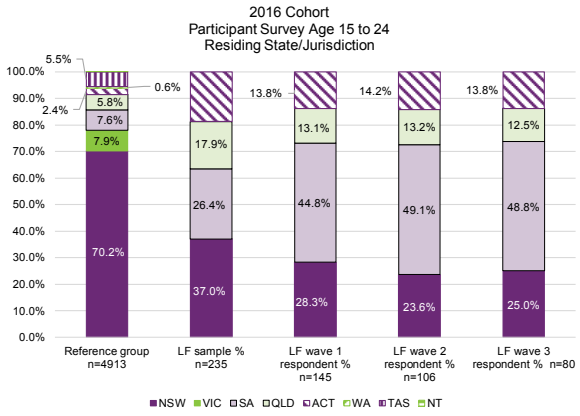


Figure B.41

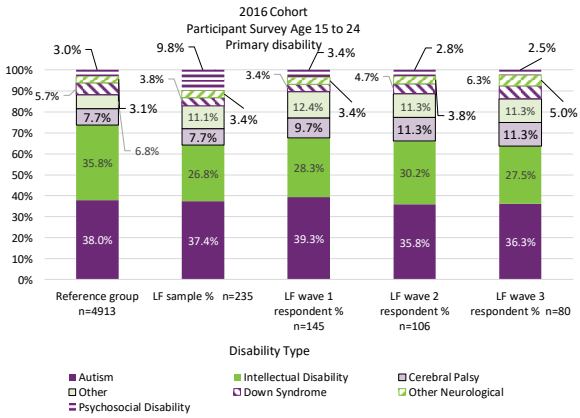


Figure B.42

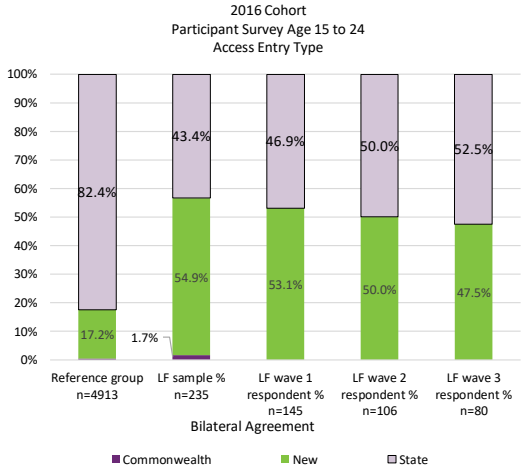


Figure B.43

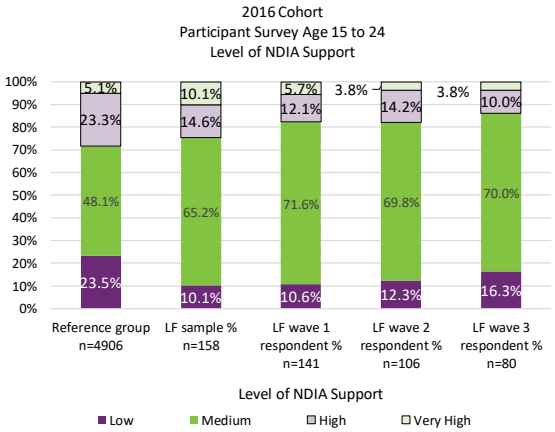


Figure B.44

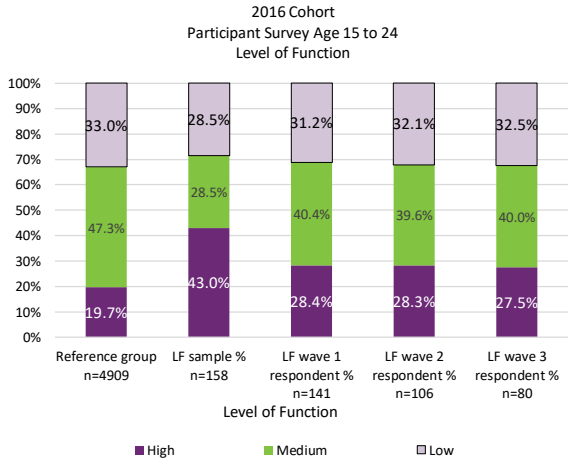


Figure B.45

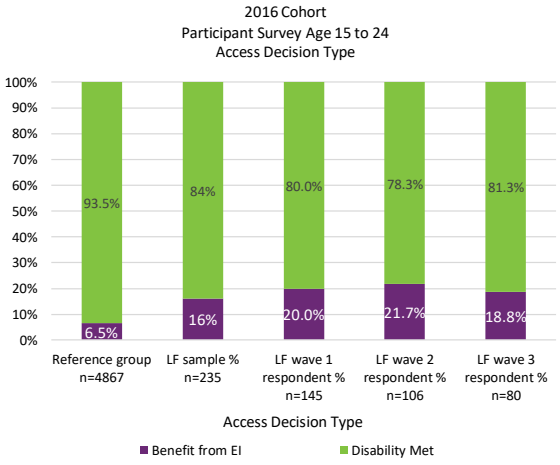


Figure B.46

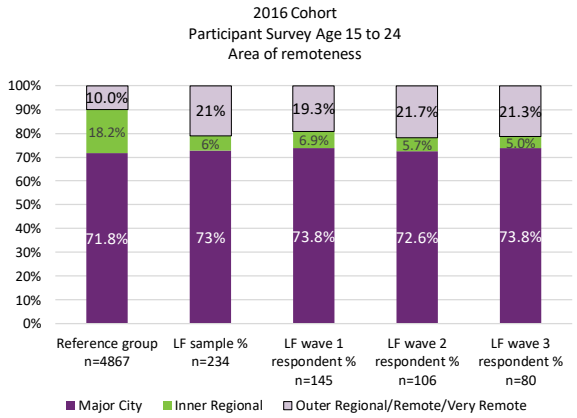
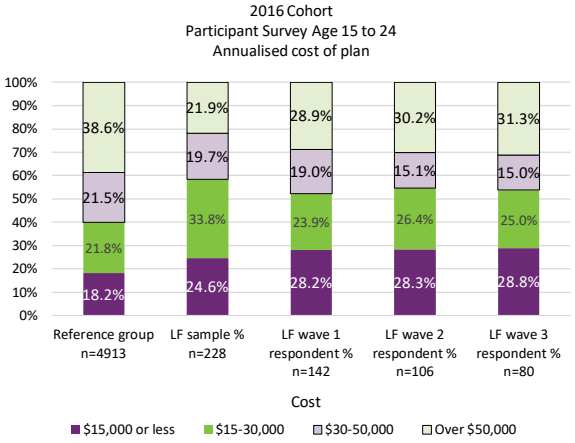


Figure B.47



B.2.4.3.3 Participant Survey Age 25 and over

Figure B.48

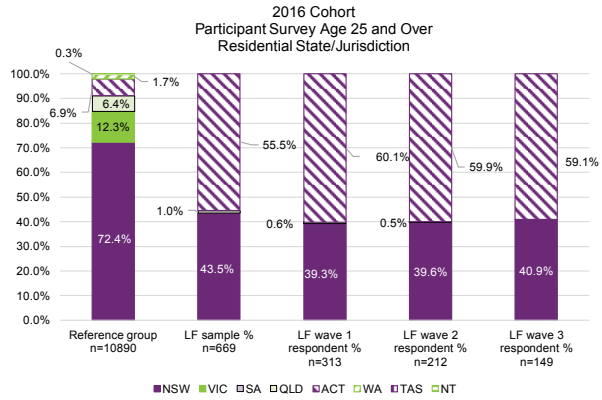


Figure B.49

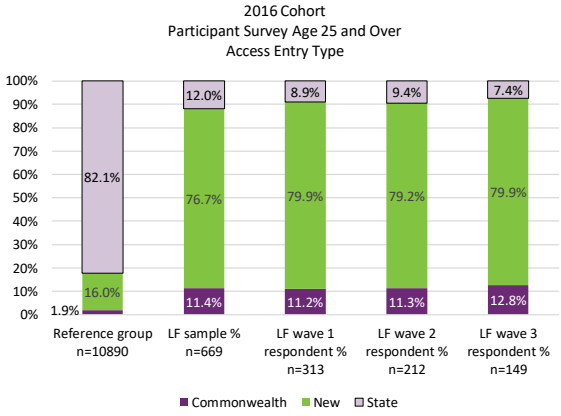


Figure B.50

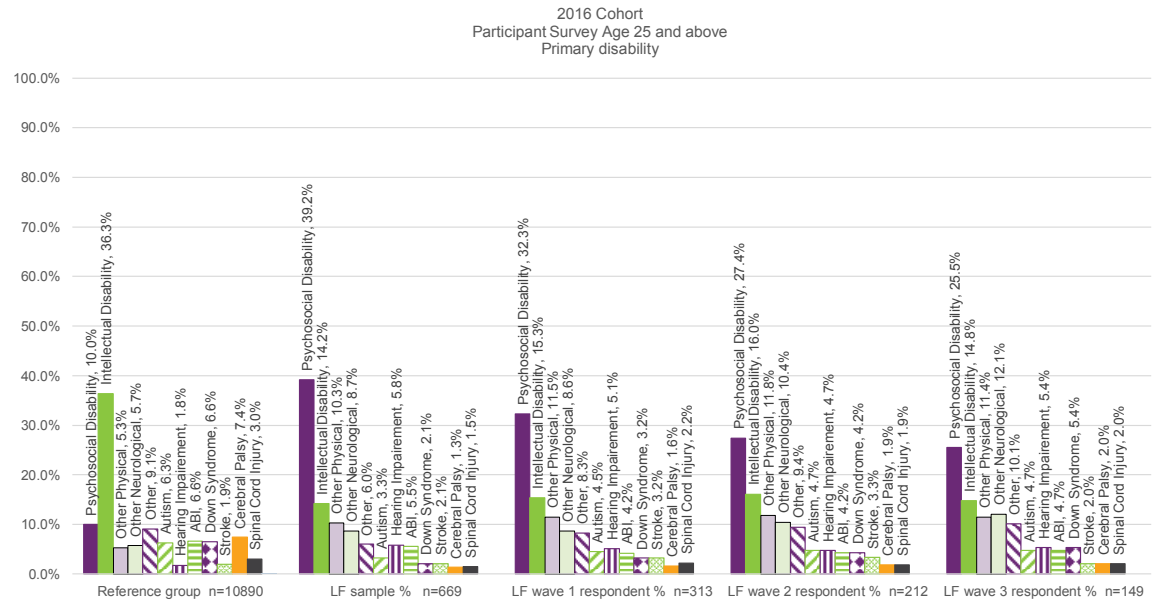


Figure B.51

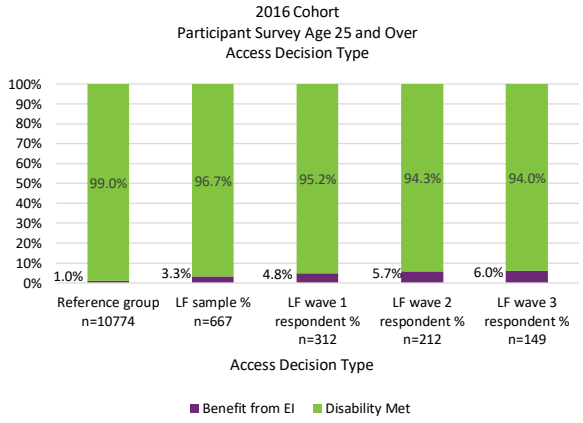


Figure B.52

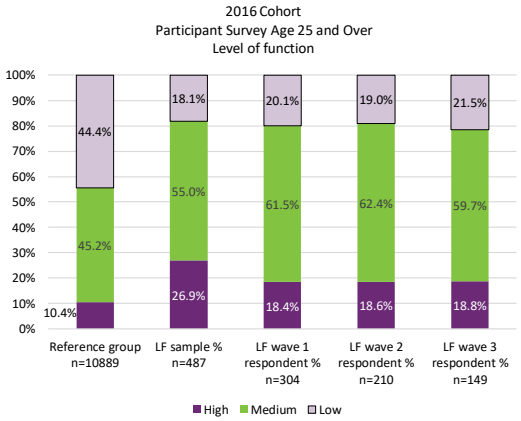


Figure B.53

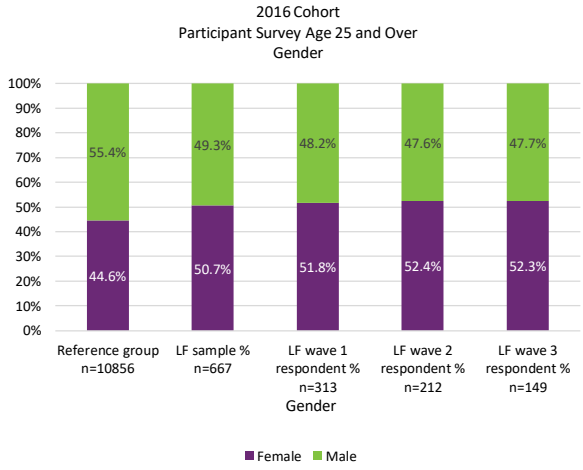


Figure B.54

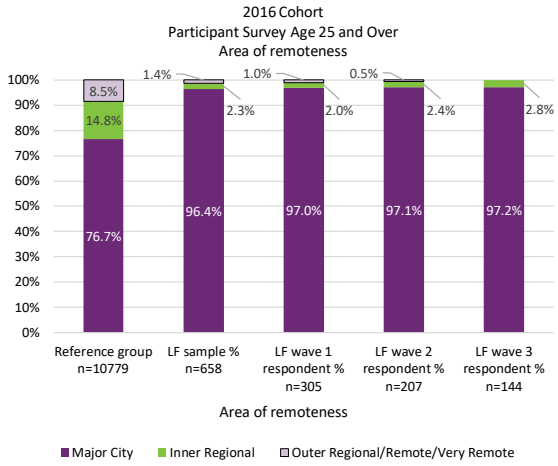


Figure B.55

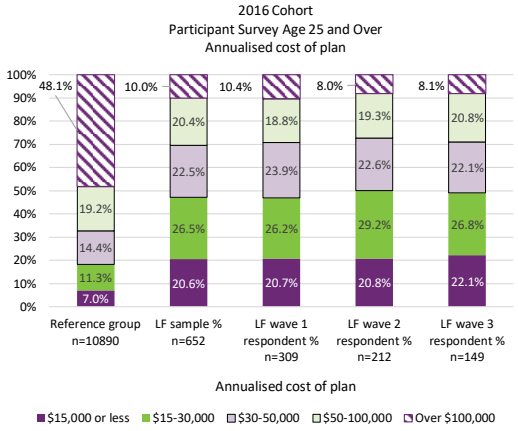
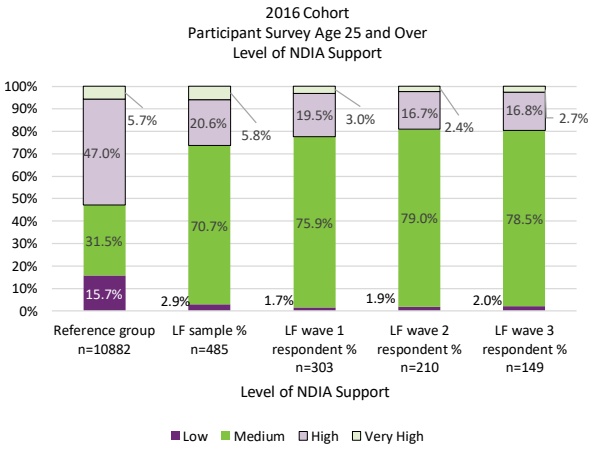


Figure B.56

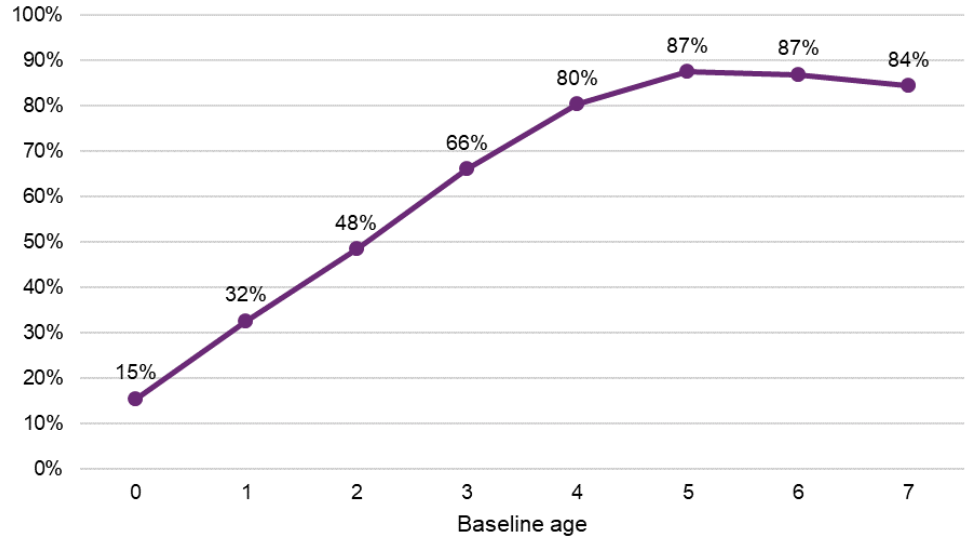


Appendix C. Age Adjustment Methodology

For the youngest two age groups (birth to before starting school and starting school to age 14) in particular, changes over time will include an element of normal age-related development, since children will be approximately one year older at the second time point and two years older at the third time point, compared to when they entered the Scheme. To assess possible impacts of the Scheme, the component of change due to normal age-related development should be removed. For the aggregate longitudinal change analysis, this has been done approximately by adjusting the value of the indicator at the earlier time point (baseline or first review, depending on the comparison). Effectively, the value of the indicator that would have applied to children approximately one year older (for comparisons of baseline with review 1, or review 1 with review 2) or two years older (for comparisons of baseline with review 2) has been used in the comparison with the later time point.

As an example, consider the indicator "% of parents/carers who say their child is able to tell them what he/she wants", for participants aged 0 to before starting school. Figure C.1 shows how this indicator varies with participant age at baseline. As expected, the percentage increases with participant age, up to age 5.

Figure C.1 Percentage of parents/carers who say their child is able to tell them what he/she wants at baseline



Consider the comparison between baseline and review 1. For children who are aged 0 at baseline and 1 at review, if there was no real change between baseline and review apart from normal age-related development, we would expect that 32% of these children would be able to tell their parents/carers what they want at review. Hence the adjusted baseline indicator with which to compare the actual percentage at review is 32%, for this group. The overall adjusted baseline indicator is then the weighted average of the adjusted indicators for each distinct group defined by baseline age/review age.

To keep them to a manageable size, the tables summarising aggregate change contained in the report only show the unadjusted changes. However, we refer to the adjusted change results in the commentary where necessary, and the tables only include indicators where a material change occurs on an age-adjusted basis.