

6. Participants aged 15 to 24: outcome indicators

6.1 Key findings

Box 6.1: Overall findings for C3 cohort (participants who have been in the Scheme for three years)

- For participants with three years of Scheme experience, the longitudinal analysis revealed significant improvements across a number of indicators, with the trend between baseline and first review generally continuing to the second and third reviews. Improvements were observed particularly in the areas of:
 - Choice and control: the percentage of participants who make more decisions in their life than they did two years ago increased by 7.5% over three years, from 58.9% at baseline to 66.4% at third review. The percentage who choose who supports them increased by 3.6%, from 31.1% to 34.7%, and the percentage who make most decisions in their life also increased by 5.1%, from 24.9% to 30.0%, including a 3.6% increase in the latest year. However, the percentage of participants who expressed a desire for greater choice and control increased by 16.1% over three years, from 72.2% to 88.3%.
 - Health and wellbeing: the percentage who did not have any difficulty accessing health services increased by 4.1%, from 71.1% to 75.2%, and the percentage who had been to hospital in the last 12 months decreased by 5.1%, from 26.5% to 21.4% between baseline and third review.
 - Lifelong learning: the percentage who have a post-school qualification increased by 5.2% over three years, and the percentage who get opportunities to learn new things increased by 2.7%. However, the percentage who participate in education, training or skill development decreased by 11.1% over three years (possibly partly due to transitioning from school to work).
 - Work: the percentage of participants in a paid job increased by 11.8%, from 12.7% at baseline to 24.5% at third review. Of those who have a paid job, the percentage working 15 hours or more per week increased by 19.2%.
 - Community participation: the percentage participating in a community group in the last 12 months increased by 14.0%, from 31.1% at baseline to 45.1% at third review. There were also significant increases in the percentage who spend their free time doing activities that interest them (from 76.1% to 82.7%), and the percentage who know people in their community (51.6% to 58.6%). However, the percentage who wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months but could not increased by 12.1%, from 55.4% to 67.5% from baseline to third review.

Box 6.2: Overall findings for C2 cohort (participants who have been in the Scheme for two years)

- For participants with two years of Scheme experience, results of the longitudinal analysis were generally consistent with the findings for those with two years of experience. Improvements over the two years in the Scheme were observed in the areas of:
 - Choice and control: the percentage of participants who make more decisions in their life than they did two years ago increased by 6.9%, from 56.7% at baseline to 63.6% at second review. The percentage who choose what they do each day increased by 2.4%, from 41.3% to 43.7%, and the percentage who make most decisions in their life increased by 3.8%, from 25.4% to 29.2%, including a 3.0% increase in the latest year. However, the percentage of participants who expressed a desire for greater choice and control increased by 8.6%, from 82.1% to 90.7%.
 - Health and wellbeing: the percentage who had been to hospital in the last 12 months decreased by 6.9%, from 28.7% to 21.7%, and the percentage who did not have any difficulties accessing health services increased by 3.3%, from 66.1% to 69.4%, between baseline and second review.
 - Work: the percentage of participants in a paid job increased by 6.4%, from 15.3% at baseline to 21.7% at second review, and the percentage of these participants who work 15 hours or more per week increased by 12.7%, from 40.5% to 53.2%, including a 5.1% increase in the latest year.
 - Lifelong learning: the percentage who get the opportunity to learn new things increased by 3.5% over two years, from 60.7% to 64.2%.
 - Community participation: the percentage participating in a community group in the last 12 months increased by 10.7%, from 32.4% at baseline to 43.1% at second review. There were also significant increases in the percentage who spend their free time doing activities that interest them (from 75.5% to 80.2%), and the percentage who know people in their community (55.2% to 60.5%). However, the percentage who wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months but could not increased by 6.6%, from 63.5% to 70.1%, between baseline and second review.

Box 6.3: Overall findings for C1 cohort (participants who have been in the Scheme for one year)

- For participants with one year of Scheme experience, results of the longitudinal analysis were generally consistent with the findings for participants who have been in the Scheme for a longer period. Improvements over the year in the Scheme were observed in the areas of:
 - Choice and control: the percentage of participants who make more decisions in their life than they did two years ago increased by 4.9%, from 54.8% at baseline to 59.6% at first review. The percentage who choose how they spend their free time increased by 14.5%, from 51.8% to 66.3%. However, the percentage of participants who expressed a desire for greater choice and control increased by 4.9%, from 82.6% to 87.5%.
 - Health and wellbeing: the percentage who had been to hospital in the last 12 months decreased by 4.4%, from 27.9% to 23.4%. The percentage who did not have any difficulties accessing health services increased by 1.3%, from 69.9% to 71.2%, between baseline and first review.
 - Work: the percentage of participants in a paid job increased by 2.4%, from 17.7% at baseline to 20.1% at first review, and the percentage working 15 hours or more increased by 4.6%.
 - Lifelong learning: the percentage who get the opportunity to learn new things increased by 2.6% over one year, from 57.6% to 60.2%.
 - Community participation: the percentage participating in a community group in the last 12 months increased by 5.4%, from 34.9% at baseline to 40.4% at first review. There were also significant increases in the percentage who spend their free time doing activities that interest them (from 73.1% to 77.3%), and the percentage who know people in their community (50.6% to 53.8%). However, the percentage who wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months, but could not increased by 3.9%, from 63.8% to 67.7%, between baseline and first review.

Box 6.4: Outcomes by key characteristics for participants aged 15 to 24

- Longitudinal outcomes vary with participant level of function. Participants with a higher level of function tend to exhibit higher rates of improvement than those with a lower level of function.
- Participants with a hearing impairment generally experience better outcomes. Additionally, participants with cerebral palsy are less likely to deteriorate with regard to knowing people in their community.
- Participants from regional areas are more likely to improve over time in knowing people in their community. They were also more likely to want to see their friends more often compared to baseline levels.
- Participants from a CALD background are more likely to deteriorate over time with respect to making most decisions in life, and knowing people in the community.
- Indigenous participants were more likely to start wanting more choice and control, and more likely to improve with respect to knowing people in their community.
- Relocating to a new LGA was significant in a large number of models, with the direction of the effect being mostly negative but sometimes mixed or positive. For example, participants who relocated were more likely to improve on the indicator “I make most decisions in my life”. However, they were more likely to deteriorate with respect to having a regular doctor and knowing people in their community.
- COVID-19 variables were significant in at least one model for all indicators, however the direction of the effect was mixed, being favourable in some models but unfavourable in others. For example:
 - Participants were generally less likely to report an improvement between reviews with respect to making more decisions than they did two years ago, when the later review occurred during the pre-COVID period.
 - Participants who gave their second response during the COVID period were less likely to change their response from “Yes” (wanting to see their friends more often) to “No” (not wanting to see them) in all transitions from baseline.
 - However, participants were less likely to deteriorate between baseline and second review in relation to wanting to do certain things in the last 12 months but being unable to, when the later response occurred during the COVID period.

Box 6.5: Has the NDIS helped? – participants aged 15 to 24

- Opinions on whether the NDIS has helped vary considerably by domain for the young adult cohort at first review, being lowest for work (18.5% after one year in the Scheme, decreasing to 16.3% after two years in the Scheme and 15.0% after three years in the Scheme), and highest for daily living (60.7% after one year in the Scheme, increasing to 65.4% after two years in the Scheme and 69.5% after three years in the Scheme).
- Higher plan utilisation, and in particular higher utilisation of capacity building supports, is strongly associated with a positive response across most domains, after one, two and three years in the Scheme. Perceptions also tended to improve with increasing participant age. Participants from Western Australia tended to be more positive, and those from Tasmania less positive.
- The percentage who think that the NDIS has helped increased between first and third review across all domains except home and work, where small decreases were observed, and lifelong learning, where there was little change. The likelihood of improvement/deterioration varied by participant characteristics:
 - Higher plan utilisation, and in particular utilisation of capacity building supports, is associated with a higher likelihood of improvement and a lower likelihood of deterioration.
 - Where the plan is self-managed either fully or partly, participants were more likely to improve in the choice and control, daily living, and health and wellbeing domains.
 - For a number of domains, in particular daily living and home, higher annualised plan budget was associated with a higher likelihood of improvement.
 - Female participants were more likely to improve in the lifelong learning domain but less likely to improve in the work domain.

6.2 Outcomes framework questionnaire domains

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

For participants aged 15 to 24, the eight outcome domains are:

- Choice and control (CC)
- Daily living (DL)
- Relationships (REL)
- Home (HM)
- Health and wellbeing (HW)
- Lifelong learning (LL)
- Work (WK)
- Social, community and civic participation (S/CP)

The LF contains a number of extra questions for participants aged 15 and over, across all domains, but particularly in the health and wellbeing domain.

Participants answer the outcomes questionnaire applicable to their age/schooling status at the time of interview. Hence the 15 to 24 cohort comprises participants who are aged between 15 and 24 when they enter the Scheme, and includes responses at all review time points until they turn 25.

6.3 Longitudinal indicators – overall

Summary of significant changes

Longitudinal analysis describes how outcomes have changed for participants during the time they have been in the Scheme. Included here are participants who entered the Scheme between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2019, for whom a record of outcomes is available at scheme entry (baseline) and at one or more of the three time points: approximately one year following scheme entry (first review), approximately two years following scheme entry (second review), and approximately three years following scheme entry (third review).

For this year's report, results are shown separately by entry year cohort, including the value of the indicator at baseline and each yearly review, as well as the change in the latest year, and the change between baseline and latest review. For example, for 2016-17 entrants, results at baseline, first review, second review, and third review are shown, as well as the change between second review and third review, and the change from baseline to third review.

There have been a number of improvements across all domains for the time periods being considered. Often, improvements tend to be greater in the earlier years in the Scheme, with smaller improvements observed in later years. Hence the change from baseline to latest review tends to be greater than the change over the latest year, for participants who have been in the Scheme for more than a year.

Table 6.1 summarises changes for selected indicators across the two time periods. Indicators were selected for the tables if the change, either overall or for the latest year, was

statistically significant²⁵ and had an absolute magnitude greater than 0.02 for at least one entry year cohort.

Table 6.1 Selected longitudinal indicators for participants aged 15 to 24

Domain (Form)	Indicator	Cohort	Indicator at:				Change		Significant	
			Baseline	Review 1	Review 2	Review 3	Latest year	Overall	Latest year	Overall
Improvement										
CC (SF)	% who do not have more control than 2 years ago, factors unrelated to disability	C3	8.3%	7.0%	6.4%	6.1%	-0.2%	-2.1%	*	**
		C2	9.2%	7.7%	7.0%		-0.7%	-2.3%	**	**
		C1	9.8%	8.5%			-1.4%	-1.4%	**	**
CC (SF)	% who make more decisions in their life than they did 2 years ago	C3	58.9%	63.5%	65.1%	66.4%	1.3%	7.5%	**	**
		C2	56.7%	60.8%	63.6%		2.9%	6.9%	**	**
		C1	54.8%	59.6%			4.9%	4.9%	**	**
CC (SF)	% who choose who supports them	C3	31.1%	32.0%	32.6%	34.7%	2.1%	3.6%	*	**
		C2	32.9%	33.5%	35.1%		1.7%	2.2%	**	**
		C1	34.3%	34.5%			0.2%	0.2%		
CC (SF)	% who choose what they do each day	C3	40.6%	42.2%	42.3%	45.0%	2.7%	4.4%	**	**
		C2	41.3%	41.7%	43.7%		2.0%	2.4%	**	**
		C1	42.9%	43.6%			0.7%	0.7%	*	*
CC (SF)	% who make most decisions in their life	C3	24.9%	25.2%	26.4%	30.0%	3.6%	5.1%	**	**
		C2	25.4%	26.2%	29.2%		3.0%	3.8%	**	**
		C1	27.1%	28.1%			1.0%	1.0%	**	**
HM (SF)	% who say lack of support is a barrier to living in a home they would choose	C3	30.6%	32.4%	33.0%	31.2%	-1.8%	0.6%		
		C2	36.7%	36.6%	34.6%		-2.0%	-2.1%	*	*
		C1	39.6%	39.5%			0.0%	0.0%		
HW (SF)	% who did not have any difficulties accessing health services	C3	71.1%	72.3%	74.3%	75.2%	0.9%	4.1%	*	**
		C2	66.1%	68.0%	69.4%		1.4%	3.3%	**	**
		C1	69.9%	71.2%			1.3%	1.3%	**	**
HW (SF)	% who have been to the hospital in the last 12 months	C3	26.5%	22.8%	22.6%	21.4%	-1.2%	-5.1%	*	**
		C2	28.7%	23.8%	21.7%		-2.1%	-6.9%	**	**
		C1	27.9%	23.4%			-4.4%	-4.4%	**	**
HW (SF)	% who have a doctor they see on a regular basis	C3	77.8%	84.6%	88.5%	89.6%	1.0%	11.8%	**	**
		C2	82.3%	86.5%	88.6%		2.1%	6.3%	**	**
		C1	82.7%	86.2%			3.5%	3.5%	**	**
LL (SF)	% who completed Year 12 or above	C3	51.6%	64.5%	72.6%	77.7%	5.1%	26.1%	**	**
		C2	49.4%	59.5%	68.8%		9.3%	19.4%	**	**
		C1	52.9%	60.8%			8.0%	8.0%	**	**
LL (SF)	% who have post-school qualification	C3	19.1%	21.4%	22.3%	24.3%	1.9%	5.2%	**	**
		C2	19.8%	21.7%	23.1%		1.4%	3.3%	**	**
		C1	21.1%	22.3%			1.2%	1.2%	**	**
LL (SF)	% who get opportunities to learn new things	C3	62.4%	64.7%	64.8%	65.1%	0.3%	2.7%		*
		C2	60.7%	63.3%	64.2%		0.9%	3.5%	**	**
		C1	57.6%	60.2%			2.6%	2.6%	**	**

²⁵ McNemar's test at the 0.05 level.

Domain (Form)	Indicator	Cohort	Indicator at:				Change		Significant	
			Baseline	Review 1	Review 2	Review 3	Latest year	Overall	Latest year	Overall
WK (SF)	% who are currently working in a paid job	C3	12.7%	17.0%	21.0%	24.5%	3.5%	11.8%	**	**
		C2	15.3%	18.7%	21.7%		3.0%	6.4%	**	**
		C1	17.7%	20.1%			2.4%	2.4%	**	**
WK (SF)	% who are working 15 hours or more per week	C3	33.1%	44.2%	47.2%	52.3%	5.1%	19.2%	**	**
		C2	40.5%	48.1%	53.2%		5.1%	12.7%	**	**
		C1	40.9%	45.5%			4.6%	4.6%	**	**
S/CP (SF)	% who spend their free time doing activities that interest them	C3	76.1%	80.6%	81.6%	82.7%	1.1%	6.6%	*	**
		C2	75.5%	79.1%	80.2%		1.1%	4.8%	**	**
		C1	73.1%	77.3%			4.2%	4.2%	**	**
S/CP (SF)	% who are currently a volunteer	C3	11.8%	13.8%	14.1%	14.5%	0.3%	2.6%		**
		C2	12.4%	13.6%	14.3%		0.7%	2.0%	*	**
		C1	12.8%	13.3%			0.5%	0.5%	*	*
S/CP (SF)	% who have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months	C3	31.1%	37.2%	42.7%	45.1%	2.4%	14.0%	**	**
		C2	32.4%	38.7%	43.1%		4.4%	10.7%	**	**
		C1	34.9%	40.4%			5.4%	5.4%	**	**
S/CP (SF)	% who know people in their community	C3	51.6%	56.2%	57.7%	58.6%	0.9%	7.0%	*	**
		C2	55.2%	58.8%	60.5%		1.7%	5.4%	**	**
		C1	50.6%	53.8%			3.2%	3.2%	**	**
S/CP (SF)	% who feel they are able to have a say with their support services most of the time or all of the time	C3	32.2%	34.1%	33.3%	34.6%	1.3%	2.4%	*	*
		C2	30.9%	31.8%	32.8%		1.0%	1.9%	*	**
		C1	31.9%	32.5%			0.6%	0.6%	*	*
CC (LF)	% who choose how they spend their free time	C3	60.4%	50.9%	73.6%	58.5%	-15.1%	-1.9%		*
		C2	37.1%	62.9%	62.9%		0.0%	25.8%		*
		C1	51.8%	66.3%			14.5%	14.5%	*	*
CC (LF)	% who choose where they live	C3	32.1%	45.3%	41.5%	54.7%	13.2%	22.6%		*
		C2	40.2%	48.5%	46.2%		-2.3%	6.1%		
		C1	43.8%	45.6%			1.8%	1.8%		
REL (LF)	% who have someone outside their home to call on for emotional support	C3	71.4%	85.7%	76.2%	71.4%	-4.8%	0.0%		
		C2	67.8%	80.0%	79.1%		-0.9%	11.3%		
		C1	62.3%	76.4%			14.2%	14.2%	*	*
REL (LF)	% who have someone to call on in a crisis	C3	71.4%	85.7%	71.4%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%		
		C2	69.6%	78.3%	79.1%		0.9%	9.6%		
		C1	61.6%	75.2%			13.5%	13.5%	*	*
REL (LF)	% who feel happy with their relationship with staff	C3	58.7%	87.0%	89.1%	84.8%	-4.3%	26.1%		*
		C2	75.7%	90.4%	93.0%		2.6%	17.4%		*
		C1	70.5%	85.4%			14.9%	14.9%	**	**
HM (LF)	% who make decisions in planning for a home of their own with or without the help of others	C3	13.2%	13.2%	20.8%	15.1%	-5.7%	1.9%		
		C2	12.1%	16.7%	27.3%		10.6%	15.2%	*	*
		C1	12.4%	20.7%			8.3%	8.3%	*	*
S/CP (LF)	% who feel safe or very safe when walking alone in their local area after dark	C3	7.7%	19.2%	17.3%	19.2%	1.9%	11.5%		*
		C2	9.1%	18.2%	11.4%		-6.8%	2.3%		
		C1	12.4%	14.5%			2.1%	2.1%		
S/CP (LF)	Of those who were eligible to vote at the last federal election, % who voted	C3	<i>Numbers are too small</i>							
		C2	71.1%	87.5%	84.4%		-3.1%	13.3%		*
		C1	89.8%	89.8%			0.0%	0.0%		

Domain (Form)	Indicator	Cohort	Indicator at:				Change		Significant	
			Baseline	Review 1	Review 2	Review 3	Latest year	Overall	Latest year	Overall
WK (LF)	% have had job(s) in the past 12 months	C3	13.2%	13.2%	28.3%	30.2%	1.9%	17.0%		*
		C2	30.3%	31.8%	32.6%		0.8%	2.3%		
		C1	22.2%	27.2%			5.0%	5.0%	*	*
WK (LF)	% who have worked in a casual job in the past year	C3	13.2%	15.1%	28.3%	20.8%	-7.5%	7.5%		
		C2	12.1%	20.5%	22.7%		2.3%	10.6%		*
		C1	15.4%	16.3%			0.9%	0.9%		
HW (LF)	% who have had a flu vaccination in the last 12 months	C3	41.5%	22.6%	28.3%	41.5%	13.2%	0.0%		
		C2	34.1%	38.6%	53.0%		14.4%	18.9%	*	**
		C1	26.9%	35.8%			8.9%	8.9%	*	*
Context dependent										
HM (SF)	% who live with parents	C3	77.3%	78.2%	78.0%	75.7%	-2.3%	-1.6%	*	*
		C2	77.1%	76.9%	75.1%		-1.7%	-1.9%	**	**
		C1	78.8%	77.5%			-1.3%	-1.3%	**	**
HM (SF)	% who live in a private home owned or rented from private landlord	C3	82.1%	81.6%	80.8%	78.9%	-1.8%	-3.2%	**	**
		C2	81.1%	80.9%	79.6%		-1.3%	-1.5%	**	**
		C1	81.6%	80.8%			-0.7%	-0.7%	**	**
WK (SF)	% who are not working and not looking for work	C3	57.9%	51.5%	46.5%	44.4%	-2.1%	-13.4%	**	**
		C2	57.9%	53.4%	49.7%		-3.7%	-8.2%	**	**
		C1	55.8%	52.3%			-3.5%	-3.5%	**	**
WK (SF)	Of those who are studying, % who study full-time	C3	84.7%	75.0%	68.9%	56.3%	-12.6%	-28.4%	**	**
		C2	81.2%	74.8%	65.9%		-8.9%	-15.3%	**	**
		C1	80.1%	75.6%			-4.5%	-4.5%	**	**
CC (SF)	% who want more choice and control in their life	C3	72.2%	82.0%	86.9%	88.3%	1.3%	16.1%	**	**
		C2	82.1%	87.5%	90.7%		3.2%	8.6%	**	**
		C1	82.6%	87.5%			4.9%	4.9%	**	**
REL (SF)	% who would like to see their friends more often	C3	56.4%	60.4%	63.3%	64.4%	1.1%	8.0%	**	**
		C2	61.4%	63.6%	65.8%		2.3%	4.4%	**	**
		C1	64.1%	66.5%			2.5%	2.5%	**	**
HM (SF)	Of those who are happy with their current home, % who would like to live there in 5 years time	C3	69.4%	66.6%	65.3%	64.3%	-0.9%	-5.0%	**	**
		C2	66.9%	65.2%	64.1%		-1.1%	-2.8%	**	**
		C1	67.4%	65.9%			-1.5%	-1.5%	**	**
LL (SF)	Of those who participate in training, % who do so in a disability education facility	C3	30.7%	30.0%	30.1%	28.4%	-1.7%	-2.4%		
		C2	28.1%	27.6%	28.3%		0.7%	0.2%		
		C1	27.6%	26.9%			-0.7%	-0.7%	*	*
LL (SF)	Of those who participate in training, % who are in a class for students with disability	C3	60.6%	60.8%	59.3%	57.8%	-1.5%	-2.8%		*
		C2	60.8%	60.3%	60.0%		-0.3%	-0.8%		
		C1	57.1%	56.7%			-0.4%	-0.4%		
LL (SF)	% who are currently participating in educational activities	C3	53.5%	43.3%	33.8%	23.5%	-10.3%	-30.0%	**	**
		C2	51.8%	41.4%	30.1%		-11.3%	-21.7%	**	**
		C1	45.0%	36.4%			-8.6%	-8.6%	**	**
S/CP (LF)	% who were eligible to vote at the last federal election	C3	11.3%	15.1%	24.5%	73.6%	49.1%	62.3%	**	**
		C2	40.2%	39.4%	55.3%		15.9%	15.2%	**	*
		C1	34.6%	48.2%			13.6%	13.6%	**	**

Domain (Form)	Indicator	Cohort	Indicator at:				Change		Significant	
			Baseline	Review 1	Review 2	Review 3	Latest year	Overall	Latest year	Overall
Deterioration										
CC (SF)	% who feel able to advocate (stand up) for themselves	C3	32.1%	29.7%	27.2%	26.6%	-0.7%	-5.6%	*	**
		C2	30.6%	27.8%	26.3%		-1.4%	-4.2%	**	**
		C1	26.8%	25.1%			-1.7%	-1.7%	**	**
HM (SF)	% who are happy with the home they live in	C3	86.2%	84.5%	82.5%	81.8%	-0.7%	-4.4%		**
		C2	82.2%	81.8%	80.1%		-1.7%	-2.1%	*	**
		C1	80.5%	80.1%			-0.4%	-0.4%		
HM (SF)	% who feel safe or very safe in their home	C3	87.8%	86.9%	85.4%	85.3%	-0.2%	-2.5%		**
		C2	85.7%	85.7%	84.1%		-1.7%	-1.6%	**	**
		C1	84.3%	82.8%			-1.5%	-1.5%	**	**
HW (SF)	% who rate their health as excellent, very good or good	C3	70.7%	68.2%	67.1%	66.7%	-0.4%	-4.0%	*	**
		C2	68.0%	67.8%	66.5%		-1.3%	-1.4%	*	*
		C1	68.9%	66.8%			-2.0%	-2.0%	**	**
HW (SF)	% who feel safe getting out and about in their community	C3	44.8%	44.6%	42.4%	42.5%	0.1%	-2.3%	*	*
		C2	41.9%	40.5%	39.6%		-0.9%	-2.3%	*	**
		C1	37.6%	36.9%			-0.7%	-0.7%	*	*
LL (SF)	% who currently attend or previously attended school in a mainstream class	C3	26.5%	25.0%	23.8%	24.2%	0.4%	-2.3%	*	**
		C2	28.0%	26.5%	25.9%		-0.6%	-2.1%	**	**
		C1	30.1%	28.9%			-1.2%	-1.2%	**	**
LL (SF)	% who currently participate in education, training or skill development	C3	47.5%	48.8%	44.4%	36.4%	-8.1%	-11.1%	**	**
		C2	48.1%	46.3%	40.4%		-5.9%	-7.8%	**	**
		C1	42.0%	40.4%			-1.6%	-1.6%	**	**
S/CP (SF)	% who wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months, but could not	C3	55.4%	62.6%	66.2%	67.5%	1.3%	12.1%	**	**
		C2	63.5%	67.8%	70.1%		2.3%	6.6%	**	**
		C1	63.8%	67.7%			3.9%	3.9%	**	**
HW (LF)	% who have been offered education and support for sexual health	C3	52.8%	49.1%	66.0%	50.9%	-15.1%	-1.9%		
		C2	47.0%	46.2%	41.7%		-4.5%	-5.3%		*
		C1	46.2%	41.1%			-5.0%	-5.0%		

Key findings from Table 6.1 include:

- There have been considerable improvements in the social, community and civic participation domain:
 - Participants are more involved in their community, with an increase in the percentage of participants who have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months:
 - For the C3 cohort, by 14.0% over three years in the Scheme, including a 2.4% increase over the latest year
 - For the C2 cohort: by 10.7% over two years in the Scheme, including a 4.4% increase over the latest year
 - For the C1 cohort: by 5.4% over one year in the Scheme.
 - The percentage of participants who know people in their community has continued to increase (by 7.0% over three years for the C3 cohort, including an increase of 0.9% over the latest year; by 5.4% over two years for the C2 cohort, including an increase of 1.7% over the latest year; and by 3.2% over one year for the C1 cohort).

- The percentage of participants who spend their free time doing activities that interest them has also continued to increase (by 6.6% over three years, 4.8% over two years, and 4.2% over one year for the C3, C2, and C1 cohorts, respectively. Increases of 1.1% in the latest year were also observed for both the C3 and C2 cohorts).
- Choice and control indicators have also continued to improve:
 - More participants are able to choose who supports them, with significant increases of around 2% over the latest year for the C3 and C2 cohorts, and to choose what they do each day (significant increases of 2.7%, 2.0%, and 0.7% in the latest year for the C3, C2, and C1 cohorts, respectively).
 - Participants are more likely to make most decisions in their life (significant increases of 3.6%, 3.0%, and 1.0% over the latest year for the C3, C2, and C1 cohorts, respectively).
 - The percentage who make more decisions than two years ago has increased by 7.5% over three years, 6.9% over two years, and 4.9% over one year for the C3, C2 and C1 cohorts respectively, including significant increases over the latest year for the C3 and C2 cohorts. (These results possibly partly reflect increasing age).
- The desire for greater choice and control has also continued to increase. For the C3 cohort, there has been a 16.1% increase over three years, including a 1.3% increase over the latest year. Increases have also been observed for the C2 (latest year and overall) and C1 cohorts. Whether this is a positive or a negative change depends on the reasons (for example, it could reflect increasing awareness that choice and control is possible).
- There has been a considerable increase in the percentage who are happy with their relationships with staff²⁶ over the first year in the Scheme. However, no significant change was observed over the latest year in the Scheme for the C3 or C2 cohorts.
- The percentage of participants who say they get opportunities to learn new things has increased by 2.7% over three years in the Scheme, 3.5% over two years in the Scheme, and 2.6% over one year in the Scheme for the C3, C2 and C1 cohorts, respectively. The percentage with a post-school qualification has also increased, by 5.2%, 3.3%, and 1.2%, respectively. However, the percentage who attend school in a mainstream class has decreased.
- The percentage of participants working in a paid job has increased (by 11.8% over three years in the Scheme, 6.4% over two years in the Scheme, and 2.4% over one year in the Scheme for the C3, C2 and C1 cohorts, respectively), along with the percentage working 15 hours or more per week (by 19.2%, 12.7%, and 4.6%, respectively). The percentage of participants who volunteer has also increased.
- Whilst self-rated health has deteriorated, health services have become more accessible, with the percentage of participants reporting no difficulty in accessing health services increasing by 4.1% over three years, 3.3% over two years, and 1.3% over one year for the C3, C2 and C1 cohorts, respectively. Additionally, the percentage of participants who say they have a regular doctor has increased for all cohorts (for example, by 11.8% for the C3 cohort, including a 1.0% increase in the latest year).

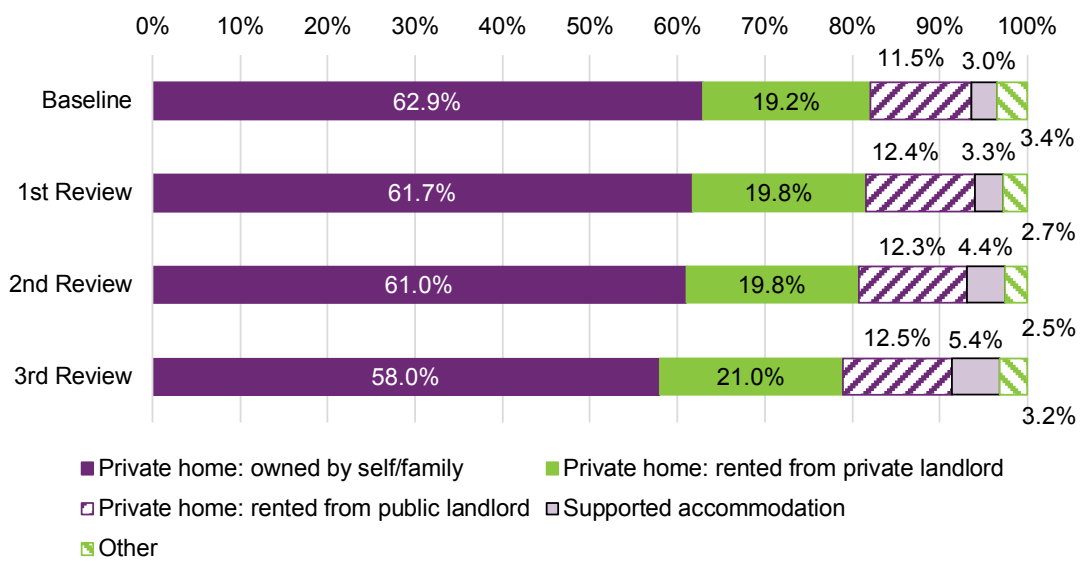
²⁶ This may partly reflect participants without staff at baseline responding “no” at baseline then subsequently changing their answer to “yes” once they have staff and are happy with them, at review. An option “I don’t have any staff” was added, commencing for the 2019 LF interviews.

- The percentage of participants who feel they are able to advocate for themselves has continued to decrease, by 0.7% to 1.7% in the latest year.
- The percentage who are happy with the home they live in has decreased overall and for the latest year, possibly due to a desire to move out of the family home. Feelings of safety in the home (as well as out in the community) have also declined.

Living and housing arrangements

Looking at longitudinal change, for participants who have been in the Scheme for three years or more at 30 June 2020, there has been a reduction in the percentage living in a privately owned home, and slight increases in the percentages living in private or public rental properties. The percentage living in supported accommodation has also increased slightly, from 3.0% to 5.4% (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1 Participant housing arrangements – longitudinal changes for participants who have been in the Scheme for three years or more



6.4 Longitudinal indicators – participant characteristics

Section 2.4 describes the general methodology used to analyse longitudinal outcomes by participant characteristics.

Table 6.2 shows the five groups of transitions that have been modelled for participants aged 15 to 24, and the transitions contributed by each of the C1, C2 and C3 cohorts.

Improvements and deteriorations have been considered separately, resulting in 10 different models for each indicator.

Table 6.2 Transitions contributing to the models for cohorts C1, C2 and C3*

Cohort	1 year transitions			2 year transitions ²⁷	3 year transitions
	Baseline to first review	First review to second review	Second review to third review	Baseline to Second Review	Baseline to Third Review
C3	B → R1	R1 → R2	R2 → R3	B → R2	B → R3
C2	B → R1	R1 → R2		B → R2	
C1	B → R1				

*B=baseline, R1=first review, R2=second review. The arrow represents transition between the two time points.

Some key features of the analyses for selected indicators, for participants aged 15 to 24, are summarised below. Table 2.3 in Section 2.4 includes a table explaining the meaning of the arrow symbols used in the tables.

²⁷ There is another two-year transition, from first review to third review, however the amount of data for this transition is smaller and to keep the presentation manageable it has not been included. Results from selected models for this transition were generally consistent with baseline to second review (but tended to identify a smaller number of predictors, due to the smaller amount of data).

I make more decisions in my life than I did two years ago

The percentage of participants reporting that they make more decisions in their life than they did two years ago has increased significantly from baseline to all reviews, with net increases of 4.5%, 6.8% and 7.5% from baseline to the first, second and third review, respectively. This was a result of improvements offset by deteriorations as set out in Table 6.3 below.

Table 6.3 Breakdown of net movement in longitudinal responses

Longitudinal Period	Number of Baseline Responses in cohort ¹		Improvements: No to Yes		Deteriorations: Yes to No		Net Movement
	No	Yes	Number	%	Number	%	
Baseline to Review 1	11,992	15,253	2,226	18.6%	1,002	6.6%	+4.5%
Baseline to Review 2	5,041	6,748	1,480	29.4%	680	10.0%	+6.8%
Baseline to Review 3	1,626	2,322	1,048	35.5%	281	12.0%	+7.5%

¹The cohort is selected as all those with non-missing responses at the relevant surveys.

Participant characteristics that had a statistically significant effect ($p < 0.05$) on the likelihood of improvement or deterioration in the outcome are set out in Table 6.4 below.

Table 6.4 Key drivers of likelihood of transitions in “I make more decisions in my life than I did two years ago” response

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
NSW	Participant lives in VIC		↓								
NSW	Participant lives in QLD	↑		↑				↑			
Autism	Disability is cerebral palsy or another neurological disorder		↓						↓		
Autism	Disability is a sensory disability	↑	↓							↑	
Autism	Disability is “Other”		↓								

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
N/A	Participant is older		↓								
Male	Participant is female	↑								↑	
N/A	Lower level of function	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑
Non-CALD	Participant is CALD	↓		↓	↑		↑	↓	↑	↓	
N/A	Higher School Leaver Employment Supports	↑	↓					↑			
N/A	Higher other employment supports	↑									
N/A	Higher self-managed employment supports	↑		↑							
N/A	Higher utilisation of capacity building supports	↑							↓	↑	
N/A	Higher utilisation of core supports		↑		↑			↓	↑		
30-60% capacity building supports	0-15% of supports are capacity building supports	↓	↑	↓		↓		↓		↓	↑
30-60% capacity building supports	15-30% of supports are capacity building supports		↑	↓						↓	↑
30-60% capacity building supports	60-100% of supports are capacity building supports								↓		↓

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
30-60% capacity building supports	5-100% of supports are capital supports	↓		↓			↑		↓		↓
Agency-managed	Plan is fully self-managed		↓	↑		↑		↑			
Agency-managed	Plan is self-managed partly					↑					
Major cities	Participant lives outside a major city	↑				↑		↑		↑	
Did not relocate	Participant relocated to a new Local Government Area (LGA)	↑			↑		↑	↑			
Pre-COVID	Review during COVID period			↓				↓		↓	
N/A	General time trend	↓	↓		↓				↓		
Received State/Territory supports	Participant did not previously receive services from Commonwealth or State/Territory programs	↑									
Medium level of NDIA support	Higher level of NDIA support	↓	↓		↓		↓		↓		
N/A	Participant lives in an area with a higher average unemployment rate									↓	↑

Key findings from Table 6.4 include:

- Participants living outside a major city were more likely to improve (transition from not making more decisions to making more decisions) between baseline and first, second or third reviews, and between second and third review.
- Participants living in Queensland were more likely to improve from baseline to first and second reviews, as well as between first and second review than participants living in NSW.
- Participants with lower level of function were less likely to improve and more likely to deteriorate in all models.
- Participants for which capacity building supports made up less than 15% of total supports were less likely to improve across all models and were more likely to deteriorate from baseline to first review and baseline to third review.
- Participants who had a review in the COVID period were less to improve from baseline to second or third review, and between first and second review.

I make most decisions in my life

The percentage of participants who report making most decisions in their lives has increased from baseline to all reviews, with net increases of 0.8%, 3.3% and 5.1% from baseline to the first, second and third review, respectively. This was a result of improvements offset by deteriorations as set out in Table 6.5 below.

Table 6.5 Breakdown of net movement in longitudinal responses

Longitudinal Period	Number of Baseline Responses in cohort ¹		Improvements: No to Yes		Deteriorations: Yes to No		Net Movement
	No	Yes	Number	%	Number	%	
Baseline to Review 1	20,078	7,181	989	4.9%	762	10.6%	+0.8%
Baseline to Review 2	8,827	2,967	866	9.8%	475	16.0%	+3.3%
Baseline to Review 3	2,973	984	399	13.4%	197	20.0%	+5.1%

¹The cohort is selected as all those with non-missing responses at the relevant surveys.

Participant characteristics that had a statistically significant effect ($p < 0.05$) on the likelihood of improvement or deterioration in the outcome are set out in Table 6.6 below.

Table 6.6 Key drivers of likelihood of transitions in “I make most decisions in my life” response

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
NSW	Participant lives in VIC										
NSW	Participant lives in QLD	↑	↑					↑			
NSW	Participant lives in SA			↑				↑			
Autism	Disability is cerebral palsy or another neurological disorder	↑	↓					↑	↓		↓
Autism	Disability is a Down syndrome or an intellectual disability	↓								↓	↓
Autism	Disability is a psychosocial disability		↓	↑		↑			↓		
Autism	Disability is a sensory disability	↑	↓		↓	↑		↑	↓	↑	↓
Autism	Disability is “Other” ²⁸	↑	↓	↑	↓			↑	↓	↑	↓
N/A	Participant is older	↑	↓					↑	↓		↓
Male	Participant is female	↑		↑		↑				↑	
Non-CALD	Participant is CALD	↓	↑	↓		↓		↓	↑	↓	

²⁸ Includes disabilities where numbers are too small to be modelled separately, as well as those not included in one of the 17 NDIS disability groups. Includes ABI, stroke, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord injury and other physical disabilities.

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
N/A	Lower level of function	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓		↓	↑	↓	↑
N/A	Higher School Leaver Employment Supports	↑						↑			
N/A	Higher Australian Disability Enterprise payments										↑
N/A	Higher annualised total funding		↑	↓			↑	↓		↓	
N/A	Higher baseline utilisation	↓	↑		↑	↓		↓	↑	↓	↑
N/A	Higher utilisation of capacity building supports			↓			↑				
N/A	Higher utilisation of core supports			↓					↑		
30-60% capacity building supports	15-30% of supports are capacity building supports	↓		↓						↓	
30-60% capacity building supports	60-100% of supports are capacity building supports			↑				↑		↑	
30-60% capacity building supports	5-100% of supports are capital supports		↓						↓		
Agency-managed	Plan is managed by a plan manager					↑					
Agency-managed	Plan is fully self-managed		↓					↓			

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
Agency-managed	Plan is partly self-managed										↓
Major cities	Participant lives outside a major city	↑		↑			↓	↑		↑	
Did not relocate	Participant relocated to a new Local Government Area (LGA)	↑		↑		↑		↑		↑	
Pre-COVID	Review during COVID period	↓	↓						↓		
N/A	General time trend	↓	↓								
Entry due to disability	Participant entered the scheme through Early Intervention	↑									
Medium level of NDIA support	Lower level of NDIA support										↓
Medium level of NDIA support	Higher level of NDIA support	↑	↓	↑				↑	↓	↑	↓
N/A	Participant lives in an area with a higher average unemployment rate									↓	↑

Key findings from Table 6.6 include:

- Disability has a significant impact on the percentage of participants who make most of the decisions in their lives. Participants with sensory disabilities were more likely to improve from baseline to first review, second and third review as well as between second and third review. These participants were also less likely to deteriorate in all models from baseline as well as between first and second review. Participants with

Down syndrome were less likely to improve between baseline and first or third review, although they were also less likely to deteriorate between baseline and third review. Participants with a psychosocial disability were more likely to improve between first and second review and between second and third review, and were less likely to deteriorate between baseline and first or second review. Participants with disabilities in the “Other” category (which includes ABI, stroke, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord injury or another physical disability, as well as disabilities not included in one of the 17 NDIS disability groups) were more likely to improve and less likely to deteriorate in all transitions except second to third review.

- CALD participants were less likely to improve in all transitions and more likely to deteriorate from baseline to first review and baseline to second review.
- Participants who relocated to a new LGA were more likely to improve in all transitions.
- Participants with higher level of NDIA support were more likely to improve and less likely to deteriorate in all transitions from baseline. As well, these participants were more likely to improve between first and second review.

I want more choice and control in my life

The percentage of participants who say they would like more choice and control in their life has increased significantly from baseline to all reviews, with net increases of 5.7%, 10.2% and 16.1% from baseline to the first, second and third review, respectively. This was a result of changes from “No” to “Yes” offset by changes from “Yes” to “No” as set out in Table 6.7 below.

Table 6.7 Breakdown of net movement in longitudinal responses

Longitudinal Period	Number of Baseline Responses in cohort ¹		Context Dependent: No to Yes		Context Dependent: Yes to No		Net Movement
	No	Yes	Number	%	Number	%	
Baseline to Review 1	5,132	22,006	1,850	36.0%	313	1.4%	+5.7%
Baseline to Review 2	2,412	9,362	1,409	58.4%	210	2.2%	+10.2%
Baseline to Review 3	1,112	2,883	724	65.1%	81	2.8%	+16.1%

¹The cohort is selected as all those with non-missing responses at the relevant surveys.

Participant characteristics that had a statistically significant effect ($p < 0.05$) on the likelihood of changes in the outcome are set out in Table 6.8 below.

Table 6.8 Key drivers of likelihood of transitions in “I want more choice and control in my life” response

Reference category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No
NSW	Participant lives in QLD	↑						↑			
NSW	Participant lives in SA			↑				↑			
Autism	Disability is cerebral palsy or another neurological disorder									↑	
Autism	Disability is a sensory disability									↑	
N/A	Participant is older	↓						↓			↓
Non-Indigenous	Participant is Indigenous			↑				↑			
2016/17	Participant entered the Scheme in 2017/18			↓							
N/A	Lower level of function							↓			
N/A	Higher Australian Disability Enterprise payments			↑				↑			
N/A	Higher annualised total funding	↓									
N/A	Higher utilisation of capacity building supports			↓				↓			

Reference category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No		
30-60% capacity building supports	0-15% of supports are capacity building supports	↓									
30-60% capacity building supports	5-100% of supports are capital supports	↓									
Did not relocate	Participant relocated to a new Local Government Area (LGA)	↑					↑				
Pre-COVID	Review during COVID period	↓			↓			↓			
N/A	General time trend						↑				
Received State/Territory supports	Participant did not previously receive services from Commonwealth or State/Territory programs					↑			↑		
Medium level of NDIA support	Higher level of NDIA support	↓		↓				↓			

Key findings from Table 6.8 include:

- Participants with cerebral palsy or another neurological disorder, and those with a sensory disability, were more likely to change their response from “Yes” (wanting more choice and control) at baseline to “No” at third review.
- Indigenous participants were more likely to change their response from “No” (not wanting more choice and control) at first review to “Yes” at second review. Indigenous participants were also more likely to change their response from “No” to “Yes” between baseline and second review.

- Participants with 0-15% of capacity building supports in their plan, and those with more than 5% capital supports, were less likely to change their response from “No” to “Yes” between baseline and first review.
- Participants who responded “No” at baseline and relocated to a new LGA were more likely to change their response to “Yes” at first and second review.
- Participants with a higher level of NDIA support were less likely to change their response from “No” to “Yes” from baseline to first or second review, and from first review to second review.

I would like to see my friends more often

The percentage of participants who say they would like to see their friends more often has increased significantly from baseline to all reviews, with net increases of 2.5%, 2.9% and 8.0% from baseline to the first, second and third review, respectively. This was a result of changes from “No” to “Yes” offset by changes from “Yes” to “No” as set out in Table 6.9 below.

Table 6.9 Breakdown of net movement in longitudinal responses

Longitudinal Period	Number of Baseline Responses in cohort ¹		Context Dependent: No to Yes		Context Dependent: Yes to No		Net Movement
	No	Yes	Number	%	Number	%	
Baseline to Review 1	9,542	15,787	1,600	16.7%	957	6.0%	+2.5%
Baseline to Review 2	4,319	6,546	1,236	29.5%	702	1.5%	+2.9%
Baseline to Review 3	1,559	2,017	561	36.0%	274	13.6%	+8.0%

¹The cohort is selected as all those with non-missing responses at the relevant surveys.

Participant characteristics that had a statistically significant effect ($p < 0.05$) on the likelihood of changes in the outcome are set out in Table 6.10 below.

Table 6.10 Key drivers of likelihood of transitions in “I would like to see my friends more often” response

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No
NSW	Participant lives in VIC		↓	↓				↓		↓	
NSW	Participant lives in QLD		↑					↑			

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No		
NSW	Participant lives in ACT, NT, TAS, or WA							↓		↓	
Autism	Disability is cerebral palsy or another neurological disorder	↓		↓							
Autism	Disability is a Down syndrome or an intellectual disability			↓				↓		↓	
Autism	Disability is a sensory disability	↓	↑					↑			
Autism	Disability is "Other"	↓									
N/A	Participant is older							↑		↓	
Male	Participant is female	↑									
Non-Indigenous	Participant did not state their Indigenous status ²⁹	↑									
Non-CALD	Participant is CALD		↓	↑				↑			
N/A	Lower level of function	↑	↓		↓			↓		↓	
N/A	Higher School Leaver Employment Supports							↑			

²⁹ There was no significant difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous participants.

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No		
N/A	Higher self-managed employment supports	↑									
N/A	Higher other employment supports	↓									
N/A	Higher Australian Disability Enterprise payments		↑								
N/A	Higher annualised total funding					↑					
N/A	Higher baseline utilisation								↑		
N/A	Higher utilisation of capacity building supports	↑ ↓						↓			
N/A	Higher utilisation of core supports			↑			↑				
30-60% capacity building supports	0-15% of supports are capacity building supports		↑								
30-60% capacity building supports	15-30% of supports are capacity building supports						↑ ↓				
30-60% capacity building supports	60-100% of supports are capacity building supports		↑					↑		↑	

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No	No to Yes	Yes to No
30-60% capacity building supports	5-100% of supports are capital supports							↓			
Major cities	Participant lives outside a major city				↑			↑		↑	
Did not relocate	Participant relocated to a new Local Government Area (LGA)	↑		↑				↑			
Pre-COVID	Review during COVID period		↓		↓			↓		↓	
N/A	General time trend		↓					↓		↓	
Received State/Territory supports	Participant did not previously receive services from Commonwealth or State/Territory programs	↓									
Medium level of NDIA support	Higher level of NDIA support	↓	↓	↓				↓		↓	

Key findings from Table 6.10 include:

- Participants who gave their second response during the COVID period were less likely to change their response from “Yes” (wanting to see their friends more often) to “No” (not wanting to see them) in all transitions from baseline.
- Participants with Down syndrome or an intellectual disability were less likely to change their response from “No” to “Yes” between baseline and second or third review, and between first review and second review.
- Participants who relocated to a new LGA were more likely to change their response from “No” to “Yes” between baseline and first or second review, and between first and second review.

I have a doctor I see on a regular basis

The percentage of participants who report having a doctor they see on a regular basis has increased significantly from baseline to all reviews, with net increases of 4.2%, 7.5% and 11.8% from baseline to the first, second and third review, respectively. This was a result of changes from “No” to “Yes” (improvements) offset by changes from “Yes” to “No” (deteriorations) as set out in Table 6.11 below.

Table 6.11 Breakdown of net movement in longitudinal responses

Longitudinal Period	Number of Baseline Responses in cohort ¹		Improvement: No to Yes		Deterioration: Yes to No		Net Movement
	No	Yes	Number	%	Number	%	
Baseline to Review 1	4,936	22,327	1,615	32.7%	480	2.1%	+4.2%
Baseline to Review 2	2,234	9,573	1,194	53.4%	311	3.2%	+7.5%
Baseline to Review 3	888	3,111	581	65.4%	110	3.5%	+11.8%

¹The cohort is selected as all those with non-missing responses at the relevant surveys.

Participant characteristics that had a statistically significant effect ($p < 0.05$) on the likelihood of changes in the outcome are set out in Table 6.12 below.

Table 6.12 Key drivers of likelihood of transitions in “I have a doctor I see on a regular basis” response

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
NSW	Participant lives in VIC	↓	↓					↓	↓	↓	
NSW	Participant lives in QLD	↑		↑				↑			
NSW	Participant lives in SA				↑				↑		
Autism	Disability is cerebral palsy or another neurological disorder		↓								↑
Autism	Disability is a psychosocial disability		↑								

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
N/A	Participant is older							↓			
Male	Participant is female	↑	↓			↑		↑	↓	↑	
Non-CALD	Participant is CALD							↑			
2016/17	Participant entered the Scheme in 2017/18		↓						↓		
2016/17	Participant entered the Scheme in 2018/19		↓								
N/A	Lower level of function	↑	↓		↓			↑	↓	↑	
N/A	Higher School Leaver Employment Supports			↑							
N/A	Higher self-managed employment supports					↑					
N/A	Higher Australian Disability Enterprise payments				↑					↓	
N/A	Higher baseline utilisation	↑	↓				↓		↓		↓
N/A	Higher utilisation of capacity building supports				↓					↑	
N/A	Higher utilisation of core supports							↑			

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.		
30-60% capacity building supports	15-30% of supports are capacity building supports			↓				↓			
Major cities	Participant lives outside a major city		↑		↑		↑		↑		
Did not relocate	Participant relocated to a new Local Government Area (LGA)		↑		↑		↑		↑		
N/A	General time trend	↓		↓		↓		↓			
N/A	Change in time trend post-COVID					↑					
Medium level of NDIA support	Higher level of NDIA support	↓						↓		↓	
N/A	Participant lives in an area with a higher average unemployment rate		↑					↓			

Key findings from Table 6.12 include:

- Female participants were more likely to transition to having a regular doctor, and less likely to transition away from having a regular doctor, between baseline and first or second review. They were also more likely to transition to having a regular doctor between baseline and third review, and between second and third review.
- Participants with cerebral palsy or another neurological disorder were less likely to stop having a regular doctor between baseline and first review, and were more likely to start having a regular doctor between baseline and third review. Participants with a psychosocial disability were more likely to stop seeing a regular doctor between baseline and first review.
- Participants who do not live in a major city were more likely to change from having a regular doctor, to not having one, in all transitions.

- Participants who relocated to a new LGA were also more likely to change from having a regular doctor, to not having one, in all transitions.
- Participants from Victoria were less likely to change their response from baseline to first review and second review. Participants living in Queensland were more likely to start seeing a regular doctor, and those in SA were more likely to stop.
- Higher utilisation of plan budget was generally associated with a lower likelihood of transitioning away from having a regular doctor.

I have been to the hospital in the last 12 months

The percentage of participants reporting they have been to hospital in the past 12 months has decreased significantly from baseline to all reviews, with net decreases of 4.3%, 6.1% and 5.1% from baseline to the first, second and third review, respectively. This was a result of improvements offset by deteriorations as set out in Table 6.13 below.

Table 6.13 Breakdown of net movement in longitudinal responses

Longitudinal Period	Number of Baseline Responses in cohort ¹		Improvements: Yes to No		Deteriorations: No to Yes		Net Movement
	No	Yes	Number	%	Number	%	
Baseline to Review 1	19,254	7,386	2,719	36.8%	1,578	8.2%	-4.3%
Baseline to Review 2	8,279	3,226	1,666	51.6%	968	11.7%	-6.1%
Baseline to Review 3	2,830	1,021	584	57.2%	387	13.7%	-5.1%

¹The cohort is selected as all those with non-missing responses at the relevant surveys.

Participant characteristics that had a statistically significant effect ($p < 0.05$) on the likelihood of improvement or deterioration in the outcome are set out in Table 6.14 below.

Table 6.14 Key drivers of likelihood of transitions in “I have been to the hospital in the last 12 months” response

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
NSW	Participant lives in QLD	↑									
NSW	Participant lives in SA				↑						
Autism	Disability is cerebral palsy or another	↓	↑	↓	↑			↓	↑		↑

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
	neurological disorder										
Autism	Disability is a Down syndrome or an intellectual disability	↓	↑								
Autism	Disability is a psychosocial disability	↓	↑	↓	↑			↓	↑		
Autism	Disability is "Other"	↓	↑	↓				↓	↑		↑
N/A	Participant is older	↑									
Male	Participant is female	↓	↑		↑	↓		↓	↑	↓	
Non-Indigenous	Participant is Indigenous		↓		↑						
Non-Indigenous	Participant did not state their Indigenous status		↓								
Non-CALD	Participant is CALD	↑									
2016/17	Participant entered the Scheme in 2018/19	↓									
N/A	Lower level of function	↓	↑	↓		↓		↓	↑	↓	
N/A	Higher School Leaver Employment Supports	↑	↓								
N/A	Higher Australian Disability Enterprise payments		↓	↑				↑	↓	↑	

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
N/A	Higher other employment supports								↓		
N/A	Higher annualised plan budget	↓	↑					↓	↑		↑
30-60% capacity building supports	0-15% of supports are capacity building supports				↑						
30-60% capacity building supports	5-100% of supports are capital supports				↑						
Agency-managed	Plan is managed by a plan manager	↓						↓			
Agency-managed	Plan is fully self-managed		↑								
Agency-managed	Plan is partly self-managed	↓	↑								
Major cities	Participant lives outside a major city	↑	↑					↑	↑		
Did not relocate	Participant relocated to a new Local Government Area (LGA)		↑						↑		↑
Pre-COVID	Review during COVID period	↓									
N/A	General time trend	↑						↑			
Entry due to disability	Participant entered the scheme through Early Intervention				↑						

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
Medium level of NDIA support	Lower level of NDIA support							↑	↓		
Medium level of NDIA support	Higher level of NDIA support	↓		↓		↓		↓		↓	
N/A	Participant lives in an area with a higher average unemployment rate	↓									

Key findings from Table 6.14 include:

- Participants with autism (the reference category in the models) were more likely to improve and less likely to deteriorate with regard to having been to hospital in the last 12 months, between baseline and first review. Participants with cerebral palsy or another neurological disorder, and those with a psychosocial disability, tended to have less favourable transitions than participants with other disabilities.
- Participants with lower level of function tended to be less likely to improve and more likely to deteriorate across most transitions.
- Participants with higher annualised plan budget were less likely to improve and more likely to deteriorate between baseline and first or second review.
- Female participants were less likely to improve and more likely to deteriorate between baseline and first or second review. They were also less likely to improve between baseline and third review and between second and third review, and were more likely to deteriorate between first and second review.
- Participants who relocated to a new LGA were more likely to deteriorate in all transitions from baseline.
- Participants with a higher level of NDIA support were less likely to improve across all transitions. Participants with a lower level of NDIA support were more likely to improve and less likely to deteriorate between baseline and second review.

I have wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months, but could not

The percentage of participants who have wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months, but could not has increased significantly from baseline to all reviews, with net increases of 4.4%, 7.6% and 12.1% from baseline to the first, second and third review, respectively. This was a result of improvements offset by deteriorations as set out in Table 6.15 below.

Table 6.15 Breakdown of net movement in longitudinal responses

Longitudinal Period	Number of Baseline Responses in cohort ¹		Improvements: Yes to No		Deteriorations: No to Yes		Net Movement
	No	Yes	Number	%	Number	%	
Baseline to Review 1	10,193	17,071	1,081	6.3%	2,284	22.4%	+4.4%
Baseline to Review 2	4,461	7,248	743	10.3%	1,646	36.1%	+7.6%
Baseline to Review 3	1,782	2,213	300	13.6%	784	44.0%	+12.1%

¹The cohort is selected as all those with non-missing responses at the relevant surveys.

Participant characteristics that had a statistically significant effect ($p < 0.05$) on the likelihood of improvement or deterioration in the outcome are set out in Table 6.16 below.

Table 6.16 Key drivers of likelihood of transitions in “I have wanted to do certain things in the last 12 months, but could not” response

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
NSW	Participant lives in VIC		↓	↓	↓						
NSW	Participant lives in QLD	↑		↑				↑			↑
NSW	Participant lives in SA	↑	↓	↑				↑			↓
NSW	Participant lives in ACT, NT, TAS, or WA	↑	↓		↓		↓		↓		↓
Autism	Disability is a psychosocial disability							↓			
Autism	Disability is a sensory disability		↓								
Autism	Disability is “Other”		↑								

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
N/A	Participant is older		↓		↓		↓				
Male	Participant is female		↑								↑
Non-Indigenous	Participant is Indigenous								↑		↑
N/A	Lower level of function		↓								↓
N/A	Higher Australian Disability Enterprise payments	↑						↑			
N/A	Higher annualised total funding	↓	↑					↓	↑		
N/A	Higher utilisation of capacity building supports		↑					↓	↑		
30-60% capacity building supports	0-15% of supports are capacity building supports	↑						↑	↓		
30-60% capacity building supports	15-30% of supports are capacity building supports		↑								
30-60% capacity building supports	60-100% of supports are capacity building supports	↑	↓					↑	↓	↑	
30-60% capacity building supports	5-100% of supports are capital supports								↓		
Agency-managed	Plan is managed by plan manager										↑

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
Major cities	Participant lives outside a major city		↑					↑			
Did not relocate	Participant relocated to a new Local Government Area (LGA)		↑					↑			
Pre-COVID	Review during COVID period							↓			
N/A	General time trend	↓	↓	↓				↓			
Entry due to disability	Participant entered the scheme through Early Intervention										↑
Received State/Territory supports	Participant did not previously receive services from Commonwealth or State/Territory programs		↓								
Medium level of NDIA support	Lower level of NDIA support					↑				↑	↓
Medium level of NDIA support	Higher level of NDIA support	↓		↓			↓	↓			↓
N/A	Participant lives in an area with a higher average unemployment rate				↓			↓		↓	

Key findings from Table 6.16 include:

- State/Territory has a significant impact on the percentage of participants who have wanted to do certain things in the past 12 months, but could not. For example,

participants living in the ACT, NT, Tasmania or WA were less likely to deteriorate across all transitions and more likely to improve from baseline to first review.

- Older participants were less likely to deteriorate in all one-step transitions.
- Indigenous participants were more likely to deteriorate from baseline to second review and baseline to third review.
- Participants with more than 60% of capacity building supports in their plan were more likely to improve and less likely to deteriorate from baseline to first review and baseline to second review.

I know people in my community

The percentage of participants who know people in their community has increased significantly from baseline to all reviews, with net increases of 6.9%, 5.6% and 7.0% from baseline to the first, second and third review, respectively. This was a result of improvements offset by deteriorations as set out in Table 6.17 below.

Table 6.17 Breakdown of net movement in longitudinal responses

Longitudinal Period	Number of Baseline Responses in cohort ¹		Improvements: No to Yes		Deteriorations: Yes to No		Net Movement
	No	Yes	Number	%	Number	%	
Baseline to Review 1	13,030	14,129	1,908	14.6%	934	6.6%	+3.6%
Baseline to Review 2	5,401	6,369	1,336	24.6%	673	10.6%	+5.6%
Baseline to Review 3	1,935	2,063	597	30.9%	317	15.4%	+7.0%

¹The cohort is selected as all those with non-missing responses at the relevant surveys.

Participant characteristics that had a statistically significant effect ($p < 0.05$) on the likelihood of improvement or deterioration in the outcome are set out in Table 6.18 below.

Table 6.18 Key drivers of likelihood of transitions in “I know people in my community”

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
NSW	Participant lives in VIC	↓		↓				↓			
NSW	Participant lives in QLD	↑								↑	
NSW	Participant lives in SA									↑	

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
Autism	Disability is cerebral palsy or another neurological disorder	↑	↓		↓			↑	↓	↑	↓
Autism	Disability is a Down syndrome or an intellectual disability	↑	↓		↓			↑	↓	↑	↓
Autism	Disability is a sensory disability	↑	↓		↓				↓		
Autism	Disability is "Other"		↓					↑	↓	↑	
N/A	Participant is older		↓						↓		
Male	Participant is female				↑						
Non-Indigenous	Participant is Indigenous							↑			
Non-CALD	Participant is CALD	↓			↑					↓	
2016/17	Participant entered the Scheme in 2018/19	↑									
N/A	General time trend				↓				↓	↓	
N/A	Lower level of function	↓	↑	↓				↓	↑	↓	↑
N/A	Higher School Leaver Employment Supports		↓								
N/A	Higher Australian Disability							↑		↑	

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
	Enterprise payments										
N/A	Higher self-managed employment supports			↑						↑	
N/A	Higher utilisation of capacity building supports	↑			↓				↓		↓
30-60% capacity building supports	0-15% of supports are capacity building supports										↓
30-60% capacity building supports	60-100% of supports are capacity building supports										↑
Agency-managed	Plan is managed by a plan manager			↑					↑		
Agency-managed	Plan is fully self-managed		↓								
Agency-managed	Plan is partly self-managed								↑		
Major cities	Participant lives outside a major city	↑	↓	↑	↓		↓	↑	↓	↑	↓
Did not relocate	Participant relocated to a new Local Government Area (LGA)	↓	↑	↓	↑		↑	↓	↑		↑
Pre-COVID	Review during COVID period		↓						↓		
N/A	General time trend	↓	↓	↓				↓	↓	↓	

Reference Category	Variable	1 step transitions						2 step transitions		3 step transitions	
		Baseline to First Review		First Review to Second Review		Second Review to Third Review		Baseline to Second Review		Baseline to Third Review	
		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of		Relationship with likelihood of	
		Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.	Imp.	Det.
Entry due to disability	Participant entered the scheme through Early Intervention										
Received State/Territory supports	Participant did not previously receive services from Commonwealth or State/Territory programs										
Medium level of NDIA support	Higher level of NDIA support										
N/A	Participant lives in an area with a higher average unemployment rate										

Key findings from Table 6.18 include:

- Participants with autism were more likely to deteriorate (change from saying they know people in their community to saying they don't) between baseline and first and second reviews. Transitions were generally more favourable for participants with cerebral palsy or another neurological disorder, and those with an intellectual disability/ Down syndrome.
- Participants living in Victoria were less likely to improve from baseline to first review, baseline to second review and first review to second review.
- Participants living outside major cities were more likely to improve and less likely to deteriorate in all transitions with sufficient data.
- Participants who relocated to a new LGA were less likely to improve and more likely to deteriorate in all transitions with sufficient data.
- Participants located in an area with a higher average unemployment rate were less likely to improve from baseline to first review and baseline to third review. These participants were also more likely to deteriorate from baseline to first review, baseline to second review and second review to third review.

A summary of key findings from this section is contained in Box 6.6.

Box 6.6: Summary of findings: longitudinal indicators by participant characteristics

- Longitudinal outcomes vary with participant level of function. Participants with a higher level of function tend to exhibit higher rates of improvement than those with a lower level of function.
- Participants with a hearing impairment generally experience better outcomes. Additionally, participants with cerebral palsy are less likely to deteriorate with regard to knowing people in their community.
- Participants from regional areas are more likely to improve over time in knowing people in their community. They were also more likely to want to see their friends more often compared to baseline levels.
- Participants from a CALD background are more likely to deteriorate over time with respect to making most decisions in life, and knowing people in the community.
- Indigenous participants were more likely to start wanting more choice and control, and more likely to improve with respect to knowing people in their community.
- Relocating to a new LGA was significant in a large number of models, with the direction of the effect being mostly negative but sometimes mixed or positive. For example, participants who relocated were more likely to improve on the indicator “I make most decisions in my life”. However, they were more likely to deteriorate with respect to having a regular doctor and knowing people in their community.
- COVID-19 variables were significant in at least one model for all indicators, however the direction of the effect was mixed, being favourable in some models but unfavourable in others. For example:
 - Participants were generally less likely to report an improvement between reviews with respect to making more decisions than they did two years ago, when the later review occurred during the pre-COVID period.
 - Participants who gave their second response during the COVID period were less likely to change their response from “Yes” (wanting to see their friends more often) to “No” (not wanting to see them) in all transitions from baseline.
 - However, participants were less likely to deteriorate between baseline and second review in relation to wanting to do certain things in the last 12 months but being unable to, when the later response occurred during the COVID period.