

# Injury Schemes Seminar

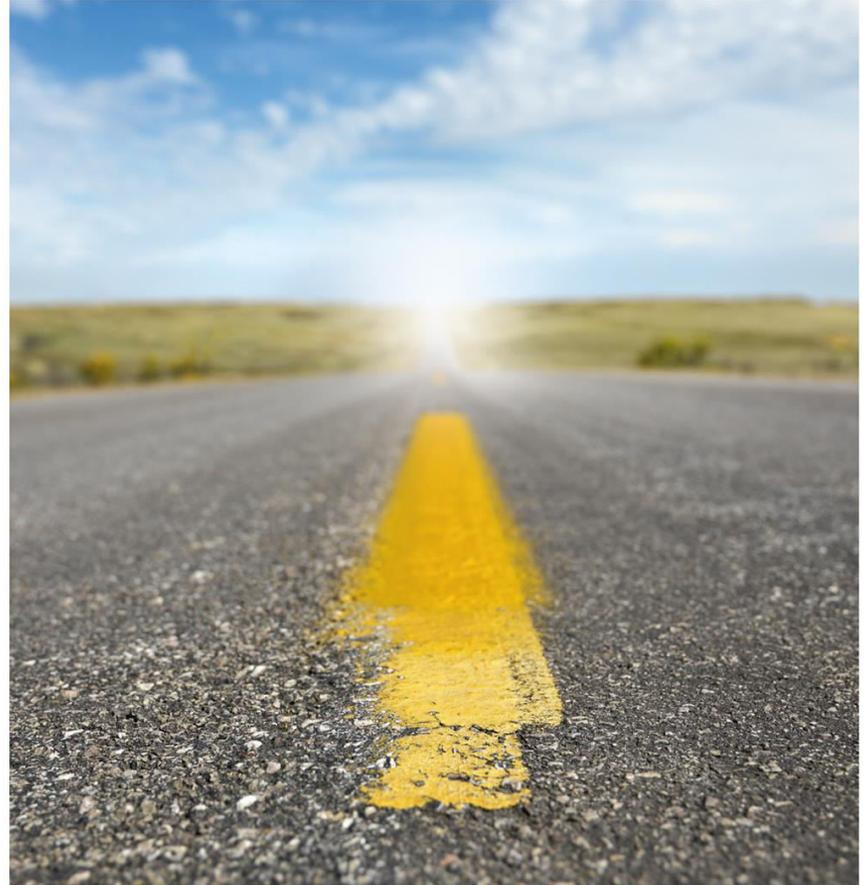
**Road to Recovery**



**Actuaries  
Institute**

---

8-10 November 2015 • Hilton • Adelaide





# The National Disability Insurance Scheme

## Measuring outcomes

© Sarah Johnson, National Disability Insurance Scheme

*This presentation has been prepared for the Actuaries Institute 2015  
Injury Schemes Seminar.*

*The Institute Council wishes it to be understood that opinions put forward  
herein are not necessarily those of the Institute and the Council is not  
responsible for those opinions.*

# The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS)

- Became fully operational on 1 July 2013 with the commencement of trial sites across Australia
- Represents a fundamentally new approach to supporting Australians with disability
  - Shifts the existing welfare system to an insurance-based model
  - Promotes choice and control, early intervention, and community inclusion



- 1 Barwon region, Victoria
- 2 Hunter region, New South Wales
- 3 South Australia  
(age 13 and under on 1 July 2014)
- 4 Tasmania (age 15-24)
- 5 Australian Capital Territory
- 6 Barkly region, Northern Territory
- 7 Perth Hills area, Western Australia



## The need for an outcomes framework

### Legislation: NDIS Act 2013

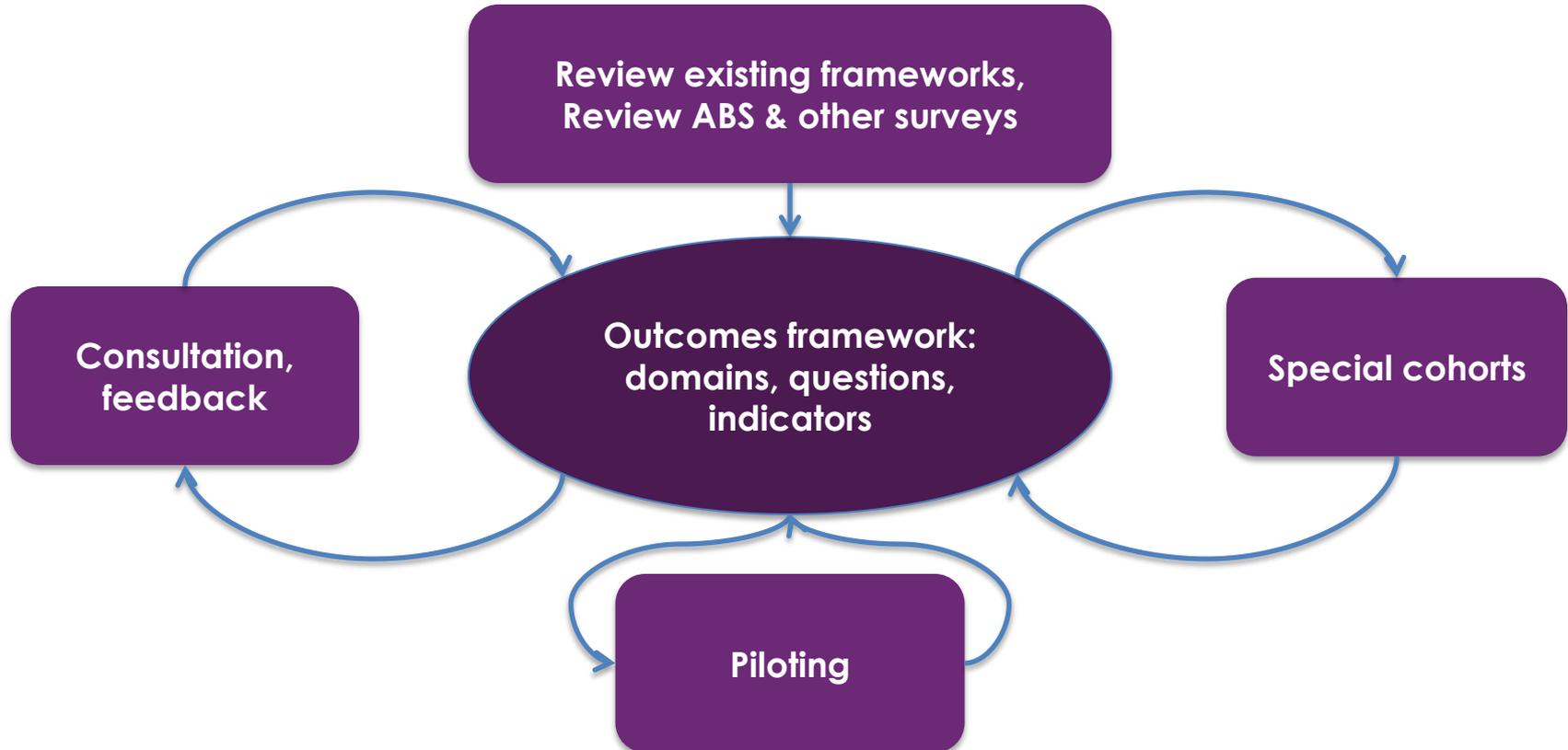
- Section 3 lists the objects of the Act, such as supporting the independence and social and economic participation of people with disability, and refers to Australia’s obligations under some other instruments, including the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
- Section 4 sets out 17 general principles guiding actions under the Act. For example, the first principle is: “People with disability have the same right as other members of Australian society to realise their potential for physical, social, emotional and intellectual development”

# The need for an outcomes framework

## Monitoring progress

- **Tracking progress of individual participants and families/carers over time**
  - are things improving for our participants?
- **Linking outcomes to supports received, other risk factors, and participant characteristics**
  - what types of supports lead to good outcomes?
- **Benchmarking**
  - how do we compare to Australians without disability, and to other OECD countries?

# Developing the NDIS Outcomes Framework



# Outcomes across the lifespan



Children from birth to school entry



Children from school entry to age 14



Young people aged 15 to 24



Adults aged 25 to 55



Older adults aged over 55

## Twelve questionnaire versions



Participant: Birth to school entry



Participant: school entry to age 14



Participant: 15 to 24  
Standard & Easy English/pictorial



Participant: 25 to 55  
Standard & Easy English/pictorial



Participant: over 55  
Standard & Easy English/pictorial

Family: participant  
aged 0 to 14

Family: participant  
aged 15 to 24

Family: participant  
aged 25 and over  
(residing & not residing  
with participant)

# Adults (16 and over): Participant Domains

1. Choice and control
2. Daily activities
3. Relationships
4. Home
5. Health and wellbeing
6. Lifelong learning
7. Work
8. Social, community and civic participation



## Adults (25 and over): Family Domains

1. Families have the support they need to care
2. Families know their rights and advocate effectively for their family member with disability
3. Families are able to gain access to desired services, programs, and activities in their community
4. Families have succession plans
5. Parents enjoy health and wellbeing

## Pilot study

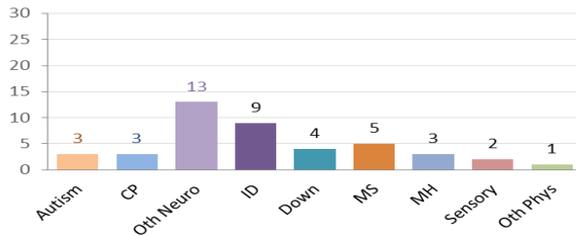
- Piloting was undertaken in the Barwon, Hunter and Tasmanian trial sites
- Design: stratified on questionnaire type (except Tasmania) (effective stratification on age and whether participant had an intellectual disability)
- Almost 400 interviews were conducted (both participants and family members/carers), either face-to-face or by phone
- Interviews took place January to March 2015

# Results: participants aged 25 to 55

## Characteristics

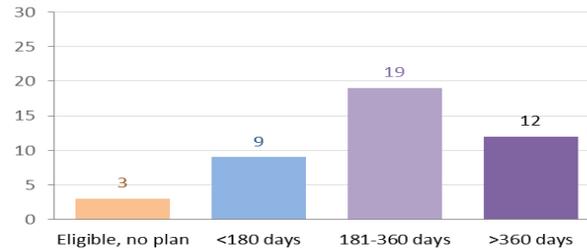
- 43 respondents, 67% from Hunter, 33% from Barwon
- 63% female, 37% male

Primary disability



30% of the participants had primary disability "Other Neurological", and a further 21% had an intellectual disability.

Time since first plan approval



44% had plans first approved between 181 and 360 days ago, and 28% had plans approved more than 360 days ago.

Age at interview



56% were aged 44 and under and 44% were aged 45 or over.

## Results: participants aged 25 to 55

- Domain 1, Choice and control: results vary by disability type

Group	Primary disability	Number	Mean score <sup>1</sup>
1	Intellectual, Down syndrome, autism	16	1.8
2	Cerebral palsy, other neurological	16	3.2
3	MS, sensory, other physical, mental health	11	4.2

<sup>1</sup>Mean total score for Q1 to 5, coding “Yes I choose” as 1, “Sometimes I have a say” as 0, and “No, someone else chooses” as -1 and adding across Q1 to 5. Scores range from -5 (least choice) to +5 (most choice).

A higher proportion of participants in the first two disability groups want more choice and control compared to the third group (55% versus 27%, but the difference is not significant at 5%)

## Results: participants aged 25 to 55 (cont.)

### Domain 2, Daily living activities

- The most common area of need was domestic tasks (84%), followed by problem solving (62%) and travel and transport (55%). For other areas the percentages ranged between 39% and 43%
- The highest % of unmet need was for “finances or money” (79% of those who required support received it, and for 82% of these the support met their needs)
- Most participants needed support in multiple areas, with the mean number of support areas being 4.4. Again there is a difference by disability type, with participants in group 1 needing support in the most areas and those in group 3 the least (mean number of areas 5.4, 4.3, and 3.0 for groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively)

## Results: participants aged 25 to 55

### Domain 3, Relationships

- Most participants had someone to call on for practical or emotional assistance, or in a crisis. The proportion without anyone to call on was highest for emotional assistance (26%). This proportion differed by disability group, being 25%, 44% and 0% for groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

### Domain 4, Home

- 93% of participants were happy with their home, and 86% thought it would be suitable in 5 years' time. Two of the three participants not currently happy with their home, and three of the four who thought it wouldn't be suitable in 5 years' time had cerebral palsy or another neurological disability.

## Results: participants aged 25 to 55

### Domain 5, Health and wellbeing

- 59% of participants answering the standard version rated their health as good, very good or excellent. By disability group, this percentage was 83%, 50% and 55% for groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively.
- 50% of participants felt mostly satisfied or pleased about their life. This was 67%, 42% and 50% for disability groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively.
- 24% had some difficulty accessing health services. This was 17%, 33% and 20% for disability groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Difficulty was mostly due to access issues.

## Results: participants aged 25 to 55

### Domain 6, Lifelong learning

- 12% of respondents said they did not get the opportunity to learn new things but would like to. Four of these five participants were from disability group 3.

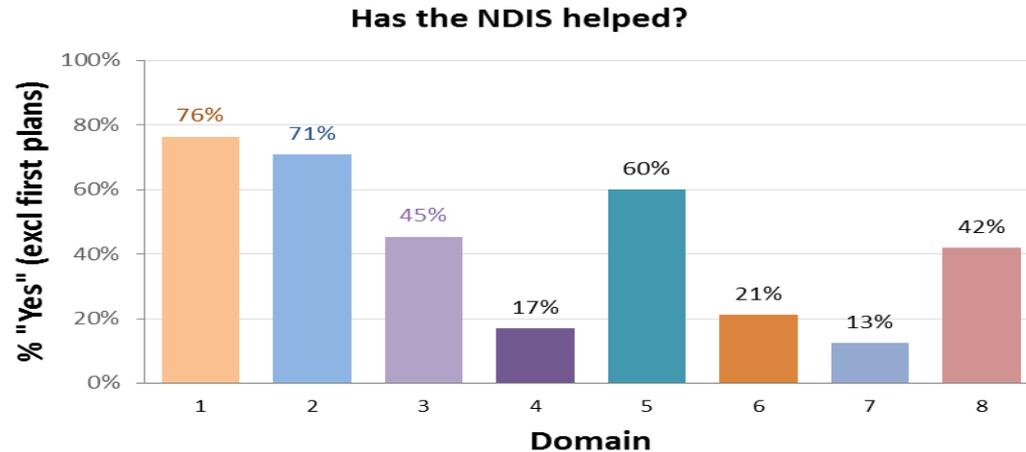
### Domain 7, Work

- 35% of respondents had a paid job (27%, 33% and 50% in disability groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively). Of the participants without a job, 70% didn't want one and 30% (6 participants, 2 in each of the three disability groups) wanted one.

### Domain 8, Social, community and civic participation

- 54% of respondents were unable to do something they wanted to do in the last 12 months (31%, 73% and 60% in disability groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively).
- 32% of respondents had had negative experiences in their community in the last year (31%, 40% and 20% in disability groups 1, 2 and 3 respectively).

## “Has the NDIS helped?” question by participant domain



Highest ranked: domain 1 (choice and control), 2 (daily living activities) and 5 (health and wellbeing)

Lowest ranked: domain 7 (work), 4 (home) and 6 (lifelong learning)

## Results: family/carers of participants aged over 25

Domain 5, Families enjoy health and wellbeing

- 81% of family members rated their health as good, very good or excellent. This compares with 59% for participants.
- 58% felt mostly satisfied or more positive about their life, compared with 50% for participants.
- 71% agreed or strongly agreed that they felt more confident about their family member's future under the NDIS. There was a slight increasing trend in this proportion with time since first plan approval, being 63% for plans approved <180 days ago, 69% for those approved between 181-360 days ago, and 80% for plans approved >360 days ago.
- 34% of family members said they would like to work more. The most common reason given for not working more was the situation of the family member with disability.

# Aligning business processes to the outcomes framework

- Planning conversation
  - Short-form outcomes framework
- Catalogue of supports
  - Core, capital and capacity building

# Questions?

Visit: [www.ndis.gov.au](http://www.ndis.gov.au)

Email: [enquiries@ndis.gov.au](mailto:enquiries@ndis.gov.au)



Like us on Facebook



Follow us on Twitter @NDIS