



31 December 2016

National Disability Insurance Scheme

COAG Disability Reform Council
Quarterly Report

Version 1, January 2017

ndis.gov.au





Introduction

This report is provided in accordance with Section 174 of the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013*, which requires that:

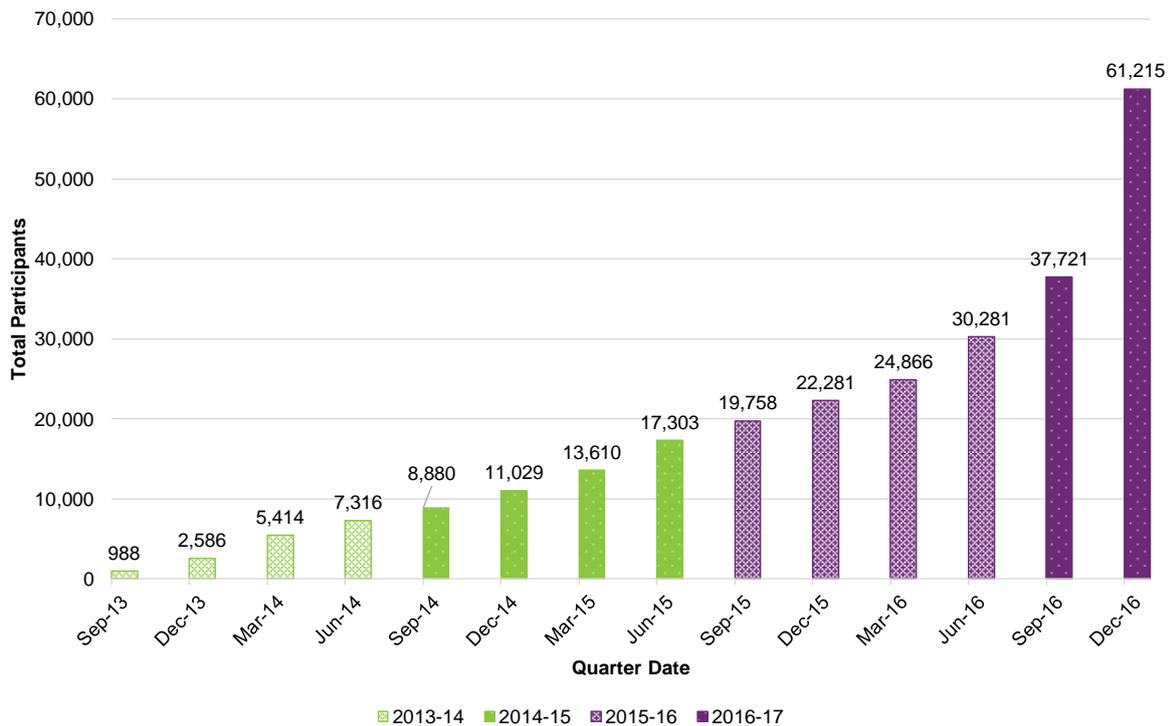
The Board members must prepare a report on operations of the Agency for each period of 3 months starting on 1 July, 1 October, 1 January or 1 April; and give the report to the Ministerial Council within one month after the end of the period to which the report relates.

The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) Performance Reporting Framework in the bilateral agreements between the Commonwealth and State/Territory governments outlines the NDIS outcomes, key performance indicators (KPIs), and performance measures against which to report. This Performance Reporting Framework is included in Appendix A.

This 31 December 2016 report is the second quarterly report of the NDIS Transition period which commenced on 1 July 2016. This report contains some quarterly trend and comparison reporting for the first time. Where possible, data is also presented by State/Territory. Over time, in line with Scheme experience, trend analysis and comparison will be expanded.

Overall, the report shows that the number of participants in the Scheme doubled in the last six months, with 61,215 participants with an approved plan at 31 December 2016.

Figure 1 Number of participants with approved plans by quarter¹



¹ In addition to the 61,215 participants with approved plans at 31 December 2016, a further 2,267 participants were referred to ECEI partners.

NDIS continues to grow

Significant growth in terms of the number of participants and the number of providers has been experienced over the past quarter.

Participants

- 23,494 plans were approved in this quarter.
- By the end of the quarter the total number of participants receiving support was 33,201, comprising 30,934 participants with an approved plan, and 2,267 children having a confirmed referral to the ECEI gateway. This represented 111 per cent of the revised estimate and 86 per cent of the original bilateral estimate.
- Figure 2 outlines the number of participant plan approval numbers as at the end of December 2016, including plan approvals by jurisdiction.
- The satisfaction rating remained high with 85 per cent of participants surveyed in the quarter rating their satisfaction with the Agency either good or very good. The overall average satisfaction rating since the Scheme began is 93 per cent.

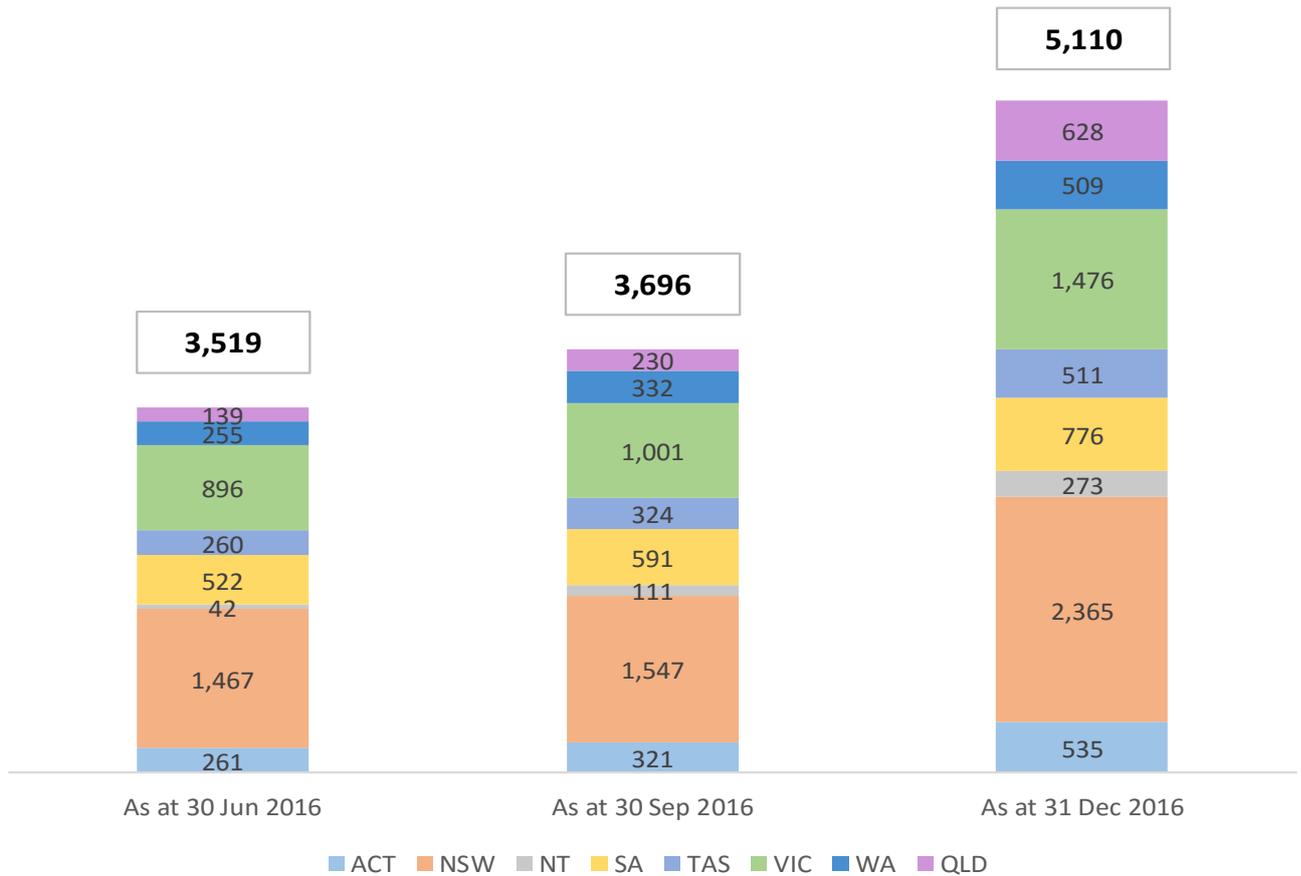
Figure 2 Plan approvals in 2016-17 compared to estimates

State / Territory	Plans approved in 2016-17 Q2	Plans approved in 2016-17 total	Plans approved in 2016-17 total (incl. ECEI)	End of Q2 2016-17 revised estimate	End of Q2 2016-17 bilateral estimate
ACT	494	1,442	1,442	977	977
NSW	14,772	19,169	20,976	20,259	24,547
NT	6	6	6	1	1
QLD	1,835	2,211	2,268	2,227	4,218
SA	2,329	3,080	3,191	1,548	1,548
TAS	341	483	483	314	511
VIC	3,416	4,086	4,378	3,733	6,110
WA	301	457	457	792	792
National	23,494	30,934	33,201	29,851	38,704

Provision of Support

- As at 31 December 2016, 5,110 service providers were approved to deliver disability supports and services to NDIS participants in at least one registration group.
- Nationally, the number of approved service providers has increased by 45% from 3,519 at 30 June 2016 to 5,110 at 31 December 2016.
- Figure 3 demonstrates the growth in the number of approved service providers by State and Territory since 1 July 2016. New South Wales and Victoria have the highest number of approved service providers, with 2,365 and 1,476 service providers respectively as at 31 December 2016.²

Figure 3 Number of approved service providers by State/Territory



² Given providers can be registered to provide services in more than one State/Territory, the total number of approved service providers nationally will not necessarily equal the sum of approved service providers in each State/Territory.

Financial sustainability

- As at 31 December 2016, since 1 July 2013, \$5.1 billion of support has been committed to 61,215 participants who have had at least one approved plan. This is a cumulative figure and represents all funding committed to these participants since they entered the Scheme. Note: this cost is distributed over multiple financial years.
- The insurance approach allows pressures on the Scheme to be identified early, so that the Agency can respond in the most appropriate way.
- This report identifies some pressures which will require monitoring such as higher than expected number of participants approaching the Scheme and a degree of committed support in participant plans increasing above indexation.
- Agency responses have been implemented to address such pressures. They include, the Early Childhood Early Intervention (ECEI) approach which is progressively being introduced for participants who are 0-6 years old. The ECEI approach is consistent with the Scheme's insurance principles and provides a more targeted response for 0-6 year olds to help ensure their longer term social and economic participation. Also, the reference package and first plan process has been applied since 1 July 2016.
- The Agency continues to closely monitor any adverse pressures, and has mechanisms in place to oversee the development of initiatives to address identified pressures.
- Currently, the Productivity Commission estimate of \$22 billion a year at full Scheme remains the best estimate of the longer-term cost of the NDIS.



Key Statistics

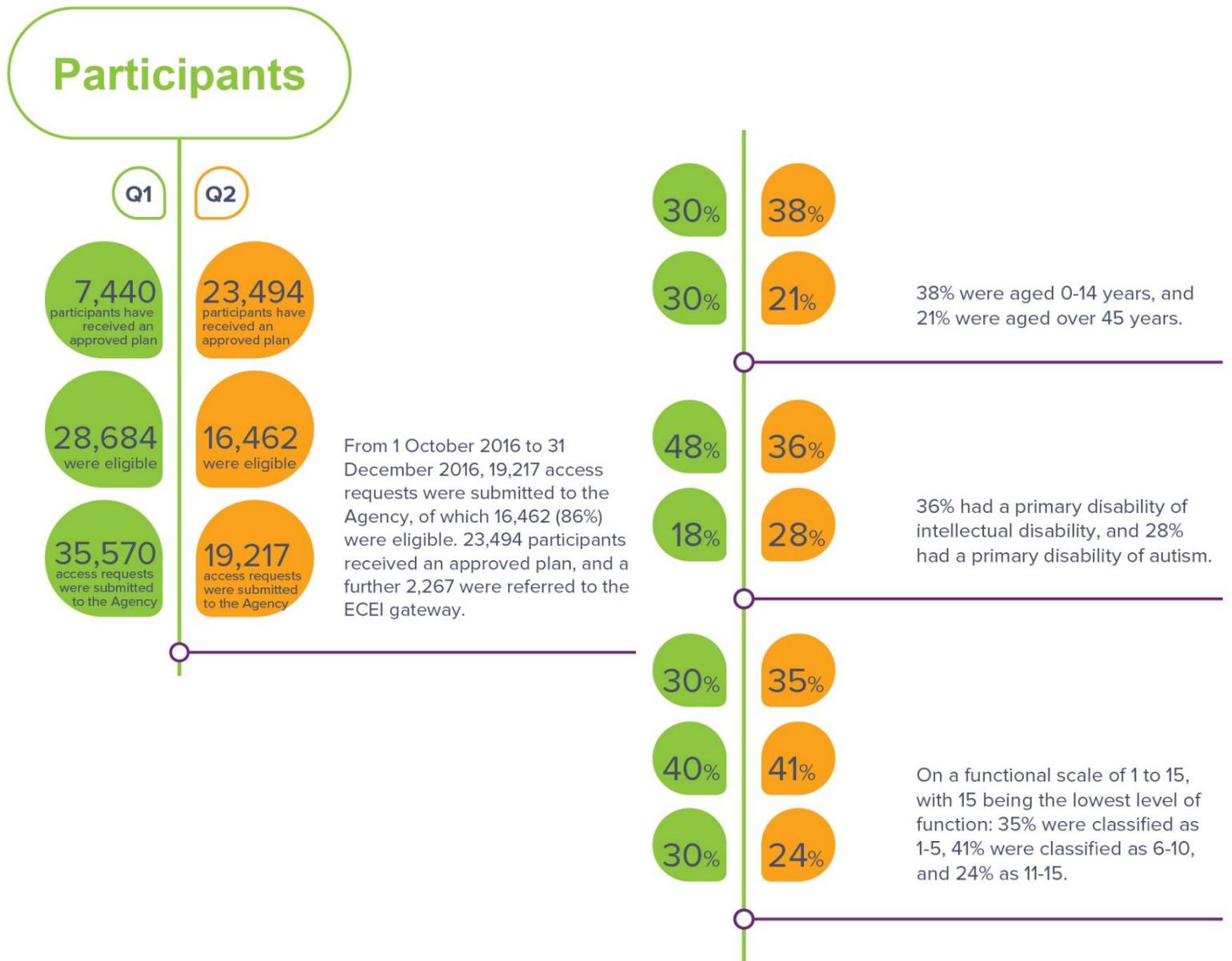
- **Participants** – statistics on people applying to access the scheme, the number found eligible for the scheme, and the number of participants who received an approved plan in Quarter 2 of 2016-17. Characteristics of the participants who received an approved plan are also presented. Further, Quarter 2 statistics are presented with Quarter 1 statistics for comparison purposes.
- **Baseline outcome indicators for participants** receiving an approved plan in Quarter 2, and their **families/carers**. It is worth noting that this information is collected when a participant enters the scheme – hence, the NDIS has not yet influenced these outcomes. Over time, longitudinal data will be presented which compares outcomes over time. Further, Quarter 2 statistics are presented with Quarter 1 statistics for comparison purposes.

Note: the phasing schedule in the bilateral agreements means that participants with different characteristics phase into the scheme in each quarter. Hence, the statistics presented on both participants and baseline outcome indicators for Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 are influenced by the phasing schedules. Also, the statistics presented are not cumulative.

- **Financial sustainability** – key statistics as at 31 December 2016 are presented. Statistics as at 30 September 2016 are also presented for comparison purposes.
- **NDIS market** – number of service providers as at 31 December 2016, along with the number of providers registered against specific support groups. Statistics as at 30 September 2016 are also presented for comparison purposes.
- **NDIA efficiency** – comparison of the number of approved plans at 31 December 2016 with the bilateral estimates, and the time between when a participant is made eligible for the scheme and when they receive an approved plan. Statistics as at 30 September 2016 are also presented for comparison purposes. Note: trial participants are not included in these statistics.

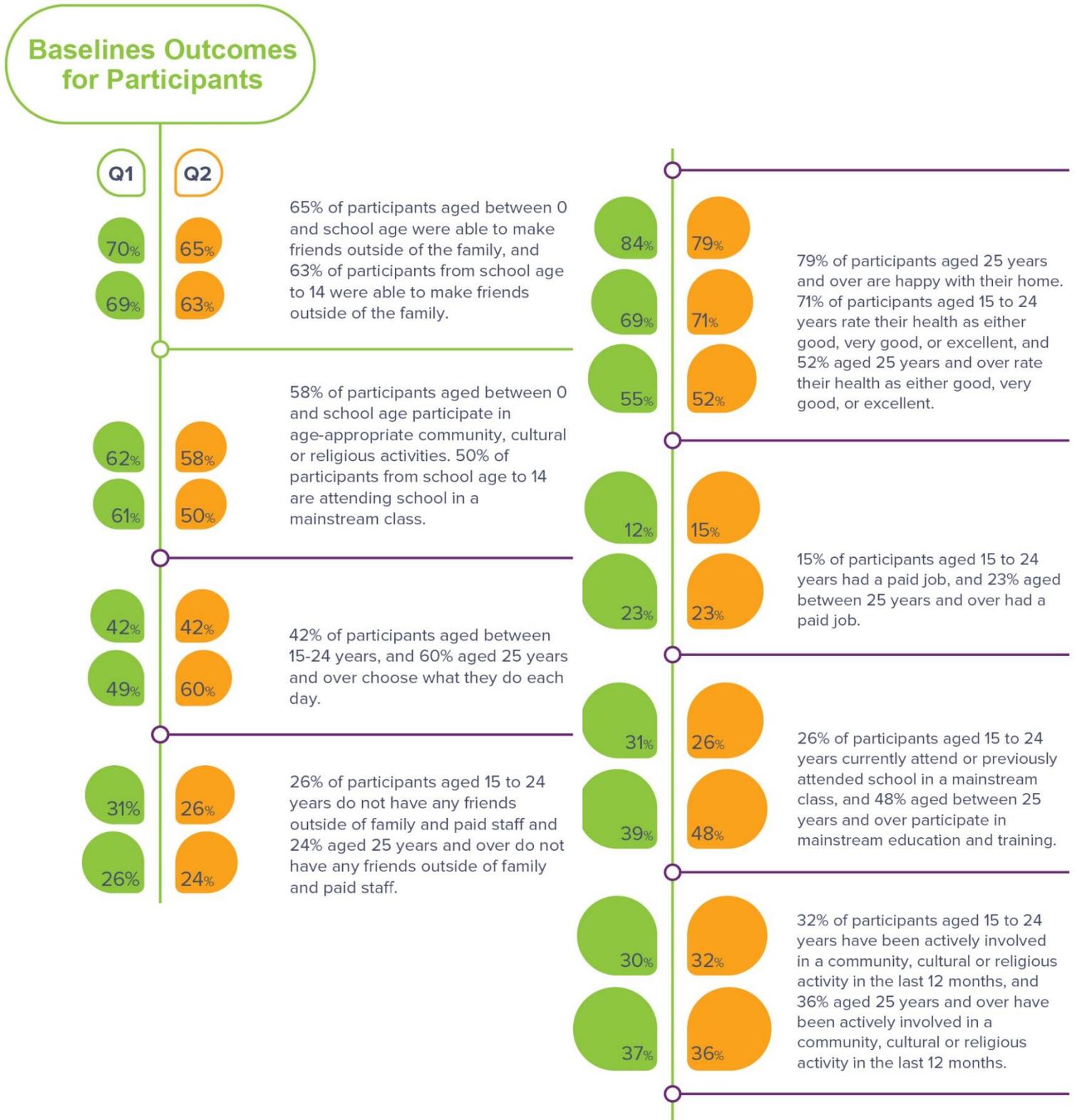
Participants

Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 statistics are presented on access requests, participants made eligible for the scheme, and participants receiving an approved plan. Note: the statistics are not cumulative. The characteristics of the participants receiving an approved plan are also presented for Quarter 1 and Quarter 2. However, participants with approved plans entering the scheme each quarter are influenced by the phasing schedules outlined in the bilateral agreement, so comparisons should be treated with caution.

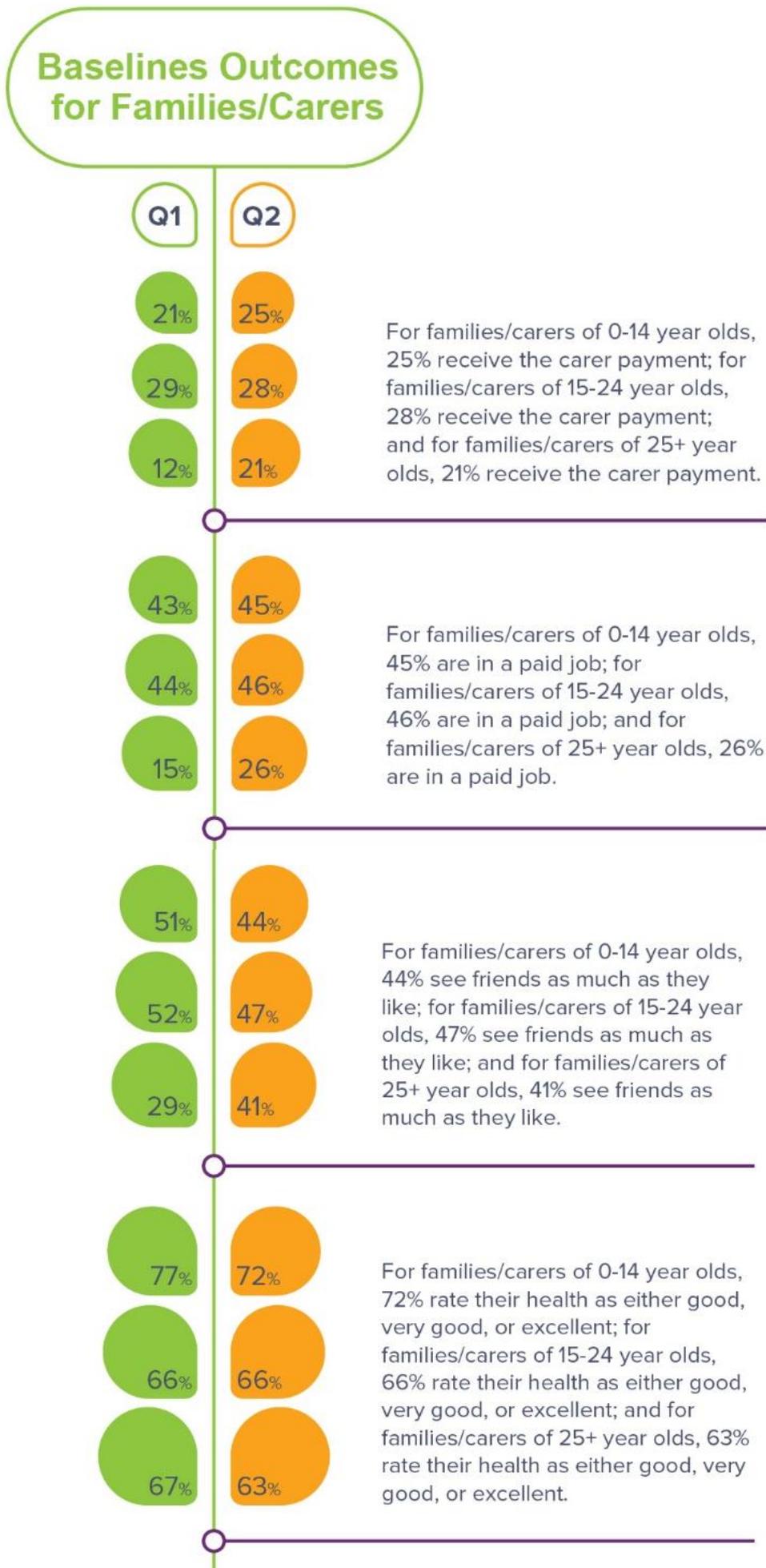


Baseline participant and family/carer outcome indicators

Baseline outcome indicator information was collected on 99% of participants who received a first plan in the quarter. This information will be collected longitudinally to understand how outcomes change over time. Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 statistics are presented, noting that the statistics are not cumulative.



The key statistics for families/carers were:



Statistics as at 31 December 2016 is presented and compared with statistics at 30 September 2016. Note these figures are cumulative unlike the statistics on participants and outcomes.



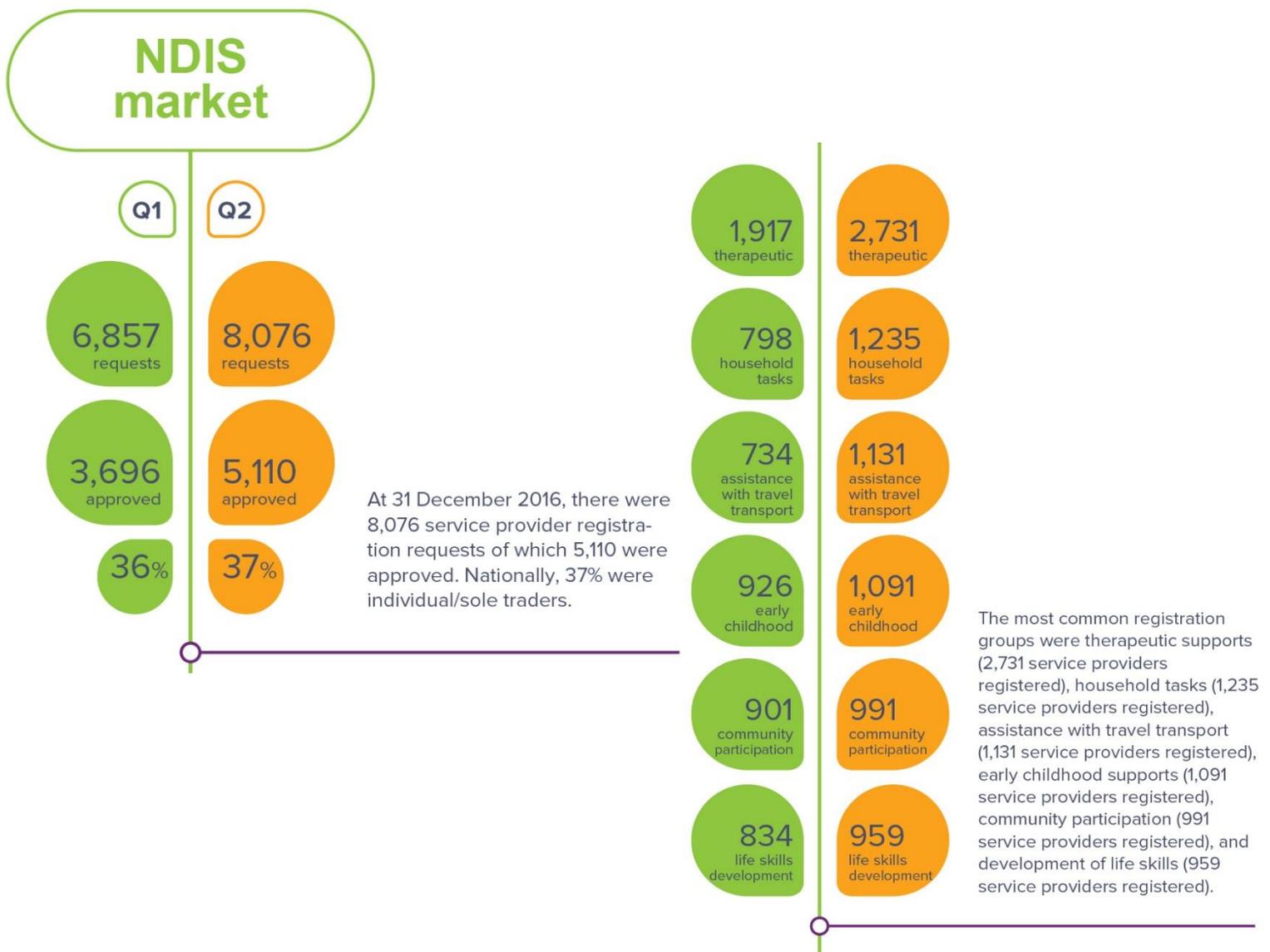
Currently the Productivity Commission estimate is considered the best estimate of the longer-term cost of the NDIS (approximately 0.9% of GDP for under 65 year olds). The NDIS insurance approach allows pressures on the scheme to be identified early and management responses put in place to respond to these pressures. Current pressures which require management responses include higher than expected numbers of children entering the scheme, increasing package costs, and a mismatch between benchmark package costs and actual package costs.

Two specific initiatives to address these pressures are the Early Childhood Early Intervention (ECEI) approach and the reference package and first plan approach.

In addition to these two initiatives, NDIA management has put in place a Sustainability and Liability Review Working Group led by the CEO to oversee the initiatives addressing the cost pressures identified above.

The NDIS market

Statistics as at 31 December 2016 is presented and compared with statistics at 30 September 2016. Note: these statistics are cumulative.



NDIA efficiency

Comparison with the cumulative bilateral estimates for 2016-17 at the end of Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 is presented. The time between when access was met and when an approved plan is received is compared between the two quarters. Note: due to the State/Territory data being loaded into the ICT system approximately six months in advance of plan approvals for Quarter 2, it is expected that this measure would increase over the two quarters. If a participant is found eligible six months in advance of receiving an approved plan, the participant can potentially work with a Local Area Co-ordinator (LAC) or receive other support to understand the NDIS planning process, and think about how to best use mainstream, community and funded supports to achieve their goals.





Key Definitions

Access request	A formal request by an individual for a determination of eligibility to access the Scheme. This includes all requests and is not unique to single participants. During the Transition phase of the NDIS, clients in defined State/Territory and Commonwealth programs are automatically eligible for the NDIS.
Active participant	Active participants are those who are currently eligible, are not deceased and have a client status of "Active".
Annualised Package Cost	Approved package cost, pro-rated over a 12 month period to allow like-for-like comparisons.
Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD)	Country of birth is not Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada or South Africa, or primary language spoken at home is not English.
Payments	Payments made to providers, participants or their nominees for supports received as part of the participant's plan.
Committed support	The cost of supports that are contained within a participant's plan, approved to be provided to support a participant's needs.
In-kind	"In-kind" supports are existing Commonwealth or State/Territory government programs delivered under existing block grant funding arrangements
Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander	Response of: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aboriginal but not Torres Strait Islander; or• Australian Aboriginal; or• Torres Strait Islander.
LAC	Local Area Coordinators conduct community capacity and awareness building activities, and assist, if necessary, in the coordination and sourcing of participant supports.
Participant	An individual whose access request has been determined 'eligible'.
State/Territory	Based on the jurisdiction administering the participant.



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Introduction

A legislative requirement of the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) in the National Disability Insurance (NDIS) Act 2013 (Section 174) is:

The Board members must prepare a report on operations of the Agency for each period of 3 months starting on 1 July, 1 October, 1 January or 1 April; and give the report to the Ministerial Council within 1 month after the end of the period to which the report relates.

The NDIS Performance Reporting Framework in the bilateral agreements between the Commonwealth and State/Territory governments outlines the NDIS outcomes, key performance indicators (KPIs), and performance measures against which to report. This Performance Reporting Framework is included in Appendix A.

This 31 December 2016 report is the second quarterly report of the NDIS Transition period which commenced on 1 July 2016. Some quarterly trend and comparison reporting has commenced in this report. Over time in line with Scheme experience, this type of analysis will be expanded. Where possible, data is presented by State/Territory.

There are some current limitations to the data available to build this report. This is due to the data warehouse of the new Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system being under development at the time that this report was written. Specifically, data is not available to report on:

- The proportion of participants choosing to self-manage their NDIS funding
- The proportion of participants that are culturally and linguistically diverse.

Ongoing enhancements to the CRM, data warehouse and business practices will address these issues in future reports.

Sections of this report

The sections of this report are as follows:

- An executive summary
- An introduction to the NDIS and the rollout of the Scheme to date
- 2016-17 Quarter 2 performance split into the three outcomes measures outlined in the bilateral agreements:
 - People with disability lead lives of their choice
 - The NDIS is financially sustainable and based on insurance principles
 - Greater community inclusion of people with disability.

National Disability Insurance Scheme locations

The National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) Act received Royal Assent on 28 March 2013, and the NDIS became fully operational on 1 July 2013 with the commencement of NDIS trial sites.

At the conclusion of trial (30 June 2016), the NDIS was operational in nine locations:

- The Hunter trial site – Newcastle, Lake Macquarie, and Maitland Local Government Areas (LGAs) in New South Wales.
- The Nepean Blue Mountains site – Blue Mountains, Hawkesbury, Lithgow and Penrith LGAs in New South Wales for 0-17 year olds.
- The Australian Capital Territory
- The Tasmanian trial site – 15-24 year olds.
- The Barwon trial site – Greater Geelong, Surf Coast, Queenscliff and Colac-Otway LGAs in Victoria.
- The South Australian trial site – 0-14 year olds.
- The Perth Hills trial site - Swan, Kalamunda and Mundaring LGAs in Western Australia
- The Barkly region in the Northern Territory
- The North Queensland site – Townsville and Charter Towers Regional Council for 0-17 year olds, and Palm Island Aboriginal Shire for 0-64 year olds.

The sites commenced at different times:

- The Hunter, Barwon, South Australian and Tasmanian sites commenced on 1 July 2013
- The Australian Capital Territory, Perth Hills and Barkley region commenced on 1 July 2014
- The Nepean Blue Mountains site commenced on 1 July 2015
- The North Queensland site started on 1 April 2016.

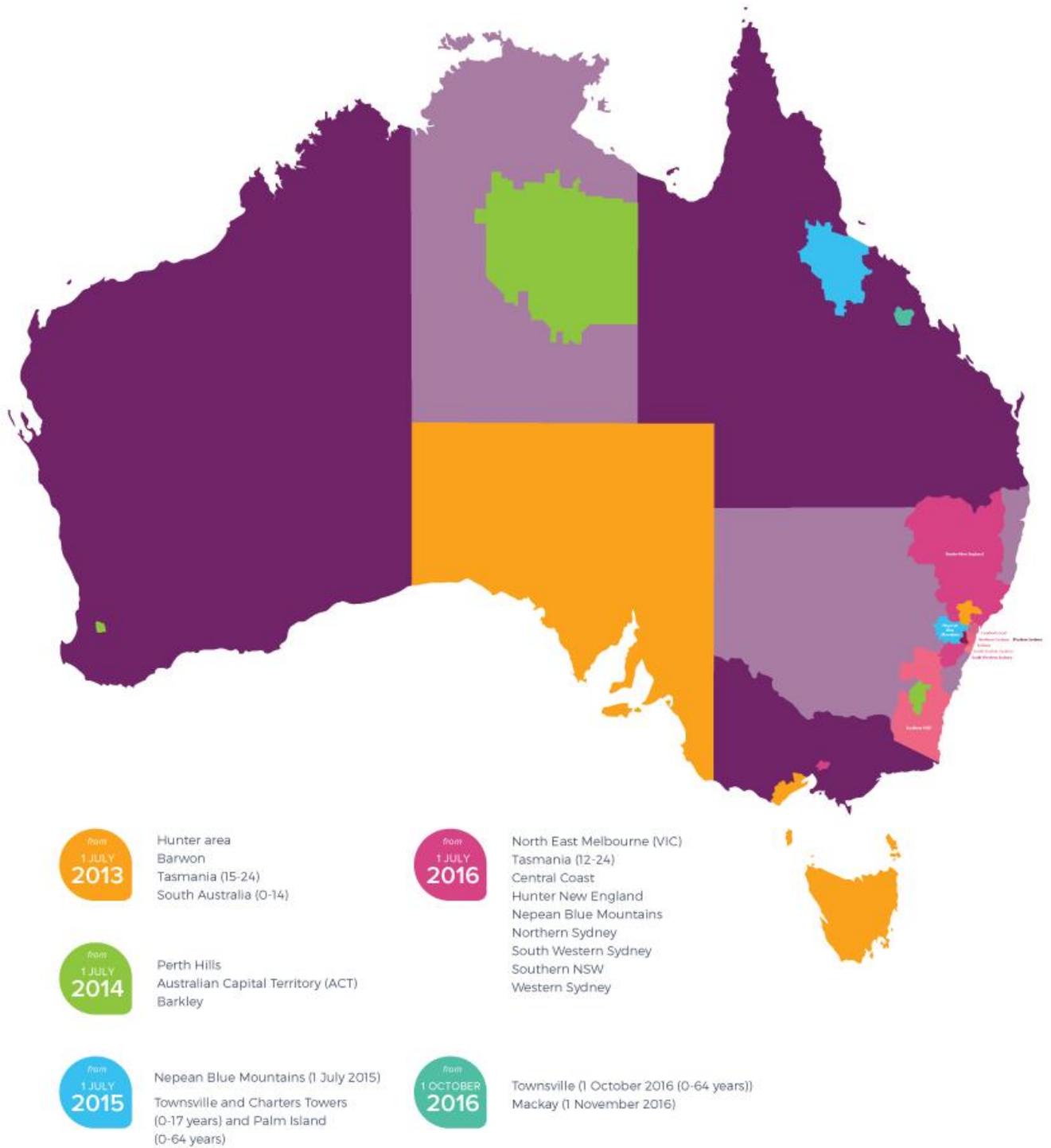
On 1 July 2016 the NDIS commenced transitioning to full scheme. At 31 December 2016, the NDIS was operational in the following additional locations:

- Central Coast, New England, Northern Sydney, South Western Sydney, Southern New South Wales, Western Sydney, and the remainder of the Hunter and Nepean-Blue Mountains regions in New South Wales.
- North East Melbourne region in Victoria.
- Townsville and Mackay in Queensland.

Tasmania also expanded to include 12-24 year olds.

All of these new locations (and the expansion in age criteria in Tasmania) commenced on 1 July 2016 with the exception of the Queensland sites. Townsville commenced on 1 October 2016 and Mackay on 1 November 2016.

Figure 4 NDIS locations – 31 December 2016



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1 People with disability lead lives of their choice

Introduction

This section presents baseline statistics on outcomes for participants who received an approved plan in Quarter 2 of 2016-17, and their families/carers. Statistics on participants who received an approved plan in Quarter 1 are also presented for comparison purposes, noting that the bilateral phasing schedule results in participants with different characteristics entering each quarter.

The NDIS outcomes framework is used as the basis for this reporting, and is described below. The NDIS outcomes framework will be collected on participants over time. Only baseline information is presented in this report as participants have only just entered the NDIS.

Over time, data on individual goal attainment will be included in this report – that is, an assessment of the extent to which participants are meeting the individual goals outlined in their plan will be included.

Participant satisfaction with the Agency during the planning process has been captured and compared to previous quarters. Further, cases with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) are also documented.

This section also includes information on the service providers currently registered with the NDIA and the supports they are registered to provide.

Key statistics

Outcomes for participants and their families/carers

Some of the key statistics on the baseline outcomes information were:



For 0-6 year old participants: 65% of children were able to make friends outside of the family, 58% participated in age appropriate community, cultural or religious activities.



of which 65% felt welcomed.



For 7-14 year old participants: 44% say their child is becoming more independent, 50% are attending school in a mainstream class.



and 63% can make friends outside of the family.



42% choose what they do each day, and 70% would like more choice and control over their life.



26% have no friends other than family or paid staff; 85% are happy with their home.



71% rates their health as either good, very good, or excellent; 26% currently attend or previously attended school in a mainstream class.



15% had a paid job, and 32% have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months.



60% choose what they do each day, and 63% would like more choice and control over their life.



24% have no friends other than family or paid staff; 79% are happy with their home.



52% rates their health as either good, very good, or excellent; 48% participated in mainstream education and training.



23% had a paid job, and 36% have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months.

0-14



For families/carers of 0-14 year olds: 25% receive the carer payment and 55% receive the carer allowance.



45% are working in a paid job and 43% say they (and their partner) are able to work as much as they want.



44% see friends and family as much as they would like; and 72% rate their health as either good, very good, or excellent.

15-24



For families/carers of 15-24 year olds: 28% receive the carer payment and 53% receive the carer allowance.



46% are working in a paid job and 47% say they are able to work as much as they want.



47% see friends and family as much as they would like; and 66% rate their health as either good, very good, or excellent.

25+



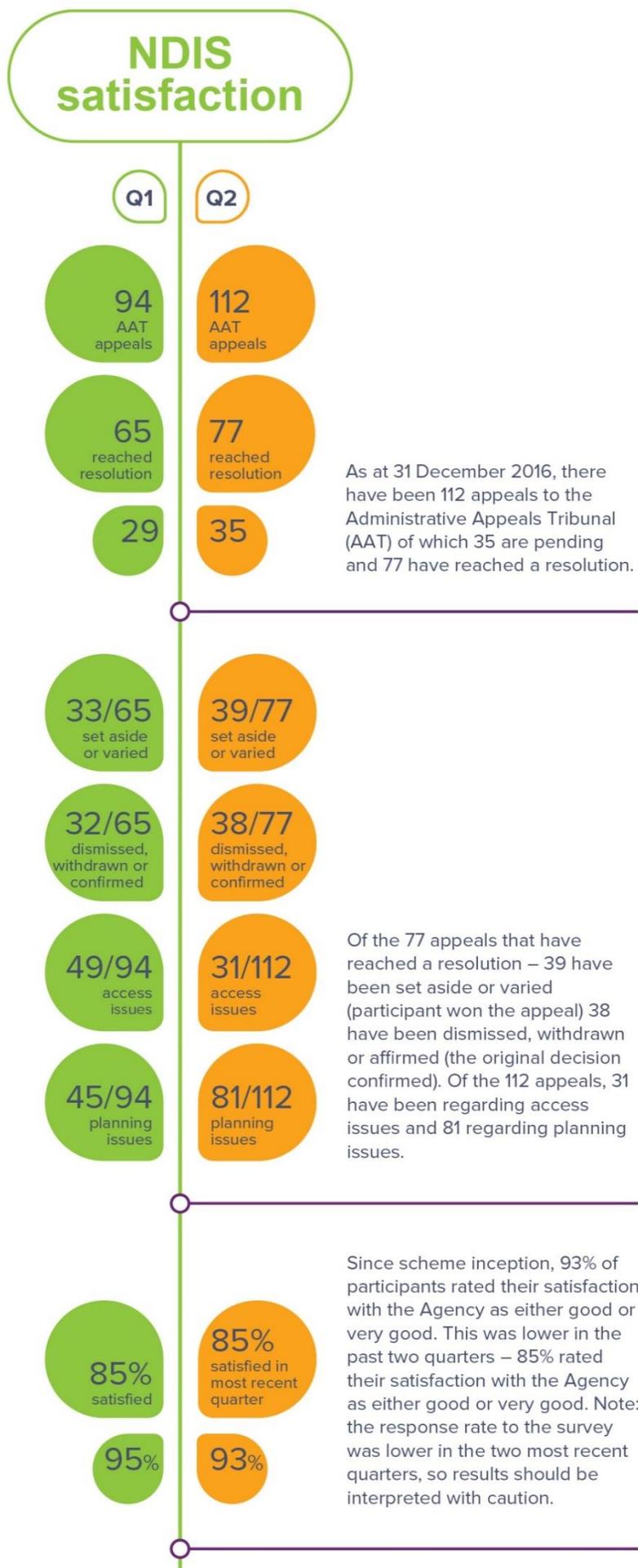
For families/carers of 25+ year olds (noting only a small number completed this survey): 21% receive the carer payment and 25% receive the carer allowance.

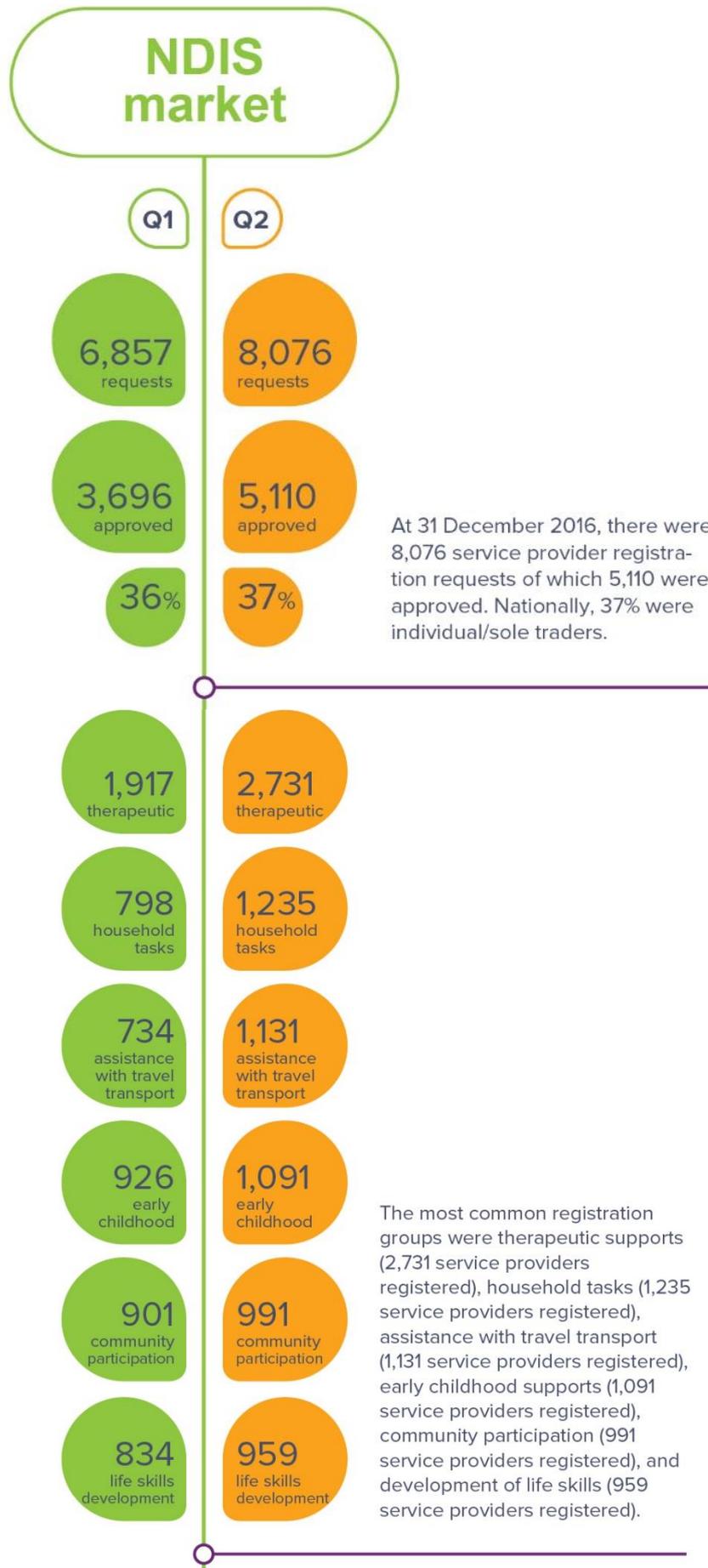


26% are working in a paid job and 57% say they are able to work as much as they want.



41% see friends and family as much as they would like; and 63% rate their health as either good, very good, or excellent.





1.1 Outcomes for participants and their families/carers

1.1.1 *Proportion of participants, and their families and carers who report improved economic outcomes and social outcomes (as measured by the NDIA outcomes framework)*

Background

The NDIS Outcomes Framework collects information from participants and families/carers on how they are progressing in different areas (domains) of their lives. Building on research commissioned by the Independent Advisory Council, the outcomes framework adopts a lifespan approach to measuring outcomes, recognising that different outcomes will be important at different stages of life. Questionnaires have been developed for four different participant age groups. There are also three different family/carer questionnaires, depending on the age of the participant.

The domains for each cohort are included in Appendix B.

Two versions of the questionnaires have been developed: a short form (SF) and a long form (LF). The SF contains questions relevant to planning and a small number of key indicators, and is being collected for all participants. The LF contains a broader range of questions relevant to Scheme monitoring and will be collected for a sample of participants. Both forms will be collected longitudinally over time.

This report includes results from the SF questionnaires collected during the first two quarters of 2016-17. At this stage only a cross-sectional (baseline) analysis is possible since no longitudinal history has been built up yet. As this history accumulates, it will be possible to measure and report on within-individual change over time.

Note: It is not appropriate to compare reported results across quarters and assume an improvement or deterioration in participant outcomes. The proceeding analyses are not longitudinal, and intended to provide a cross-sectional snapshot of the participants surveyed during that quarter. These longitudinal analyses will be included as the Scheme matures.

Questionnaires collected

Table 1-1 shows numbers of SF questionnaires collected for participants with a first plan approved during the period 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2016, by State/Territory, for each of the seven questionnaire types.

Table 1-1 SF questionnaires collected by State/Territory, Q1 and Q2 2016-17

Version	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total	%
Quarter 1³										
Participant 0 to school	146	293	0	100	181	0	93	43	856	9.1
Participant school to 14	119	360	0	100	494	21	67	23	1,184	12.6
Participant 15 to 24	79	539	0	48	46	106	91	15	924	9.9
Participant 25 and over	552	3,084	0	121	1	14	412	69	4,253	45.4
Total Participant	896	4,276	0	369	722	141	663	150	7,217	77.1
Family/carer 0 to 14	257	429	0	201	669	20	157	64	1,797	19.2
Family/carer 15 to 24	22	121	0	12	45	58	11	6	275	2.9
Family/carer 25 and over	18	51	0	3	0	0	1	2	75	0.8
Total Family/carer	297	601	0	216	714	78	169	72	2,147	22.9
Total	1,193	4,877	0	585	1,436	219	832	222	9,364	100
%	12.7	52.1	0.0	6.2	15.3	2.3	8.9	2.4	100	
Quarter 2										
Participant 0 to school	59	557	2	195	934	0	894	78	2,719	8.2
Participant school to 14	50	3,971	1	350	1,260	206	650	47	6,535	19.8
Participant 15 to 24	57	3,497	0	296	40	114	394	24	4,422	13.4
Participant 25 and over	283	6,383	3	966	1	18	1,373	152	9,179	27.8
Total Participant	449	14,408	6	1,807	2,235	338	3,311	301	22,855	69.1
Family/carer 0 to 14	100	4,202	3	516	2,117	191	1,509	121	8,759	26.5
Family/carer 15 to 24	14	830	0	75	101	64	111	8	1,203	3.6
Family/carer 25 and over	14	160	0	31	0	0	24	6	235	0.7
Total Family/carer	128	5,192	3	622	2,218	255	1,644	135	10,197	30.9
Total	577	19,600	9	2,429	4,453	593	4,955	436	33,052	100
%	1.7	59.3	0.0	7.3	13.5	1.8	15.0	1.3	100	
Quarter 1 and 2										
Participant 0 to school	205	850	2	295	1,115	0	987	121	3,575	8.4
Participant school to 14	169	4,331	1	450	1,754	227	717	70	7,719	18.2
Participant 15 to 24	136	4,036	0	344	86	220	485	39	5,346	12.6
Participant 25 and over	835	9,467	3	1,087	2	32	1,785	221	13,432	31.7
Total Participant	1,345	18,684	6	2,176	2,957	479	3,974	451	30,072	70.9

³ Some slight differences for Q1 compared to the previous quarterly report are due to time lags in receiving information in the ICT system.

Version	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Total	%
Family/carer 0 to 14	357	4,631	3	717	2,786	211	1,666	185	10,556	24.9
Family/carer 15 to 24	36	951	0	87	146	122	122	14	1,478	3.5
Family/carer 25 and over	32	211	0	34	0	0	25	8	310	0.7
Total Family/carer	425	5,793	3	838	2,932	333	1,813	207	12,344	29.1
Total	1,770	24,477	9	3,014	5,889	812	5,787	658	42,416	100
%	4.2	57.7	0.0	7.1	13.9	1.9	13.6	1.6	100	

Overall, 42,416 questionnaires were collected during the first two quarters of 2016-17: 30,072 for participants and 12,344 for family members/carers. 12,251 had both a participant and a family/carer questionnaire, 17,821 had a participant questionnaire only, and 93 had a family/carer questionnaire only. The 30,072 with a participant questionnaire represent 99% of the participants with a plan approved in the first six months of 2016-17.

For the six month period, 32% of the questionnaires were for participants aged 25 and over, 25% for families/carers of participants aged 0 to 14, and 18% for participants from starting school to age 14.

Over half (58%) of the questionnaires were for NSW, with 14% for SA, 14% for VIC, 7% for QLD, and 4% for ACT.

The remainder of this subsection presents results for some key indicators for the different age groups, for all regions combined. A summary of results by State/Territory, where sufficient data are available, is included in Appendix D. It should be kept in mind that the State/Territory results are not directly comparable due to differences in the distribution of factors such as primary disability, level of functioning, and age.

Participants aged 0 to starting school

For the cohort of 3,575 Q1 and Q2 participants from birth to starting school, a family member/carer was interviewed about the participant. The person responding was unknown for 8% of interviews. In 83% of the remaining cases, the participant's mother responded, in 8% of cases the father responded, and in 8% another family member or carer responded.

By State/Territory, 31% of participants were from SA, 28% from VIC, 24% from NSW, 8% from QLD, 6% from ACT, and 3% from WA or NT.

The mean age of participants was 4.1, broadly similar across States/Territories.

Table 1-2 summarises information about some key indicators for participants in this cohort.

Table 1-2 Indicators for participants from birth to starting school

Indicator	Q1 2016-17	Q2 2016-17	Q1+Q2 2016-17
% of parents/carers with concerns in 6 or more of the areas:			
Gross motor skills			
Fine motor skills			
Self-care			
Eating/ Feeding	36%	57%	52%
Social interaction			
Language/Communication			
Cognitive development			
Sensory processing			
<hr/>			
% who say their child is able to tell them what he/she wants	80%	80%	80%
<hr/>			
% of children who can make friends with (some) people outside the family	70%	65%	66%
<hr/>			
% of children who participate in age appropriate community, cultural or religious activities	62%	58%	58%
<hr/>			
Of these, % who are welcomed or actively included	68%	65%	66%

Participants from starting school to age 14

For Q1 and Q2 2016-17, there were 7,719 children in this cohort. Some older children in the cohort completed the questionnaire themselves (with or without help), otherwise it was completed by a family member/carer. The person responding was unknown for 3% of interviews. In 5% of remaining cases, the participant completed the questionnaire themselves, with or without help. In 78% of cases the mother responded, in 8% it was the father, and in 9% another person.

By State/Territory, 56% were from NSW, 23% from SA, 9% from VIC, 6% from QLD, 3% from TAS, 2% from ACT, and 1% from WA or NT.

The mean age of participants was 10.5. It was slightly lower in ACT (9.5) and higher in TAS (13.4).

Table 1-3 summarises information about some key indicators for participants in this cohort.

Table 1-3 Indicators for participants from starting school to age 14

Indicator	Q1 2016-17	Q2 2016-17	Q1+Q2 2016-17
% of children developing functional, learning and coping skills appropriate to their ability and circumstances (either pretty well or very well)	33%	33%	33%
% who say their child is becoming more independent	49%	44%	45%
% of children who spend time with friends without an adult present (either frequently or occasionally)	18%	15%	15%
% of children who have a genuine say in decisions about themselves (most or some decisions)	73%	66%	67%
% of children attending school in a mainstream class	61%	50%	52%
% of children who can make friends with (some) people outside the family	69%	63%	64%
% of children who spend time after school and on weekends with friends and/or in mainstream programs	39%	34%	35%
Of these, % who are welcomed or actively included	79%	78%	78%

Participants aged 15 to 24

There were 5,346 young adults in this cohort for Q1 and Q2 2016-17. The person responding was unknown for 3% of interviews. In 41% of remaining cases the participant responded, in 42% the participant's mother responded, in 6% the father responded, and in 10% another person responded. Over time, the intention is to collect more data from the participant, rather than family or friends supporting the participant.

Over three-quarters (76%) of the participants in this cohort were from NSW, with 9% from VIC, 6% from QLD, 4% from TAS, 3% from ACT, 2% from SA, and 1% from WA.

The mean age of participants was 19.2. It was lower in SA (15.4) and TAS (17.5) and slightly higher but broadly similar across the other States/Territories (19.3 to 19.8).

Table 1-4 summarises information about some key indicators for participants in this cohort.

Table 1-4 Indicators for participants aged 15 to 24

Indicator	Q1 2016-17	Q2 2016-17	Q1+Q2 2016-17
% who are happy with the level of independence/control they have now	44%	42%	42%
Of those who had started planning, % who were involved in planning for their life after school years (made the decisions or had some input into the decisions)	62%	65%	65%
% who choose what they do each day	42%	42%	42%
% who choose or sometimes have a say in what they do each day	80%	80%	80%
% who make most of the decisions in their life (rather than family, friends, service providers, or someone else)	26%	27%	27%
% who had been given the opportunity to participate in a self-advocacy group meeting, conference, or event	20%	22%	22%
Of those given the opportunity, % who participated	35%	30%	31%
% who want more choice and control in their life	63%	70%	69%
% with no one outside their home to call when they need help	17%	19%	19%
% with no friends other than family or paid staff	31%	26%	26%
% who are happy with how often they see friends	52%	46%	47%
% who are happy with their home	84%	85%	85%
% who will want to live in their home in 5 years' time	69%	68%	68%
% who feel safe or very safe in their home	87%	88%	88%
% who rate their health as good, very good or excellent	69%	71%	71%
% who did not have any difficulties accessing health services	76%	71%	72%
% who had been to hospital in the last 12 months	31%	28%	28%
% who feel safe getting out and about in their community	49%	46%	47%
% who currently attend or previously attended school in a mainstream class	31%	26%	27%
% who have a paid job	12%	15%	15%
Of those who don't have a paid job, % who would like one	51%	57%	56%
Of those with a paid job, % in open employment	58%	65%	64%
% employed at less than full award wages (included in above)	16%	19%	18%
% who volunteer	13%	12%	12%
% who have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months	30%	32%	31%
Of those not involved, % who would like to be	36%	31%	32%

Employment statistics

The NDIA also collects general information about participants, including information about employment activities. Table 1-5 compares the participation rate and unemployment rate for participants aged 15 to 24 with all Australians aged 15 to 24, from ABS Labour Force statistics.

Table 1-5 Employment statistics, participants 15 to 24 compared to Australians 15 to 24

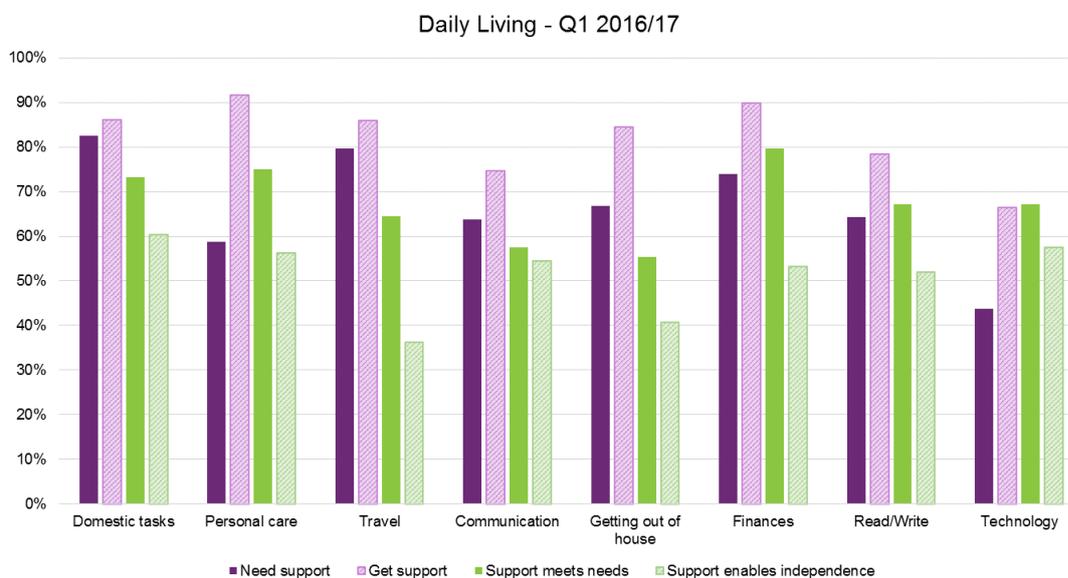
Indicator	Q1 2016-17	Q2 2016-17	Q1+Q2 2016-17	Australians 15 to 24
Participation rate %	34%	43%	42%	66%
Unemployment rate %	36%	39%	39%	13%

Daily Living

Figure 1-1 summarises responses to Domain 2 of the adult outcomes framework, Daily Living. This domain asks about support in eight areas: domestic tasks, personal care, travel and transport, communication, getting out of the house, finances and money, and technology. (The participant can also nominate any other areas of support). The questions ask:

1. Whether the participant needs support, and if they do:
2. Whether they receive support, and if they do:
 - a. Whether the support they receive meets their needs; and
 - b. Whether the support they receive allows them to be more independent in this area.

Figure 1-1 Domain 2 results⁴, participants 15 to 24 (Q1, Q2 and combined)



⁴ Note that the denominator for each bar in the graph is different: The first bar (solid purple) represents participants who need support as a proportion of all participants, the second bar (non-solid purple) represents participants who get support as a proportion of participants who need support, the third and fourth bar (solid and non-solid green) represents participants where support meets needs and support enables independence as a proportion of participants who get support.

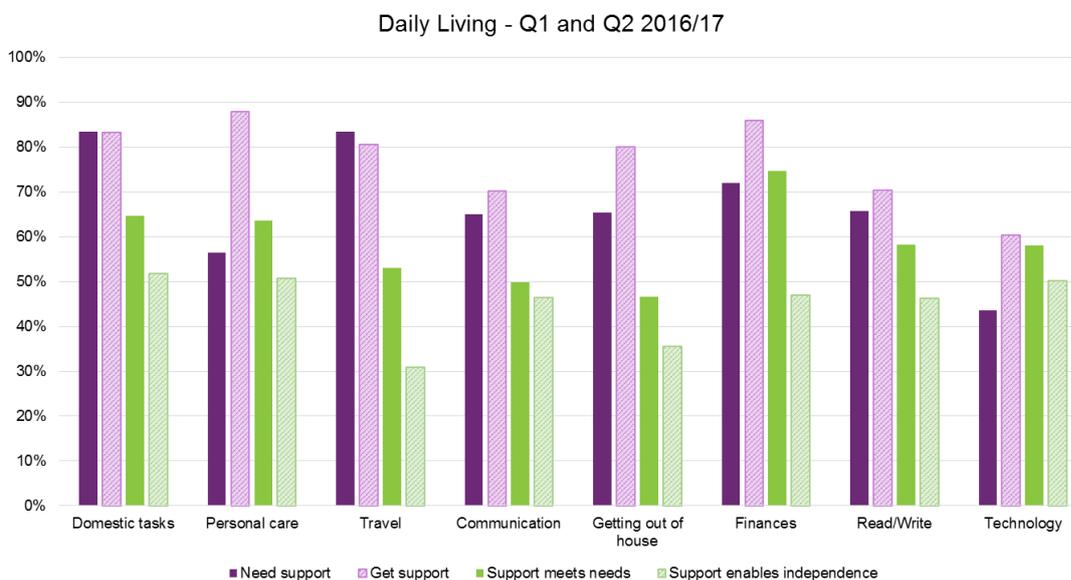
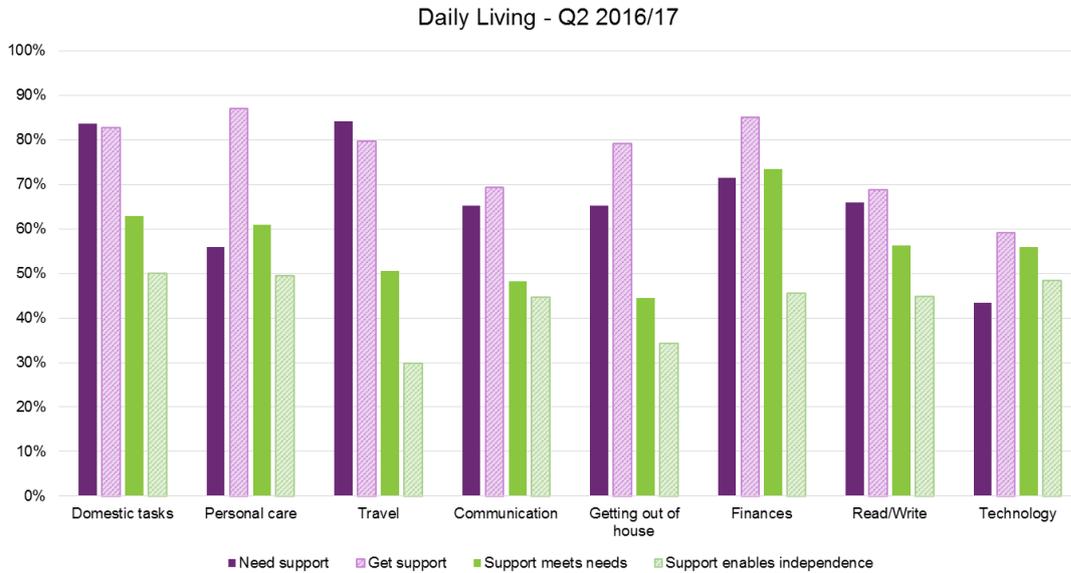


Figure 1-1 shows that the areas where most support is needed are domestic tasks and travel and transport (both around 83%), followed by finances (72%). Support is required least often for technology (44%) and personal care (56%).

Unmet need was highest for technology (60% of participants who needed support said they received it), followed by communication and reading/writing (both 70%). 88% of participants who required help with personal care received it. The percentages receiving necessary support were slightly lower for Q2 compared to Q1.

The percentage saying the help they received met their needs was lowest for getting out of the house (47%) and communication (50%) and highest for finances (75%), domestic tasks (65%) and personal care (64%). Again the percentages tended to be slightly lower for Q2 compared to Q1.

The percentages saying the help they received enabled them to be more independent ranged from 31% (travel and transport) to 52% (domestic tasks), with lower percentages observed for Q2 participants compared to Q1.

Domain 2 also asks whether the participant has ever undertaken training to do more of these daily activities by themselves. 23% said they had undertaken training (similar for Q1 and Q2).

Participants aged 25 and over

This was the largest cohort, with 13,432 adult participants in Q1 and Q2 2016-17. The person responding was unknown for 3% of interviews. In 53% of remaining cases the participant responded (40% in Q1 and 59% in Q2), in 17% the participant's mother responded, in 12% the father, another family member or a spouse/partner responded, in 6% a carer responded, and in 12% another person responded. Over time, the intention is to collect more data from the participant, rather than family or friends supporting the participant.

For the first six months of 2016-17, 70% of participants in this cohort were from NSW, with 13% from VIC, 8% from QLD, 6% from ACT, and 2% from the remaining States/Territories.

The mean age of participants was 44.9.

Table 1-6 summarises information about some key indicators for participants in this cohort. Table 1-6 also includes some adult population comparators. Further work is being done on benchmarking sources and comparators will be progressively added to and refined over time.

Table 1-6 Indicators for participants aged 25 and over

Indicator	Q1 2016- 17	Q2 2016- 17	Q1+Q2 2016- 17	Comparator	Source ⁵
% who choose what they do each day	49%	60%	57%	52%	NCI 2014-15
% who choose or sometimes have a say in what they do each day	84%	87%	86%	83% (choose with or without help)	NCI 2014-15
% who make most of the decisions in their life (rather than family, friends, service providers, or someone else)	41%	52%	49%		
% who had been given the opportunity to participate in a self-advocacy group meeting, conference, or event	25%	28%	27%	32%	NCI 2014-15
Of those given the opportunity, % who participated	48%	44%	46%	84%	NCI 2014-15
% who want more choice and control in their life	51%	63%	59%	35% of people with disability don't think they have choice and control over their lives, compared to 21% of people without disability	UK Fulfilling Potential 2014
% with no one outside their home to call when they need help	9%	14%	12%	5.2% overall (7.3% for people with disability, 4.2% for people without disability) (Unable to get support in times of crisis from persons living outside the household)	GSS 2014
% with no friends other than family or paid staff	26%	24%	25%	26%	NCI 2014-15
% who are happy with how often they see friends	60%	52%	54%	79% (able to see friends when they want - a further 17% said they are sometimes able)	NCI 2014-15

⁵ NCI=National Core Indicators (United States of America) – Note: disability population only; GSS=ABS General Social Survey; NHS=ABS National Health Survey; PES=ABS Patient Experience Survey; SDAC=ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers

Indicator	Q1 2016- 17	Q2 2016- 17	Q1+Q2 2016- 17	Comparator	Source ⁵
% who are happy with their home	84%	79%	80%	90% (satisfied with where they live - a further 5% said "in between")	NCI 2014-15
% who will want to live in their home in 5 years' time	85%	83%	84%		
% who feel safe or very safe in their home	84%	79%	81%	83% (rarely afraid in their home - 13% said they were sometimes afraid and 5% said they were afraid most of the time)	NCI 2014-15
% who rate their health as good, very good or excellent	55%	52%	53%	GSS 2014: 86%; NHS 2014-15: 87.1%	GSS 2014, NHS 2014-15
% who did not have any difficulties accessing health services	78%	69%	72%	94.4% overall (88.6% for people with disability, 97.2% for people without disability)	GSS 2014
% who had been to hospital in the last 12 months	40%	42%	41%	PES: 13.5% (admitted to hospital); SDAC: 24.1% (all persons 15-64 with a reported disability - admitted to hospital)	PES 2014-15, SDAC 2015
% who feel safe getting out and about in their community	55%	50%	52%	85% (rarely afraid in their neighbourhood)	NCI 2014-15
% who participate in education, training or skill development	16%	14%	15%		
Of those who participate, % who do so in mainstream settings	39%	48%	45%		
% unable to do a course or training they wanted to do in the last 12 months	25%	31%	29%	28% (% of 18-64 who said there was either an educational qualification or a work-related training course they wanted to do or couldn't - 18% for education and 15% for work)	GSS 2014
% who have a paid job	23%	23%	23%	76% (employment to population ratio)	ABS Labour Force statistics Dec 2016
Of those who don't have a paid job, % who would like one	23%	27%	26%		
Of those with a paid job, % in open employment	48%	57%	55%		
% employed at less than full award wages (included in above)	17%	15%	16%		
% who volunteer	11%	13%	13%	18% (Census 2011), 31% (GSS 2014)	Census 2011, GSS 2014
% who have been actively involved in a community, cultural or religious group in the last 12 months	37%	36%	36%	Overall 51.4% (Social groups), 32.9% (Community support groups), 13.5% (Civic and political groups), being (49.1%,32.6%,13.7%) for people with disability and (52.5%,33.1%,13.3%) for people without disability	GSS 2014
Of those not involved, % who would like to be	30%	34%	33%		

Employment statistics

Table 1-7 compares the participation rate and unemployment rate for participants aged 25 to 64 with all Australians aged 25 to 64, from ABS Labour Force statistics.

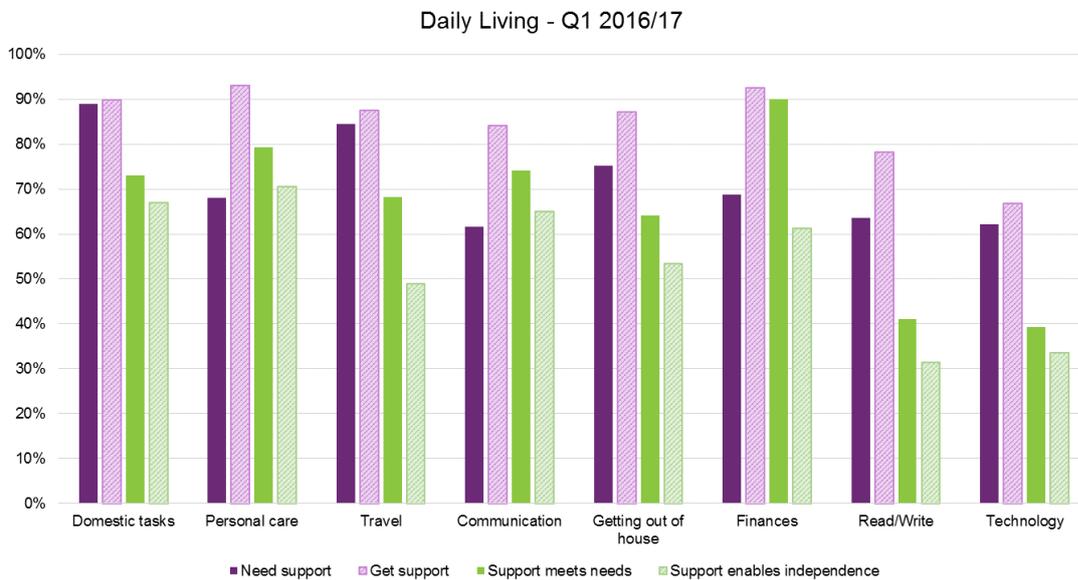
Table 1-7 Employment statistics, participants 25 to 64 compared to Australians 25 to 64

Indicator	Q1 2016-17	Q2 2016-17	Q1+Q2 2016-17	Australians 25 to 64
Participation rate %	29%	31%	30%	79%
Unemployment rate %	15%	18%	17%	4%

Daily Living

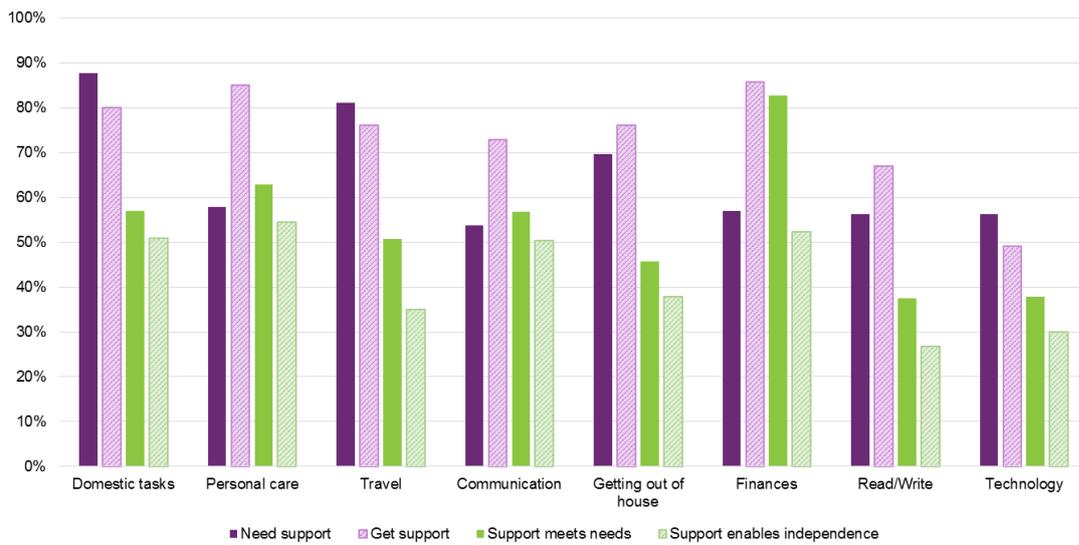
Figure 1-2 summarises responses to Domain 2 of the adult outcomes framework, Daily Living.

Figure 1-2 Domain 2 results⁶, participants 25 and over (Q1, Q2 and combined)

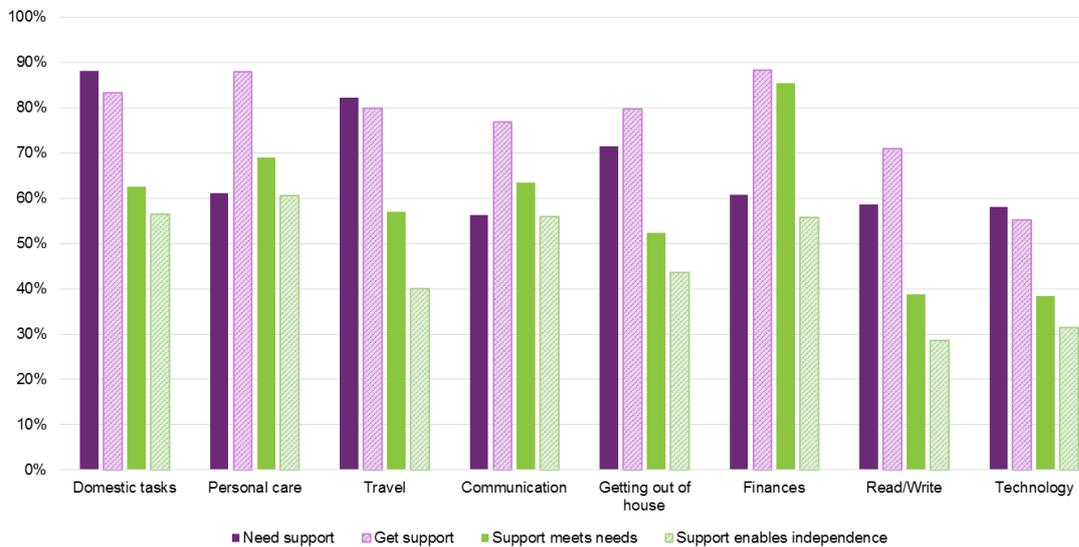


⁶ Note that the denominator for each bar in the graph is different: The first bar (solid purple) represents participants who need support as a proportion of all participants, the second bar (non-solid purple) represents participants who get support as a proportion of participants who need support, the third and fourth bar (solid and non-solid green) represents participants where support meets needs and support enables independence as a proportion of participants who get support.

Daily Living - Q2 2016/17



Daily Living - Q1 and 2 2016/17



For participants aged 25 and over, support was most often needed for domestic tasks (88%), followed by travel and transport (82%), and getting out of the house (71%). Support was least often needed for communication (56%), with percentages for the other areas ranging from 58% to 61%.

Unmet need was greatest for technology, with 55% of those needing help saying they received it, followed by reading and/or writing (71%). The highest percentage was 88%, for personal care and finances. The percentages were somewhat lower for Q2 compared to Q1.

Of those who received help, the percentage saying it met their needs was lowest for technology (38%) and reading and/or writing (39%), and highest for finances (85%). Again the percentages were lower for Q2 compared to Q1.

Technology and reading/writing also had the lowest percentages of participants thinking the support they received enabled them to be more independent (31% and 29%, respectively). The percentage was highest for personal care (60%), followed by domestic tasks, communication and finances (all 56%).

23% of participants in this age group said they had undertaken training to become more independent in at least one of these areas.

Family members/carers of participants aged 0 to 14

10,556 family members or carers of participants aged 0 to 14 completed an interview in Q1 and Q2 2016-17. In 85% of cases the participant's mother responded, in 9% it was the participant's father, and in 6% of cases another family member or carer.

By State/Territory, 44% of interviews were from NSW, 26% from SA, 16% from VIC, 7% from QLD, 3% from ACT, 2% from TAS and the remaining 2% from WA and NT.

The mean age of participants was 8.3, being lower in WA (5.9) and higher in NSW (9.4) and TAS (13.3).

Table 1-8 summarises key indicators for these family members and carers.

Table 1-8 Indicators for family members/carers of participants aged 0 to 14

Indicator	Q1 2016-17	Q2 2016-17	Q1+Q2 2016-17
% receiving Carer Payment	21%	25%	25%
% receiving Carer Allowance	42%	55%	53%
% working in a paid job	43%	45%	44%
Of those in a paid job, % in permanent employment	79%	73%	74%
Of those in a paid job, % working 15 hours or more	78%	78%	78%
% who say they (and their partner) are able to work as much as they want	47%	43%	43%
Of those unable to work as much as they want, % who say the situation of their child with disability is a barrier to working more	83%	88%	87%
Of those unable to work as much as they want, % who say insufficient flexibility of jobs is a barrier to working more	38%	39%	39%
% able to advocate for their child	81%	77%	78%
% who have friends and family they see as often as they like	51%	44%	45%
% who feel very confident or somewhat confident in supporting their child's development	88%	86%	86%
% who rate their health as good, very good or excellent	77%	72%	73%

Family members/carers of participants aged 15 to 24

1,478 family members or carers of participants aged 15 to 24 completed an interview in Q1 and Q2 2016-17. In 3% of cases the respondent's relationship to the participant was unknown. In 80% of remaining cases the participant's mother responded, in 12% it was the participant's father, and in 8% of cases another family member or carer.

By State/Territory, 64% of interviews were from NSW, 10% from SA, 8% from each of TAS and VIC, 6% from QLD, 2% from ACT, and 1% from WA.

The mean age of participants was 16.2, ranging from 15.3 in SA to 16.8 in ACT.

Table 1-9 summarises key indicators for these family members and carers.

Table 1-9 Indicators for family members/carers of participants aged 15 to 24

Indicator	Q1 2016-17	Q2 2016-17	Q1+Q2 2016-17
% receiving Carer Payment	29%	28%	28%
% receiving Carer Allowance	45%	53%	51%
% working in a paid job	44%	46%	45%
Of those in a paid job, % in permanent employment	73%	73%	73%
Of those in a paid job, % working 15 hours or more	82%	84%	84%
% who say that family who provide informal care to their family member with disability are able to work as much as they want	50%	47%	48%
Of those unable to work as much as they want, % who say the situation of their family member with disability is a barrier to working more	92%	87%	88%
Of those unable to work as much as they want, % who say insufficient flexibility of jobs is a barrier to working more	32%	35%	34%
% able to advocate for their family member	76%	73%	73%
% who have friends and family they see as often as they like	52%	47%	48%
% who feel in control selecting services	42%	41%	41%
% who know what their family can do to enable their family member with disability to become as independent as possible	47%	46%	46%
% who rate their health as good, very good or excellent	66%	66%	66%

Family members/carers of participants aged 25 and over

Only 310 interviews were conducted with family members/carers of participants aged 25 and over. In 114 cases the relationship of the respondent to the participant was unknown, in 53 the mother responded, in 104 another family member or spouse/partner responded, and in 39 cases a carer or other person responded.

68% of the participants were from NSW, 11% from QLD, 10% from ACT, 8% from VIC and 3% from WA. The mean age of participants was 47, being younger in ACT (38).

Table 1-10 summarises key indicators for these family members and carers. Due to the small numbers, these percentages should be interpreted with caution.

Table 1-10 Indicators for family members/carers of participants aged 25 and over

Indicator	Q1 2016-17	Q2 2016-17	Q1+Q2 2016-17
% receiving Carer Payment	12%	21%	19%
% receiving Carer Allowance	12%	25%	22%
% working in a paid job	15%	26%	23%
Of those in a paid job, % in permanent employment	Numbers are too small	75%	74%
Of those in a paid job, % working 15 hours or more	Numbers are too small	82%	80%
% who say that family who provide informal care to their family member with disability are able to work as much as they want	79%	57%	60%
Of those unable to work as much as they want, % who say the situation of their family member with disability is a barrier to working more	Numbers are too small	81%	83%
Of those unable to work as much as they want, % who say insufficient flexibility of jobs is a barrier to working more	Numbers are too small	22%	24%
% able to advocate for their family member	67%	74%	73%
% who have friends and family they see as often as they like	29%	41%	38%
% who feel in control selecting services	37%	49%	48%
% who have made plans (or begun to make plans) for when they are no longer able to care for their family member with disability	62%	42%	45%
% who rate their health as good, very good or excellent	67%	63%	63%

1.1.2 Proportion of participants who attain the goals outlined in their plans (as measured by the NDIA's Goal Attainment Scale)

This will be reported on over time when participants undertake plan reviews.

1.1.3 Participant satisfaction

Administrative Appeals Tribunal

If a participant disagrees with a decision made by the Agency, they must first ask the Agency to review the decision and they may then make an application to appeal the decision to the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT). Possible AAT determinations are shown in Table 1-11.

To date there have been 112 appeals to the AAT of which 35 are pending (Table 1-12). Of the 77 appeals that have reached a resolution – 39 have been varied or set aside (participant won the appeal) and the remaining 38 have been dismissed, withdrawn or affirmed (the original decision confirmed).

Of the 112 appeals, 31 have been regarding access issues and 81 regarding planning issues (Table 1-13).

Table 1-11 Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) determinations

Determination	Definition
Affirmed	Participant loses appeal
Set aside	Participant wins appeal
Pending	Appeal is still underway
Varied	Participant wins appeal
Dismissed	Appeal is dismissed
Withdrawn	Participant withdraws appeal prior to determination

Table 1-12 Total appeals by outcome with the AAT

State	Set aside	Varied	Affirmed	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Pending	Total
ACT	0	2	1	1	3	7	14
NSW	0	12	2	4	2	13	33
NT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
SA	0	5	1	3	6	0	15
TAS	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
VIC	2	14	3	3	7	11	40
WA	0	3	0	1	0	2	6
Total	2	37	7	12	19	35	112

Table 1-13 Total appeals by category with the AAT

State	Access	Planning	Plan review	Total
ACT	6	8	0	14
NSW	10	23	0	33
NT	0	0	0	0
QLD	0	1	0	1
SA	3	12	0	15
TAS	1	2	0	3
VIC	8	29	3	40
WA	3	3	0	6
Grand Total	31	78	3	112

Participant satisfaction survey

Since 1 July 2013, of the 2,435 participants surveyed for their satisfaction, the majority are highly satisfied with the Agency, with an overall rating of 1.57 on a scale of -2 (very poor) to +2 (very good), with slightly lower levels of satisfaction in South Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, and Western Australia (Table 1-14). The overall satisfaction rating is calculated as an average of the satisfaction ratings of each participant surveyed. Participants are contacted by a member of the engagement team after their plan is agreed with their planner; not all participants choose to complete and submit their survey. The participant's responses remain anonymous to the NDIA.

Table 1-14 Participant/ Carer/ Family satisfaction with the Agency – 1 July 2013 to date

State	Participant/family/ carer satisfaction
ACT	1.49
NSW	1.67
NT	Insufficient data
QLD	Insufficient data
SA	1.48
TAS	1.68
VIC	1.76
WA	1.32
Total	1.57

Considering these responses quarter by quarter, there has been a reduction in overall satisfaction with the Agency in the two most recent quarters (Table 1-15). This corresponds to the first two quarters of transition and some changes in the Agency's planning process. Overall, satisfaction with the Agency and the planning process remains high.

The response rate to the survey was also lower in the September 2016 and December 2016 quarters. The Agency is exploring options to increase the response rate to this survey in future quarters.

Table 1-15 Participant/ Carer/ Family satisfaction with the Agency – Quarter by quarter results

State	Participant/Family/Carer Satisfaction - by quarter							
	Q3 14-15	Q4 14-15	Q1 15-16	Q2 15-16	Q3 15-16	Q4 15-16	Q1 16-17	Q2 16-17
ACT	1.69	1.42	1.54	1.36	1.83	1.60	1.48	1.28
NSW	1.51	1.58	1.65	1.59	1.64	1.06	1.00	1.45
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
QLD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SA	1.49	1.66	1.79	2.00	1.91	1.56	1.02	1.19
TAS	1.67	1.67	1.94	1.28	1.50	1.60	-	-
VIC	1.62	1.50	2.00	1.73	-	1.88	1.50	1.00
WA	1.43	1.48	1.00	1.31	1.63	1.29	1.31	0.83
Total	1.54	1.57	1.65	1.50	1.73	1.51	1.22	1.21

Since 1 July 2013, 93% have rated their satisfaction with the Agency and the planning process as either 'good' or 'very good' (Table 1-16). This proportion is slightly lower in South Australia (90%) and Western Australia (89%).

Considering only the period since 1 July 2016, 85% of participants with a plan approved in this period have rated their satisfaction with the Agency and the planning process as either 'good' or 'very good' (Table 1-17). This was lowest in WA.

Table 1-16 Distribution of Participant/ Carer/ Family satisfaction with the Agency – 1 July 2013 to 31 December 2016

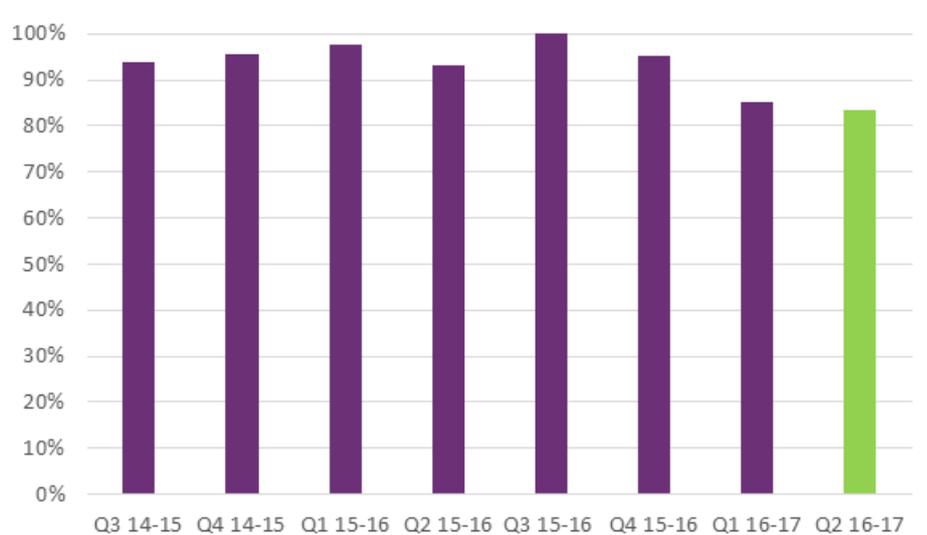
State	Very good	Good	Neutral	Poor	Very Poor	Total
ACT	56%	37%	6%	0%	0%	100%
NSW	71%	26%	2%	1%	0%	100%
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-
QLD	-	-	-	-	-	-
SA	62%	28%	6%	3%	1%	100%
TAS	73%	24%	3%	0%	1%	100%
VIC	80%	16%	3%	1%	0%	100%
WA	50%	39%	6%	2%	3%	100%
Total	66%	27%	4%	2%	1%	100%

Table 1-17 Distribution of Participant/ Carer/ Family satisfaction with the Agency- Q1 2016-17 to Q2 2016-17

State	Very good	Good	Neutral	Poor	Very Poor	Total
ACT	54%	33%	11%	1%	0%	100%
NSW	35%	54%	3%	5%	3%	100%
NT	-	-	-	-	-	-
QLD	-	-	-	-	-	-
SA	44%	37%	11%	6%	2%	100%
TAS	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIC	33%	67%	0%	0%	0%	100%
WA	32%	58%	5%	5%	0%	100%
Total	45%	40%	10%	5%	1%	100%

The chart (Figure 1-3) below shows how this proportion has changed quarter by quarter over the last seven quarters.

Figure 1-3 Proportion of participants describing satisfaction with the agency as good or very good – by quarter



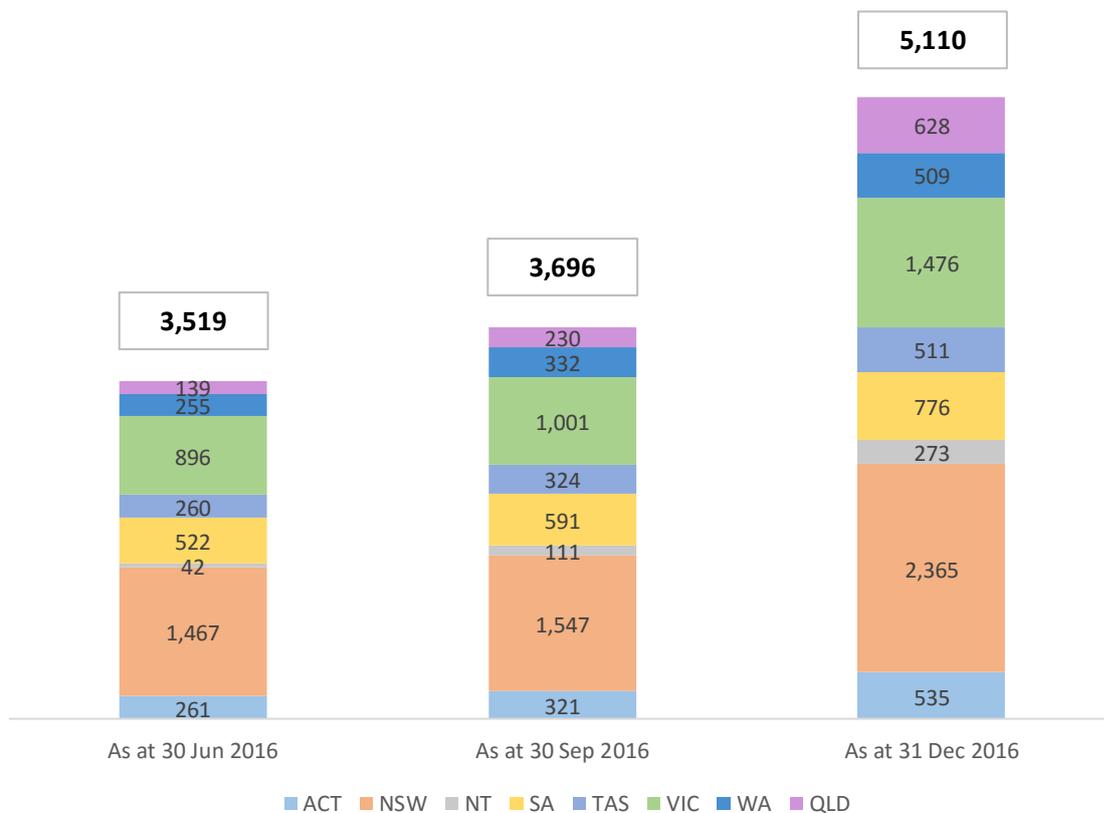
1.2 Provision of support in response to assessed need

1.2.1 Number of registered service providers by characteristics and market profile

As at 31 December 2016, there were 8,076 service provider registration requests of which 5,110 were approved.

Figure 1-4 shows the number of approved service providers by State/Territory and the growth in these numbers since 30 June 2016. Nationally, the number of approved service providers increased by 45% from 3,519 at 30 June 2016 to 5,110 at 31 December 2016. New South Wales and Victoria have the highest number of approved service providers, with 2,365 and 1,476 service providers respectively as at 31 December 2016.⁷

Figure 1-4 Number of approved service providers by State/Territory



A significant proportion of approved service providers are individual/sole traders. As shown in Figure 1-5, 37% of approved service providers nationally are individual/sole traders. This proportion varies by State/Territory, with New South Wales and South Australia having the highest proportions, and Northern Territory and Western Australia having the lowest proportions.

⁷ Given providers can be registered to provide services in more than one State/Territory, the total number of approved service providers nationally will not equal the sum of approved service providers in each State/Territory.

Figure 1-5 Distribution of approved service providers by individual/sole trader and company/organisation as at 31 December 2016



Service providers are approved to provide services in one or more of the below 36 registration groups. Table 1-18 shows the number of service providers approved for each registration group nationally. The registration group with the highest number of service providers is therapeutic supports with 2,731 approved service providers, followed by household tasks, assistance with travel/transport, early childhood supports, and community participation. Note: a new support catalogue has been introduced since full scheme transition to encourage outcome-focused support provision and hence the support types service providers are approved to provide have changed since the trial period. The support groups service providers were previously approved for have been mapped to the new registration groups.

Table 1-18 number of approved service providers by registration group as at 31 December 2016

Registration Group	Number of providers	Registration Group	Number of providers
Therapeutic Supports	2,731	Plan Management	530
Household Tasks	1,235	Assistive Prod-Household Task	496
Assist-Travel/Transport	1,131	Assist Access/Maintain Employ	440
Early Childhood Supports	1,091	Assistive Equip-Recreation	435
Participate Community	991	Custom Prosthetics	425
Development-Life Skills	959	Innov Community Participation	412
Assist Prod-Pers Care/Safety	847	Comms & Info Equipment	400
Assist Personal Activities	846	Community Nursing Care	373
Assist-Life Stage, Transition	843	Specialised Driver Training	343
Behaviour Support	795	Hearing Equipment	211
Personal Activities High	792	Spec Support Employ	198
Group/Centre Activities	740	Specialised Hearing Services	195
Personal Mobility Equipment	701	Vision Equipment	182
Accommodation/Tenancy	682	Interpret/Translate	129
Home Modification	653	Vehicle modifications	101
Daily Tasks/Shared Living	639	Hearing Services	43
Support Coordination	558	Specialised Disability Accommodation	24
Ex Phys Pers Training	547	Assistance Animals	17

1.2.2 Access request to receiving support within different timeframes

During the transition to full scheme, clients transitioning from State/Territory programs will be found eligible for the scheme up to six months in advance of receiving an approved plan. This allows the participant to potentially work with a Local Area Co-ordinator (LAC) or receive other support to understand the NDIS planning process, and think about how to best use mainstream, community and funded supports to achieve their goals. As this is the second quarterly report during Transition limited data has been accumulated on payments for participants who received an approved plan during transition. This measure will be reported on in future reports.



2 NDIS is a financially sustainable, insurance-based NDIS

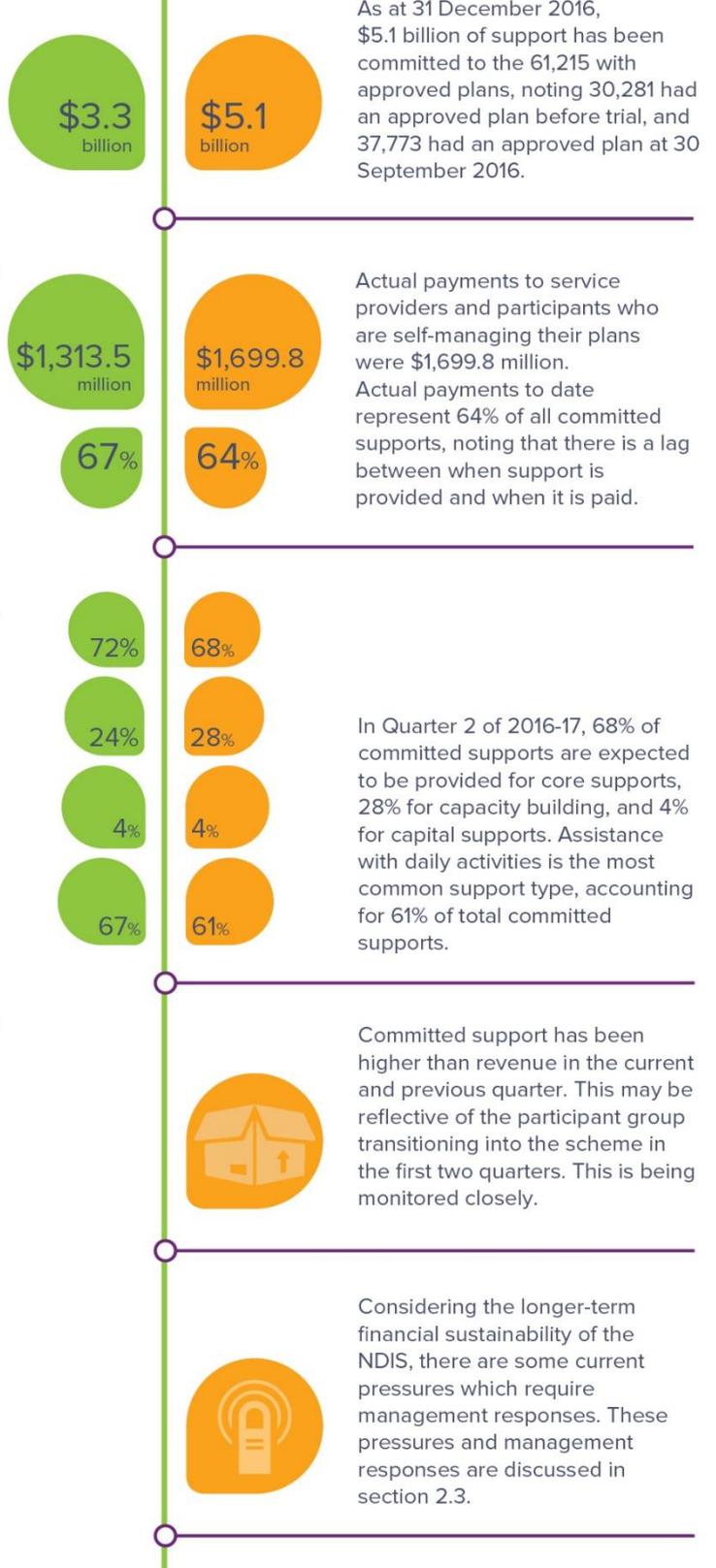
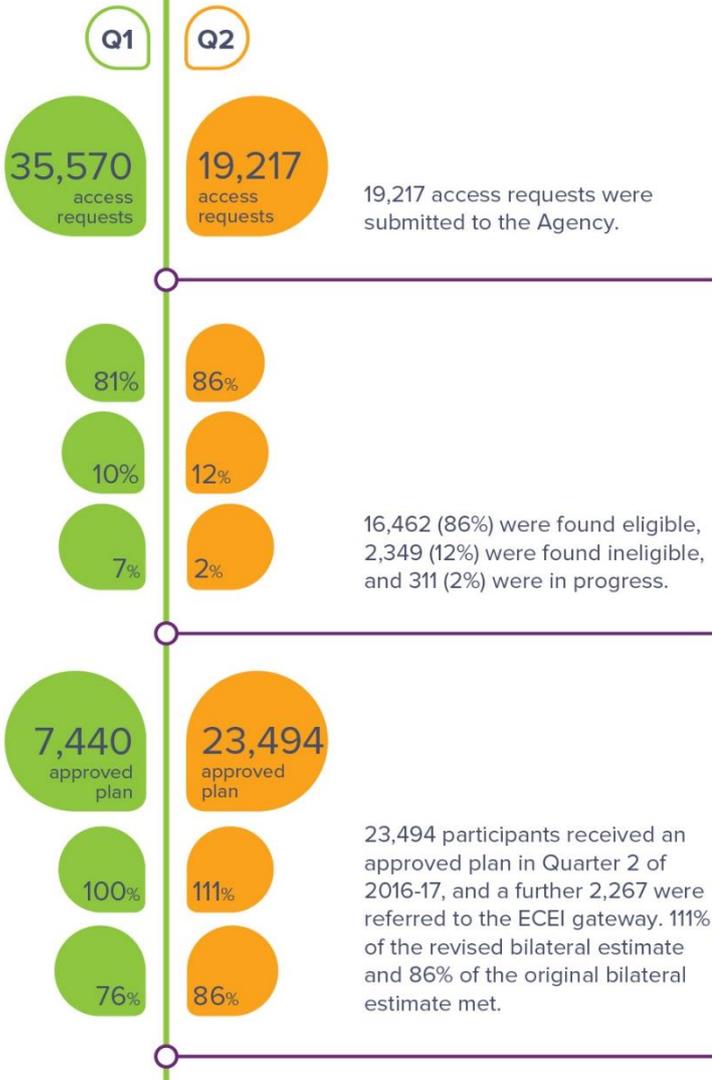
Introduction

This section includes information on the financial sustainability of the NDIS. In particular, information is provided on participant plan costs compared with the revenue received, and a discussion on the longer-term cost of the NDIS is included. Further, information on the characteristics of participants entering the scheme in the current quarter, as well as information on people who made an access request is also included. Lastly, where relevant the Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 are included for comparison purposes, and cumulative statistics including the trial period are also presented. Note: that the phasing schedules of the bilateral agreements results in participants with different characteristics phasing into the Scheme each quarter.

This section also includes data on NDIA efficiency. In particular, progress against bilateral targets and elapsed time between key dates.

Key statistics for Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 in 2016-17:

Financial Sustainability



2.1 Participant characteristics and their families/carers

2.1.1 Access requests made by outcome

Between 1 October 2016 and 31 December 2016, the NDIA received 19,217 requests for access to the National Disability Insurance Scheme. Some requests were initiated by State/Territory and Commonwealth departments notifying NDIA of individuals in receipt of funding that were due to transition to the NDIA – this made 53% of access requests in this period.

Access requests are assessed against the criteria of s.24 of the NDIS Act 2013 to become a participant, or s.25 of the NDIS Act 2013 to be granted interim status as a participant receiving early intervention support. Table 2-1 and Table 2-3 present the outcome of these assessments. Eighty-six percent (86%) of decisions met the criteria of the Act (referred to as an 'eligible' decision). This is consistent with last quarter.

Between 1 July 2016 and 30 June 2019, people with disability will transition from existing State/Territory and Commonwealth funded programs to the NDIS. Where an individual has had to provide evidence of permanent and significant disability to access these existing programs (referred to as 'defined' programs), the individual is predetermined to have met the disability criteria of the NDIS Act. Thirty two percent (32%) of participants determined 'eligible' in this period had transitioned from an existing defined program. Overall, since 1 July 2013, there have been 88,128 requests for access, and 76,874 participants found to meet the access requirements.

Table 2-1 Access Request Snapshot – Q2 2016-17⁸

Total Access Requests	19,217	
Eligible	16,462 (86%)	The request met the criteria of s.24 or s.25 of the NDIS Act 2013
Ineligible	2,349 (12%)	The request did not meet the criteria of s.24 nor s.25 of the NDIS Act 2013
In Progress	311 (2%)	A determination has not yet been made by the NDIA
Closed	10 (0%)	A previous determination of eligible has been overturned by request of the participant (or due to death)
Revoked	42 (0%)	A previous determination of eligible has been revoked by the NDIA CEO
Withdrawn	43 (0%)	The request was withdrawn by the prospective participant prior to a determination

⁸ Access determinations relating to access requests made in prior quarters are not included in this table.

Table 2-2 Access Requests by jurisdiction – Q2 2016-17

Jurisdiction	Total Access Requests	In Progress	Eligible	Closed	Revoked	Ineligible	Withdrawn
ACT	864	5	485	-	4	366	4
NSW	9,583	119	8,194	8	18	1,222	22
NT	7	2	3	-	-	2	-
QLD	2,329	77	2,092	-	2	153	5
SA	1,576	10	1,343	-	3	217	3
TAS	297	10	265	-	1	21	-
VIC	4,180	79	3,838	2	11	246	4
WA	377	9	242	-	3	118	5
Missing	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
National	19,217	311	16,462	10	42	2,349	43

Table 2-3 Access Requests by jurisdiction - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

Jurisdiction	Total Access Requests	In Progress	Eligible	Closed	Revoked	Ineligible	Withdrawn
ACT	7,079	145	5,998	47	24	752	113
NSW	43,475	2,345	37,503	232	80	2,203	1,112
NT	209	12	164	3	2	13	15
QLD	5,570	856	4,322	3	6	189	194
SA	12,435	339	11,377	6	9	600	104
TAS	2,046	65	1,828	6	1	83	63
VIC	13,545	648	11,928	135	20	643	171
WA	3,671	107	3,149	22	9	321	63
Missing	98	24	-	-	-	30	44
National	88,128	4,541	76,269	454	151	4,834	1,879

2.1.2 Participants against bilateral targets, including key characteristics

The NDIS is transitioning to full-scheme in line with phasing schedules bilaterally agreed by State/Territory and Commonwealth governments.⁹ Operationally, bilateral estimates are revised based on the actual individualised data received from transitioning State/Territory and Commonwealth governments. Figure 2-1 shows that there have been 46,360 participants determined eligible to date in 2016-17, of which 33,201 have an approved plan against an original bilateral estimate of 38,704 and a revised estimate of 29,851.¹⁰ The approved plan count includes 2,267 children that have been referred to an Early Childhood Early Intervention (ECEI) partner.

The NDIA determines eligibility up to 6 months in advance of the bilateral phasing schedule. This means that not all participants at 31 December 2016 were due to have a plan approved in 2016-17 Q2.

⁹ Note: there is no bilateral estimate specifically for eligibility decisions, as funding liabilities do not transfer to the NDIS until a participant has an approved NDIS plan.

¹⁰ The revised estimate takes into account the data provided by States/Territories and the Commonwealth on existing clients and the number of people who put in access requests.

Figure 2-2 compares access decisions with the quarterly bilateral estimates for approved plans during transition. This provides a lead indicator of whether sufficient participants are transitioning to the NDIS to meet plan targets. It can be seen that as at 31 December 2016, there were sufficient participants who had met access criteria to achieve plan estimates for this period.

Figure 2-1 Performance against bilateral estimate - Q1 2016-17 to Q2 2016-17

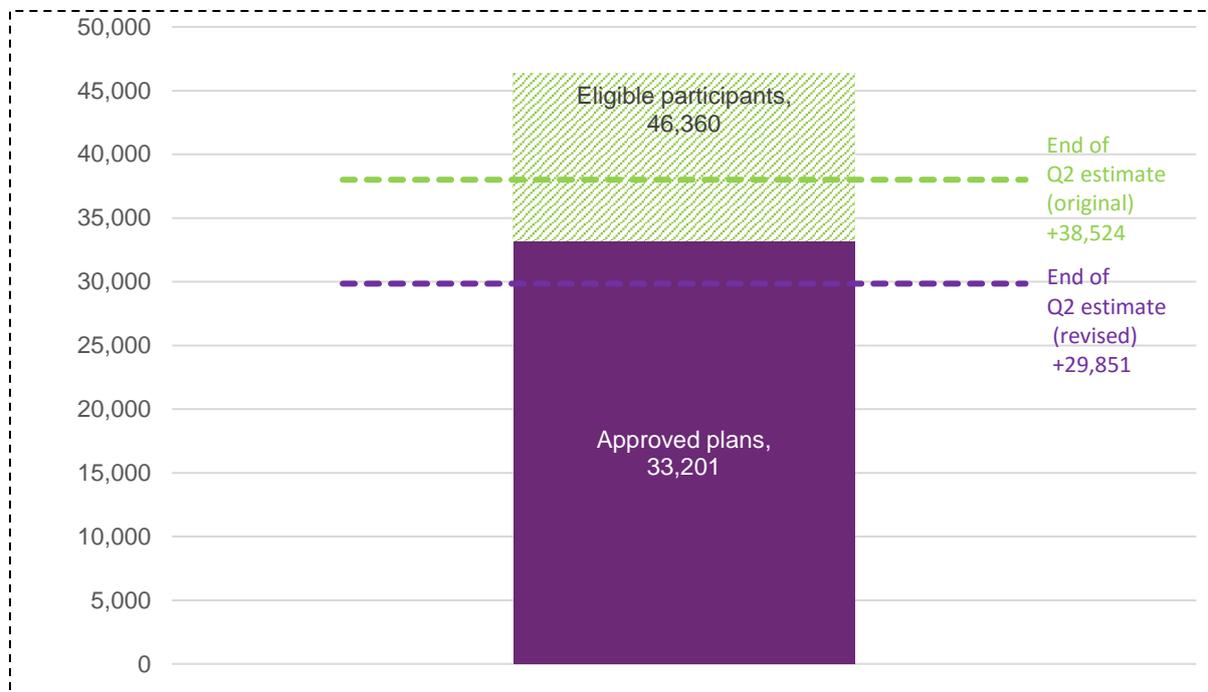
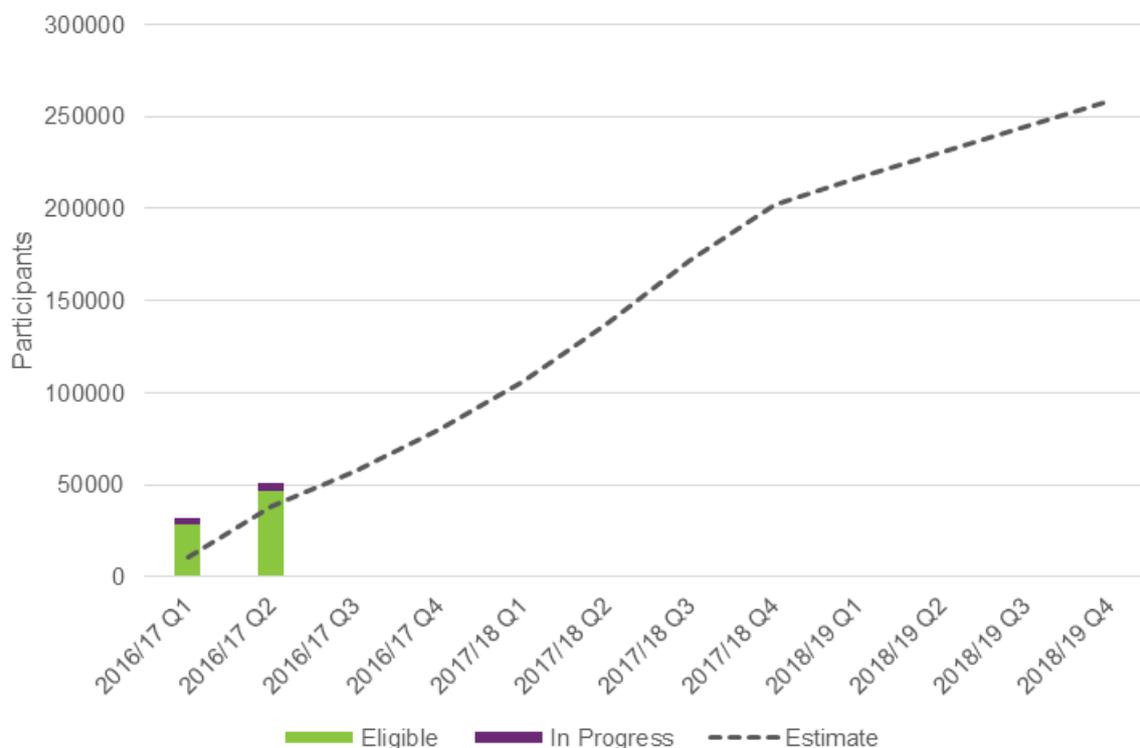


Figure 2-2 Quarterly performance



Between 1 October 2016 and 31 December 2016, the NDIA determined that 16,462 access requests received in the period met the criteria in s.24 or s.25 of the NDIS Act 2013. Table 2-4 shows the distribution of participants across jurisdictions. The majority of eligible decisions relate to participants residing in NSW. This reflects the phasing schedule agreed between NSW and Commonwealth governments, where a number of NSW's defined programs transition between July and December 2016.

Table 2-4 Participants by State/Territory Q2 2016-17

State / Territory	Total access determinations	Participants	Participants as a % of total access determinations	Distribution by State / Territory
ACT	855	485	56.7%	2.9%
NSW	9,442	8,194	86.8%	49.8%
NT	5	3	60.0%	0.0%
QLD	2,247	2,092	93.1%	12.7%
SA	1,563	1,343	85.9%	8.2%
TAS	287	265	92.3%	1.6%
VIC	4,097	3,838	93.7%	23.3%
WA	363	242	66.7%	1.5%
Missing	4	-	0.0%	0.0%
National	18,863	16,462	87.3%	100%

Table 2-5 Participants by State/Territory - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

State / Territory	Total access determinations	Participants	Participants as a % of total access determinations	Distribution by State / Territory
ACT	6,821	5,998	87.9%	7.9%
NSW	40,018	37,503	93.7%	49.2%
NT	182	164	90.1%	0.2%
QLD	4,520	4,322	95.6%	5.7%
SA	11,992	11,377	94.9%	14.9%
TAS	1,918	1,828	95.3%	2.4%
VIC	12,726	11,928	93.7%	15.6%
WA	3,501	3,149	89.9%	4.1%
Missing	30	-	0.0%	0.0%
National	81,708	76,269	93.3%	100%

Figure 2-3 Participants by State/Territory Q2 2016-17

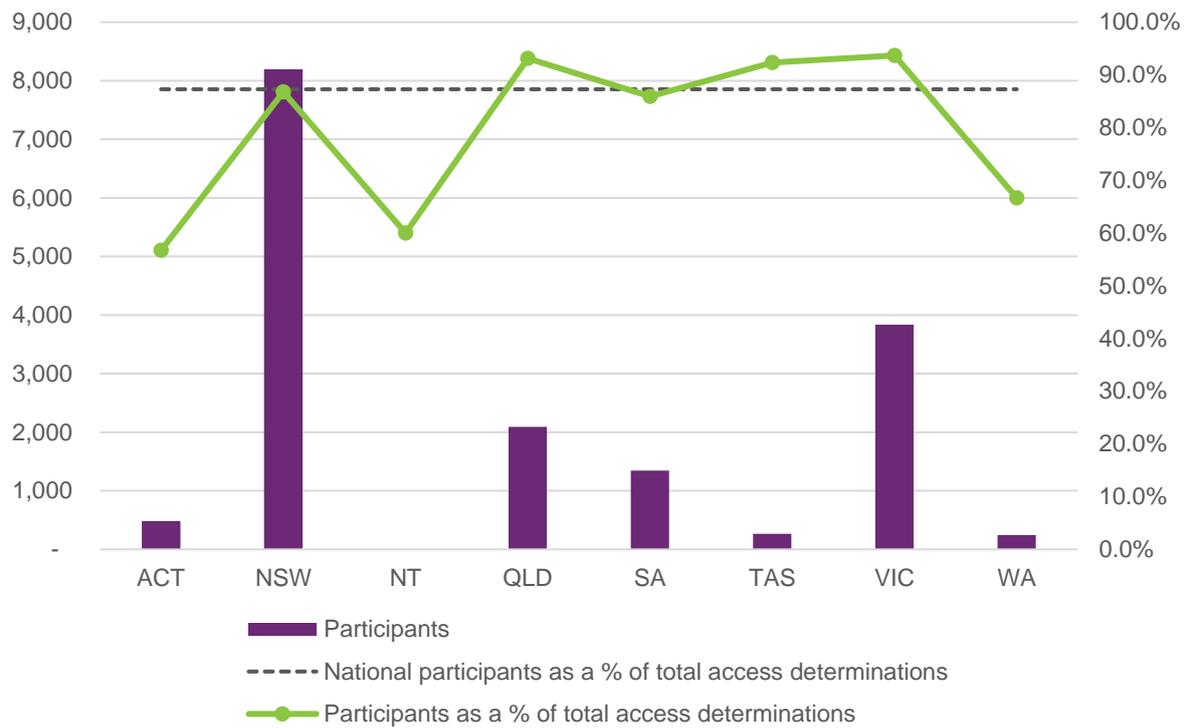
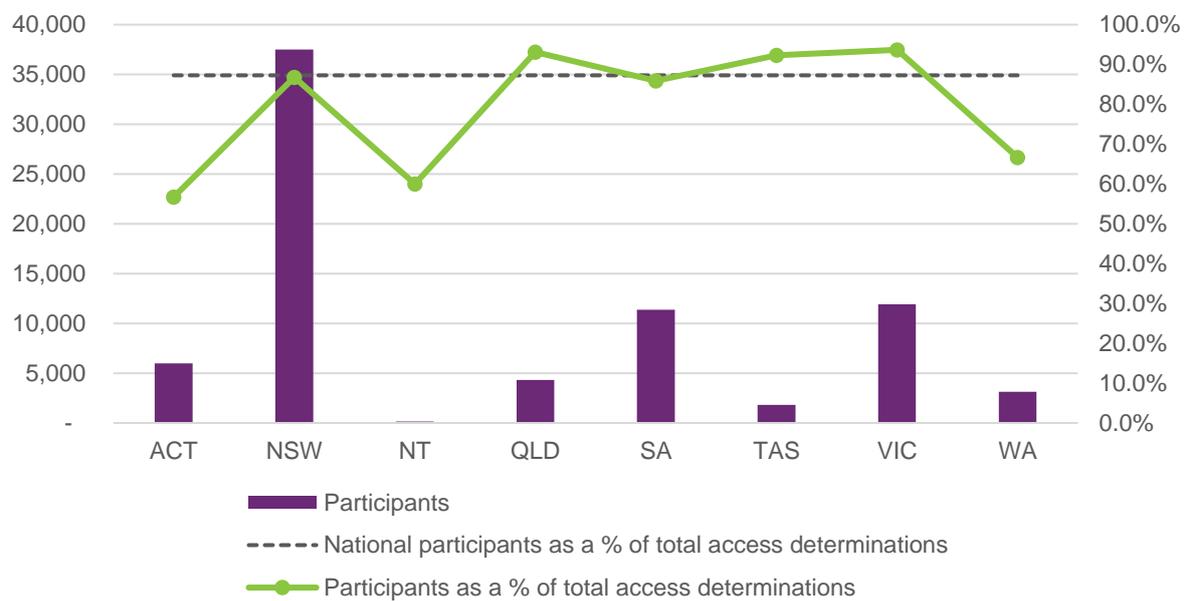


Figure 2-4 Participants by State/Territory - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17



Of access requests that met the criteria of the NDIS Act this quarter, over a third related to participants aged between 5 and 14 years. Table 2-6 and Figure 2-5 present eligible decisions by age group. The distribution of access decisions is related to the phasing schedules during transition. For age groups 44-years and under, eligibility rates are consistently high (90% or greater). For older age groups, there is a higher rate of ineligibility. These results are consistent with those from the previous quarter and with scheme experience to date.

Table 2-6 Participants by age group Q2 2016-17

Age group	Total access determinations	Participants	Participants as a % of total access determinations	Distribution by age group
0 to 4	1,401	1,316	93.9%	8.0%
5 to 14	6,829	6,065	88.8%	36.8%
15 to 18	1,838	1,750	95.2%	10.6%
19 to 24	1,295	1,221	94.3%	7.4%
25 to 34	1,376	1,253	91.1%	7.6%
35 to 44	1,541	1,355	87.9%	8.2%
45 to 54	1,994	1,650	82.7%	10.0%
55 to 64	2,419	1,790	74.0%	10.9%
65+ ¹¹	168	60	35.7%	0.4%
Missing	2	2	100.0%	0.0%
Overall	18,863	16,462	87.3%	100%

Table 2-7 Participants by age group - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

Age group	Total access determinations	Participants	Participants as a % of total access determinations	Distribution by age group
0 to 4	4,098	3,947	96.3%	5.2%
5 to 14	32,864	31,187	94.9%	40.9%
15 to 18	7,125	6,880	96.6%	9.0%
19 to 24	6,917	6,686	96.7%	8.8%
25 to 34	6,570	6,274	95.5%	8.2%
35 to 44	6,350	5,971	94.0%	7.8%
45 to 54	8,056	7,289	90.5%	9.6%
55 to 64	8,516	7,192	84.5%	9.4%
65+ ¹²	1,210	841	69.5%	1.1%
Missing	2	2	100.0%	0.0%
Overall	81,708	76,269	93.3%	100%

¹¹ Note: participants were 64 years old when their access determination was made and have since turned 65 years old.

¹² Note: participants were 64 years old when their access determination was made and have since turned 65 years old.

Figure 2-5 Participants by age group Q2 2016-17

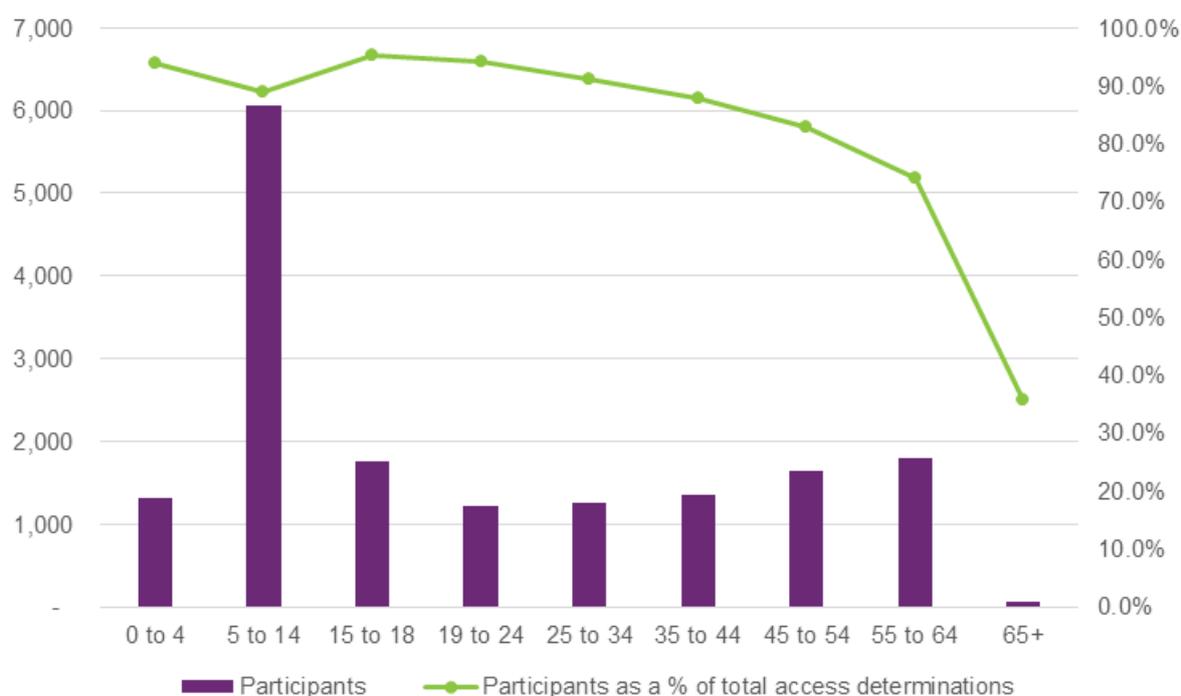
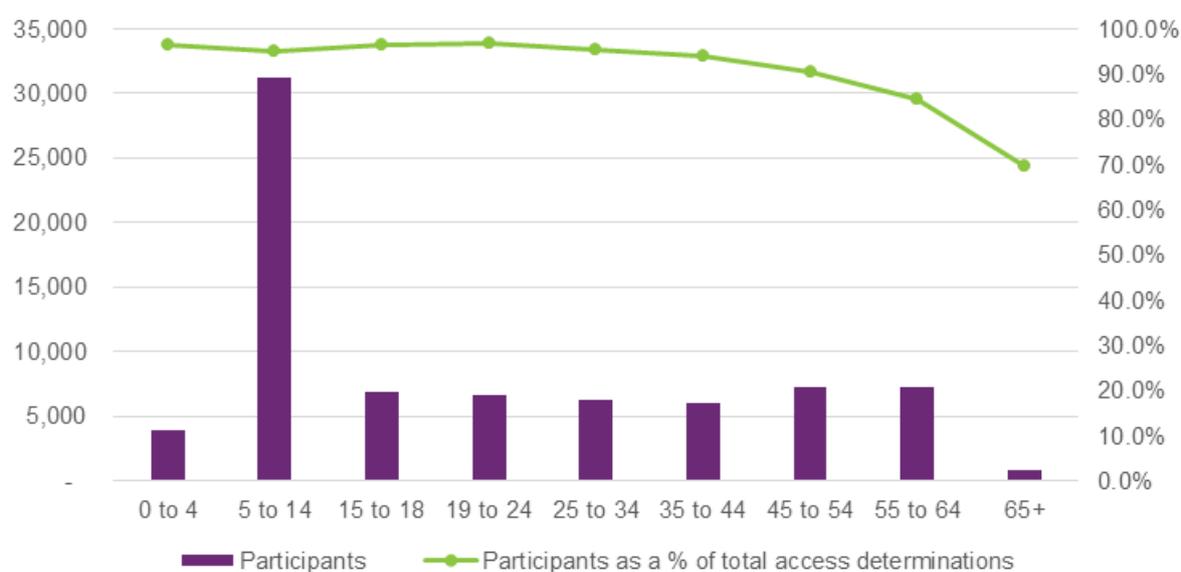


Figure 2-6 Participants by age group - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17



In this quarter, more males met the access criteria of the NDIS, as can be seen in Table 2-8. However, this result should be treated with caution as the age distribution of the males and females is different. This is likely a factor driven by the age groups in some regions being phased into the scheme.

Table 2-8 Eligible participants by gender Q2 2016-17

Gender	Total access determinations	Participants	Participants as a % of total access determinations	Distribution by sex
Male	11,373	10,175	89.5%	61.8%
Female	7,267	6,098	83.9%	37.0%
Indeterminate	223	189	84.8%	1.1%
Overall	18,863	16,462	87.3%	100%

Table 2-9 Eligible participants by sex - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

Sex	Total access determinations	Participants	Participants as a % of total access determinations	Distribution by sex
Male	51,195	48,334	94.4%	63.4%
Female	30,169	27,630	91.6%	36.2%
Indeterminate	344	305	88.7%	0.4%
Overall	81,708	76,269	93.3%	100%

As shown in Table 2-10, 3.4% of participants determined eligible identified as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, a decrease from 4.3% last quarter. Eligibility rates were similar regardless of whether an individual identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or not.

Table 2-10 Participants by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status Q2 2016-17

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status	Total access determinations	Participants	Participants as a % of total access determinations	Distribution by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status
Indigenous	655	562	85.8%	3.4%
Not indigenous	17,691	15,546	87.9%	94.4%
Not stated	517	354	68.5%	2.2%
Overall	18,863	16,462	87.3%	100%

Table 2-11 Participants by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status	Total access determinations	Participants	Participants as a % of total access determinations	Distribution by Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status
Indigenous	4,054	3,792	93.5%	5.0%
Not indigenous	72,976	68,656	94.1%	90.0%
Not stated	4,678	3,821	81.7%	5.0%
Overall	81,708	76,269	93.3%	100%

Table 2-12 shows participants determined eligible this quarter, grouped by broad disability categories. About half of eligible decisions related to participants with an intellectual or autism-related disability. Eligibility rates were slightly lower for individuals reporting psychosocial, other physical and other sensory disabilities.

Table 2-12 Participants by disability group – Q2 2016-17

Disability group	Total access determinations	Participants	Participants as a % of total access determinations	Distribution by disability group
Intellectual Disability	5,513	5,352	97.1%	32.5%
Autism	4,891	4,832	98.8%	29.4%
Other Physical	1,331	759	57.0%	4.6%
Psychosocial disability	1,636	1,167	71.3%	7.1%
Cerebral Palsy	741	734	99.1%	4.5%
ABI	1,065	890	83.6%	5.4%
Other Neurological	532	512	96.2%	3.1%
Other Sensory/Speech	720	390	54.2%	2.4%
Hearing Impairment	673	599	89.0%	3.6%
Visual Impairment	516	479	92.8%	2.9%
Multiple Sclerosis	329	311	94.5%	1.9%
Spinal Cord Injury	193	185	95.9%	1.1%
Stroke	218	199	91.3%	1.2%
Other	93	37	39.8%	0.2%
Missing	412	16	3.9%	0.1%
Overall	18,863	16,462	87.3%	100%

Table 2-13 Participants by disability group - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

Disability group	Total access determinations	Participants	Participants as a % of total access determinations	Distribution by disability group
Intellectual Disability	29,487	28,740	97.5%	37.7%
Autism	21,872	21,615	98.8%	28.3%
Other Physical	4,689	3,442	73.4%	4.5%
Psychosocial disability	5,851	4,763	81.4%	6.2%
Cerebral Palsy	3,656	3,614	98.9%	4.7%
ABI	3,717	3,272	88.0%	4.3%
Other Neurological	2,032	1,955	96.2%	2.6%
Other Sensory/Speech	3,104	2,473	79.7%	3.2%
Hearing Impairment	2,124	1,980	93.2%	2.6%
Visual Impairment	1,799	1,715	95.3%	2.2%
Multiple Sclerosis	1,327	1,262	95.1%	1.7%
Spinal Cord Injury	614	583	95.0%	0.8%
Stroke	703	636	90.5%	0.8%
Other	287	191	66.6%	0.3%
Missing	446	28	6.3%	0.0%
Overall	81,708	76,269	93.3%	100%

Figure 2-7 Participants by disability group – Q2 2016-17

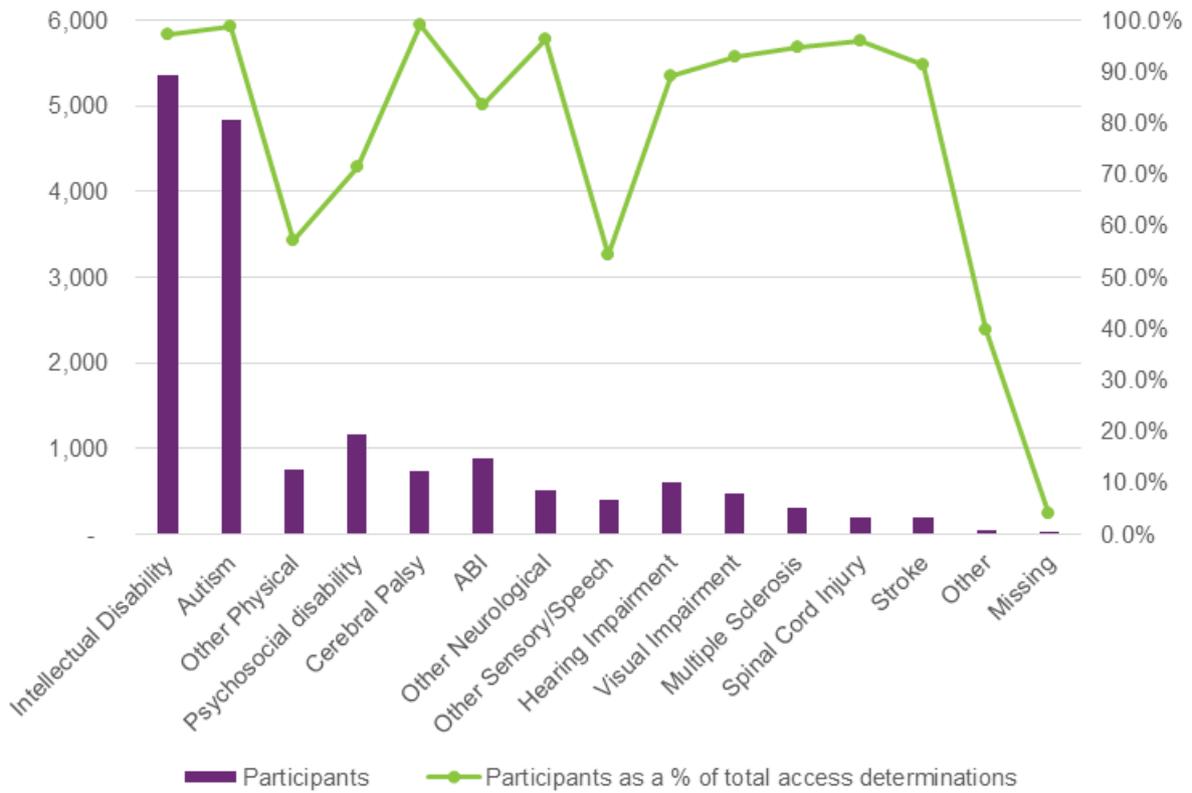
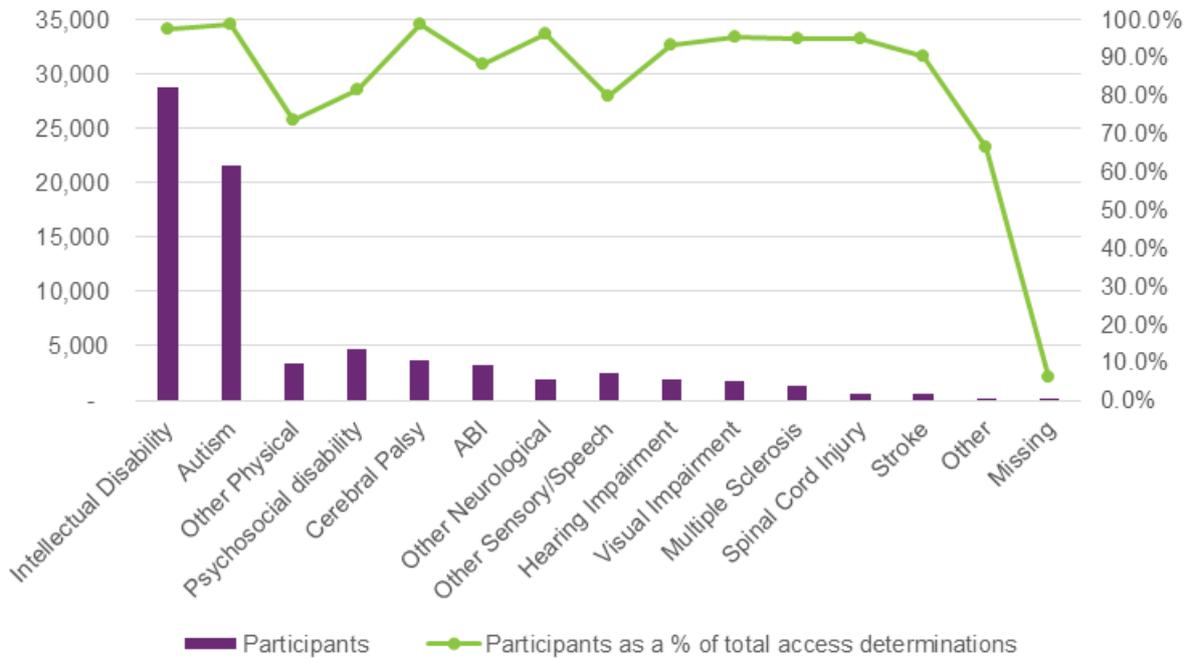


Figure 2-8 Participants by disability group - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17



2.1.3 Participants with approved plans against bilateral estimates

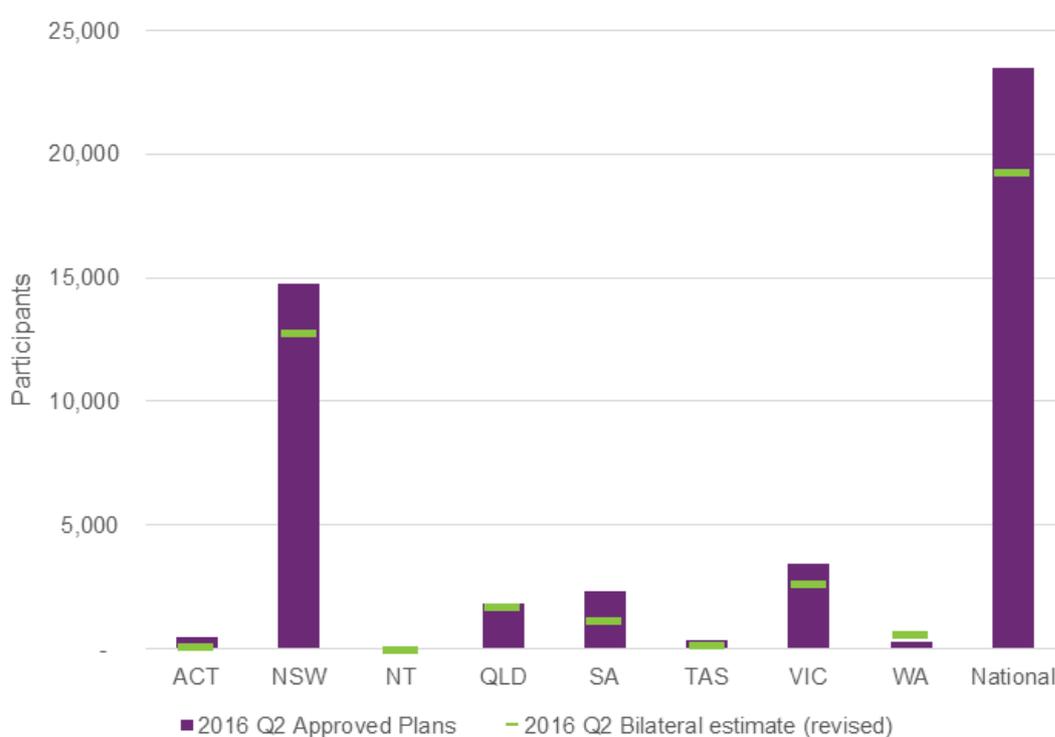
23,494 plans were approved in the quarter, of which the majority were in NSW (63%). Plans approved to date in 2016-17 are 30,934. Children in the Early Childhood Early Intervention (ECEI) gateway are included in the bilateral and revised estimates¹³. When these children are included, 111% of the revised estimate have transitioned into the NDIS since 1 July 2016. Further, 86% of the original bilateral estimate was met.

The revised estimates were exceeded in all States/Territories, except WA.

Table 2-14 Plan approvals in 2016-17 compared to estimates.

State / Territory	Plans approved in 2016-17 Q2	Plans approved in 2016-17 total	Plans approved in 2016-17 total (incl. ECEI)	End of Q2 2016-17 revised estimate	End of Q2 2016-17 bilateral estimate
ACT	494	1,442	1,442	977	977
NSW	14,772	19,169	20,976	20,259	24,547
NT	6	6	6	1	1
QLD	1,835	2,211	2,268	2,227	4,218
SA	2,329	3,080	3,191	1,548	1,548
TAS	341	483	483	314	511
VIC	3,416	4,086	4,378	3,733	6,110
WA	301	457	457	792	792
National	23,494	30,934	33,201	29,851	38,704

Figure 2-9 Q2 2016-17 snapshot



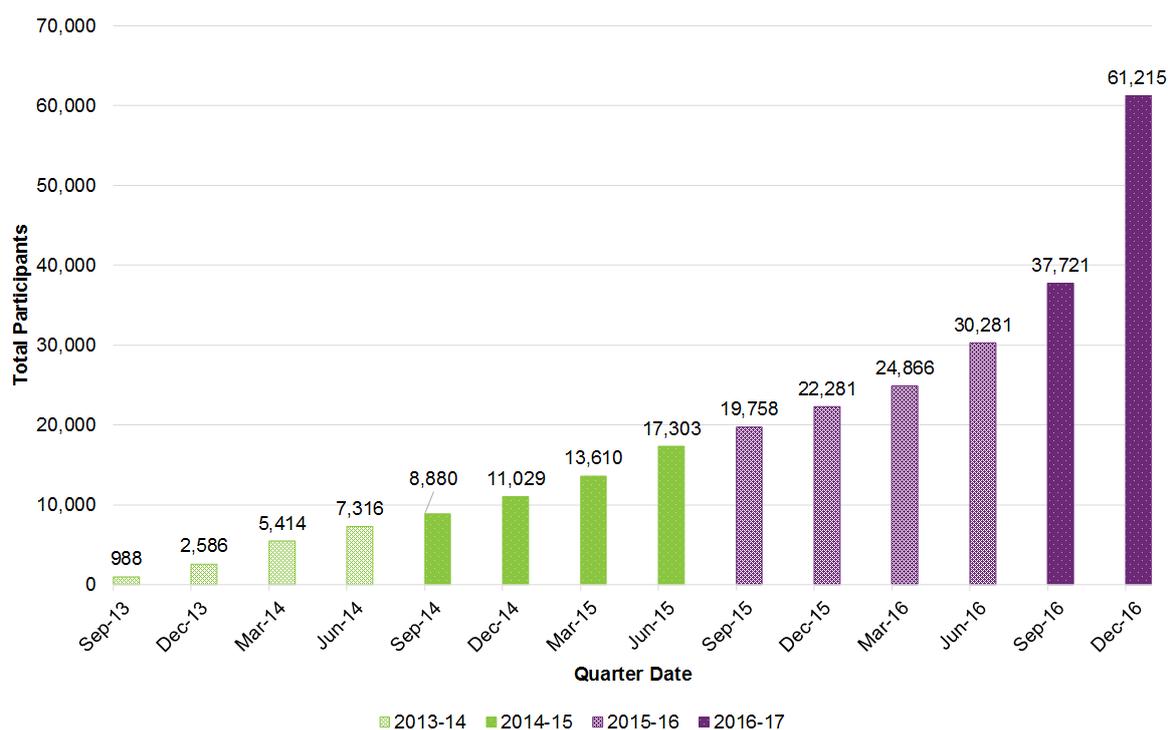
¹³ The revised estimate is based on actual identified data received from State, Territory and Commonwealth governments.

Since July 2013, 61,215 plans have been approved. A further 2,267 children that have met access are working with ECEI partners. Participants that have been referred to ECEI partners are included in bilateral and revised estimates. As can be seen in Figure 2-10, 51% of these plans have been approved in the last 6 months.

Table 2-15 Approved Plans against bilateral estimates by jurisdiction - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

State / Territory	Approved Plans	ECEI gateway referral	Approved Plans and ECEI referral	End of Q2 2016-17 revised estimate	End of Q2 2016-17 bilateral estimate
ACT	5,541		5,541	5,075	5,075
NSW	28,777	1,807	30,584	32,370	36,660
NT	161		161	154	154
QLD	2,572	57	2,629	2,827	4,819
SA	10,198	111	10,309	10,048	10,048
TAS	1,645		1,645	1,439	1,968
VIC	9,370	292	9,662	9,022	11,400
WA	2,951		2,951	5,042	4,988
National	61,215	2,267	63,482	65,978	75,112

Figure 2-10 Number of participants with approved plans by quarter¹⁴



¹⁴ There are a further 2,267 participants that have been referred to ECEI partners. These participants are included in estimates.

2.1.4 Trends in plan approvals

In future reports, this section will compare the number and characteristics of participants entering the scheme each quarter. As this is only the second quarter of Transition, limited trend information is presented in this report. The demographic trends over quarters will be heavily influenced by the bilateral agreements' transition phasing. These agreements specify that different disability programs, age groups and geographic regions transition to the NDIS at specific times.

Close to 36% of participants entering in the current quarter are children aged 5-14 years.

Table 2-16 Participants with an approved plan by age group – Q2 2016-17

Age group	2016-17 Q2 Approved Plans	Distribution
0 to 4	509	2.2%
5 to 14	8,435	35.9%
15 to 18	2,501	10.6%
19 to 24	2,626	11.2%
25 to 34	2,317	9.9%
35 to 44	2,087	8.9%
45 to 54	2,419	10.3%
55 to 64	2,434	10.4%
65+	166	0.7%
Overall	23,494	100%

Table 2-17 Participants with an approved plan by age group - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

Age group	Approved Plans	Distribution
0 to 4	2,311	3.8%
5 to 14	25,031	40.9%
15 to 18	5,308	8.7%
19 to 24	5,449	8.9%
25 to 34	5,104	8.3%
35 to 44	4,866	7.9%
45 to 54	6,112	10.0%
55 to 64	6,191	10.1%
65+	843	1.4%
Overall	61,215	100%

More males entered the scheme in the current quarter compared with females (62.2% compared with 37.3%), consistent with the longer term experience.

Table 2-18 Participants with an approved plan by sex – Q2 2016-17

Sex	2016-17 Q2 Approved Plans	Distribution
Male	14,607	62.2%
Female	8,753	37.3%
Indeterminate	134	0.6%
Overall	23,494	100%

Table 2-19 Participants with an approved plan by sex - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

Sex	Approved Plans	Distribution
Male	38,777	63.3%
Female	22,271	36.4%
Indeterminate	167	0.3%
Overall	61,215	100%

4.1% of participants entering the scheme in Q2 are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, with the data not stated for 2.5% of participants.

Table 2-20 Participants with an approved plan by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status – Q2 2016-17

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	2016-17 Q2 Approved Plans	Distribution
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	967	4.1%
Not Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	21,950	93.4%
Not stated	577	2.5%
Overall	23,494	100%

Table 2-21 Participants with an approved plan by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

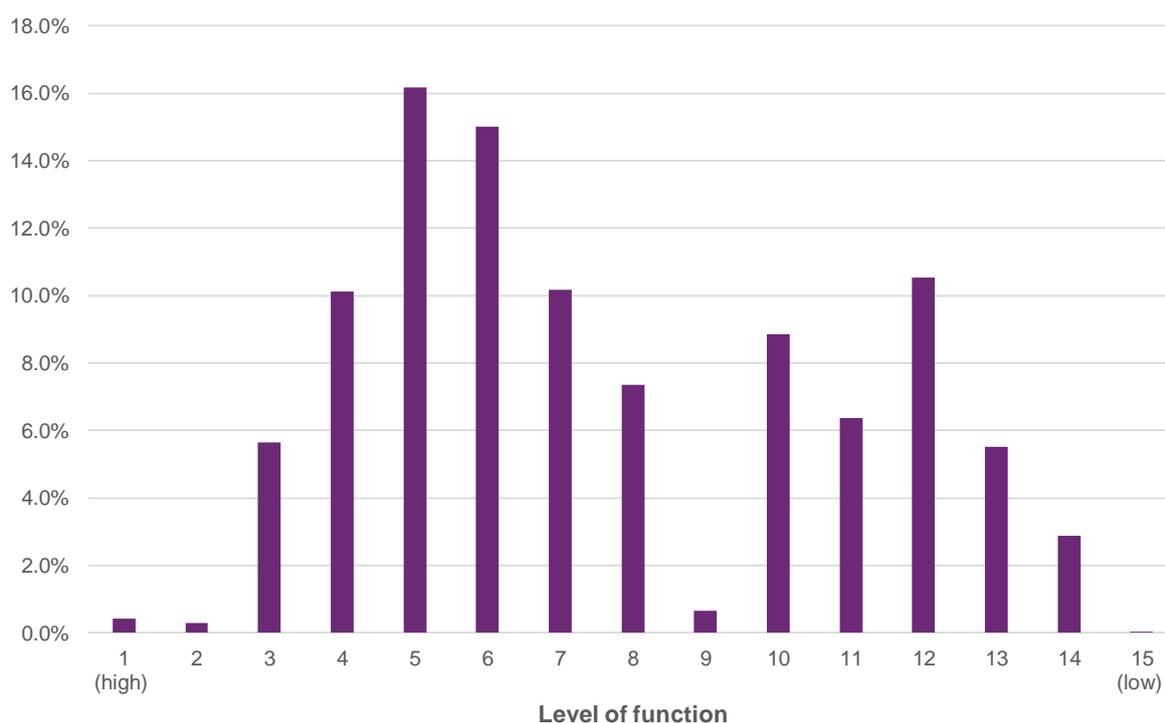
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	Approved Plans	Distribution
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	3,211	5.2%
Not Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	54,399	88.9%
Not stated	3,605	5.9%
Overall	61,215	100%

Disability and functional capacity of participants

As part of the planning process, functional assessments of participants is captured. These are an input into comparisons against benchmarks. The functional assessments used by the NDIS are disability specific, and were selected based on (i) their validity in the context of an NDIS, and (ii) the prevalence of the assessment tool in the community. Functional capacity is categorised on a scale of 1 (high functional capacity) to 15 (low functional capacity).¹⁵

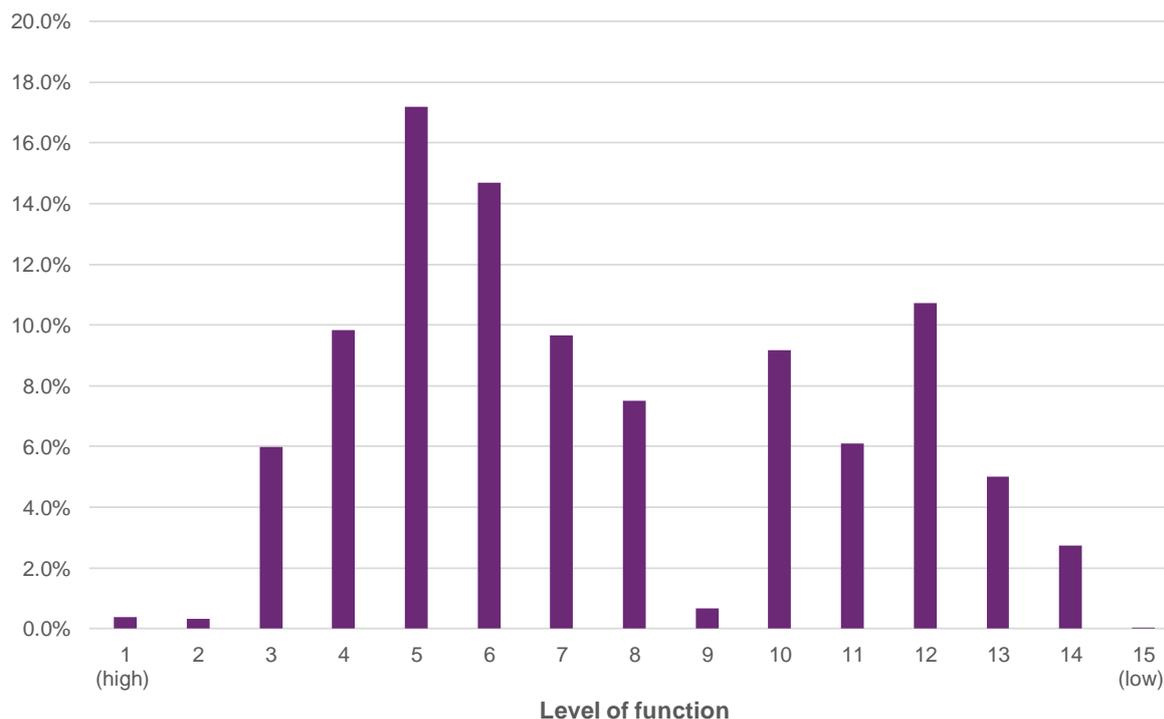
Of the participants with plan approvals in the current quarter, over 55% have a level of function between 4 and 7. This is in contrast to results from the previous quarter in which over 25% of participants with approved plans and a recorded severity indicator had a level of function of 12 and above. This results is influenced by the phasing schedule.

Figure 2-11 Distribution of participants with an approved plan by level of function (1=high functional capacity; 15=low functional capacity) – Q2 2016-17



¹⁵ A person with a high level of function, has a low level of disability, and a person with a low level of function has a high level of disability.

Figure 2-12 Distribution of participants with an approved plan by level of function (1=high functional capacity; 15=low functional capacity) – Q1 2016-17 to Q2 2016-17



Of the participants with plan approvals in the current quarter, 34.4% had a primary intellectual disability, followed by 27.7% with autism, an increase of almost 10% from last quarter driven by the proportionately high number of children entering the scheme in Q2.

Table 2-22 Participants with an approved plan by disability group – Q2 2016-17

Disability group	2016-17 Q2 Approved Plans	Distribution
Intellectual Disability	8,536	36.3%
Autism	6,518	27.7%
Other Physical	1,213	5.2%
Psychosocial disability	1,173	5.0%
Cerebral Palsy	1,216	5.2%
Other Neurological	1,179	5.0%
ABI	762	3.2%
Other Sensory/Speech	563	2.4%
Hearing Impairment	512	2.2%
Visual Impairment	740	3.1%
Multiple Sclerosis	502	2.1%
Spinal Cord Injury	251	1.1%
Stroke	218	0.9%
Other	58	0.2%
Missing	53	0.2%
Overall	23,494	100%

Table 2-23 Participants with an approved plan by disability group - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

Disability group	Approved Plans	Distribution
Intellectual Disability	23,011	37.6%
Autism	17,394	28.4%
Other Physical	2,915	4.8%
Psychosocial disability	3,835	6.3%
Cerebral Palsy	2,836	4.6%
Other Neurological	2,751	4.5%
ABI	1,520	2.5%
Other Sensory/Speech	1,950	3.2%
Hearing Impairment	1,426	2.3%
Visual Impairment	1,327	2.2%
Multiple Sclerosis	1,054	1.7%
Spinal Cord Injury	481	0.8%
Stroke	554	0.9%
Other	157	0.3%
Missing	4	0.0%
Overall	61,215	100%

2.1.5 Access request to plan approval within different timeframes

As mentioned above, during the transition to full scheme, clients transitioning from State/Territory programs will be found eligible for the scheme up to six months in advance of receiving an approved plan. This allows the participant to work with a Local Area Co-ordinator (LAC) or receive other support to understand the NDIS planning process, and think about how to best use mainstream, community and funded supports to achieve their goals.

For Quarter 2 of 2016-17, data provided by States/Territories was loaded into the ICT system six months in advance of when participants were due to phase into the scheme. This was not the case in Quarter 1. Hence, it is expected that the time between when a participant meets the access criteria and when they received an approved plan increased between the two quarters.

For the participants who received a plan in this current quarter, close to 25% received a plan within 30 days of being made eligible for the scheme, and a further 30% over 90 days.

Table 2-24 Snapshot – days from access request to first plan approval - Q2 2016-17

State / Territory	0-30 days	31-45 days	46-60 days	61-90 days	91+ days	Total
ACT	47	65	39	74	269	494
NSW	3,267	1,612	1,503	4,231	4,159	14,772
NT	1	-	-	1	4	6
QLD	923	181	189	306	236	1,835
SA	401	157	82	122	1,567	2,329
TAS	141	63	42	37	58	341
VIC	901	451	475	696	893	3,416
WA	85	69	39	45	63	301
National	5,767	2,598	2,369	5,512	7,249	23,494

Table 2-25 Snapshot – days from access request to first plan approval - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

State / Territory	0-30 days	31-45 days	46-60 days	61-90 days	91+ days	Missing Dates	Total
ACT	4,127	80	232	698	399	5	5,541
NSW	13,203	2,071	2,359	5,700	5,442	2	28,777
NT	156	-	-	1	4	-	161
QLD	1,430	277	249	375	241	-	2,572
SA	7,502	186	284	493	1,727	6	10,198
TAS	1,317	70	50	134	74	-	1,645
VIC	6,253	520	577	889	1,131	-	9,370
WA	2,573	91	81	125	80	1	2,951
National	36,561	3,295	3,832	8,415	9,098	14	61,215

2.1.6 Ineligible people and key characteristics of these people

The national ineligibility rate was 12.5% for access determinations made in the current quarter, an increase of over 4% from last quarter. The ineligibility rate varies by State/Territory. In particular, for some State/Territories which predominantly had participants entering sites that commenced during the trial period of the NDIS, the ineligibility rates were high – for example, the ACT, NT, and WA. This is expected as a large number of people from the existing system phased entered the scheme during 2014-15 in these sites. There were a low number of access determinations in the NT this quarter so results should be treated with caution.

Table 2-26 Ineligible people by State/Territory – Q2 2016-17

State / Territory	Total access determinations	Ineligible	Ineligible as a % of total access determinations
ACT	851	366	43.0%
NSW	11,371	1,222	10.7%
NT	7	2	28.6%
QLD	1,777	153	8.6%
SA	1,408	217	15.4%
TAS	258	21	8.1%
VIC	2,877	246	8.6%
WA	304	118	38.8%
Missing	10	4	40.0%
National	18,863	2,349	12.5%

Table 2-27 Ineligible people by State/Territory - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

State / Territory	Total access determinations	Ineligible	Ineligible as a % of total access determinations
ACT	7,226	600	8.3%
NSW	37,913	2,020	5.3%
NT	129	9	7.0%
QLD	4,754	236	5.0%
SA	15,643	1,012	6.5%
TAS	1,645	110	6.7%
VIC	11,673	641	5.5%
WA	2,610	198	7.6%
Missing	115	8	7.0%
National	81,708	4,834	5.9%

Figure 2-13 Ineligible people by State/Territory – Q2 2016-17

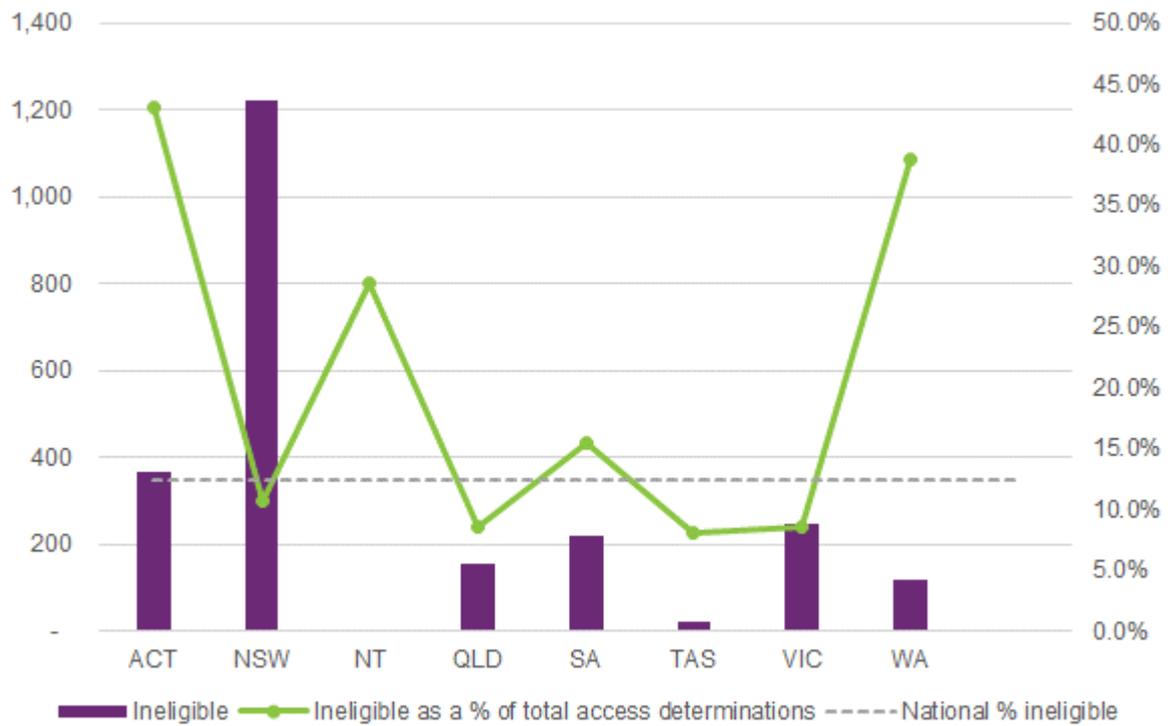
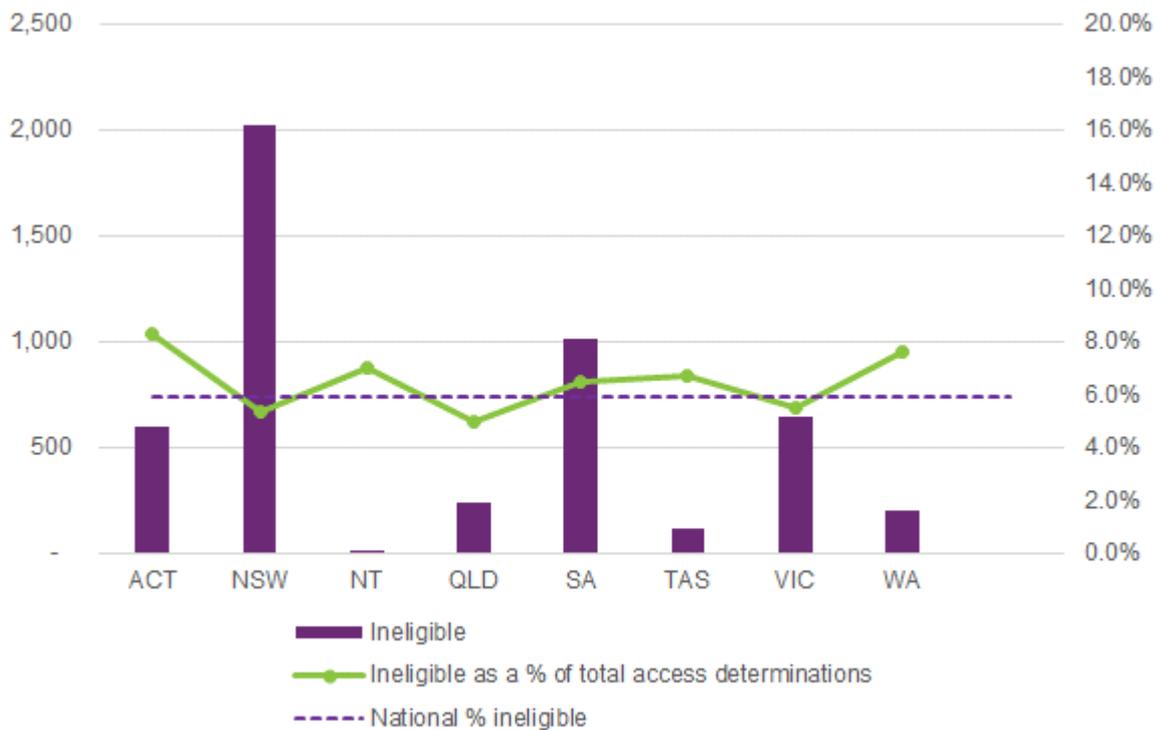


Figure 2-14 Ineligible people by State/Territory - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17



Ineligibility rates were reasonably consistent across age groups in the current quarter, with the exception of the older age groups in which rates were higher.

Table 2-28 Ineligible people by age group – Q2 2016-17

Age group	Total access determinations	Ineligible	Ineligible as a % of total access determinations
0 to 4	1,401	81	5.8%
5 to 14	6,829	744	10.9%
15 to 18	1,838	87	4.7%
19 to 24	1,295	74	5.7%
25 to 34	1,376	120	8.7%
35 to 44	1,541	181	11.7%
45 to 54	1,994	337	16.9%
55 to 64	2,419	618	25.5%
65+	168	107	63.7%
Missing	2	-	-
Overall	18,863	2,349	12.5%

Table 2-29 Ineligible people by age group - Q1 2013-14 to Q2 2016-17

Age group	Total access determinations	Ineligible	Ineligible as a % of total access determinations
0 to 4	4,098	138	3.4%
5 to 14	32,864	1,618	4.9%
15 to 18	7,125	234	3.3%
19 to 24	6,917	213	3.1%
25 to 34	6,570	273	4.2%
35 to 44	6,350	340	5.4%
45 to 54	8,056	628	7.8%
55 to 64	8,516	1,086	12.8%
65+	1,210	304	25.1%
Missing	2	-	-
Overall	81,708	4,834	5.9%

2.2 Support packages

2.2.1 Committed support

As at 31 December 2016, 61,215 participants have had approved plans, and \$5.1 billion of support has been committed to these participants.¹⁶

Of this \$5.1 billion:¹⁷

- It is estimated that \$141.1 million (3%) was provided in 2013-14 (including actual paid to date). The funding envelope based on the bilateral agreements for 2013-14 is \$148.8 million, including cash and in-kind. Hence, for participants who have entered the scheme in the first year, committed support for 2013-14 is around 95% of the funding envelope.
- \$506.8 million (10%) is estimated to be provided in 2014-15. This compares with the funding envelope based on the bilateral agreements for 2014-15 of \$456.9 million, including both cash and in-kind. Therefore, for participants who have entered the scheme to date, committed support for 2014-15 is around 111% of the funding envelope for 2014-15.
- \$930.9 million (18%) is estimated to be provided in 2015-16. The funding envelope based on the bilateral agreements for 2015-16 is \$873.1 million, including both cash and in-kind. Thus, for participants who have entered the scheme to date, committed support for 2015-16 is 107% of the funding envelope for 2015-16.
- \$2,593.0 million (51%) is expected to be provided in 2016-17 to participants who have entered scheme as at 31 December 2016. The funding envelope based on the bilateral agreements for 2016-17 is \$3,486.7 million, including both cash and in-kind. Thus, for participants who have entered the scheme to date, committed support for 2016-17 is 74% of total the funding envelope for 2016-17.¹⁸
- \$949.5 million (19%) is expected to be provided in 2017-18 and beyond in respect of the plans approved to participants who have entered scheme as at 31 December 2016.¹⁹
- \$949.5 million (19%) is expected to be provided in 2017-18 and beyond.

Note: committed support exceeds the funding envelope in 2014-15 and 2015-16. However, as not all committed support is being utilised, an actual deficit will not arise. That is, the scheme was within budget for the three years of trial.

The funding mechanism for the Transition period is different from the Trial period, the NDIA is funded based on the number of participants who enter each quarter rather than a pre-determined amount. Analysis of the funding received and package costs is discussed later in this report.

¹⁶ Note: a further 2,267 participants have been referred to the ECEI gateway.

¹⁷ Note: committed support exceeds the funding envelope in 2014-15 and 2015-16. However, as not all committed support was utilised, an actual deficit did not arise. That is, the Scheme was within budget for the three years of trial.

¹⁸ This will increase as more participants will enter the scheme in the second half of 2016-17.

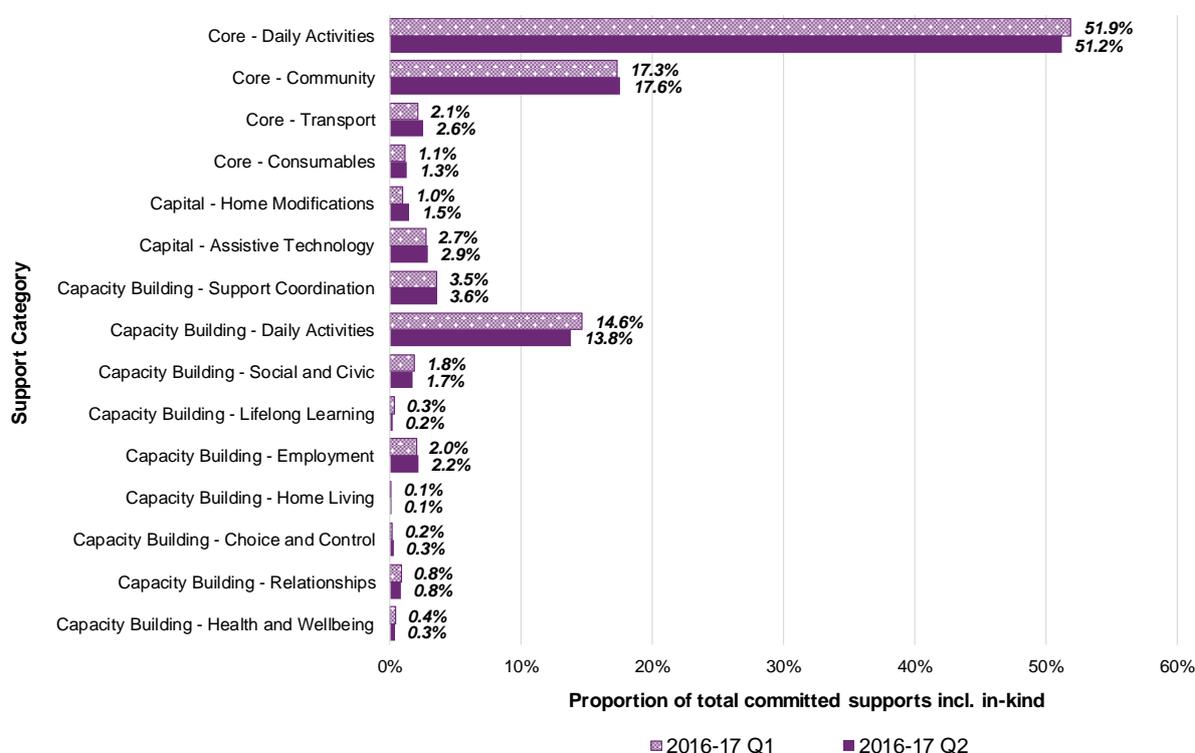
¹⁹ This will increase as more participants will enter the scheme in the second half of 2016-17 and in 2017-18.

Figure 2-15 shows total committed supports cumulative as at 30 September 2016 (2016-17 Q1) and cumulative as at 31 December 2016 (2016-17 Q2), by support type.

As at 31 December 2016, 68% of committed supports are expected to be provided for core supports, 28% for capacity building, and 4% for capital supports. Assistance with daily activities is the most common support type, accounting for 61% of total committed supports. Comparing with the total committed supports as at 30 September 2016, the proportion of supports for capacity building has increased and the proportion of supports for daily activities has reduced (24% and 67% respectively).

Note: a new support catalogue has been introduced since full scheme transition to encourage outcome-focused support provision and alignment of supports with the higher level purposes of core, capacity building and capital support provision. Supports in historical plans have been mapped to the new support catalogue.

Figure 2-15 Committed support expected to be provided by support category – proportions as at 30 September 2016 and 31 December 2016



2.2.2 Actual payments

Actual payments to service providers and participants who are self-managing their plans at 31 December 2016 were \$1,699.8 million, of which \$91.9 million relates to supports provided in 2013-14, \$376.0 million relates to supported provided in 2014-15, \$682.7 million relates to supports provided in 2015-16, and \$549.2 million relates to supports provided in 2016-17.

Actual payments to date represent 64% of all committed supports. The utilisation rate varies by year (Figure 2-16):

- For supports provided in 2013-14 represent 65% of all committed supports
- For supports provided in 2014-15 represent 74% of all committed supports
- For supports provided in 2015-16 represent 73% of all committed supports
- For supports provided in 2016-17 to date represent 50% of all committed supports

Note: payments continue to be made for the 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 support years, so these utilisation factors may increase. Further, there is a lag between when support is provided and when it is paid which affects the utilisation to date figure. As this lag is more prominent in recent months the impact is greater on the utilisation rate for supports expected to be provided in 2016-17.

Supports are funded through cash and in-kind contributions by State/Territory and Commonwealth governments. During the trial site period, there were known issues in identifying the amount of supports provided as in-kind with much of the supports provided in-kind not being invoiced on-system. A project which aims to determine the value of supports provided as in-kind and to capture in-kind supports in participant plans is underway. Until this project is completed, an estimate of known in-kind supports utilised in 2016-17 has been used in this report.

Figure 2-16 Utilisation of committed supports

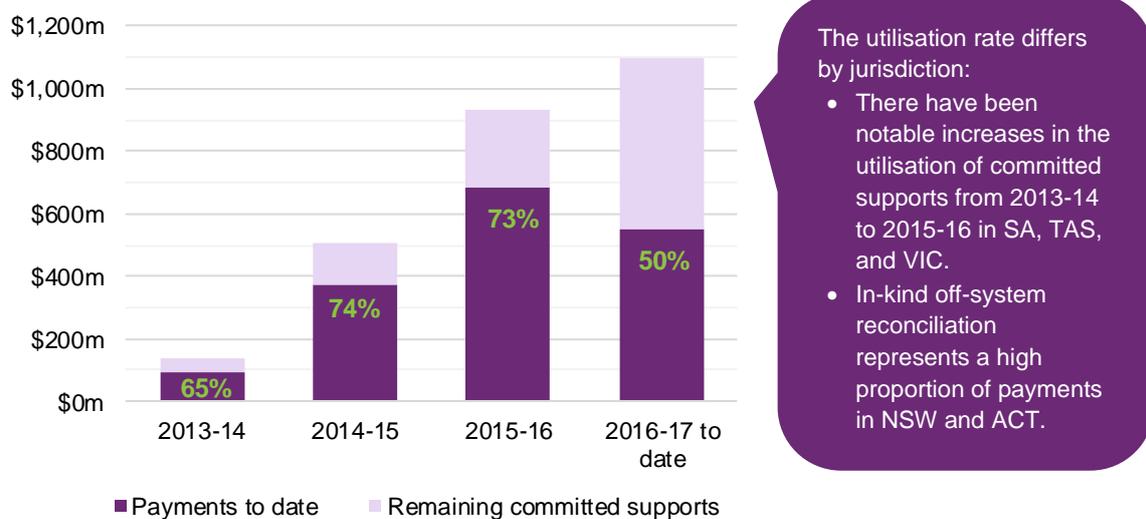
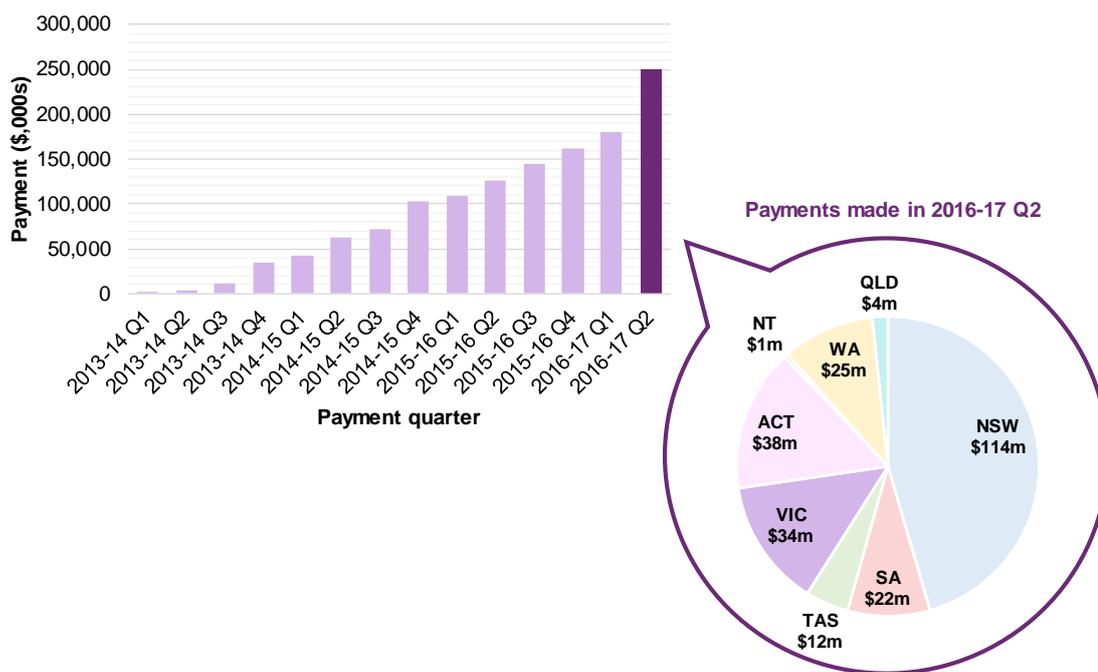


Figure 2-17 indicates that payments made each quarter have increased steadily, with a large increase in the last quarter. Payments for participants in New South Wales represented 46% of payments made in the second quarter of 2016-17, 15% for Australian Capital Territory, 14% for Victoria, 10% for Western Australia, 5% for Tasmania, 9% for South Australia, 2% for Queensland and 0.4% for Northern Territory. The distribution of payments by jurisdiction will change over time, as there is currently a different participant phasing schedule in each State/Territory. Further information on the utilisation rate for each State/Territory, financial year and change between the first and second quarter of 2016-17 can be found in Appendix C.

Figure 2-17 Actual payments by payment quarter



During the first months of transition, there were known issues with the ICT system which impacted the ability of service providers and participants to make claims for supports. These issues have since been resolved and a steady increase in claims can be observed, particularly comparing the first and second quarter of 2016-17.

2.2.3 Average and median package costs by sub-groups of the population and for all participants compared with the expected averages and medians, including trends

From 1 July 2016, 30,934 first plans were approved and average committed support is \$62,570 including participants with shared supported accommodation and \$44,444 excluding participants with shared supported accommodation.²⁰ Median committed support is \$26,011 excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports. In the first two quarters of 2016-17, the phasing schedule included a large number of participants living in shared supported accommodation.

It is important to note that average and median committed support is not an appropriate measure of Scheme performance when considered in isolation, and should be considered in combination with the number of Scheme participants, the distribution of packages committed to these participants, and actual payments for supports provided.

This section compares committed support with expected for the first two quarters of transition. Figure 2-18 through to Figure 2-32 show the actual and expected²¹, average and median annualised cost of first plans approved in 2016-17 by State/Territory, age group, level of function, and primary disability. The expected average and median annualised costs are based on the revenue received for each participant according to their phasing cohort in

²⁰ Note: some of the shared support accommodation cost is driven by in-kind prices being higher than NDIA prices.

²¹ The expected average and median annualised costs are based on the revenue received for each participant according to their phasing cohort.

the bilateral agreement. This is not the actuarial estimate of the expected cost. Due to varying phasing cohorts between each quarter, committed support and expected average and median are also summarised by participants with first plan approvals in first and second quarter of 2016-17:

- Average and median committed support is higher in the Queensland site at \$71,885 and \$32,537 respectively, and is lowest in South Australia at \$16,603 and \$12,415 respectively. These differences are driven by the phasing schedule in each site – that is, the South Australian site has a higher proportion of children. Additionally, in Figure 2-19 it can be seen that the high committed support in Queensland is largely driven by the participants with first plan approvals in the second quarter of 2016-17.
- Average and median committed support is significantly lower for younger participants aged under 14 years old and is generally higher for participants who are older.
- Average and median committed support is significantly higher for participants with a primary disability of spinal cord injury and lower for participants with a sensory/speech primary disability.
- Average and median annualised committed support when excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports generally increases for participants with a lower level of function. The average committed cost ranges from \$17,887 for level of function 1 to \$144,023 for level of function 14.

Committed support continues to be higher than the revenue received for the current quarter. This may be reflective of the participant group transitioning into the scheme. This will be monitored and data checked to make sure the correct revenue is being reached for each participant.

Figure 2-18 Average and median committed support and revenue by jurisdiction (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals from 1 July 2016

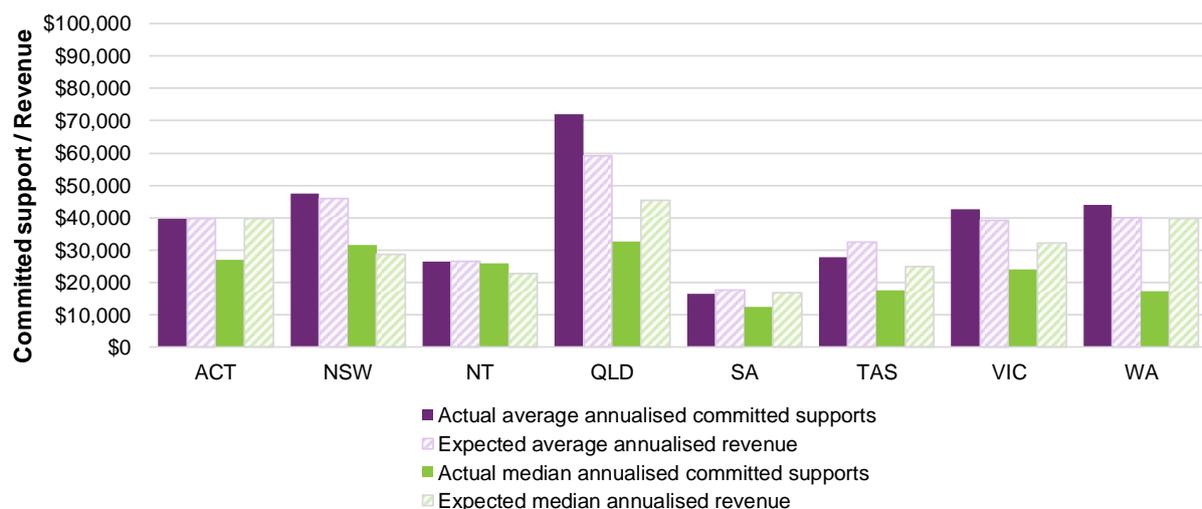


Figure 2-19 Average committed support by jurisdiction (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q1 compared to participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q2

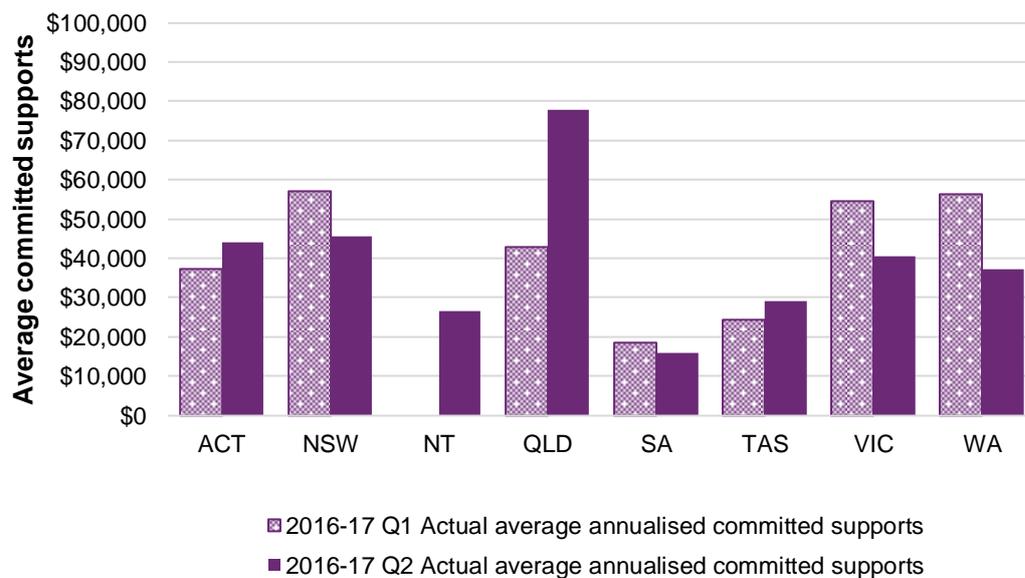


Figure 2-20 Median committed support by jurisdiction (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q1 compared to participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q2

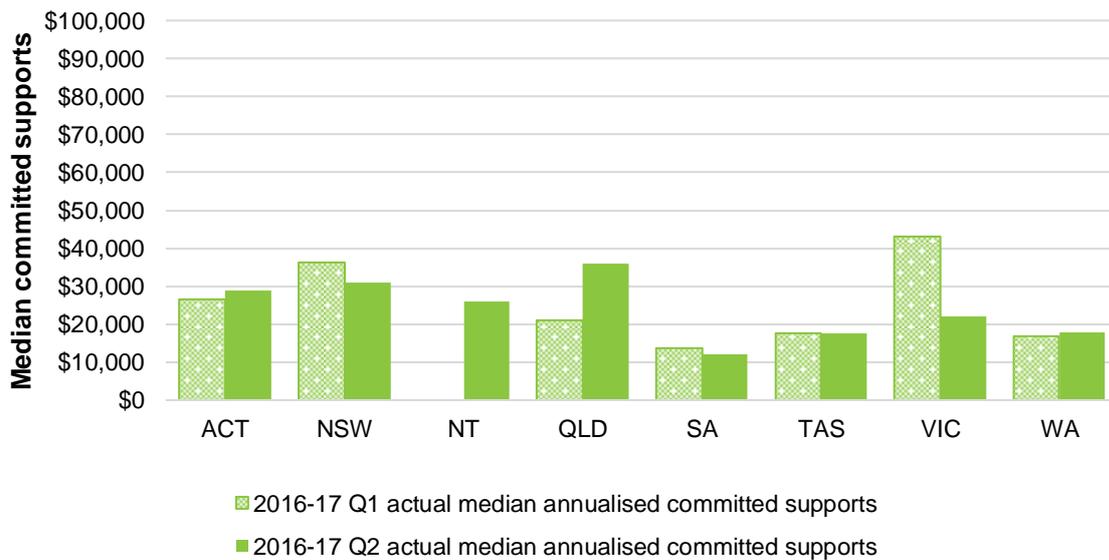


Figure 2-21 Average and median committed support and revenue by age group (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals from 1 July 2016

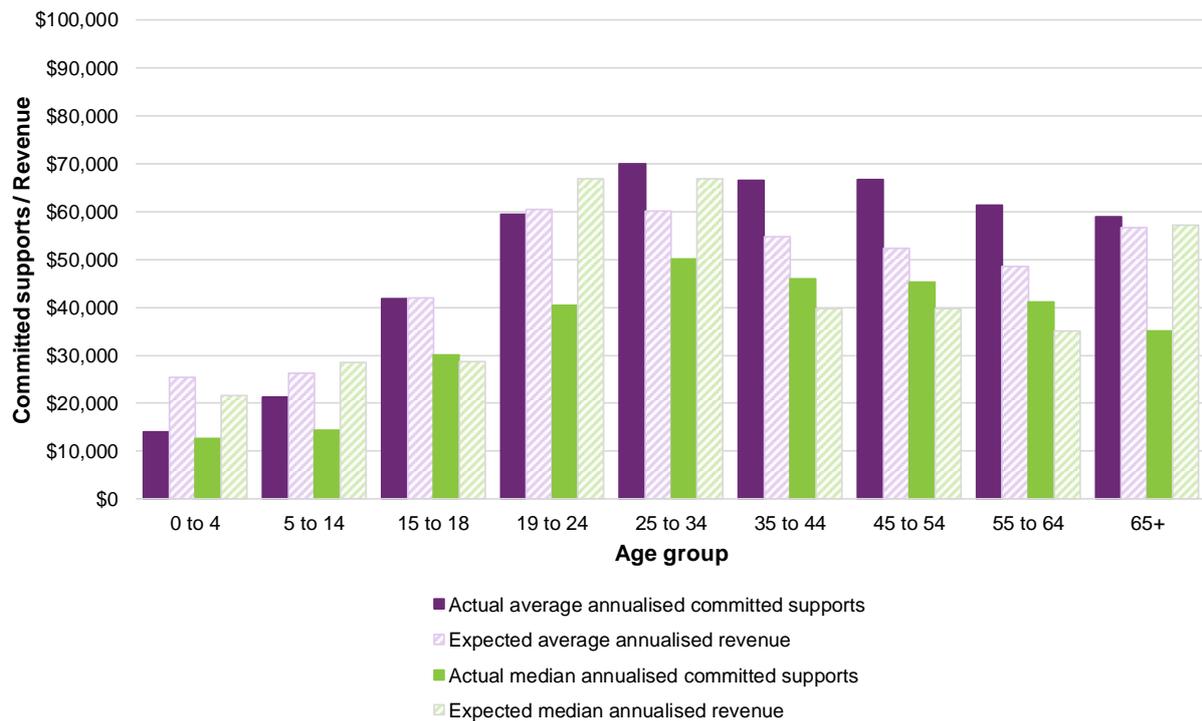


Figure 2-22 Average committed support by age group (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q1 compared to participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q2

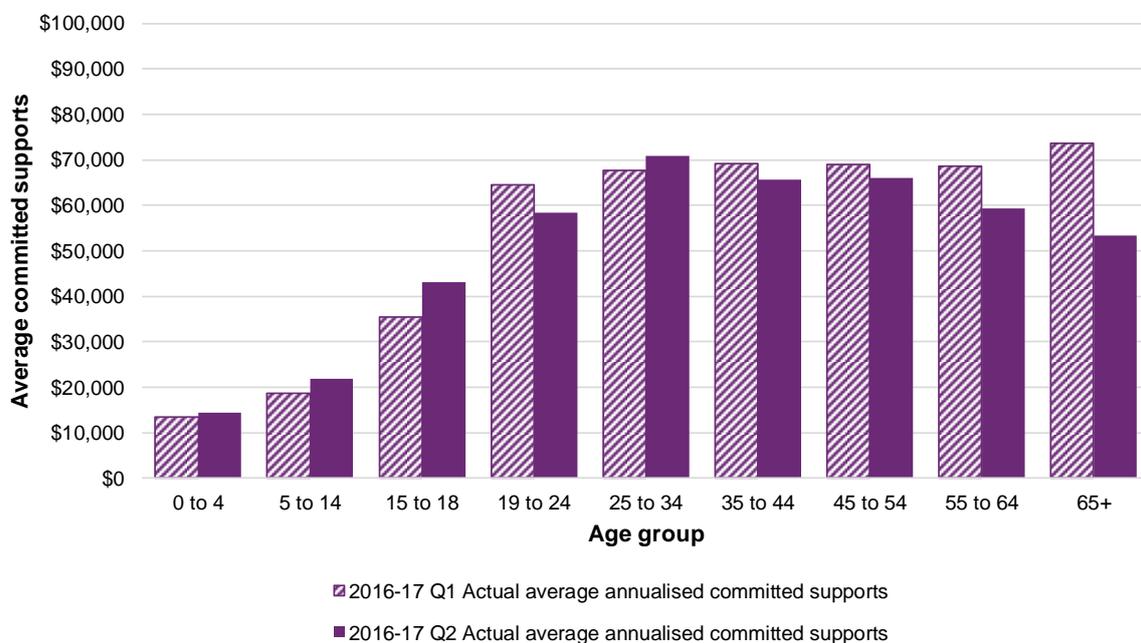


Figure 2-23 Median committed support by age group (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q1 compared to participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q2

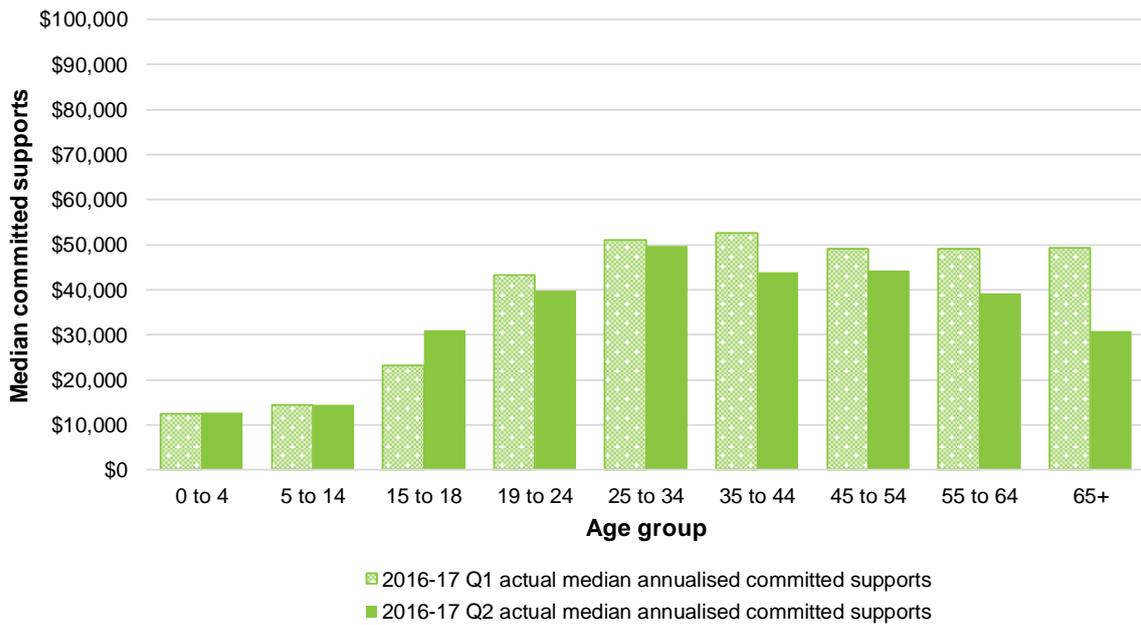
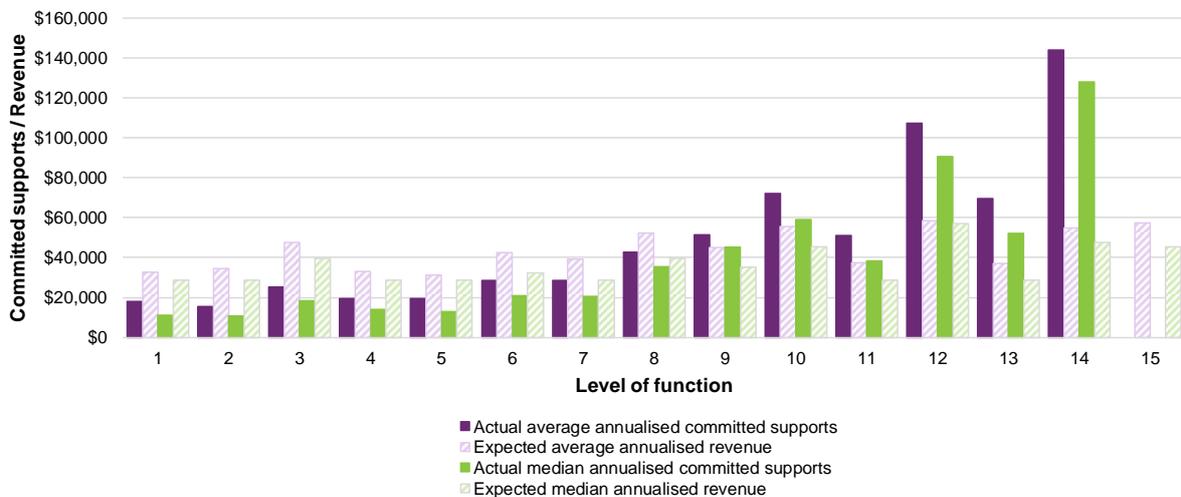


Figure 2-24 Average and median committed support and revenue by level of function (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals from 1 July 2016²²



²² Not all participant plans were developed through the reference packages and guided planning process and hence not all participants with approved plans have a level of function. Note that level of function 15 does not have sufficient data to show an average cost.

Figure 2-25 Average committed support by level of function (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q1 compared to participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q2²³

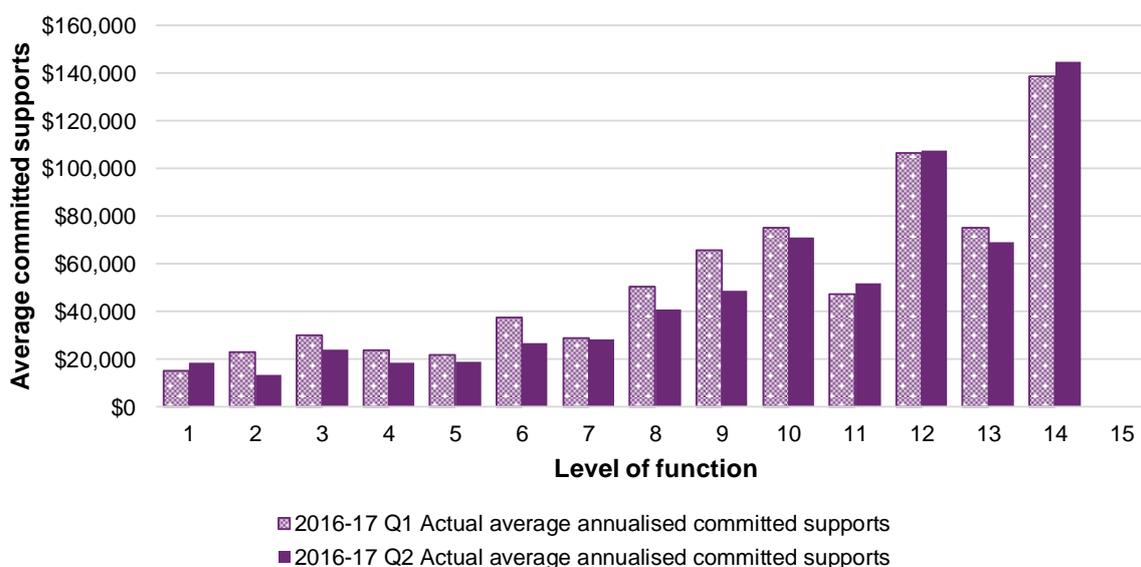
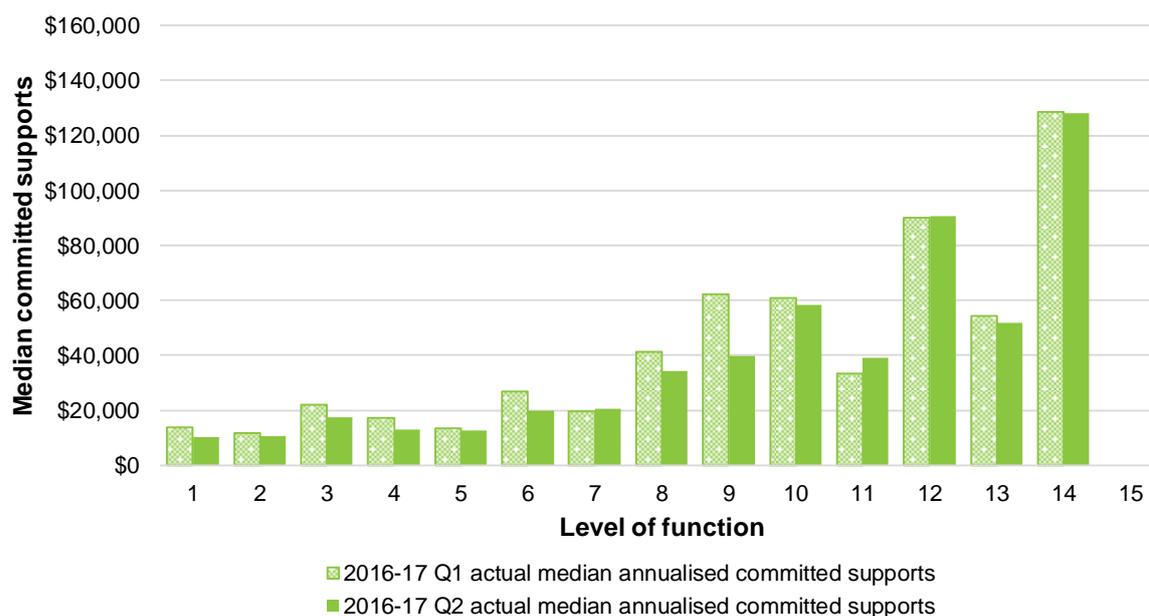


Figure 2-26 Median committed support by level of function (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q1 compared to participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q2²⁴



²³ Not all participant plans were developed through the reference packages and guided planning process and hence not all participants with approved plans have a level of function. Note that level of function 15 does not have sufficient data to show an average cost.

²⁴ Not all participant plans were developed through the reference packages and guided planning process and hence not all participants with approved plans have a level of function. Note that level of function 15 does not have sufficient data to show an average cost.

Figure 2-27 Average committed support and revenue by primary disability group (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals from 1 July 2016

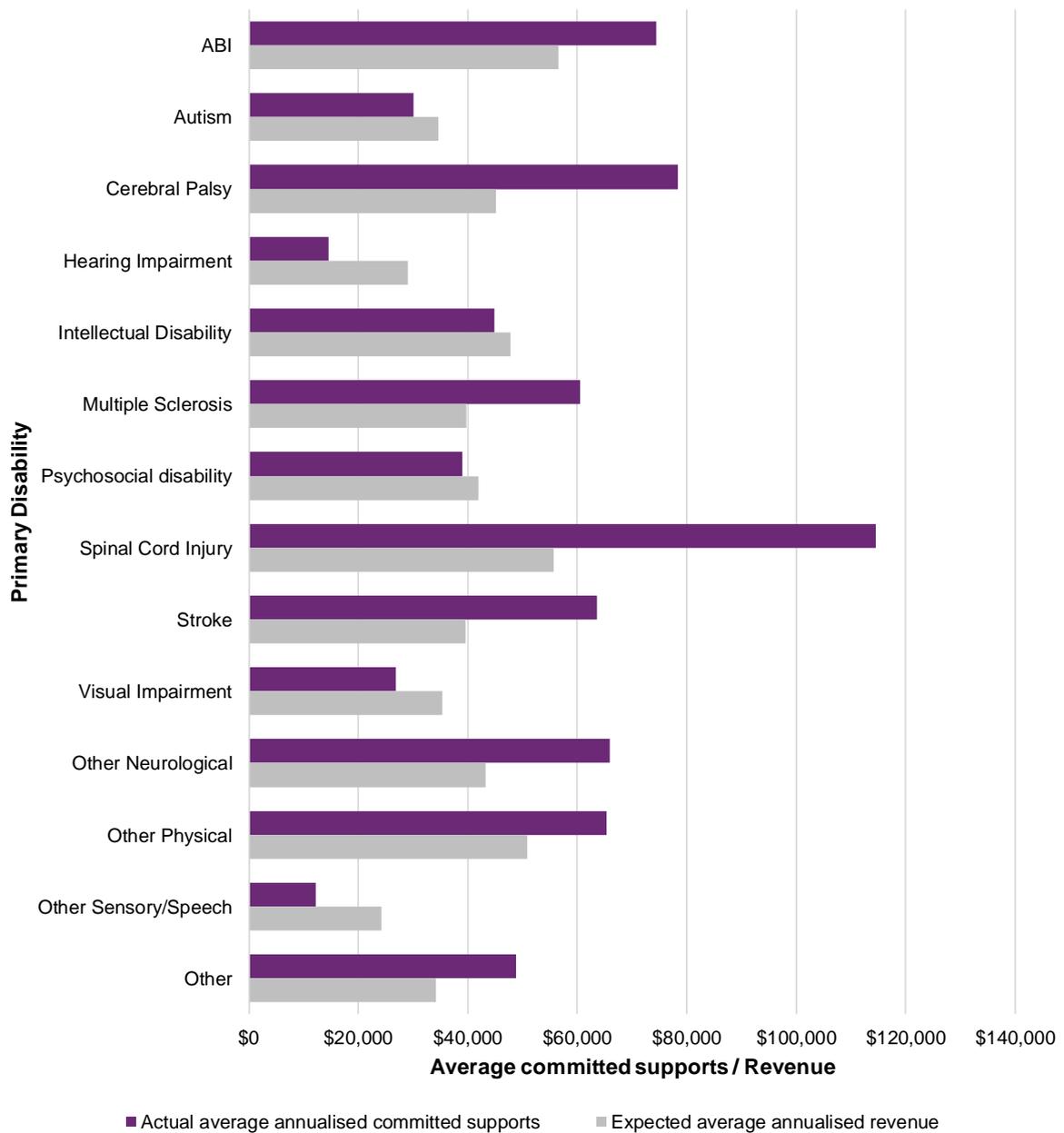


Figure 2-28 Median committed support and revenue by primary disability group (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals from 1 July 2016

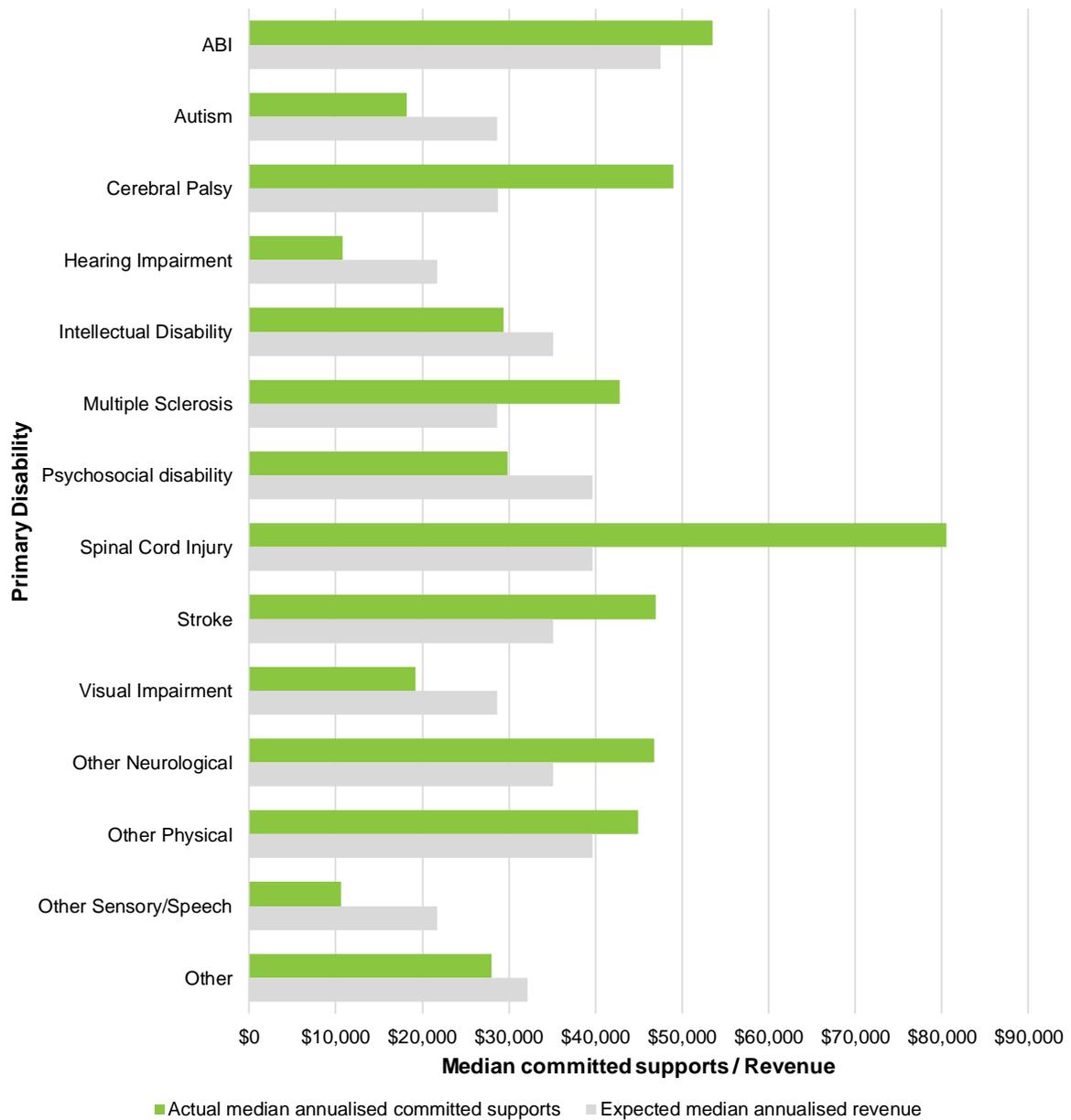


Figure 2-29 Average committed support by primary disability group (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q1 compared to participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q2

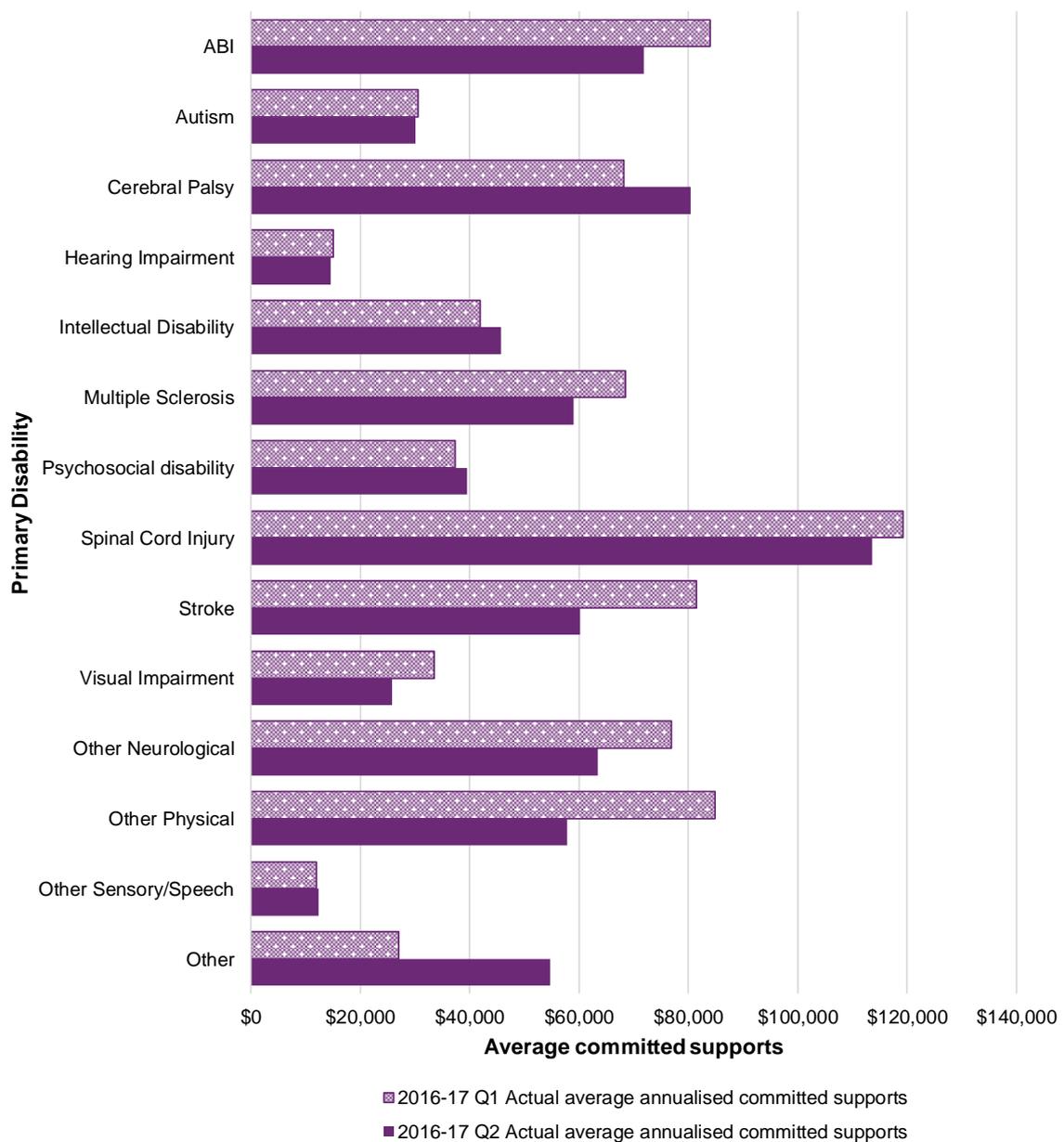
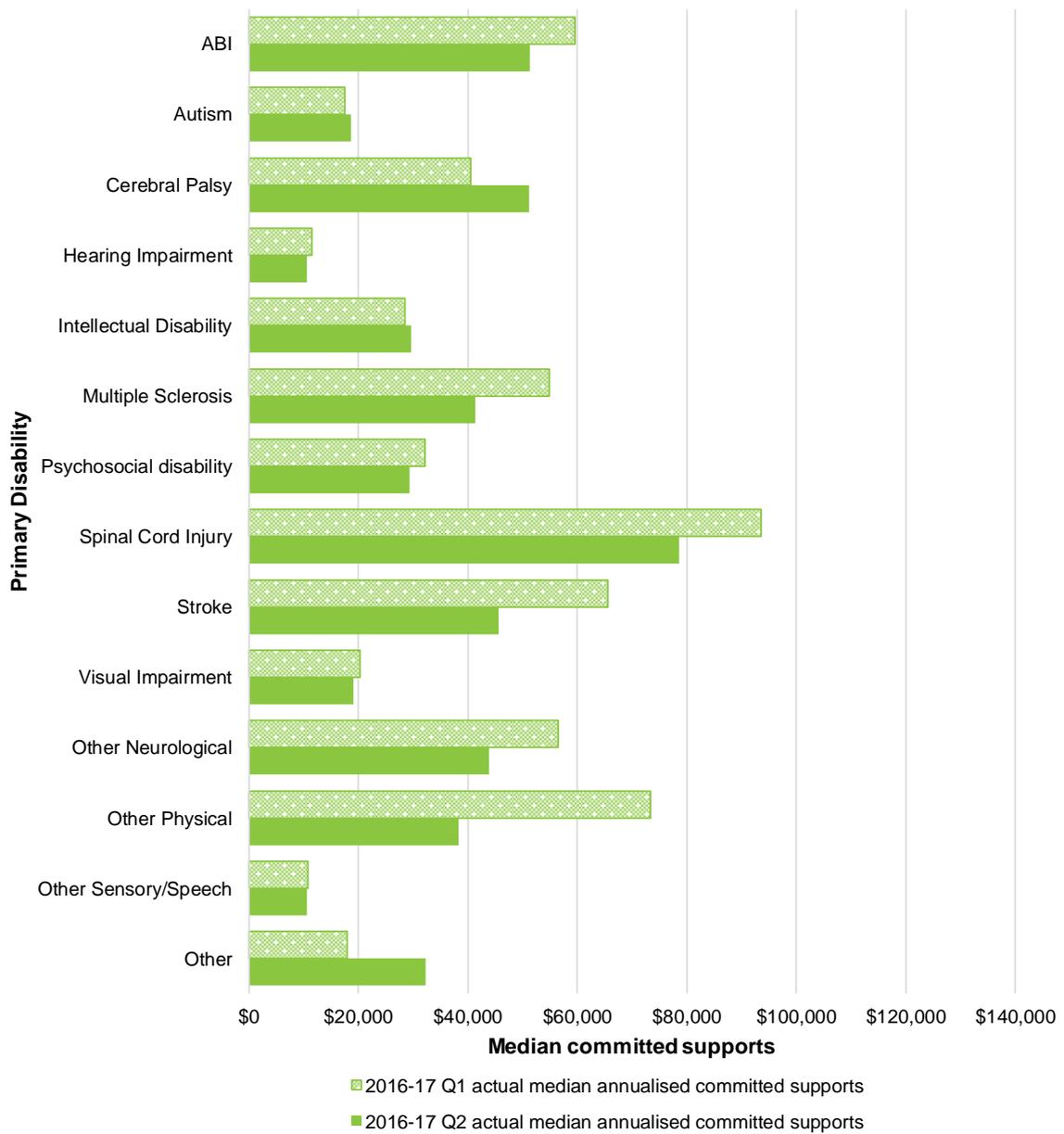


Figure 2-30 Median committed support by primary disability group (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q1 compared to participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q2



2.2.4 Details of participants with second plans, including length and value of supports

This section of the report focuses on participants with first plan approvals from 1 July 2016 onwards. Table 2-30 shows the distribution of participants who are currently on their first or subsequent plans. Participants with either a second or subsequent plan represent 12% of all participants with first plan approvals from 1 July 2016.

Table 2-30 Participants with approved plans from 1 July 2016

Number of plan	Participants with first plans approved from 1 July 2016	Proportion
1	27,297	88.2%
2	3,201	10.3%
3	374	1.2%
4	52	0.2%
5	9	0.0%
6	1	0.0%
Total	30,934	100%

Based on cost trajectory analyses on all participants with approved plans, annualised plan costs have increased over and above inflation and ageing, with the largest change being between the first and second plans and increases at subsequent plan reviews being lower.

2.2.5 Distribution of committed support

A significant proportion of committed support is allocated to a very small proportion of high-cost participants – only 11% of participants have an annualised package cost over \$100,000, but these participants account for 41% of total committed supports. On the other hand, 55% have an annualised committed support amount below \$30,000, and account for only 18% of annualised committed funding. The distribution by committed support bands is largely the same for participants with first plan approvals in the first quarter of 2016-17 and participants with first plan approvals in the second quarter of 2016-17.

Figure 2-31 Average committed support by average annualised committed support band (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals from 1 July 2016

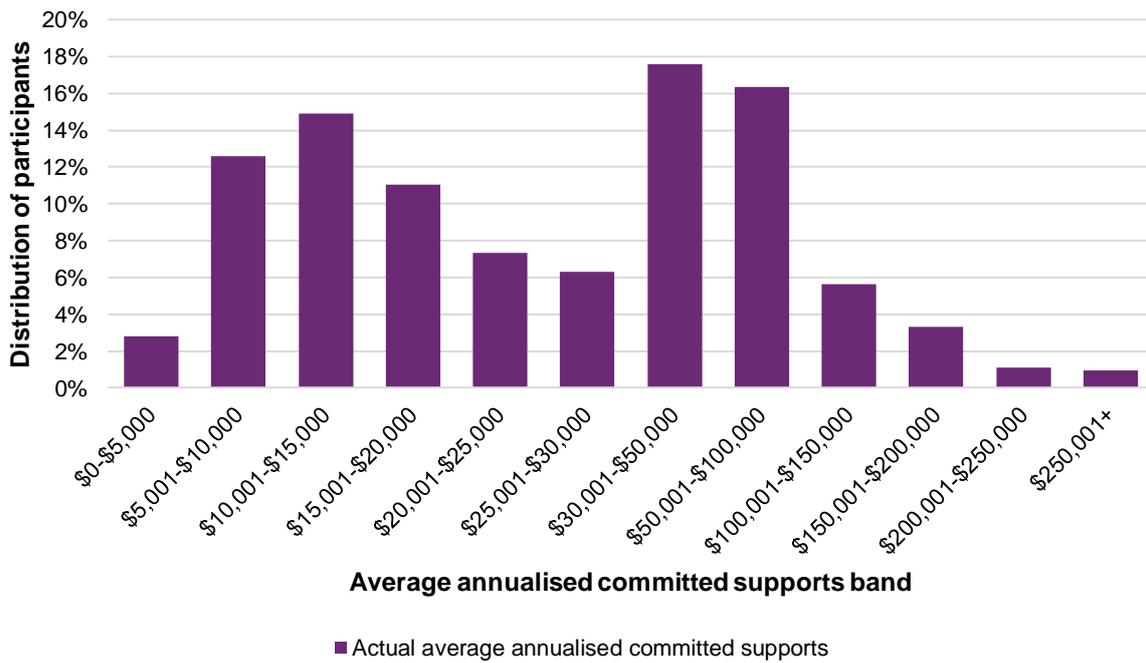
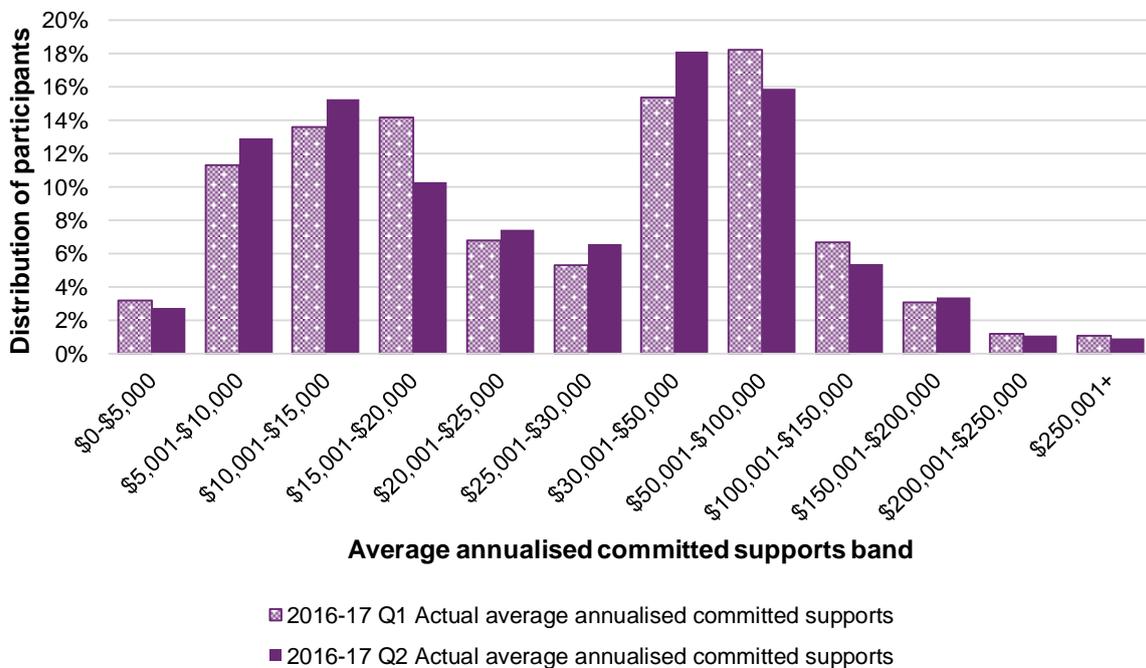


Figure 2-32 Average committed support by average annualised committed support band (excluding participants with shared supported accommodation supports) – participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q1 compared to participants with first plan approvals in 2016-17 Q2



2.3 Projections

2.3.1 Cost of the NDIS in dollar terms and as a percentage of GDP (split by participants aged under 65 and over 65). This measure will include NDIA operating costs

Currently the Productivity Commission estimate is considered the best estimate of the longer-term cost of the NDIS (approximately 0.9% of GDP for under 65 year olds). The NDIS insurance approach allows pressures on the scheme to be identified early and management responses put in place to respond to these pressures. Specifically, data is collected on participants (including the characteristics of the participants, costs and outcomes), and this actual experience is compared with the baseline projection. This actuarial monitoring occurs continuously and allows management to put in place strategies as required.

There are some current pressures which require management responses. These pressures are:

- Higher than expected numbers of children entering the scheme
- Increasing package costs over and above the impacts of inflation and ageing (“super-imposed” inflation)
- Higher than expected participants continuing to approach the scheme
- Lower than expected participants exiting the scheme
- A mismatch between benchmark package costs and actual package costs.

An update on progress against these risks is as follows:²⁵

- *Higher than expected numbers of children entering the scheme*: the prevalence of 0-6 year olds remained similar between the 30 June 2016 and 30 November 2016, and the prevalence of 7-14 year olds increased between the 30 June 2016 and 30 November 2016.
- *Increasing package costs over and above the impacts of inflation and ageing (“super-imposed” inflation)*: similar levels of superimposed inflation were observed at 30 June 2016 and 30 November 2016.
- *Higher than expected participants continuing to approach the scheme*: this trend continued between 30 June 2016 and 30 November 2016, with some reduction in New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory.
- *Lower than expected participants exiting the scheme*: the exit rate decreased between 30 June 2016 and 30 November 2016.
- *A mismatch between benchmark package costs and actual package costs*: this improved between 30 June 2016 and 30 November 2016. Further, a large driver of the mismatch is participants in shared supported accommodation. This is a legacy issue from the existing disability system – however, is likely to be present for several years. Adjusting for participants with moderate intellectual disability, results in costs more in line with expected (all else equal), noting that this adjustment was also part of the Productivity Commission report.

²⁵ This analysis was undertaken on 30 November 2016 data.

Two specific initiatives are the Early Childhood Early Intervention (ECEI) approach and the reference package and first plan approach.

- The ECEI approach is being progressively rolled out. The ECEI approach provides a gateway to the NDIS for children 0-6 years, which aims to ensure only children meeting the eligibility criteria for the NDIS enter as a participant. The gateway also provides support for children to access mainstream and community services when they do not meet the criteria, but need some support to access these services.
- The reference package and first plan process is a method for better aligning the level of function and need with support packages for participants when they first enter the scheme. This process is now underway, but ongoing refinement of this process to ensure the right assessment tools and questions are used is critical. This method for allocating funds should also be a focus at plan review. Importantly, this process assists in determining the reasonable and necessary support package from which participants can then plan their supports to be meet their goals.

In addition to these two initiatives, NDIA management has put in place a Sustainability and Liability Review Working Group led by the CEO to oversee the initiatives addressing the cost pressures identified above.



3 Greater community inclusion of people with disability

This section provides information on the extent to which people with a disability are receiving mainstream services, and are supported in the community. In particular, this section presents information on local area co-ordination and information, linkages and capacity building.

3.1 Mainstream services

3.1.1 Number of participants accessing mainstream services by service type

Table 3-1 shows that 95% of participants access mainstream services (up from 83% last quarter). This differs by State/Territory with 79% of participants in the ACT accessing mainstream services and 96% in Victoria and New South Wales. Differences between States/Territories should be treated with caution as the characteristics of participants are different in each State/Territory.

Table 3-1 Participants accessing mainstream services by State/Territory (2016-17 Q2 only)

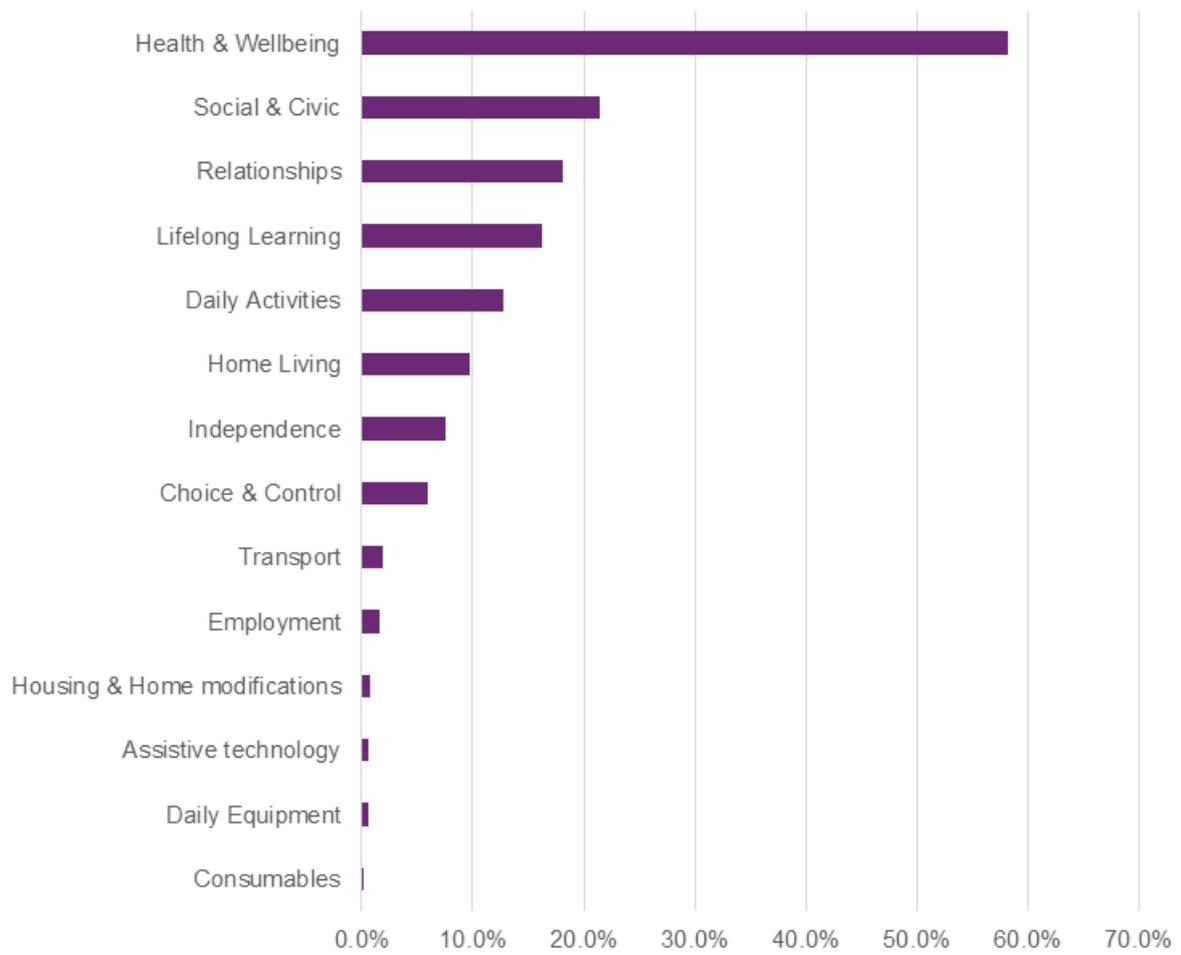
State / Territory	2016-17 Q2 Approved Plans	Participants accessing mainstream services	% Accessing mainstream services
ACT	494	295	60%
NSW	14,771	14,209	96%
NT	6	6	100%
QLD	1,835	1,717	94%
SA	2,329	2,137	92%
TAS	342	324	95%
VIC	3,416	3,284	96%
WA	301	262	87%
National	23,494	22,234	95%

Table 3-2 Participants accessing mainstream services by State/Territory (2016-17 all)

State / territory	2016-17 Approved Plans	Participants accessing mainstream services	% accessing mainstream services
ACT	1,442	1,339	93%
NSW	19,169	18,580	97%
NT	6	6	100%
QLD	2,211	2,131	96%
SA	3,080	2,929	95%
TAS	483	455	94%
VIC	4,086	3,951	97%
WA	457	410	90%
National	30,934	29,801	96%

Participants are accessing mainstream services predominantly for health & wellbeing followed by social & civic participation and relationships (Figure 3-1).

Figure 3-1 Participants accessing mainstream services by service type (National)



3.2 LAC

3.2.1 Number of participants and other people with a disability supported by LACs by participant characteristics

Local Area Coordination and ECEI partners have been appointed for areas that have commenced transition to the Scheme from 1 July 2016 as the Scheme's core capability to drive community inclusion.

Their key role is to work with participants to assist them to engage with the Scheme and to support people with disability to build an ordinary life within their communities through innovative strategies for implementing their goals using their funded supports and connection to the community. Partners will be embedded in their local community, experienced in driving empowerment and working alongside individuals to enhance capability and self- advocacy.

The Agreements with Partners require the LACs to work with those participants who have less complex requirements for support in their engagement with the Scheme. This on average is likely to equate to around 70% of participants. LACs will also support people with a disability outside the scheme who do not require an individualised support package. It is estimated that approximately 20% of LAC time will be spent with these participants and building capacity within the community. As data becomes available, the number of individuals supported under this arrangement will be reported. .

ECEI partners work with those children under 6 years of age and their families. Current modelling indicates that this will equate to around 10% of all participants. Importantly, ECEI partners will also work with a number of children with developmental delay but for whom access to the scheme is not required.

The ECEI approach has been operating in Nepean Blue Mountains (NBM) since October 2015, with the pilot phase now complete and transition to the full ECEI model underway nationally. Expansion of the ECEI approach continued into Far North Queensland in April 2016, while South Australia and North East Melbourne Area (NEMA) commenced delivery of the ECEI approach in October 2016. As at the end of November 2016, the ECEI approach extended across NSW Regions, with transitional arrangements established between the NDIA and NSW Government for existing children.

At 31 December 2016, approximately 2,300 children has been referred to the ECEI gateway. The majority of these children were in New South Wales. These children are participants of the scheme but have not received an approved plan.

In the future we expect to be able to provide data and insight into the challenges and success of interventions deployed by the LACs and the effectiveness of the early intervention support to reduce need for access to the Scheme by the ECEI Partners.

3.3 ILC

3.3.1 Number of participants and other people with a disability supported by ILC activities by participant characteristics

The role of these partners will be complemented by the implementation of the ILC policy agreed by all governments. This policy can be summarised as a commitment to connect people with disability, their families and carers to the wider community by:

1. Capacity Building - Making sure people with disability have the skills, confidence and information they need to get involved in the community
2. Community Inclusion - Building the capacity of the community to include people with disability.

Consistent with the ILC Policy, the focus of effort in ILC will be to ensure that people with disability:

- Have the information they need to make decisions and choices
- Are connected to appropriate disability, community and mainstream supports
- Have the skills and confidence to participate and contribute to the community and protect their rights
- Use and benefit from the same mainstream services as everyone else
- Use and benefit from the same community activities as everyone else.

3.3.2 Descriptions of activities undertaken on ILC including dollars spent by regions and activities

ILC Policy will be implemented through an open grant round in each jurisdiction as that jurisdiction reaches full scheme. Detailed transition plans have been agreed with all jurisdictions (excluding WA) outlining funding and activities that will be retained by the respective jurisdictions to build and align current activities to the future ILC policy. These plans acknowledge the importance of commencing the capture of data on use and demand and commit to the adoption of the measurement of outcomes from the activities in a manner consistent with the ILC outcomes framework as it evolves between now and full scheme.

ILC activities have commenced in the ACT through a funding arrangement with the ACT government to enable current ILC type activities to continue during transition. The open grant round in the ACT is scheduled to provide ILC activities from July 2017. This will be the first opportunity for the Scheme to measure activities against the agreed ILC policy.



Appendix A – Performance indicators

Table A.1 Quarterly Reporting performance indicators from the NDIA Board to DRC

Outcome	Measures	Indicators
1. People with disability lead lives of their choice	1.1 Outcomes for participants and their families	1.1.1 Proportion of participants, and their families and carers who report improved economic and social outcomes (as measured by the NDIA outcomes framework)
		1.1.2 Proportion of participants who attain the goals outlined in their plans (as measured by the NDIA's Goal Attainment Scale)
		1.1.3 Participant satisfaction
	1.2 Provision of support in response to assessed need	1.2.1 Number of registered service providers by characteristics and market profile 1.2.2 Access request to receiving support within different timeframes
2. NDIS is a financially sustainable, insurance-based NDIS	2.1 Participant characteristics and their families	2.1.1 Access requests made by outcome
		2.1.2 Eligible participants against bilateral targets, including key characteristics
		2.1.3 Participants with approved plans against bilateral targets
		2.1.4 Trends in plan approvals
		2.1.5 Access request to plan approval within different timeframes
		2.1.6 Ineligible participant numbers and key characteristics
	2.2 Support packages	2.2.1 Committed support
		2.2.2 Actual payments
		2.2.3 Average and median package costs by sub-groups of the population and for all participants compared with the expected averages and medians, including trends
		2.2.4 Details of participants with second plans, including length and value of supports
2.2.5 Distribution of package costs		
2.3 Projections	2.3.1 Cost of the NDIS in dollar terms and as a percentage of GDP (split by participants aged under 65 and over 65). This measure will include NDIA operating costs	
3. Greater community inclusion of people with disability	3.1 Mainstream services	3.1.1 Number of participants accessing mainstream services by service type
	3.2 LAC	3.2.1 Number of participants and other people with a disability supported by LACs by participant characteristics
		3.2.2 Descriptions of activities undertaken on ILC including dollars spent by regions and activities
	3.3 ILC	3.3.1 Number of participants and other people with a disability supported by ILC activities by participant characteristics
		3.3.2 Descriptions of activities undertaken on ILC including dollars spent by regions and activities



Appendix B – Outcomes domains

Table B.0-1 Quarterly Reporting performance indicators from the NDIA Board to DRC

Domain	Participant version				Family version, for participant aged		
	Children from 0 to before starting school	Children from starting school to age 14	Young adults 15 to 24	Adults 25 and over	0 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over
1	Daily living	Daily living	Choice and control	Choice and control	Families know their rights and advocate effectively for their child with disability	Families know their rights and advocate effectively for their family member with disability	Families know their rights and advocate effectively for their family member with disability
2	Choice and control	Lifelong learning		Daily living	Daily living	Families feel supported	Families have the support they need to care
3	Relationships	Relationships	Relationships	Relationships	Families are able to gain access to desired services, programs, and activities in their community	Families are able to gain access to desired services, programs, and activities in their community	Families are able to gain access to desired services, programs, and activities in their community
4	Social, community and civic participation	Social, community and civic participation	Home	Home	Families help their children develop and learn	Families help their young person become independent	Families have succession plans
5			Health and wellbeing	Health and wellbeing	Families enjoy health and wellbeing	Families enjoy health and wellbeing	Families enjoy health and wellbeing
6			Lifelong learning	Lifelong learning			
7			Work	Work			
8			Social, community and civic participation	Social, community and civic participation			



Appendix C – Utilisation rates

Utilisation rates vary across financial years and State/Territories, this is summarised in Figure C-1. Further, utilisation rates for each State/Territory change over time and this is summarised in Figure C-2 to Figure C-5. The utilisation rate for supports provided in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 remain similar to the previous quarter. Utilisation rates for supports committed in 2016-17 to date continue to change over time as delays in claiming are more prevalent.

Figure C-1 Utilisation rates for each State/Territory by financial year



Figure C-2 Utilisation rates as at 2016-17 Q1 and 2016-17 Q2 for supports committed in 2013-14

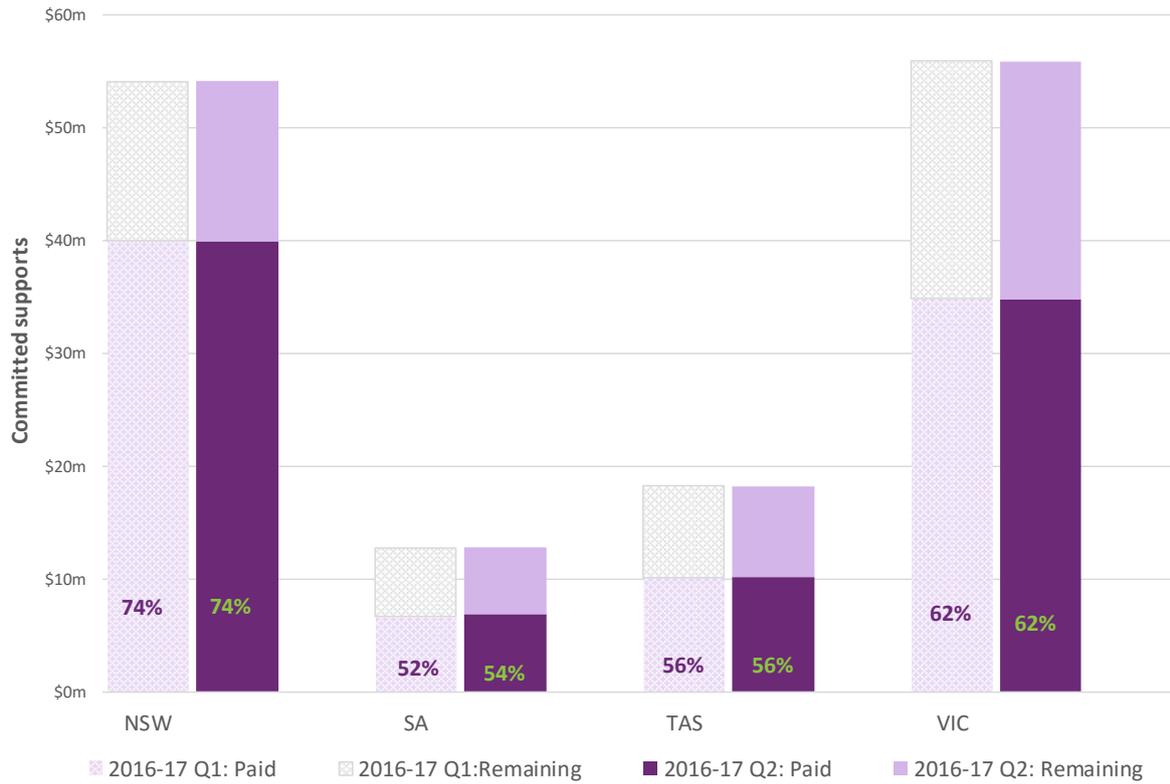


Figure C-3 Utilisation rates as at 2016-17 Q1 and 2016-17 Q2 for supports committed in 2014-15

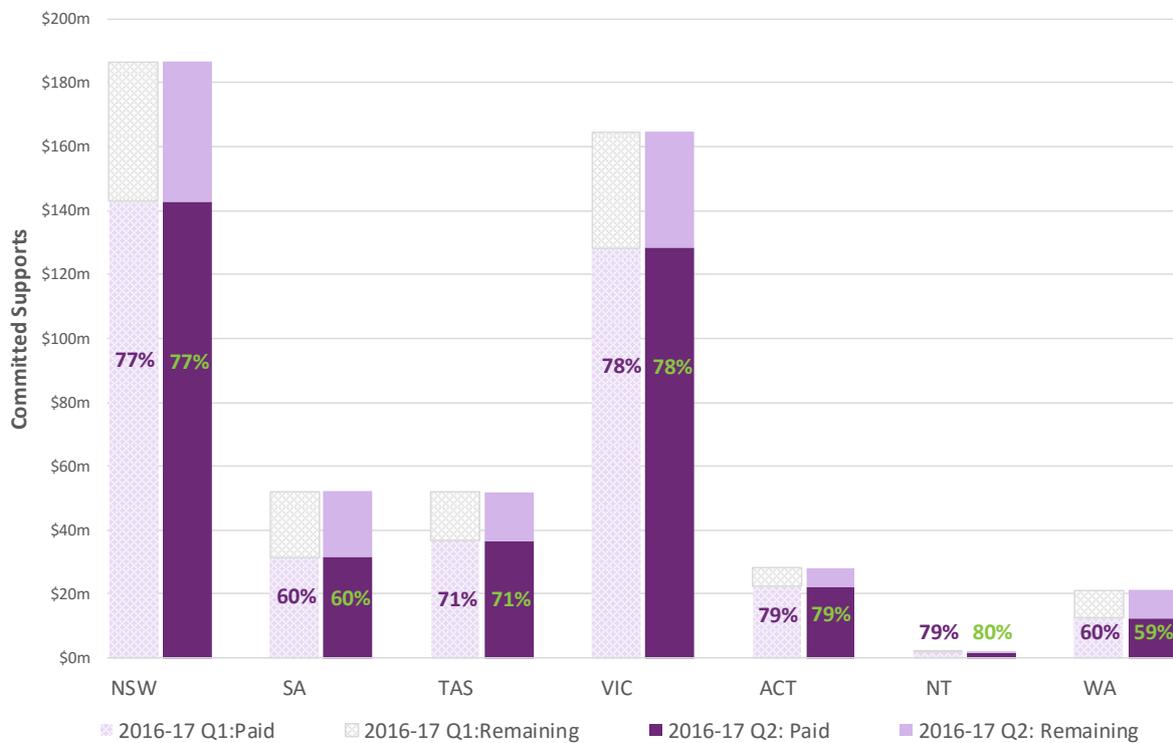


Figure C-4 Utilisation rates as at 2016-17 Q1 and 2016-17 Q2 for supports committed in 2015-16

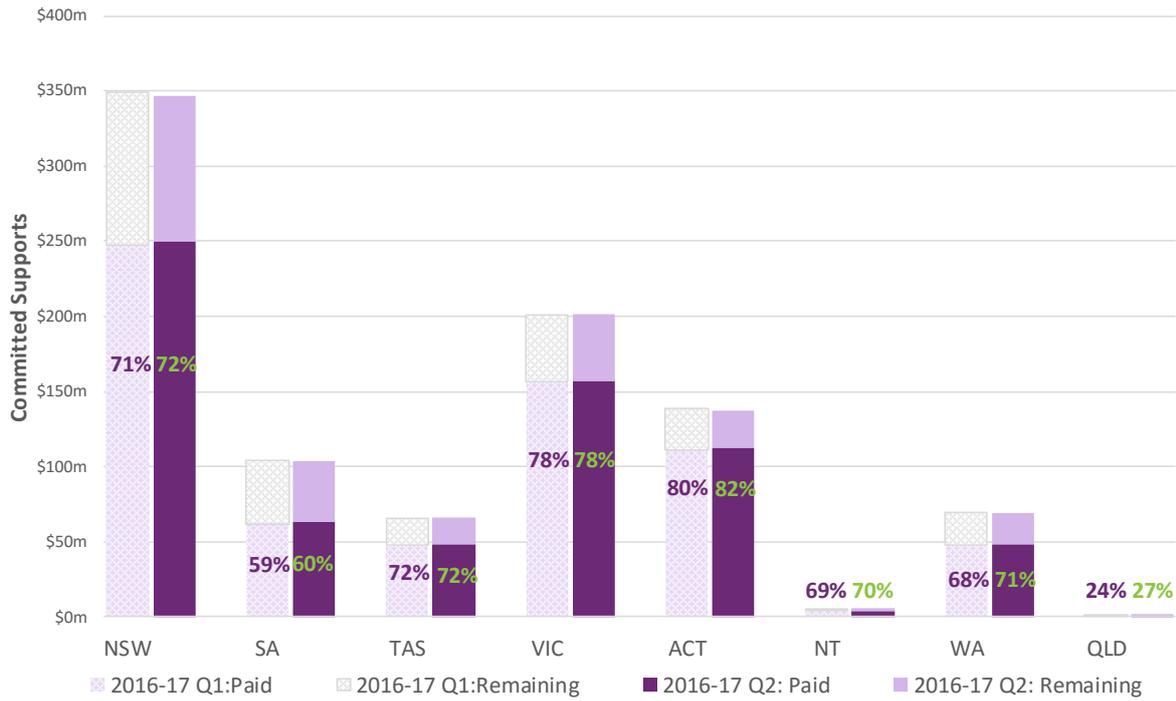
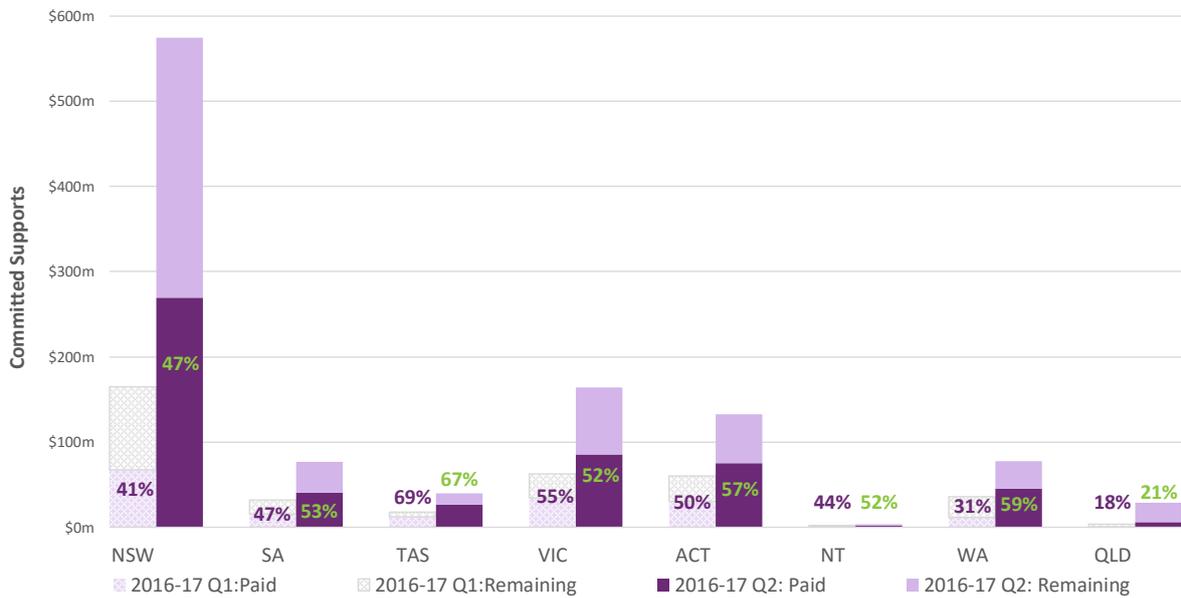


Figure C-5 Utilisation rates as at 2016-17 Q1 and 2016-17 Q2 for supports committed in 2016-17





Appendix D – Outcomes framework by State/Territory

Outcomes Framework results by State/Territory

Comparison across States/Territories should be treated with caution as roll-out schedules are different between States/Territories with different existing programs and age groups phasing into the scheme at different times.

Participants 0 to before school

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
% of parents/carers with concerns in 6 or more of the areas	Q1 2016-17	22%	28%	^	39%	57%	^	40%	40%	36%
	Q2 2016-17	37%	57%	^	55%	49%	^	66%	42%	57%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	26%	47%	^	50%	51%	^	64%	41%	52%
% who say their child is able to tell them what he/she wants	Q1 2016-17	85%	73%	^	78%	83%	^	79%	76%	80%
	Q2 2016-17	83%	79%	^	82%	85%	^	75%	79%	80%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	84%	78%	^	81%	85%	^	76%	78%	80%
% of children who can make friends with (some) people outside the family	Q1 2016-17	80%	61%	^	78%	64%	^	74%	71%	70%
	Q2 2016-17	71%	62%	^	76%	68%	^	61%	72%	65%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	78%	62%	^	76%	67%	^	62%	72%	66%
% of children who participate in age appropriate community, cultural or religious activities	Q1 2016-17	67%	60%	^	58%	69%	^	60%	36%	62%
	Q2 2016-17	67%	51%	^	66%	61%	^	55%	47%	58%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	67%	53%	^	64%	63%	^	56%	43%	58%
Of these, % who are welcomed or actively included	Q1 2016-17	81%	59%	^	73%	62%	^	60%	^	68%
	Q2 2016-17	58%	65%	^	68%	67%	^	62%	78%	65%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	74%	63%	^	69%	66%	^	62%	82%	66%

^ Insufficient data

Participants starting school to 14

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
% of children developing functional, learning and coping skills appropriate to their ability and circumstances (either pretty well or very well)	Q1 2016-17	36%	31%	^	22%	37%	52%	18%	48%	33%
	Q2 2016-17	48%	32%	^	35%	36%	38%	28%	45%	33%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	39%	32%	^	33%	36%	39%	27%	46%	33%
% who say their child is becoming more independent	Q1 2016-17	61%	34%	^	40%	60%	52%	36%	70%	49%
	Q2 2016-17	48%	40%	^	46%	55%	51%	38%	64%	44%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	57%	40%	^	45%	56%	51%	38%	66%	45%
% of children who spend time with friends without an adult present	Q1 2016-17	31%	12%	^	11%	20%	5%	12%	43%	18%
	Q2 2016-17	21%	11%	^	18%	19%	22%	17%	34%	15%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	28%	12%	^	17%	19%	20%	17%	37%	15%
% of children who have a genuine say in decisions about themselves	Q1 2016-17	92%	65%	^	65%	76%	57%	66%	76%	73%
	Q2 2016-17	95%	61%	^	64%	80%	82%	60%	79%	66%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	93%	62%	^	65%	79%	80%	61%	78%	67%
% of children attending school in a mainstream class	Q1 2016-17	81%	47%	^	54%	68%	35%	45%	^	61%
	Q2 2016-17	79%	42%	^	50%	73%	67%	47%	65%	50%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	81%	42%	^	51%	72%	64%	47%	69%	52%
% of children who can make friends with (some) people outside the family	Q1 2016-17	86%	62%	^	71%	71%	57%	58%	81%	69%
	Q2 2016-17	72%	60%	^	67%	69%	69%	61%	72%	63%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	82%	60%	^	68%	70%	68%	61%	75%	64%
% who spend time after school and on weekends with friends or in mainstream programs	Q1 2016-17	46%	30%	^	32%	47%	19%	18%	65%	39%
	Q2 2016-17	40%	30%	^	35%	48%	25%	33%	64%	34%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	44%	30%	^	34%	48%	25%	32%	64%	35%
Of these, % who are welcomed or actively included	Q1 2016-17	85%	76%	^	70%	79%	^	^	^	79%
	Q2 2016-17	^	79%	^	77%	79%	79%	76%	61%	78%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	86%	79%	^	75%	79%	81%	75%	70%	78%

^ Insufficient data

Participants 15 to 24

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
% who are happy with the level of independence/control they have now	Q1 2016-17	39%	45%	^	31%	41%	47%	43%	^	44%
	Q2 2016-17	44%	42%	^	44%	35%	49%	35%	75%	42%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	41%	43%	^	42%	38%	48%	37%	72%	42%
% who were involved in planning for their life after school years	Q1 2016-17	89%	55%	^	74%	^	95%	50%	^	62%
	Q2 2016-17	86%	64%	^	63%	^	94%	60%	70%	65%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	88%	63%	^	65%	71%	94%	58%	68%	65%
% who choose what they do each day	Q1 2016-17	55%	40%	^	40%	22%	48%	39%	^	42%
	Q2 2016-17	75%	42%	^	42%	31%	53%	32%	57%	42%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	63%	42%	^	42%	26%	50%	33%	66%	42%
% who choose or sometimes have a say in what they do each day	Q1 2016-17	99%	76%	^	83%	72%	92%	70%	^	80%
	Q2 2016-17	96%	81%	^	81%	74%	94%	72%	74%	80%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	98%	80%	^	81%	73%	93%	71%	84%	80%
% who make most of the decisions in their life	Q1 2016-17	41%	25%	^	20%	11%	42%	19%	^	26%
	Q2 2016-17	47%	27%	^	25%	8%	41%	21%	26%	27%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	43%	27%	^	25%	10%	41%	20%	29%	27%
% given the opportunity to participate in a self-advocacy group meeting	Q1 2016-17	21%	22%	^	18%	12%	13%	25%	^	20%
	Q2 2016-17	23%	22%	^	21%	27%	20%	23%	32%	22%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	22%	22%	^	20%	19%	17%	23%	28%	22%
Of those given the opportunity, % who participated	Q1 2016-17	^	33%	^	^	^	^	55%	^	35%
	Q2 2016-17	^	30%	^	23%	^	23%	40%	^	30%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	48%	30%	^	24%	^	28%	43%	^	31%
% who want more choice and control in their life	Q1 2016-17	70%	61%	^	90%	50%	76%	51%	^	63%
	Q2 2016-17	61%	70%	^	75%	60%	77%	63%	54%	70%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	66%	69%	^	77%	55%	77%	61%	56%	69%
% with no one outside their home to call when they need help	Q1 2016-17	9%	17%	^	29%	26%	17%	12%	^	17%
	Q2 2016-17	11%	19%	^	17%	15%	11%	22%	21%	19%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	10%	19%	^	19%	21%	14%	20%	21%	19%
% with no friends other than family or paid staff	Q1 2016-17	20%	32%	^	31%	39%	22%	38%	^	31%
	Q2 2016-17	19%	25%	^	25%	35%	29%	30%	46%	26%

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	20%	26%	^	26%	37%	25%	32%	38%	26%
% who are happy with how often they see friends	Q1 2016-17	56%	56%	^	33%	43%	47%	48%	^	52%
	Q2 2016-17	39%	46%	^	39%	46%	56%	45%	50%	46%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	49%	47%	^	38%	44%	51%	46%	50%	47%
% who are happy with their home	Q1 2016-17	83%	83%	^	83%	93%	83%	84%	^	84%
	Q2 2016-17	81%	86%	^	85%	89%	86%	82%	91%	85%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	82%	85%	^	85%	92%	84%	82%	92%	85%
% who will want to live in their home in 5 years' time	Q1 2016-17	58%	72%	^	59%	73%	60%	72%	^	69%
	Q2 2016-17	62%	68%	^	65%	62%	51%	72%	80%	68%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	60%	69%	^	64%	68%	55%	72%	76%	68%
% who feel safe or very safe in their home	Q1 2016-17	87%	86%	^	83%	93%	89%	91%	^	87%
	Q2 2016-17	79%	88%	^	85%	84%	87%	88%	96%	88%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	83%	88%	^	85%	89%	88%	89%	97%	88%
% who rate their health as good, very good or excellent	Q1 2016-17	69%	69%	^	62%	82%	73%	68%	^	69%
	Q2 2016-17	62%	71%	^	71%	71%	79%	70%	83%	71%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	66%	71%	^	70%	77%	76%	70%	76%	71%
% who did not have any difficulties accessing health services	Q1 2016-17	76%	74%	^	72%	88%	70%	87%	^	76%
	Q2 2016-17	69%	70%	^	69%	76%	79%	75%	73%	71%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	73%	71%	^	70%	83%	75%	77%	76%	72%
% who had been to hospital in the last 12 months	Q1 2016-17	32%	33%	^	29%	33%	24%	30%	^	31%
	Q2 2016-17	31%	27%	^	30%	45%	19%	33%	29%	28%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	32%	28%	^	30%	38%	21%	32%	33%	28%
% who feel safe getting out and about in their community	Q1 2016-17	42%	48%	^	50%	50%	54%	55%	^	49%
	Q2 2016-17	28%	46%	^	45%	43%	56%	44%	50%	46%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	36%	47%	^	46%	47%	55%	46%	51%	47%
% who currently attend or previously attended school in a mainstream class	Q1 2016-17	59%	23%	^	24%	40%	52%	13%	^	31%
	Q2 2016-17	53%	24%	^	25%	43%	70%	22%	^	26%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	56%	24%	^	24%	41%	62%	20%	52%	27%
% who have a paid job	Q1 2016-17	40%	11%	^	11%	3%	7%	8%	^	12%
	Q2 2016-17	20%	15%	^	25%	0%	12%	11%	23%	15%

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	32%	14%	^	23%	1%	10%	11%	19%	15%
<i>Of those who don't have a paid job, % who would like one</i>	Q1 2016-17	77%	49%	^	67%	38%	59%	44%	^	51%
	Q2 2016-17	74%	59%	^	59%	44%	55%	44%	^	57%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	76%	57%	^	60%	41%	57%	44%	53%	56%
<i>Of those with a paid job, % in open employment</i>	Q1 2016-17	69%	60%	^	^	^	^	50%	^	58%
	Q2 2016-17	^	65%	^	69%	^	^	46%	^	65%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	78%	65%	^	68%	^	60%	47%	^	64%
<i>% employed at less than full award wages (included in above)</i>	Q1 2016-17	4%	26%	^	^	^	^	17%	^	16%
	Q2 2016-17	^	18%	^	26%	^	^	13%	^	19%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	3%	19%	^	24%	^	15%	13%	^	18%
<i>% who volunteer</i>	Q1 2016-17	20%	11%	^	15%	7%	15%	16%	^	13%
	Q2 2016-17	8%	12%	^	19%	11%	9%	9%	5%	12%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	15%	12%	^	19%	9%	12%	10%	11%	12%
<i>% actively involved in community, cultural or religious group in last year</i>	Q1 2016-17	29%	30%	^	32%	43%	21%	34%	^	30%
	Q2 2016-17	27%	31%	^	35%	22%	26%	35%	32%	32%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	28%	31%	^	35%	33%	24%	35%	31%	31%
<i>Of those not involved, % who would like to be</i>	Q1 2016-17	61%	31%	^	50%	38%	42%	32%	^	36%
	Q2 2016-17	43%	30%	^	46%	21%	37%	31%	^	31%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	53%	30%	^	46%	29%	39%	32%	28%	32%

^ Insufficient data

Participants 25 plus

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
% who choose what they do each day	Q1 2016-17	75%	45%	^	66%	^	^	42%	56%	49%
	Q2 2016-17	81%	60%	^	56%	^	^	61%	72%	60%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	77%	55%	^	57%	^	59%	57%	67%	57%
% who choose or sometimes have a say in what they do each day	Q1 2016-17	94%	82%	^	85%	^	^	85%	97%	84%
	Q2 2016-17	99%	87%	^	88%	^	^	87%	94%	87%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	96%	85%	^	88%	^	81%	87%	95%	86%
% who make most of the decisions in their life	Q1 2016-17	71%	36%	^	52%	^	^	35%	56%	41%
	Q2 2016-17	71%	52%	^	48%	^	^	55%	56%	52%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	71%	47%	^	48%	^	56%	51%	56%	49%
% given the opportunity to participate in a self-advocacy group meeting	Q1 2016-17	26%	24%	^	30%	^	^	29%	20%	25%
	Q2 2016-17	28%	28%	^	25%	^	^	27%	30%	28%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	27%	27%	^	25%	^	39%	28%	27%	27%
Of those given the opportunity, % who participated	Q1 2016-17	40%	48%	^	44%	^	^	62%	^	48%
	Q2 2016-17	49%	43%	^	44%	^	^	52%	45%	44%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	43%	44%	^	44%	^	^	54%	45%	46%
% who want more choice and control in their life	Q1 2016-17	59%	50%	^	74%	^	^	46%	39%	51%
	Q2 2016-17	59%	63%	^	71%	^	^	58%	55%	63%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	59%	59%	^	71%	^	66%	55%	50%	59%
% with no one outside their home to call when they need help	Q1 2016-17	8%	8%	^	17%	^	^	12%	14%	9%
	Q2 2016-17	8%	15%	^	13%	^	^	12%	20%	14%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	8%	13%	^	13%	^	13%	12%	19%	12%
% with no friends other than family or paid staff	Q1 2016-17	23%	26%	^	33%	^	^	28%	45%	26%
	Q2 2016-17	23%	24%	^	26%	^	^	25%	38%	24%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	23%	25%	^	26%	^	28%	25%	40%	25%
% who are happy with how often they see friends	Q1 2016-17	39%	63%	^	42%	^	^	70%	53%	60%
	Q2 2016-17	44%	51%	^	44%	^	^	59%	66%	52%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	41%	55%	^	43%	^	44%	62%	62%	54%
% who are happy with their home	Q1 2016-17	71%	86%	^	74%	^	^	88%	81%	84%
	Q2 2016-17	70%	79%	^	78%	^	^	80%	71%	79%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	71%	81%	^	77%	^	75%	82%	73%	80%

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
% who will want to live in their home in 5 years' time	Q1 2016-17	81%	86%	^	79%	^	^	88%	89%	85%
	Q2 2016-17	79%	83%	^	84%	^	^	84%	78%	83%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	81%	84%	^	83%	^	79%	85%	81%	84%
% who feel safe or very safe in their home	Q1 2016-17	64%	86%	^	74%	^	^	91%	85%	84%
	Q2 2016-17	68%	80%	^	74%	^	^	83%	77%	79%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	65%	82%	^	74%	^	88%	85%	79%	81%
% who rate their health as good, very good or excellent	Q1 2016-17	40%	57%	^	43%	^	^	60%	58%	55%
	Q2 2016-17	42%	51%	^	51%	^	^	56%	44%	52%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	41%	53%	^	50%	^	63%	57%	48%	53%
% who did not have any difficulties accessing health services	Q1 2016-17	60%	80%	^	71%	^	^	84%	81%	78%
	Q2 2016-17	64%	68%	^	69%	^	^	75%	75%	69%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	61%	72%	^	69%	^	78%	77%	77%	72%
% who had been to hospital in the last 12 months	Q1 2016-17	46%	39%	^	58%	^	^	35%	53%	40%
	Q2 2016-17	50%	41%	^	47%	^	^	42%	42%	42%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	48%	40%	^	48%	^	43%	41%	45%	41%
% who feel safe getting out and about in their community	Q1 2016-17	37%	59%	^	40%	^	^	58%	49%	55%
	Q2 2016-17	36%	50%	^	46%	^	^	55%	46%	50%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	37%	53%	^	45%	^	56%	56%	47%	52%
% who participate in education, training or skill development	Q1 2016-17	14%	15%	^	8%	^	^	30%	7%	16%
	Q2 2016-17	14%	13%	^	12%	^	^	20%	10%	14%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	14%	14%	^	12%	^	3%	23%	9%	15%
Of those who participate, % who do so in mainstream settings	Q1 2016-17	81%	37%	^	^	^	^	14%	^	39%
	Q2 2016-17	73%	51%	^	53%	^	^	35%	^	48%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	78%	46%	^	56%	^	^	28%	60%	45%
% unable to do a course or training they wanted to do in the last 12 months	Q1 2016-17	44%	23%	^	35%	^	^	18%	23%	25%
	Q2 2016-17	47%	31%	^	32%	^	^	28%	34%	31%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	45%	28%	^	32%	^	38%	26%	31%	29%
% who have a paid job	Q1 2016-17	29%	24%	^	9%	^	^	11%	20%	23%
	Q2 2016-17	30%	24%	^	16%	^	^	22%	23%	23%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	29%	24%	^	15%	^	20%	20%	22%	23%

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
<i>Of those who don't have a paid job, % who would like one</i>	Q1 2016-17	46%	19%	^	35%	^	^	18%	18%	23%
	Q2 2016-17	47%	25%	^	29%	^	^	30%	38%	27%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	46%	23%	^	30%	^	54%	27%	33%	26%
<i>Of those with a paid job, % in open employment</i>	Q1 2016-17	80%	41%	^	^	^	^	57%	^	48%
	Q2 2016-17	80%	55%	^	59%	^	^	61%	74%	57%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	80%	51%	^	60%	^	^	60%	75%	55%
<i>% employed at less than full award wages (included in above)</i>	Q1 2016-17	9%	18%	^	^	^	^	19%	^	17%
	Q2 2016-17	22%	16%	^	16%	^	^	10%	24%	15%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	13%	17%	^	17%	^	^	11%	20%	16%
<i>% who volunteer</i>	Q1 2016-17	16%	10%	^	18%	^	^	12%	5%	11%
	Q2 2016-17	17%	13%	^	18%	^	^	12%	8%	13%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	16%	12%	^	18%	^	3%	12%	7%	13%
<i>% actively involved in community, cultural or religious group in last year</i>	Q1 2016-17	37%	38%	^	26%	^	^	35%	30%	37%
	Q2 2016-17	34%	35%	^	43%	^	^	35%	31%	36%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	36%	36%	^	41%	^	23%	35%	31%	36%
<i>Of those not involved, % who would like to be</i>	Q1 2016-17	46%	27%	^	49%	^	^	27%	41%	30%
	Q2 2016-17	49%	31%	^	48%	^	^	33%	46%	34%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	47%	30%	^	48%	^	38%	32%	45%	33%

^ Insufficient data

Family 0 to 14

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
<i>% receiving Carer Payment</i>	Q1 2016-17	5%	23%	^	22%	24%	50%	22%	11%	21%
	Q2 2016-17	10%	30%	^	28%	19%	40%	21%	16%	25%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	7%	29%	^	26%	20%	41%	21%	14%	25%
<i>% receiving Carer Allowance</i>	Q1 2016-17	9%	44%	^	47%	53%	70%	37%	27%	42%
	Q2 2016-17	16%	60%	^	57%	49%	68%	51%	40%	55%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	11%	59%	^	54%	50%	68%	49%	35%	53%
<i>% working in a paid job</i>	Q1 2016-17	45%	42%	^	32%	47%	40%	36%	50%	43%
	Q2 2016-17	48%	43%	^	44%	49%	47%	43%	38%	45%

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	46%	43%	^	40%	49%	46%	42%	42%	44%
<i>Of those in a paid job, % in permanent employment</i>	Q1 2016-17	90%	79%	^	72%	80%	^	71%	75%	79%
	Q2 2016-17	83%	72%	^	66%	70%	79%	78%	85%	73%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	88%	73%	^	68%	73%	77%	77%	81%	74%
<i>Of those in a paid job, % working 15 hours or more</i>	Q1 2016-17	80%	80%	^	81%	78%	^	65%	81%	78%
	Q2 2016-17	82%	79%	^	77%	77%	72%	76%	87%	78%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	81%	79%	^	78%	77%	70%	75%	85%	78%
<i>% who say they (and their partner) are able to work as much as they want</i>	Q1 2016-17	57%	47%	^	44%	47%	^	39%	48%	47%
	Q2 2016-17	58%	40%	^	53%	50%	46%	34%	50%	43%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	57%	41%	^	50%	49%	47%	34%	50%	43%
<i>% who say the situation of their child with disability is a barrier to working more</i>	Q1 2016-17	81%	88%	^	77%	79%	^	88%	87%	83%
	Q2 2016-17	78%	91%	^	83%	81%	88%	89%	85%	88%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	80%	90%	^	81%	80%	89%	89%	85%	87%
<i>% who say insufficient flexibility of jobs is a barrier to working more</i>	Q1 2016-17	29%	48%	^	49%	35%	^	21%	37%	38%
	Q2 2016-17	28%	41%	^	55%	38%	31%	32%	36%	39%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	29%	41%	^	53%	37%	30%	31%	36%	39%
<i>% able to advocate for their child</i>	Q1 2016-17	87%	80%	^	78%	79%	90%	87%	92%	81%
	Q2 2016-17	91%	77%	^	77%	78%	78%	72%	83%	77%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	88%	78%	^	77%	79%	80%	73%	86%	78%
<i>% who have friends and family they see as often as they like</i>	Q1 2016-17	49%	50%	^	45%	56%	50%	44%	52%	51%
	Q2 2016-17	44%	40%	^	47%	54%	38%	39%	57%	44%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	47%	41%	^	47%	54%	39%	40%	55%	45%
<i>% who feel very confident or somewhat confident in supporting child's development</i>	Q1 2016-17	93%	86%	^	88%	87%	85%	88%	88%	88%
	Q2 2016-17	86%	84%	^	88%	89%	88%	87%	88%	86%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	91%	84%	^	88%	88%	88%	87%	88%	86%
<i>% who rate their health as good, very good or excellent</i>	Q1 2016-17	84%	79%	^	83%	73%	60%	79%	83%	77%
	Q2 2016-17	80%	70%	^	76%	72%	70%	76%	79%	72%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	83%	70%	^	78%	72%	69%	77%	80%	73%

^ Insufficient data

Family 15 to 24

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
% receiving Carer Payment	Q1 2016-17	14%	37%	^	^	27%	28%	^	^	29%
	Q2 2016-17	^	28%	^	27%	26%	25%	33%	^	28%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	17%	29%	^	25%	26%	26%	32%	^	28%
% receiving Carer Allowance	Q1 2016-17	32%	50%	^	^	58%	38%	^	^	45%
	Q2 2016-17	^	53%	^	60%	62%	38%	54%	^	53%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	28%	52%	^	56%	61%	38%	52%	^	51%
% working in a paid job	Q1 2016-17	50%	45%	^	^	44%	38%	^	^	44%
	Q2 2016-17	^	45%	^	55%	44%	48%	41%	^	46%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	56%	45%	^	54%	44%	43%	41%	^	45%
Of those in a paid job, % in permanent employment	Q1 2016-17	^	67%	^	^	85%	67%	^	^	73%
	Q2 2016-17	^	72%	^	83%	65%	73%	83%	^	73%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	^	71%	^	85%	71%	71%	82%	^	73%
Of those in a paid job, % working 15 hours or more	Q1 2016-17	^	81%	^	^	89%	76%	^	^	82%
	Q2 2016-17	^	86%	^	85%	70%	83%	85%	^	84%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	^	85%	^	85%	76%	80%	84%	^	84%
% who are able to work as much as they want	Q1 2016-17	^	50%	^	^	61%	37%	^	^	50%
	Q2 2016-17	^	46%	^	45%	50%	60%	41%	^	47%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	73%	46%	^	46%	53%	49%	40%	^	48%
% who say the situation of their child with disability is a barrier to working more	Q1 2016-17	^	96%	^	^	^	82%	^	^	92%
	Q2 2016-17	^	87%	^	95%	85%	84%	84%	^	87%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	^	88%	^	95%	87%	83%	85%	^	88%
% who say insufficient flexibility of jobs is a barrier to working more	Q1 2016-17	^	39%	^	^	^	21%	^	^	32%
	Q2 2016-17	^	35%	^	40%	40%	12%	34%	^	35%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	^	36%	^	39%	40%	17%	32%	^	34%
% able to advocate for their family member	Q1 2016-17	^	75%	^	^	70%	74%	^	^	76%
	Q2 2016-17	^	73%	^	74%	71%	79%	69%	^	73%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	86%	73%	^	73%	71%	77%	72%	^	73%
	Q1 2016-17	55%	50%	^	^	56%	55%	^	^	52%
	Q2 2016-17	^	48%	^	32%	49%	52%	37%	^	47%

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
<i>% who have friends and family they see as often as they like</i>	Q1+Q2 2016-17	53%	48%	^	32%	51%	53%	38%	^	48%
<i>% who feel in control selecting services</i>	Q1 2016-17	^	40%	^	^	48%	31%	^	^	42%
	Q2 2016-17	^	40%	^	38%	44%	54%	37%	^	41%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	83%	40%	^	37%	45%	44%	39%	^	41%
<i>% who know what their family can do to enable their family member with disability to become as independent as possible</i>	Q1 2016-17	^	46%	^	^	45%	44%	^	^	47%
	Q2 2016-17	^	47%	^	37%	42%	57%	39%	^	46%
<i>% who rate their health as good, very good or excellent</i>	Q1+Q2 2016-17	81%	47%	^	34%	43%	51%	39%	^	46%
	Q1 2016-17	^	71%	^	^	60%	56%	^	^	66%
	Q2 2016-17	^	65%	^	56%	69%	70%	74%	^	66%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	64%	65%	^	60%	66%	63%	74%	^	66%

^ Insufficient data

Family 25 and over

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
% receiving Carer Payment	Q1 2016-17	^	6%	^	^	^	^	^	^	12%
	Q2 2016-17	^	23%	^	23%	^	^	13%	^	21%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	13%	18%	^	26%	^	^	16%	^	19%
% receiving Carer Allowance	Q1 2016-17	^	4%	^	^	^	^	^	^	12%
	Q2 2016-17	^	24%	^	35%	^	^	13%	^	25%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	22%	19%	^	41%	^	^	16%	^	22%
% working in a paid job	Q1 2016-17	^	10%	^	^	^	^	^	^	15%
	Q2 2016-17	^	27%	^	23%	^	^	21%	^	26%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	25%	23%	^	24%	^	^	20%	^	23%
Of those in a paid job, % in permanent employment	Q1 2016-17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
	Q2 2016-17	^	73%	^	^	^	^	^	^	75%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	^	70%	^	^	^	^	^	^	74%
Of those in a paid job, % working 15 hours or more	Q1 2016-17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
	Q2 2016-17	^	80%	^	^	^	^	^	^	82%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	^	82%	^	^	^	^	^	^	80%
% who are able to work as much as they want	Q1 2016-17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	79%
	Q2 2016-17	^	53%	^	65%	^	^	^	^	57%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	60%	58%	^	61%	^	^	^	^	60%
% saying the situation of their family member with disability is a barrier to working more	Q1 2016-17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
	Q2 2016-17	^	83%	^	^	^	^	^	^	81%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	^	83%	^	^	^	^	^	^	83%
% who say insufficient flexibility of jobs is a barrier to working more	Q1 2016-17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
	Q2 2016-17	^	22%	^	^	^	^	^	^	22%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	^	23%	^	^	^	^	^	^	24%
% able to advocate for their family member	Q1 2016-17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	67%
	Q2 2016-17	^	73%	^	67%	^	^	^	^	74%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	^	71%	^	71%	^	^	^	^	73%

Indicator	Quarter	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	AUS
% who have friends and family they see as often as they like	Q1 2016-17	^	24%	^	^	^	^	^	^	29%
	Q2 2016-17	^	41%	^	39%	^	^	29%	^	41%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	47%	37%	^	41%	^	^	28%	^	38%
% who feel in control selecting services	Q1 2016-17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	37%
	Q2 2016-17	^	53%	^	32%	^	^	^	^	49%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	45%	51%	^	32%	^	^	^	^	48%
% who have made plans for when they are no longer able to care for their family member with disability	Q1 2016-17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	62%
	Q2 2016-17	^	39%	^	57%	^	^	^	^	42%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	^	41%	^	58%	^	^	^	^	45%
% who rate their health as good, very good or excellent	Q1 2016-17	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	67%
	Q2 2016-17	^	67%	^	52%	^	^	^	^	63%
	Q1+Q2 2016-17	75%	65%	^	54%	^	^	^	^	63%

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