



Q4
2020-2021

Analysis of reported level of function trends

Addendum 1

NDIS Quarterly Report
to disability ministers
30 June 2021

Contents

Section 1: Introduction	3
Section 2: Participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2017	9
Reported level of function trends	9
Reported level of function trends by type of assessment	9
Reported level of function trends by disability type	12
Reported level of function trends by State and Territory	18
Section 3: Participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months ending 30 June 2018	23
Reported level of function trends by disability type	23
Reported level of function trends by State and Territory	30
Section 4: Participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months ending 30 June 2019	35
Reported level of function trends by disability type	35
Reported level of function trends by State and Territory	42
Section 5: Participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months ending 30 June 2020	47
Reported level of function trends by disability type	47
Reported level of function trends by State and Territory	54

Section 1: Introduction

The 30 June 2021 Quarterly Report to Disability Ministers included an analysis of changes in the reported level of function of active participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2017. The analysis indicates a consistent decline in reported functional capacity since 30 June 2017.

1. **For participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2017:**
 - a. Information broken down by assessment tool
 - b. Information broken down by disability
 - c. Information broken down by State/Territory
2. **For participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months to 30 June 2018:**
 - a. Information broken down by disability
 - b. Information broken down by State/Territory
3. **For participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months to 30 June 2019:**
 - a. Information broken down by disability
 - b. Information broken down by State/Territory
4. **For participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months to 30 June 2020:**
 - a. Information broken down by disability
 - b. Information broken down by State/Territory

The number of participants in each entry cohort is included in Table 1, along with the number and percentage of participants with missing information. The proportion of participants excluded from the analysis because of missing information is very small. Note that only active participants from an entry cohort are included in the analysis – that is, participants who exit the Scheme during the analysis period are not included in the percentages after they have exited the Scheme.

Analysis of reported level of function trends

Table 1: Number of participants in the analysis

	Number of participants in analysis	Number of participants with missing information	Total participants	Proportion of missing
Participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2017	84,636	4,974	89,610	0.06%
Participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months ending 30 June 2018	85,243	12	85,255	0.0001%
Participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months ending 30 June 2019	116,887	13	116,900	0.01%
Participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months ending 30 June 2020	110,905	0	110,905	0%

Table 2: Number of participants entering before 30 June 2017 by assessment tool and reported level of function (as at 30 June 2017)

	High	Medium	Low	Total
Generic	14,913	16,392	9,197	40,502
Specific	3,639	3,986	2,638	10,263
Mixed	13,780	12,066	7,764	33,610
Missing	162	62	37	261
Total	32,494	32,506	19,636	84,636

Table 3: Number of participants entering before 30 June 2017 by disability and reported level of function (as at 30 June 2017)

	High	Medium	Low	Total
Acquired Brain Injury	369	1,177	953	2,499
Autism	10,190	9,222	4,680	24,092
Cerebral Palsy	1,564	717	1,910	4,191
Developmental Delay	4,186	867	423	5,476
Intellectual Disability	6,833	10,944	6,981	24,758
Multiple Sclerosis	262	903	530	1,695
Psychosocial disability	1,449	3,230	902	5,581
Sensory disability	5,300	1,029	257	6,586
Spinal Cord Injury	124	459	278	861
Stroke	279	504	169	952
Other disability	1,938	3,454	2,553	7,945
Total	32,494	32,506	19,636	84,636

Analysis of reported level of function trends

Table 4: Number of participants entering before 30 June 2017 by State/Territory and reported level of function (as at 30 June 2017)¹

	High	Medium	Low	Total
NSW	14,647	16,743	10,180	41,570
VIC	5,644	5,532	3,228	14,404
QLD	2,084	3,163	2,097	7,344
WA	1,393	1,297	717	3,407
SA	5,666	2,844	1,665	10,175
TAS	686	930	455	2,071
ACT	2,277	1,883	1,106	5,266
NT	80	109	184	373
Total	32,494	32,506	19,636	84,636

Table 5: Number of participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 by disability and reported level of function (as at 30 June 2018)

	High	Medium	Low	Total
Acquired Brain Injury	196	1,430	1,485	3,111
Autism	7,667	10,999	4,958	23,624
Cerebral Palsy	1,409	664	1,856	3,929
Developmental Delay	5,077	824	255	6,156
Intellectual Disability	4,248	10,890	7,444	22,582
Multiple Sclerosis	204	915	642	1,761
Psychosocial disability	642	4,846	1,867	7,355
Sensory disability	4,852	1,289	220	6,361
Spinal Cord Injury	93	626	414	1,133
Stroke	218	626	341	1,185
Other disability	1,074	3,724	3,248	8,046
Total	25,680	36,833	22,730	85,243

¹ Participants with Missing jurisdiction information are not shown separately in the results. However, they are included in the National totals.

Analysis of reported level of function trends

Table 6: Number of participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 by State/Territory and reported level of function (as at 30 June 2018)

	High	Medium	Low	Total
NSW	12,867	17,577	11,354	41,798
VIC	7,164	10,025	6,483	23,672
QLD	2,831	4,158	2,397	9,386
WA	263	353	130	746
SA	1,691	3,519	1,602	6,812
TAS	433	730	493	1,656
ACT	345	280	88	713
NT	86	191	183	460
Total	25,680	36,833	22,730	85,243

Table 7: Number of participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 by disability and reported level of function (as at 30 June 2019)

	High	Medium	Low	Total
Acquired Brain Injury	182	1,933	2,203	4,318
Autism	8,287	17,892	7,407	33,586
Cerebral Palsy	1,649	684	2,310	4,643
Developmental Delay	8,226	1,395	498	10,119
Intellectual Disability	4,216	12,460	8,826	25,502
Multiple Sclerosis	258	1,306	803	2,367
Psychosocial disability	676	7,921	3,019	11,616
Sensory disability	7,203	1,864	274	9,341
Spinal Cord Injury	164	870	561	1,595
Stroke	289	887	465	1,641
Other disability	1,490	5,777	4,892	12,159
Total	32,640	52,989	31,258	116,887

Analysis of reported level of function trends

Table 8: Number of participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 by State/Territory and reported level of function (as at 30 June 2019)

	High	Medium	Low	Total
NSW	7,526	7,363	3,242	18,131
VIC	10,826	16,776	10,212	37,814
QLD	7,380	15,727	10,079	33,186
WA	3,210	5,092	3,632	11,934
SA	2,013	5,789	2,764	10,566
TAS	670	1,220	837	2,727
ACT	538	406	114	1,058
NT	477	616	378	1,471
Total	32,640	52,989	31,258	116,887

Table 9: Number of participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 by disability and reported level of function (as at 30 June 2020)

	High	Medium	Low	Total
Acquired Brain Injury	145	1,253	1,392	2,790
Autism	7,417	21,635	5,740	34,792
Cerebral Palsy	1,247	236	569	2,052
Developmental Delay	18,124	2,327	563	21,014
Intellectual Disability	3,341	5,638	3,143	12,122
Multiple Sclerosis	173	1,038	297	1,508
Psychosocial disability	748	8,139	3,789	12,676
Sensory disability	8,709	1,775	151	10,635
Spinal Cord Injury	112	499	305	916
Stroke	346	938	497	1,781
Other disability	1,151	5,095	4,373	10,619
Total	41,513	48,573	20,819	110,905

Analysis of reported level of function trends

Table 10: Number of participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 by State/Territory and reported level of function (as at 30 June 2020)²

	High	Medium	Low	Total
NSW	11,337	10,645	4,235	26,217
VIC	12,300	13,187	6,019	31,506
QLD	8,980	11,906	3,323	24,209
WA	3,959	7,014	5,146	16,119
SA	2,899	3,877	1,335	8,111
TAS	882	994	492	2,368
ACT	638	457	104	1,199
NT	516	486	164	1,166
Total	41,513	48,573	20,819	110,905

Overall, a similar trend is evident regardless of when the participant entered the Scheme or regardless of disability³. A similar trend is also evident for most States and Territories.

Lastly, the trend is more evident when generic assessment tools (WHODAS 2.0 and PEDI-CAT) were used compared with disability specific assessments.

² Participants in OT or with Missing jurisdiction information are not shown separately in the results. However, they are included in the National totals.

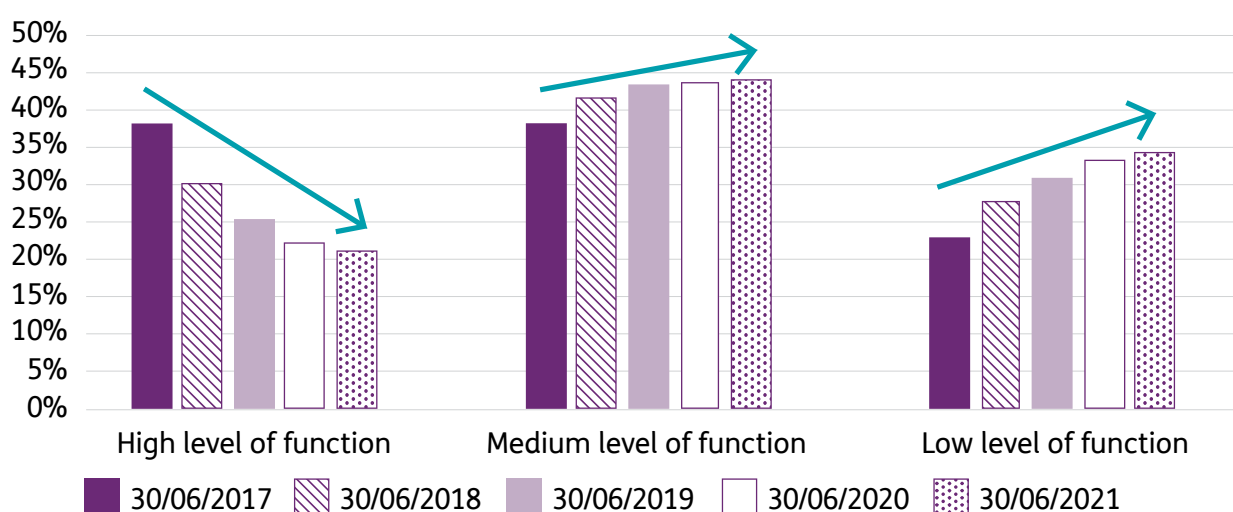
³ Participants are assumed to have the same primary disability and State/Territory for the entire analysis period.

Section 2: Participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2017

Reported level of function trends

The chart below shows a consistent decline in reported functional capacity since 30 June 2017 for the cohort of participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2017. The charts in the remainder of this section show splits by assessment tool and age groups for each primary disability and State and Territory.

Figure 1: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 – National^{4,5,6}



Reported level of function trends by type of assessment

The charts below show the reported level of function, for participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2017, by the instrument of functional assessment. Functional assessments have been split between participants:

- who only used an internal/generic assessment tool during the five years (Figure 2, approximately 50 per cent of participants).
- who consistently used disability specific assessments over the five years (Figure 3, approximately 10 per cent of participants).
- who used a mixture of generic and disability specific assessments over the five years (Figure 4, approximately 40 per cent of participants).

⁴ This chart is figure 8 on page 12 of the June 2021 Quarterly Report to Disability Ministers.

⁵ This chart is based on active participants at 30 June 2017 only. Those who entered after 30 June 2017 are excluded. Participants who exit the Scheme after 30 June 2017 are not included following the date of exit.

⁶ The distributions are calculated excluding participants with a missing level of function.

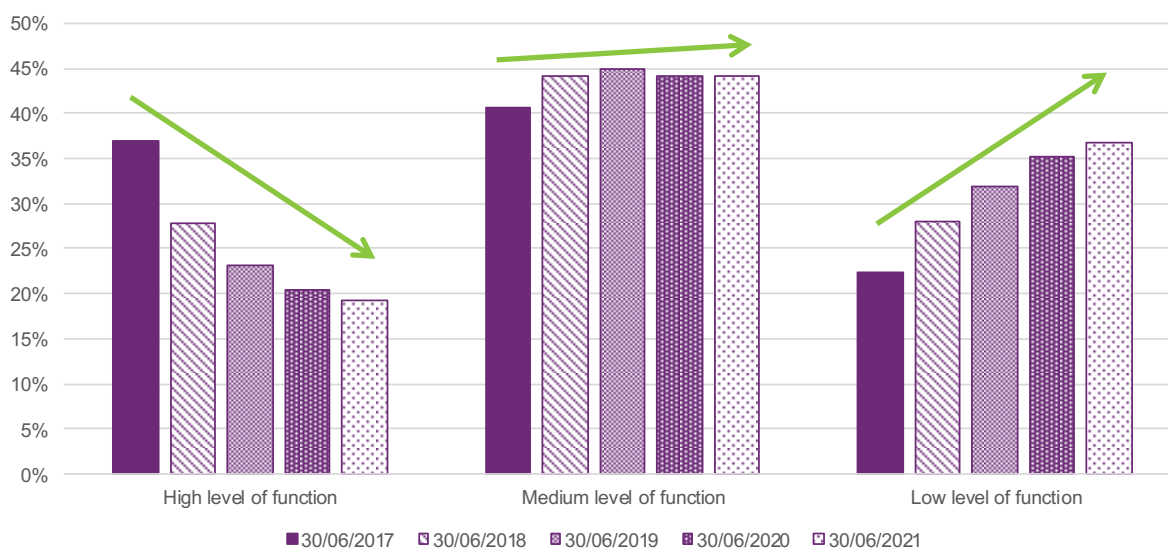
Analysis of reported level of function trends

For the generic assessment tools (Figure 2), the proportion of participants assessed as low function increased from 22 per cent to 37 per cent over the five years whereas the proportion with a high reported level of function decreased from 37 per cent to 19 per cent.

A less apparent reported functional deterioration was evident for the proportion of participants (Figure 3) who only used disability specific assessments over the five years. The proportion of participants assessed as low function for this cohort increased from 26 per cent to 30 per cent whereas over the same period those that were high functioning decreased from 35 per cent to 31 per cent.

For the mixed assessment tools (Figure 4), the proportion of participants assessed as low function increased from 23 per cent to 34 per cent over the five years whereas the proportion with a high reported level of function decreased from 41 per cent to 20 per cent.

Figure 2: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 – Generic Assessment Tools used only (WHODAS, PEDI-CAT)⁷



⁷ WHODAS is the World Health Organisation Disability Assessment Schedule (WHODAS 2.0) which is a generic assessment instrument for health and disability applicable across cultures, in all adult populations. The short version (twelve questions) has been administered. PEDI-CAT is the Paediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory Computer Adaptive Test that is designed for use with children and youth with a variety of conditions.

Figure 3: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 – Disability Specific Assessments

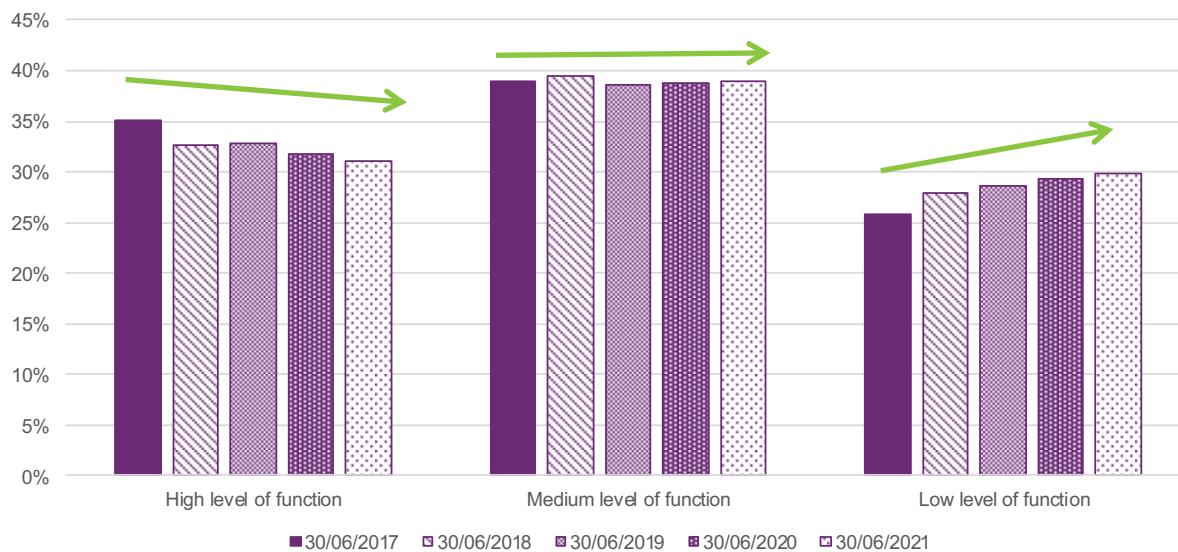
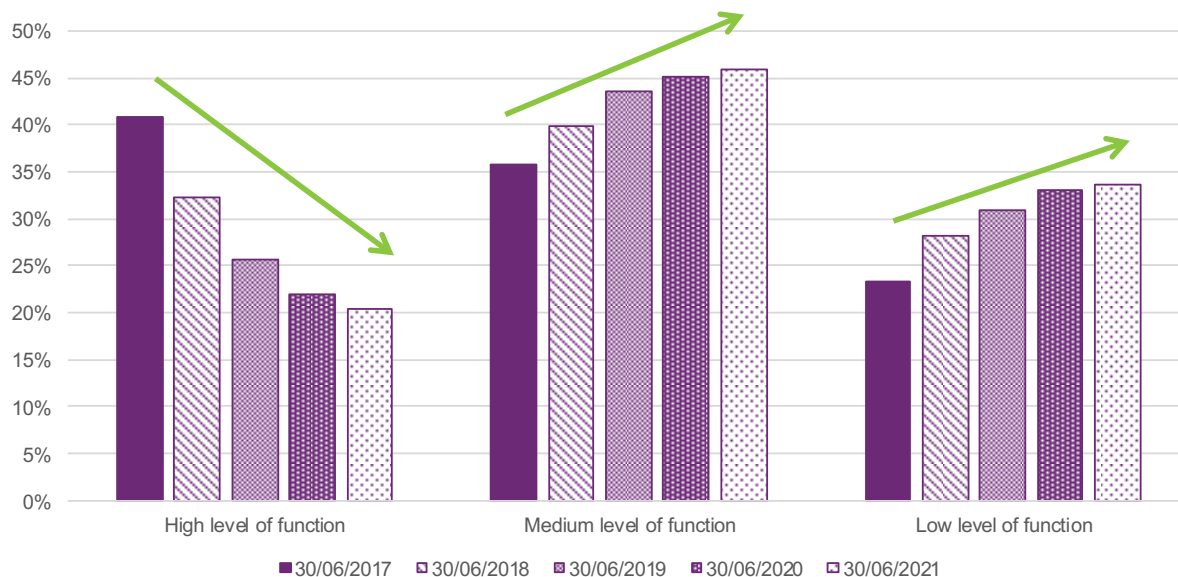


Figure 4: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 – Mixed Assessments



Analysis of reported level of function trends

Reported level of function trends by disability type

The charts below indicate a consistent decline in reported functional capacity since 30 June 2017 across all disability groups.

For participants with a primary disability of Acquired Brain Injury, Autism, Developmental Delay, Intellectual Disability, Psychosocial Disability, Sensory Disability or Other Disability, the reduction in the percentage of participants with a reported high level of function was greater than 10 percentage points (over the five years):

- Acquired Brain Injury – reduction from 15 per cent of participants to 5 per cent
- Autism – 42 per cent of participants to 21 per cent.
- Developmental delay – 76 per cent to 40 per cent.
- Intellectual Disability – 28 per cent to 13 per cent.
- Psychosocial Disability – 26 per cent to 8 per cent.
- Sensory Disability – 80 per cent to 67 per cent.
- Other Disability – 24 per cent to 12 per cent.

Figure 5: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Acquired Brain Injury

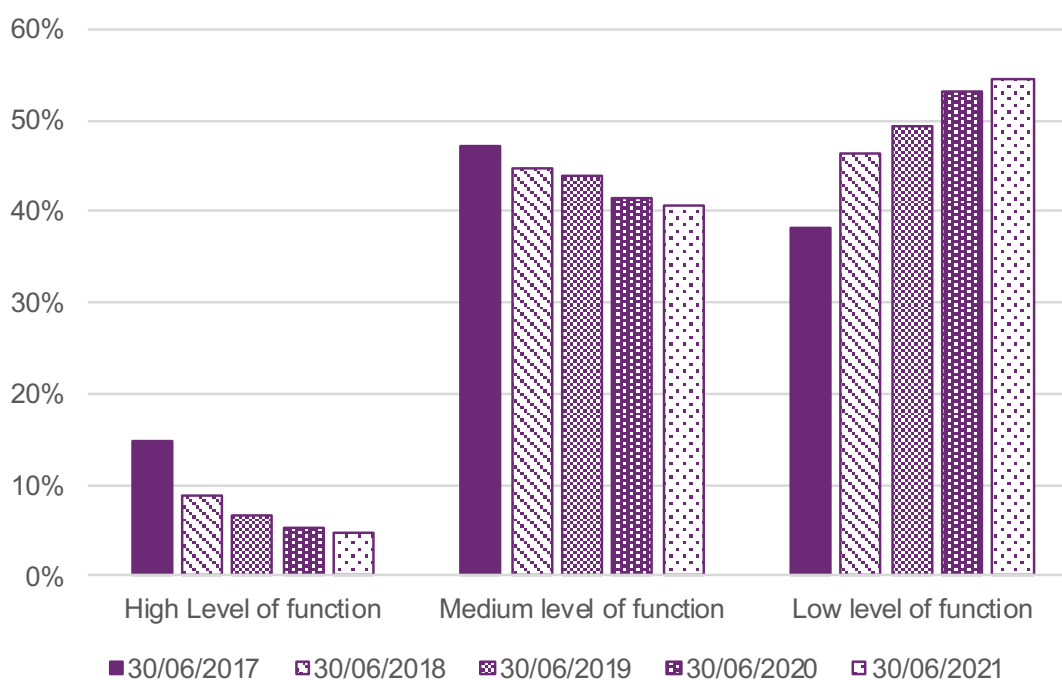


Figure 6: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Autism

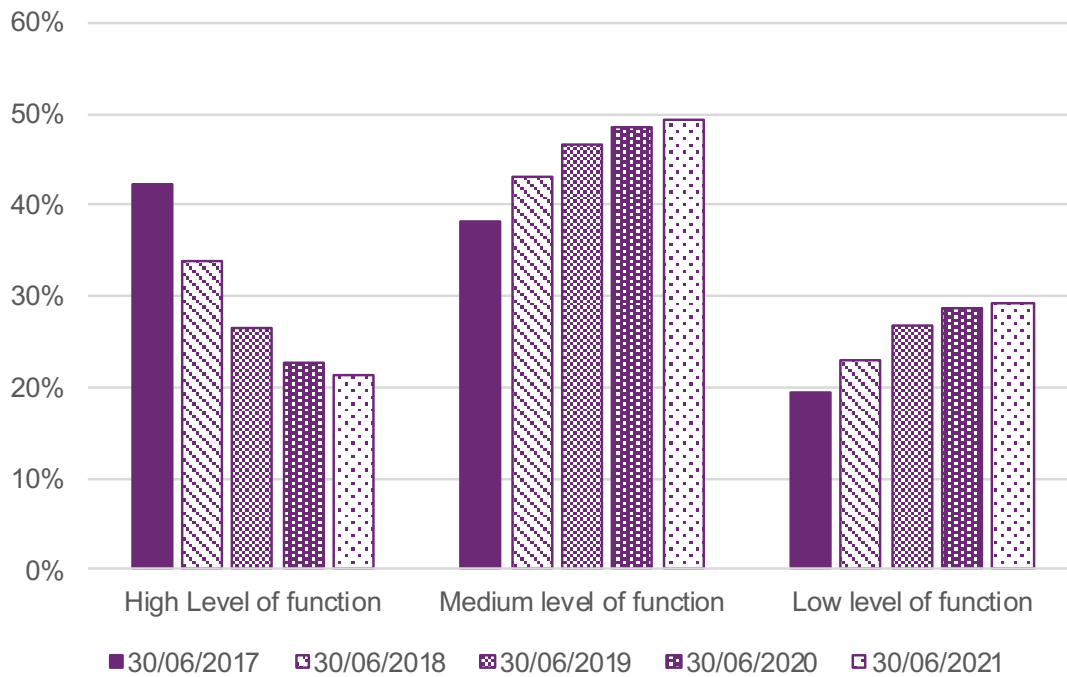


Figure 7: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Cerebral Palsy

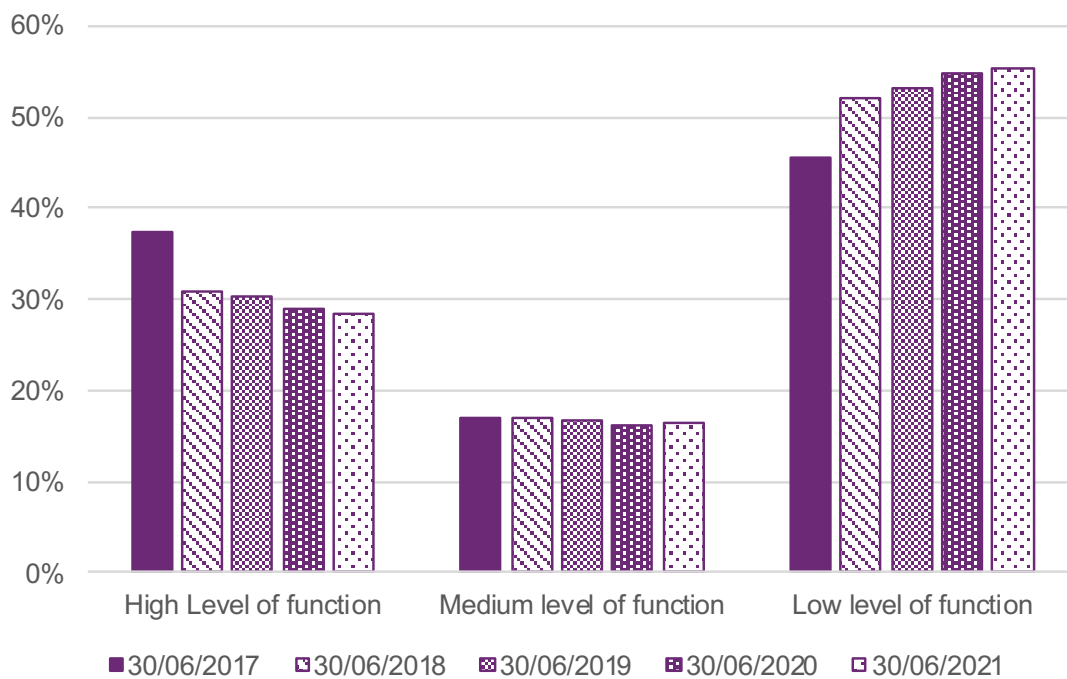


Figure 8: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Developmental Delay

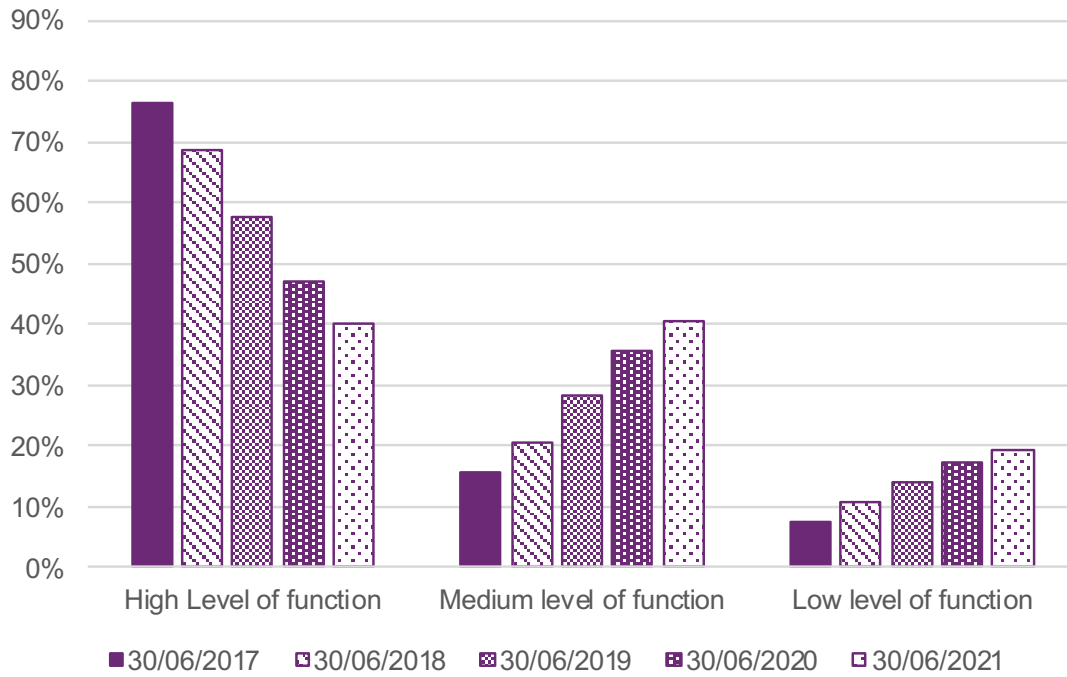


Figure 9: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Intellectual Disability

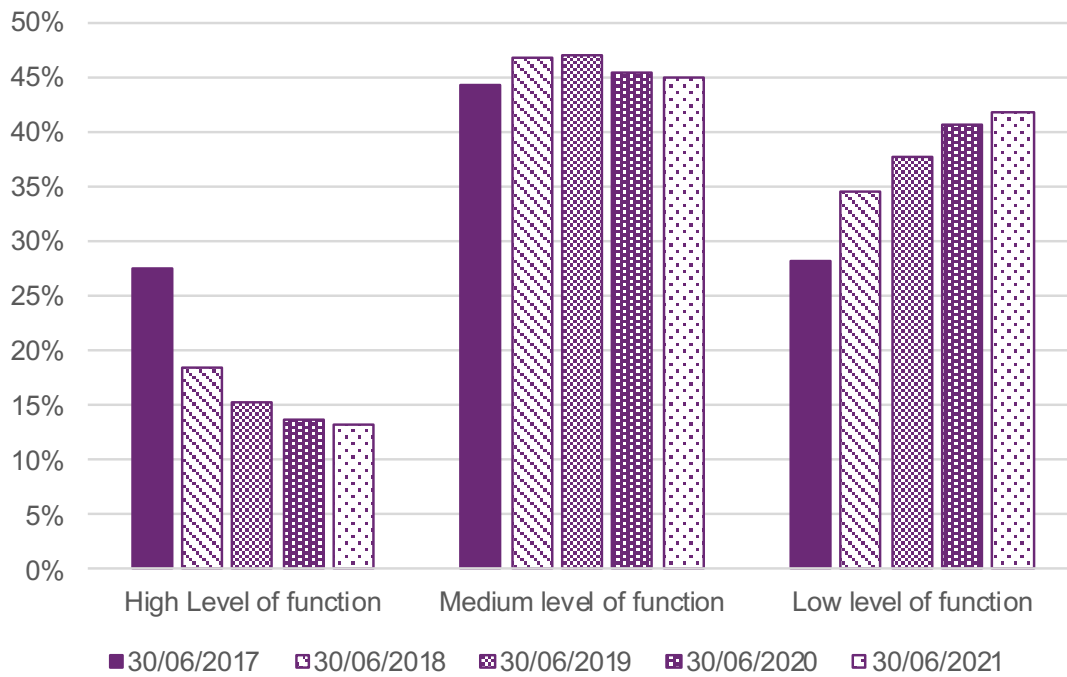


Figure 10: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Multiple Sclerosis

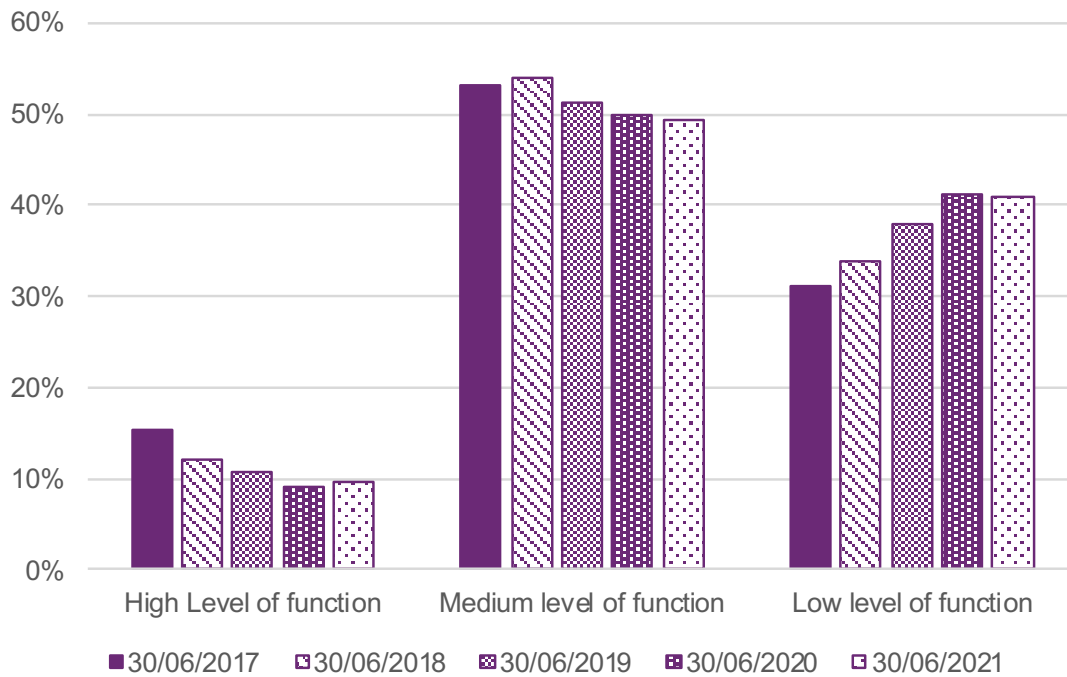


Figure 11: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Psychosocial disability

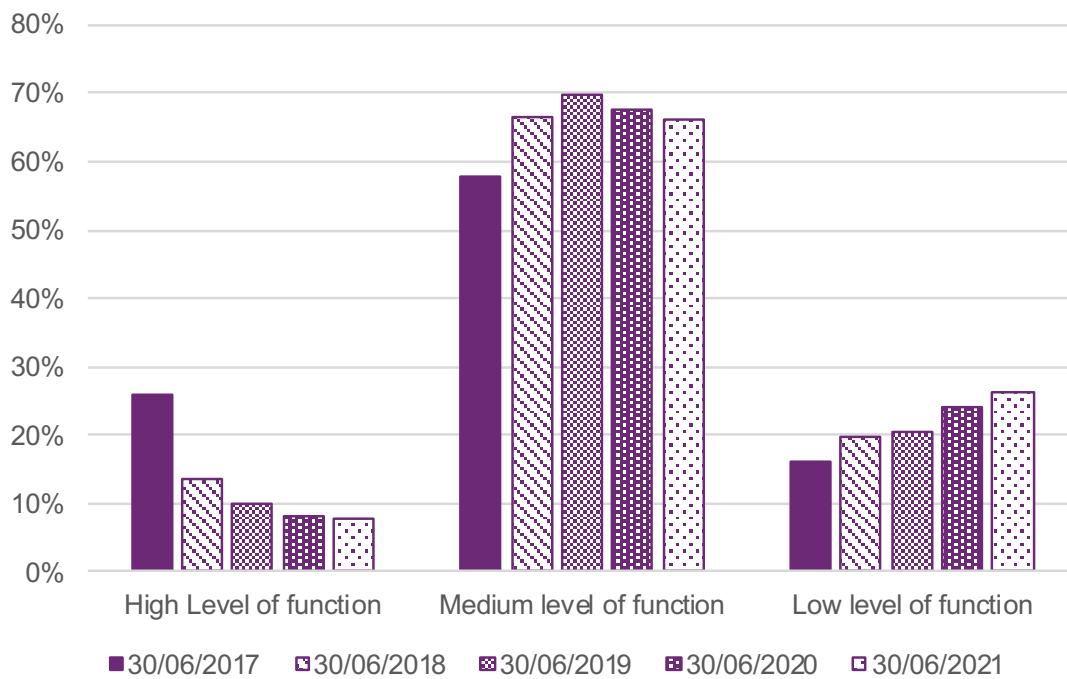


Figure 12: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Sensory disability

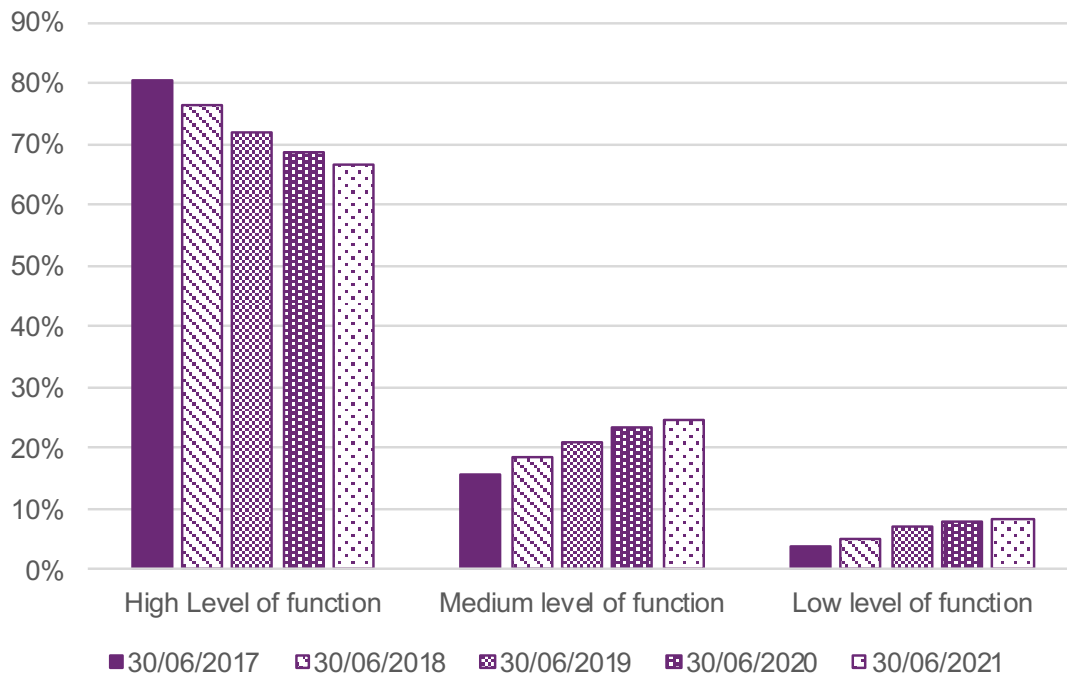


Figure 13: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Spinal Cord Injury

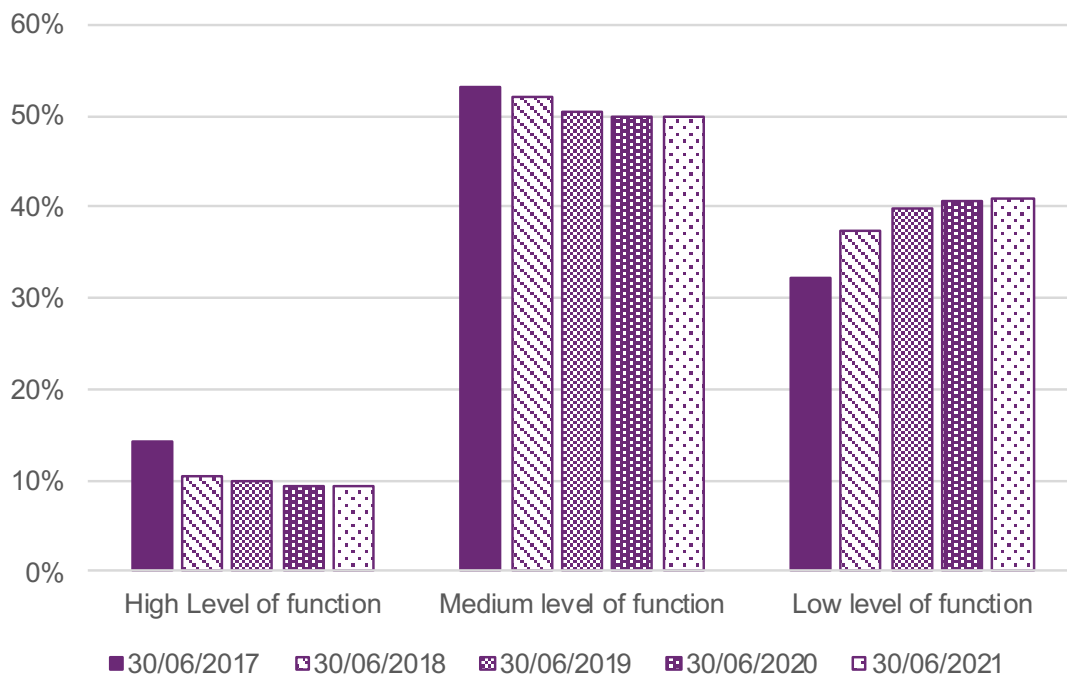


Figure 14: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Stroke

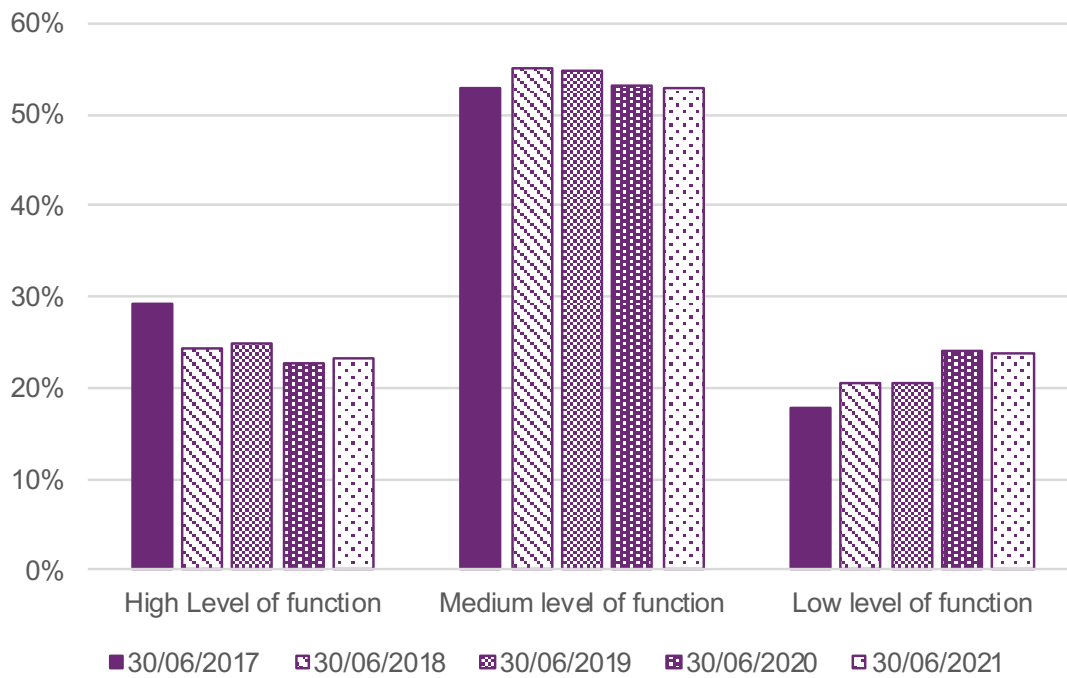
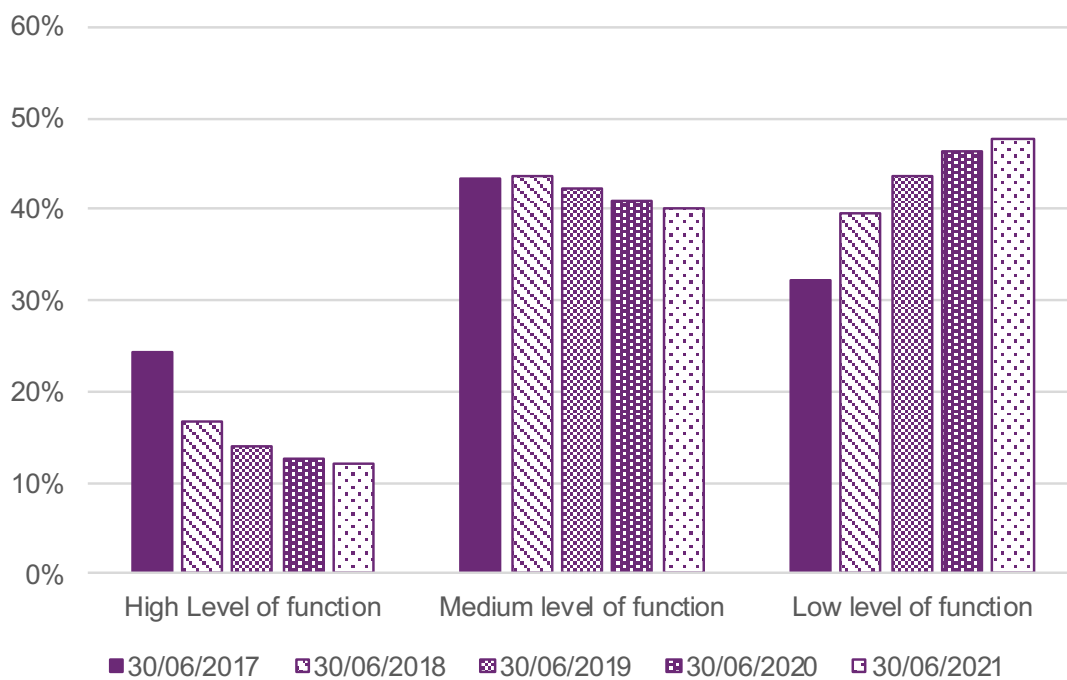


Figure 15: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Other disability



Analysis of reported level of function trends

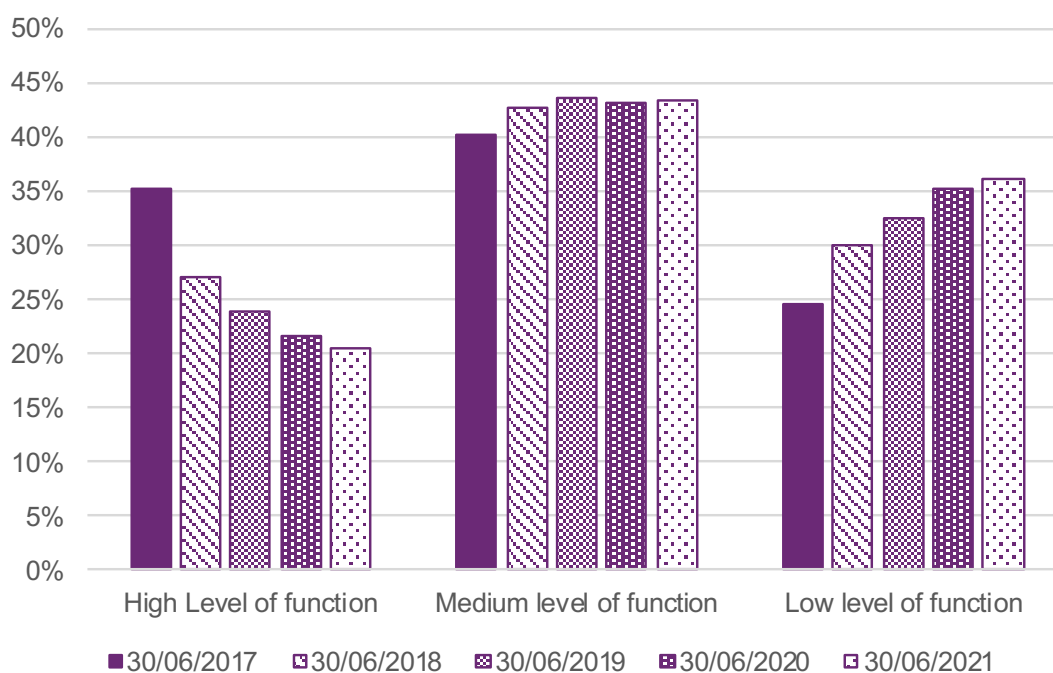
Reported level of function trends by State and Territory

In most States and Territories except the Northern Territory, the reduction in the percentage of participants with a reported high level of function was greater than 10 percentage points (over the five years):

- New South Wales – reduction from 35 per cent of participants to 20 per cent
- Victoria – 39 per cent of participants to 21 per cent
- Queensland – 28 per cent to 18 per cent
- Western Australia – 41 per cent to 20 per cent
- South Australia – 56 per cent to 27 per cent
- Tasmania – 33 per cent to 17 per cent
- Australian Capital Territory – 43 per cent to 25 per cent

In the Northern Territory, there was a decline in the percentage of participants with a reported low level of function and the proportion of participants with a reported high level of function was consistent over the five years.

Figure 16: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - New South Wales



⁵ All average payments are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

Figure 17: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Victoria

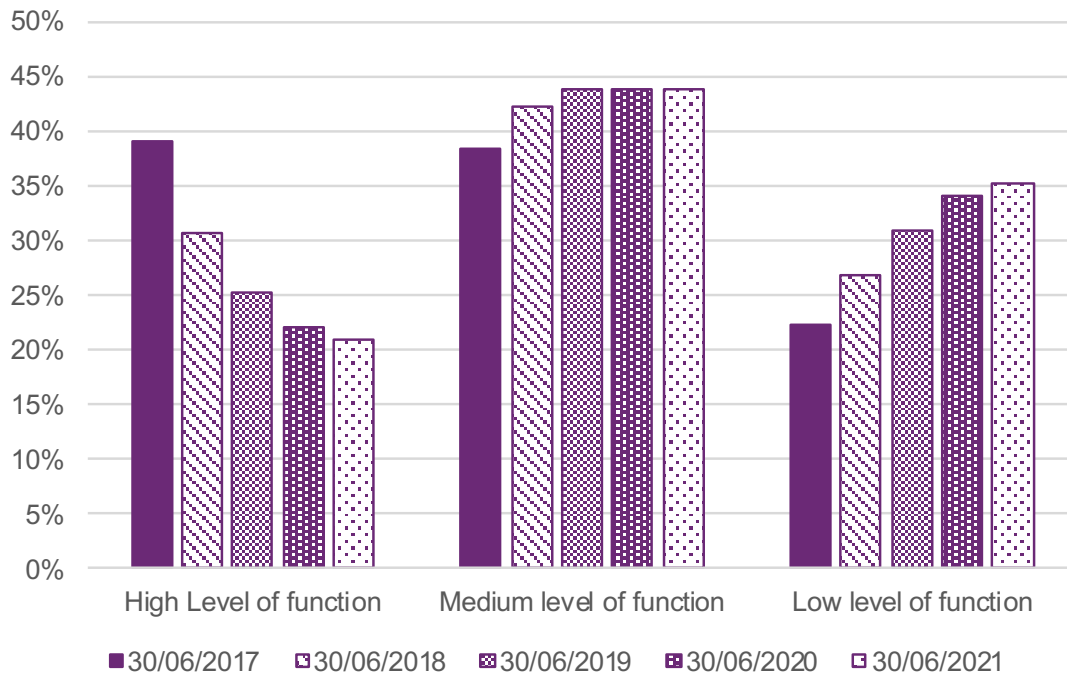


Figure 18: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Queensland

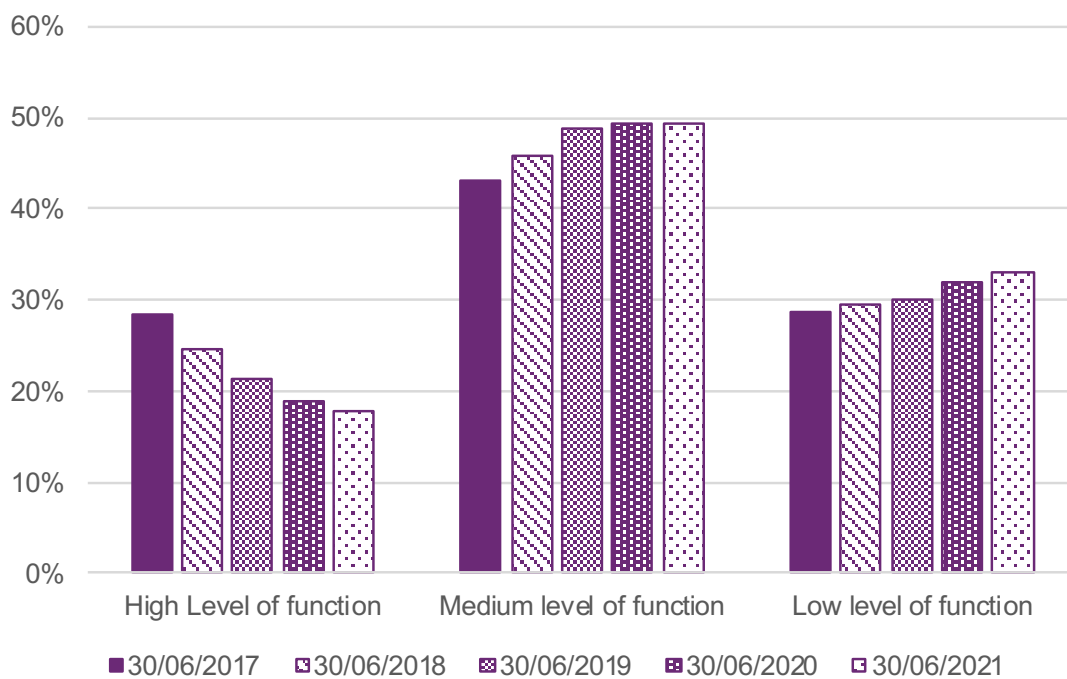


Figure 19: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Western Australia

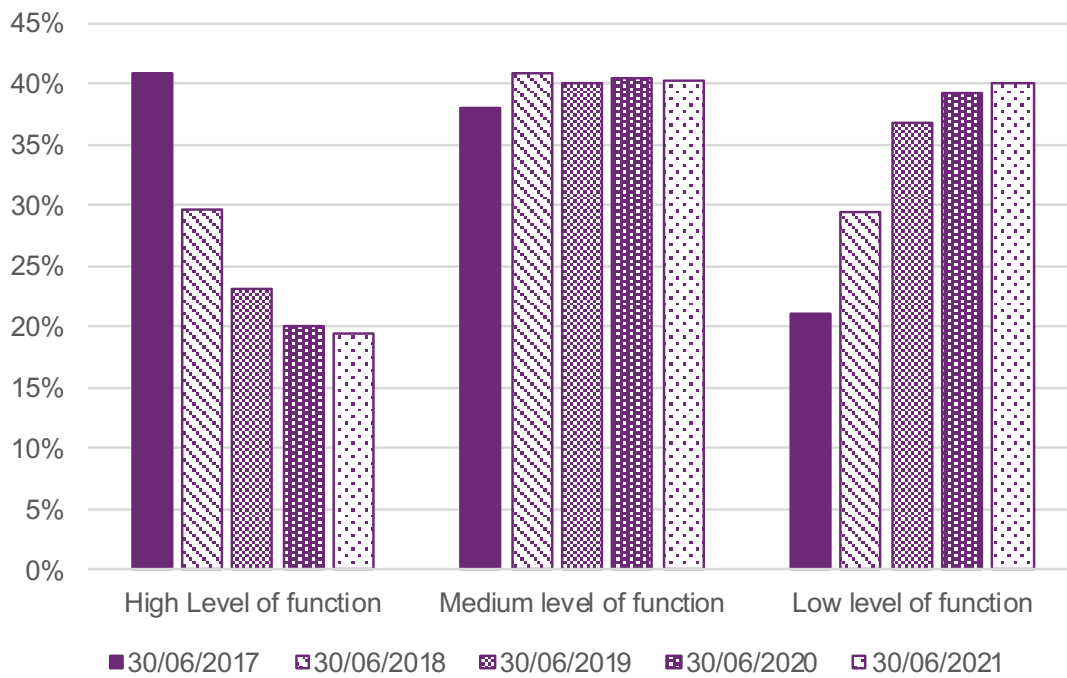


Figure 20: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - South Australia

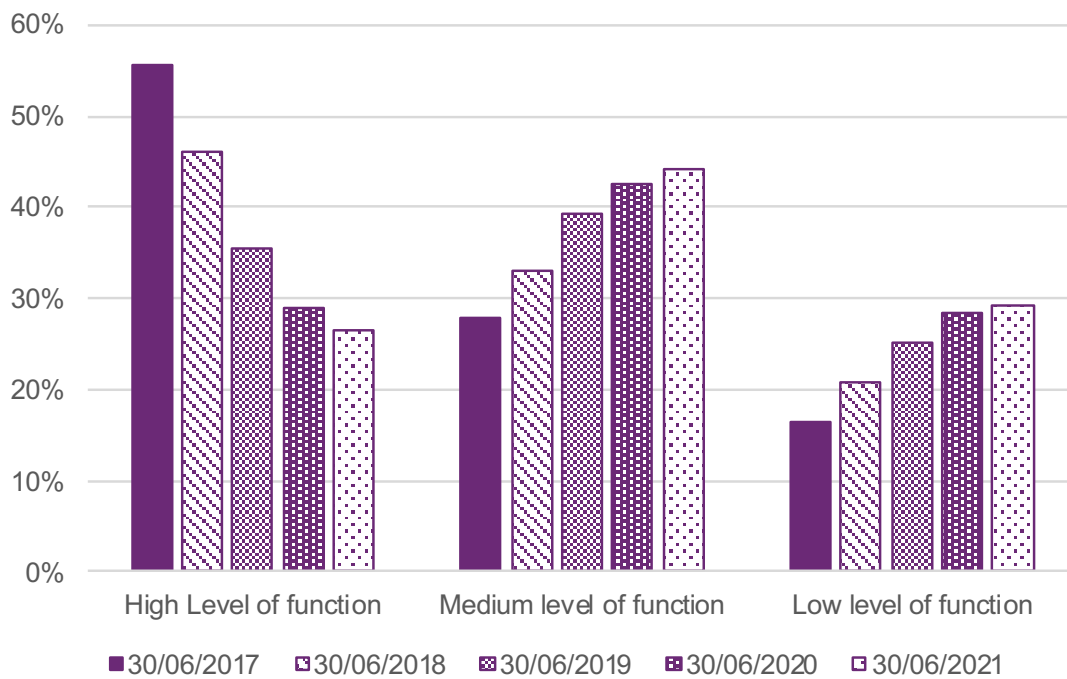


Figure 21: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Tasmania

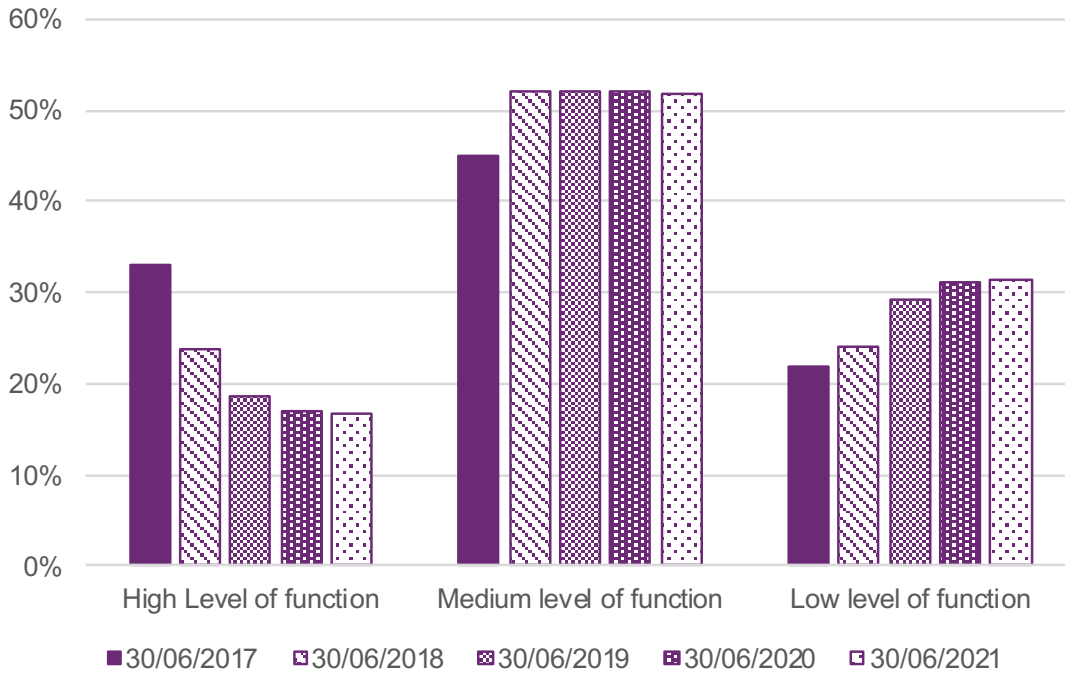


Figure 22: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Australian Capital Territory

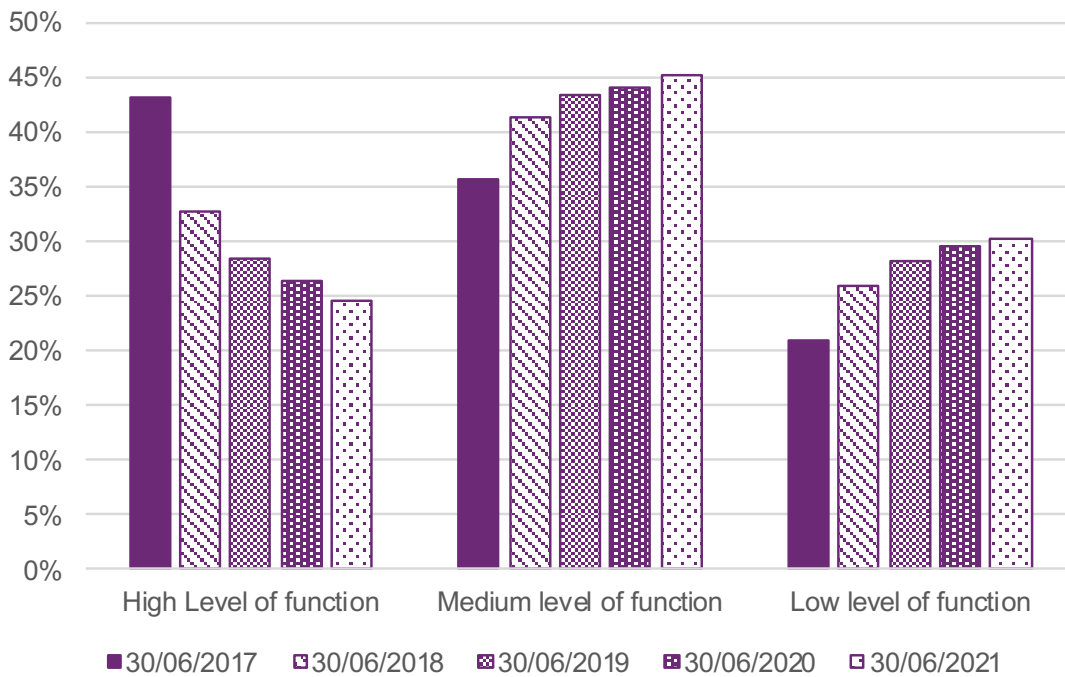
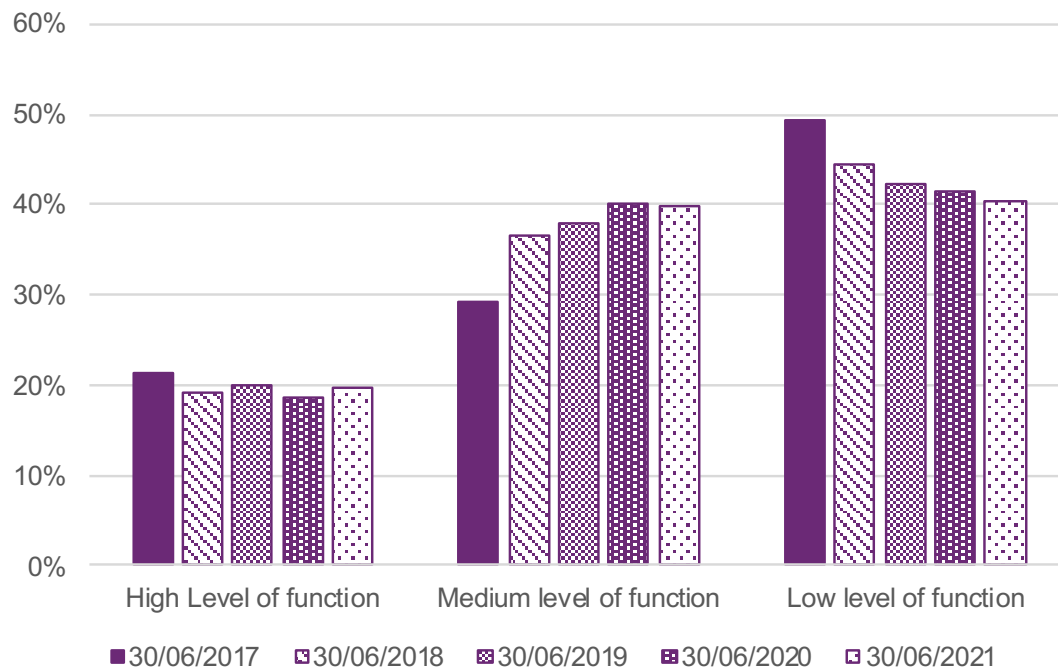


Figure 23: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering before 30 June 2017 - Northern Territory



Section 3: Participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months ending 30 June 2018

Reported level of function trends by disability type

The charts below indicate a consistent decline in reported functional capacity since 30 June 2018 across most disability groups. This trend is consistent with the cohort of participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2017. The exceptions are participants with primary disabilities of Spinal Cord Injury and Stroke where the percentage of participants with a reported high level of function is reasonably stable over the four years. The disabilities with the largest decreases in the percentage of participants with a reported high level of function (over the four years to 30 June 2021) include:

- Autism – reduction from 32 per cent of participants to 19 per cent
- Cerebral Palsy – 36 per cent to 30 per cent
- Developmental delay – 82 per cent to 57 per cent
- Intellectual Disability – 19 per cent to 14 per cent
- Psychosocial Disability – 9 per cent to 4 per cent

Figure 24: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - National

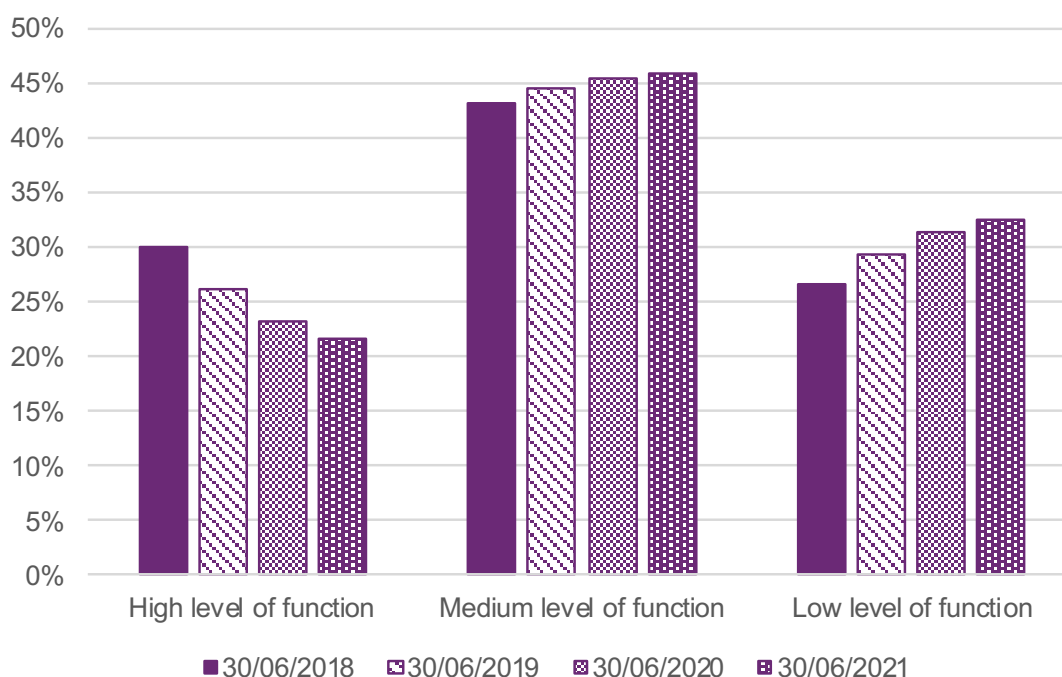


Figure 25: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Acquired Brain Injury

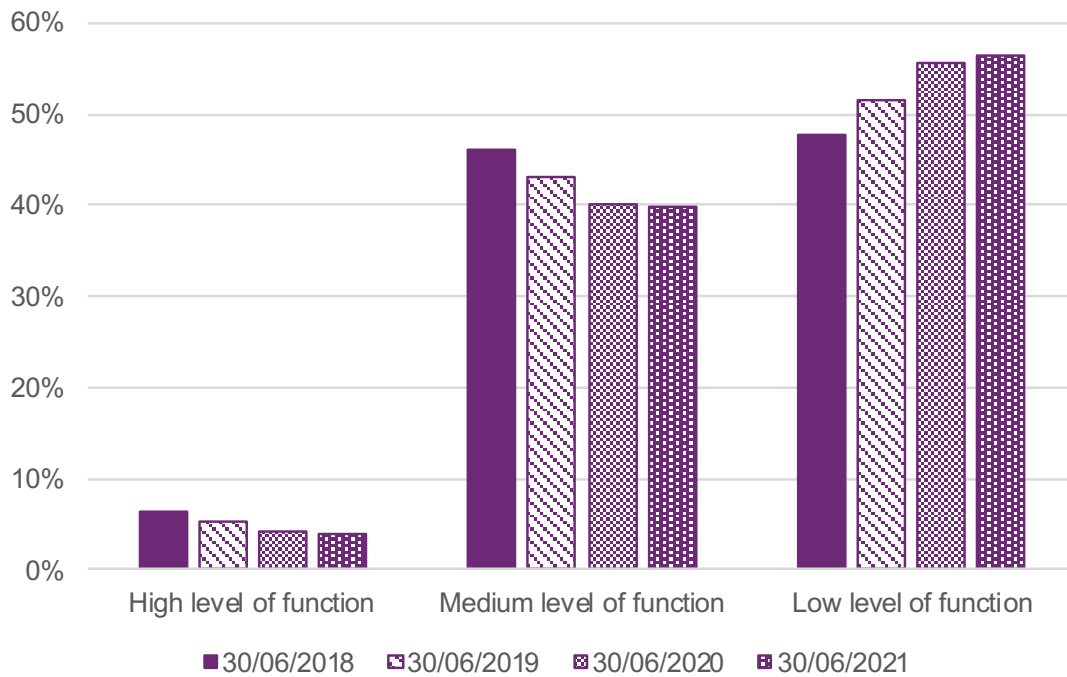


Figure 26: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Autism

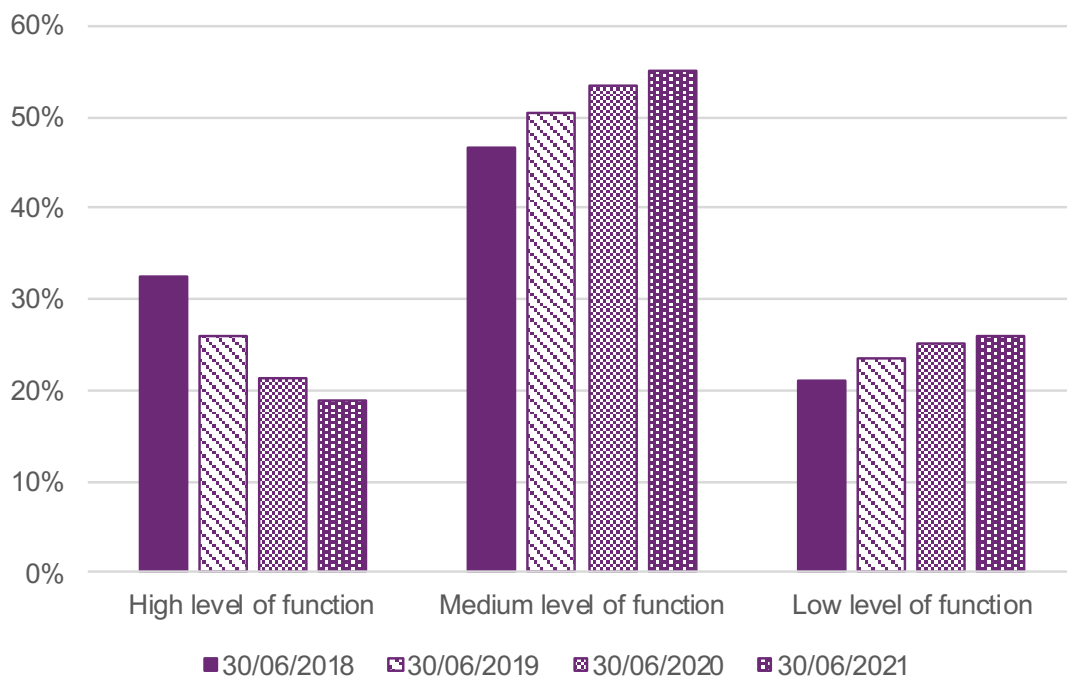


Figure 27: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Cerebral Palsy

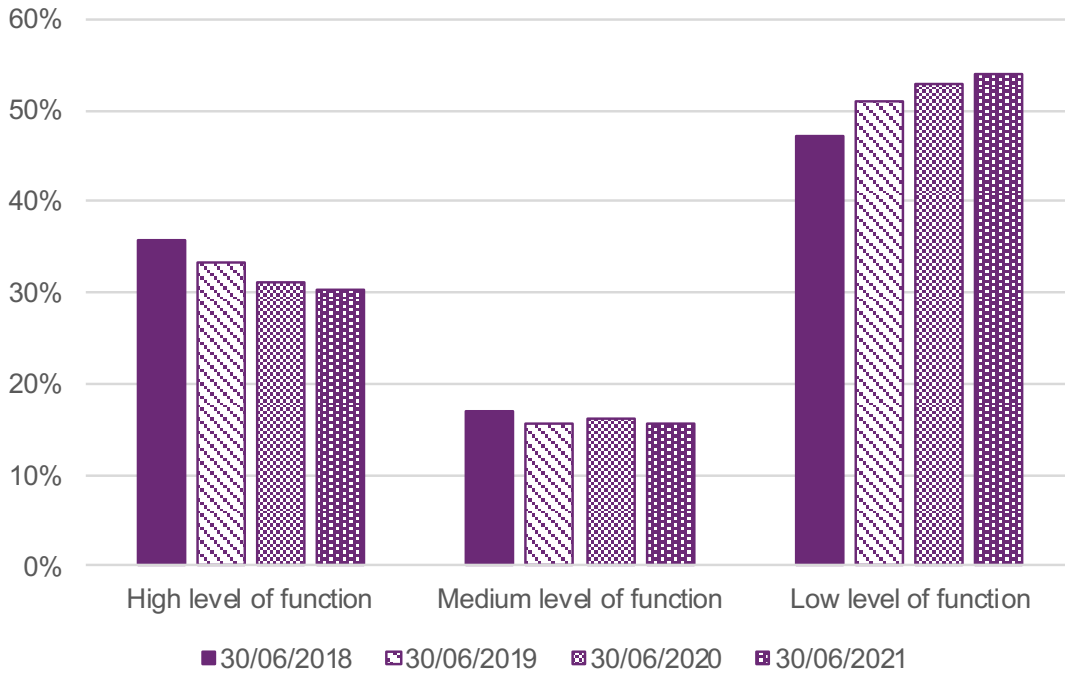


Figure 28: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Developmental Delay

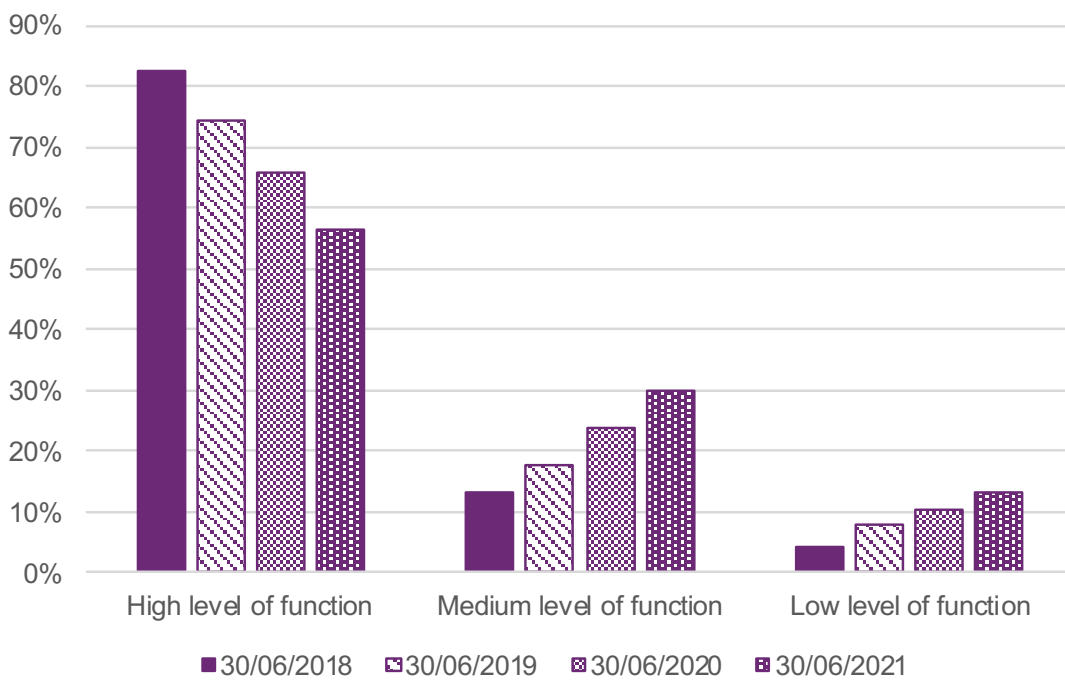


Figure 29: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Intellectual Disability

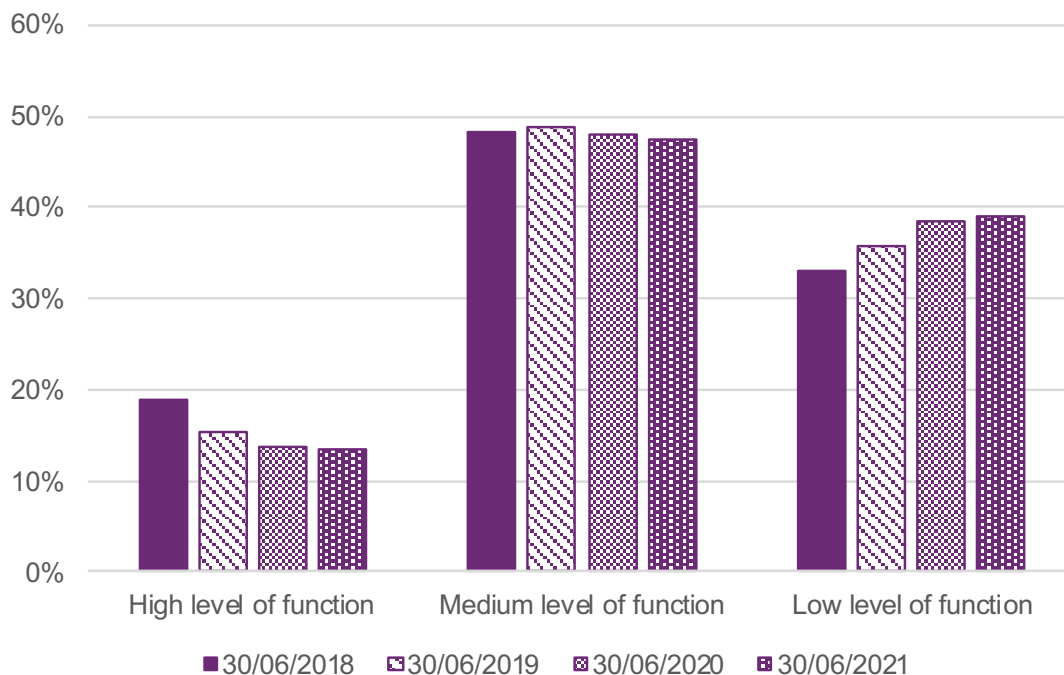


Figure 30: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Multiple Sclerosis

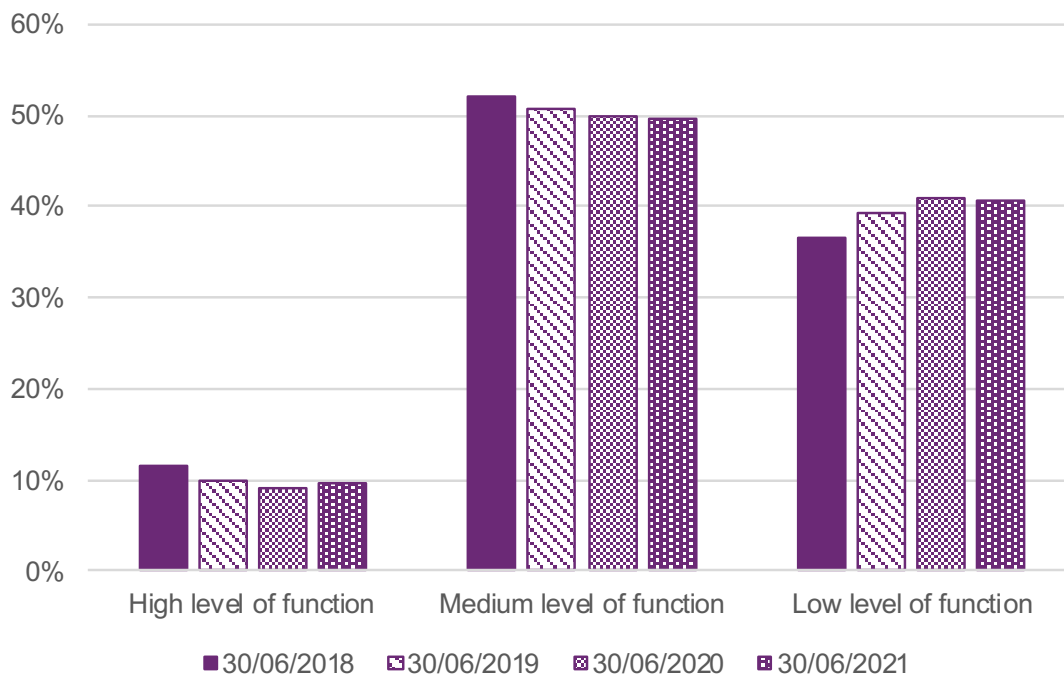


Figure 31: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Psychosocial disability

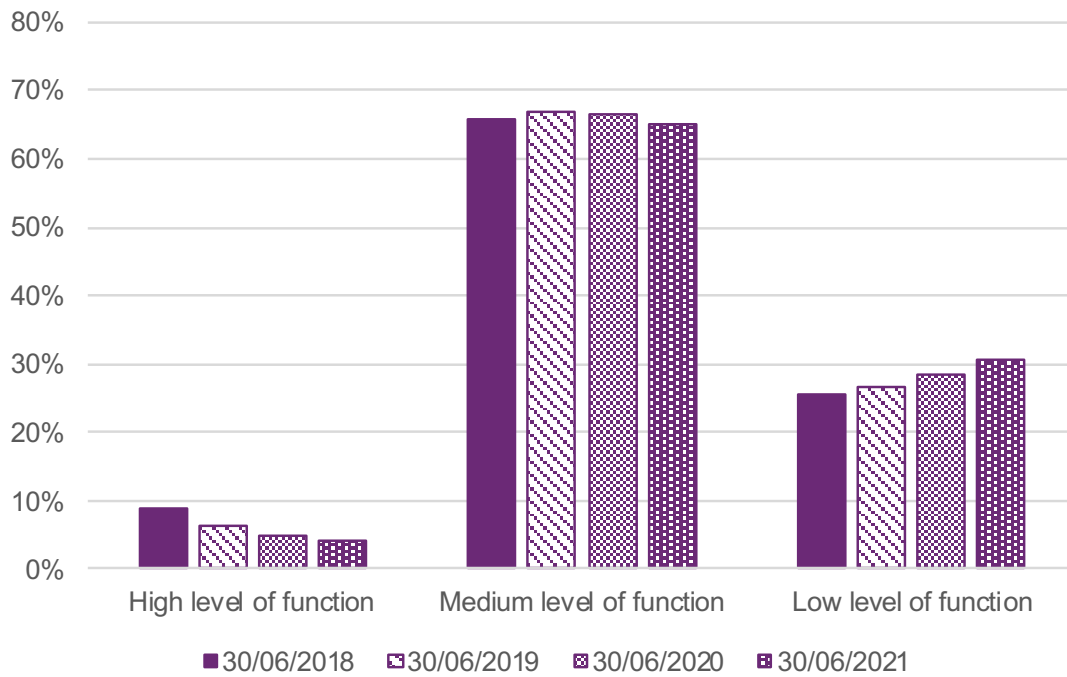
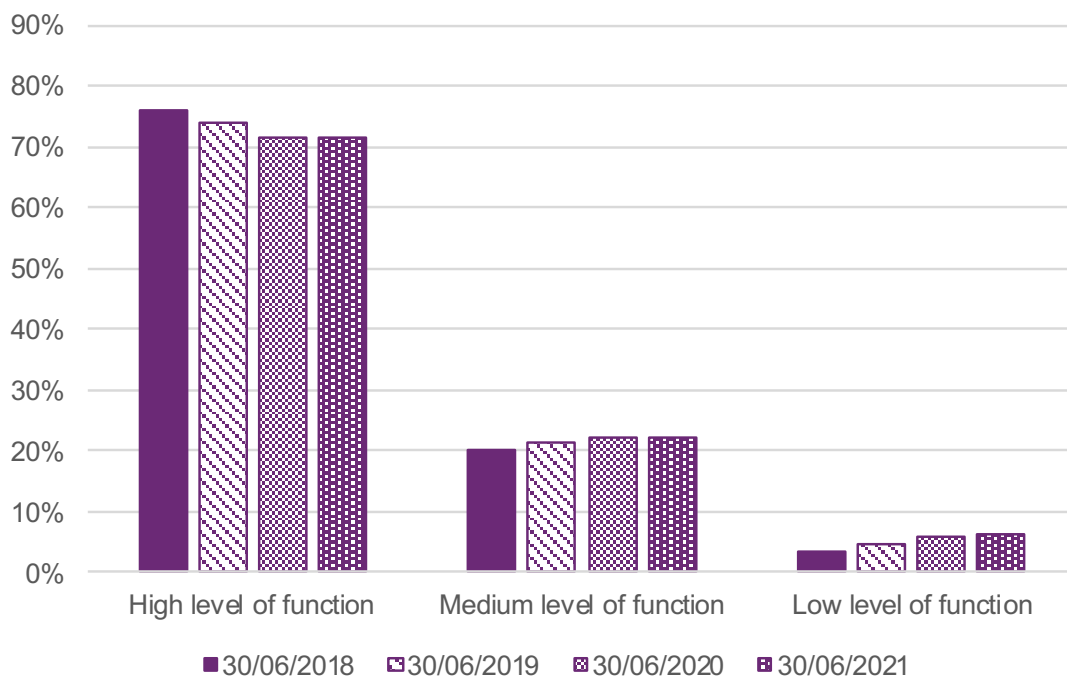


Figure 32: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Sensory disability



¹⁰ There is insufficient data to show the average payments trend over time for age group 65+.

Figure 33: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Spinal Cord Injury

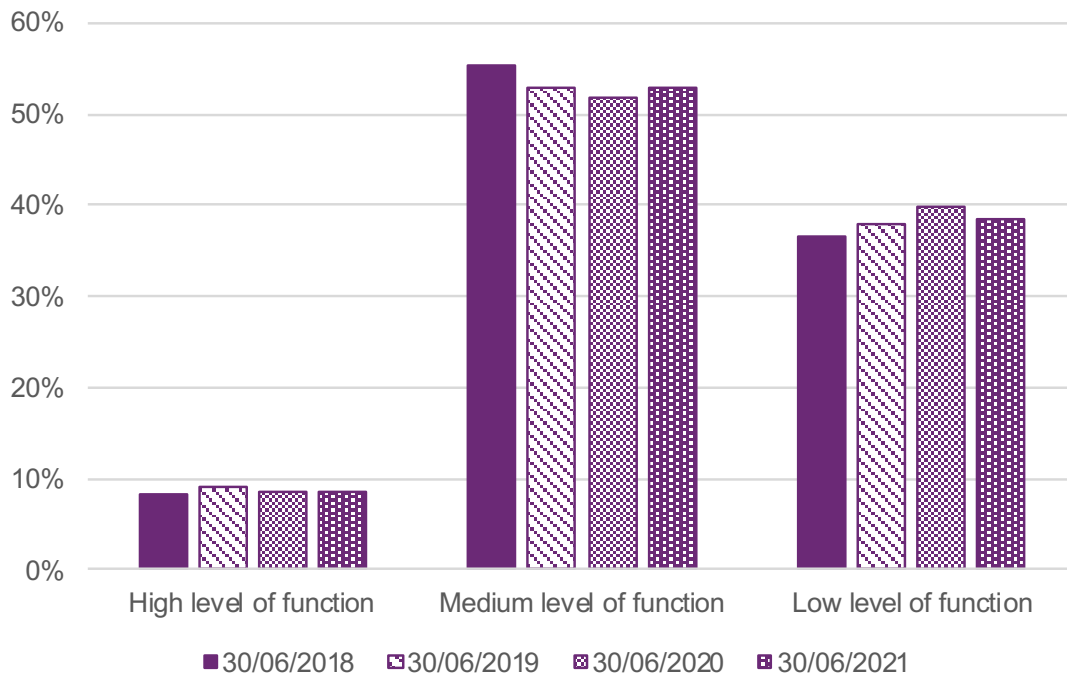


Figure 34: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Stroke

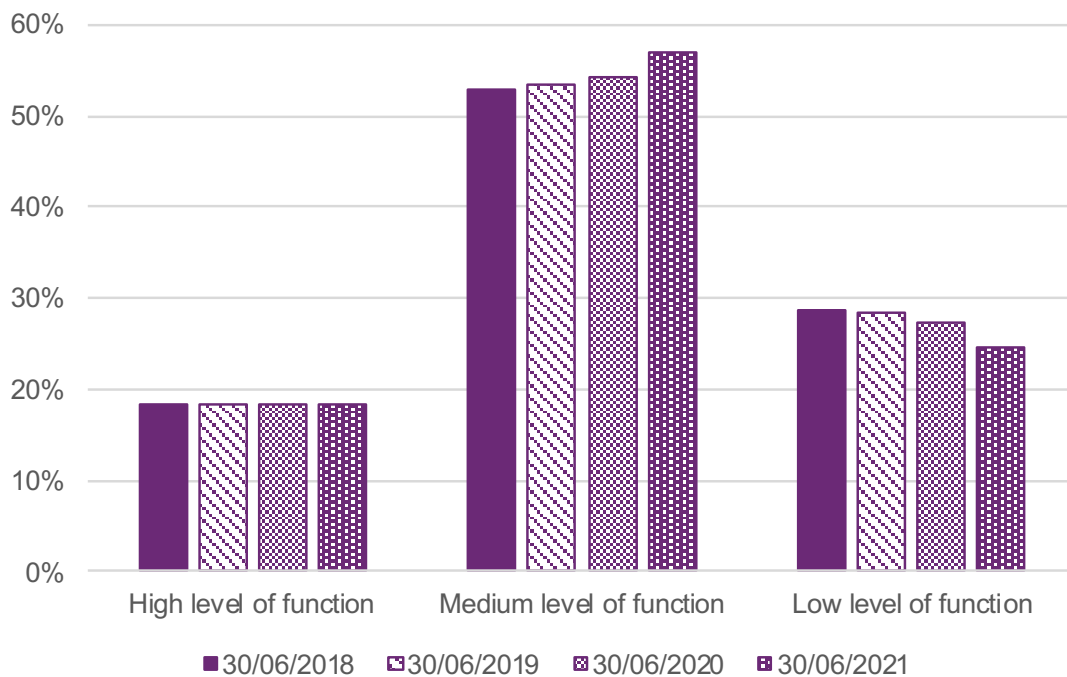
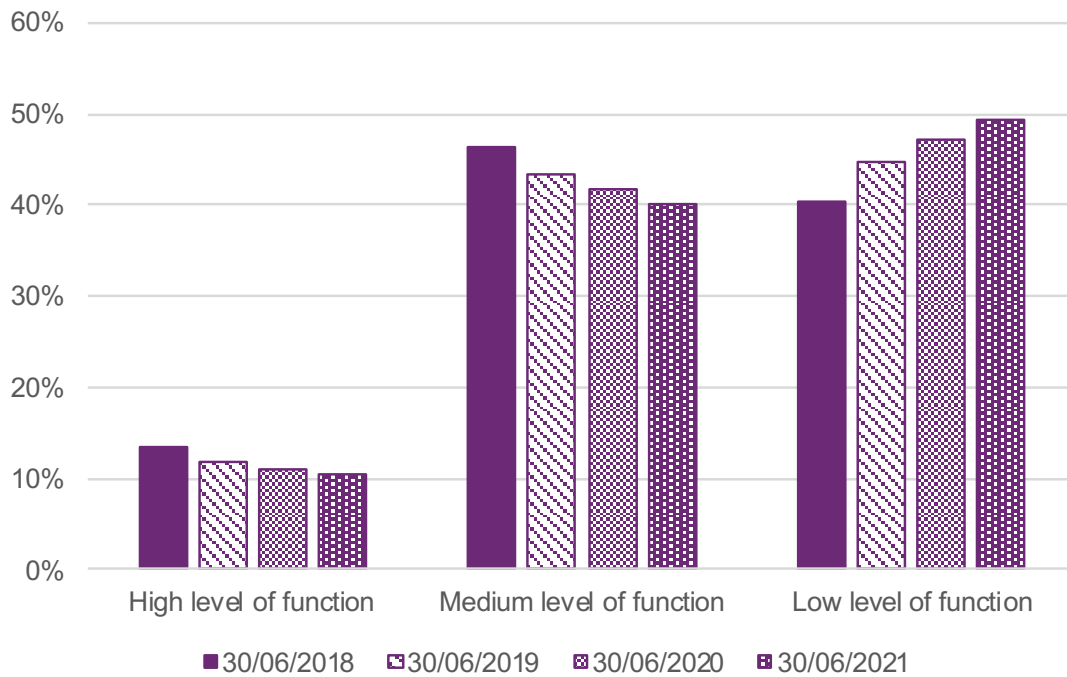


Figure 35: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Other disability



⁸ Percentage increases per annum are calculated as $(\text{average payment in 2020-21} / \text{average payment in 2017-18})^{(1/3)} - 1$.

Analysis of reported level of function trends

Reported level of function trends by State and Territory

Similar to the results of participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2017, for participants entering the Scheme in the 12 months to June 2018, there was a reduction in the percentage of participants with a reported high level of function in all States and Territories between 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2021. The States and Territory with the largest decreases were:

- Victoria – reduction from 30 per cent of participants to 20 per cent
- Western Australia – 35 per cent to 22 per cent.
- Australian Capital Territory – 48 per cent to 37 per cent.

Figure 36: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - New South Wales

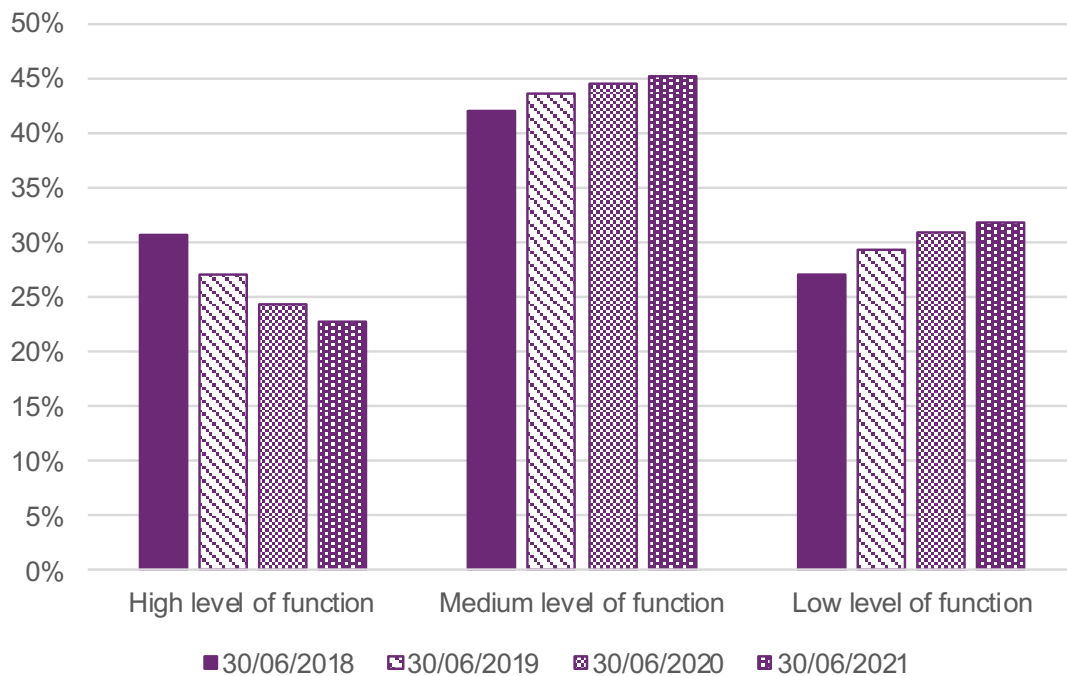


Figure 37: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Victoria

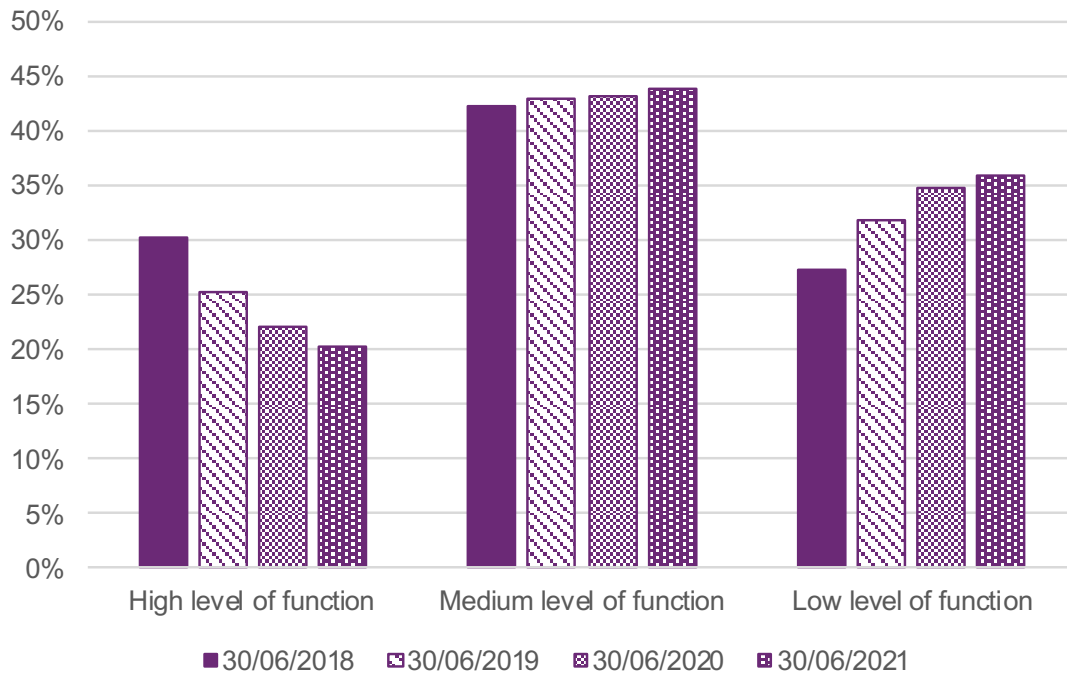
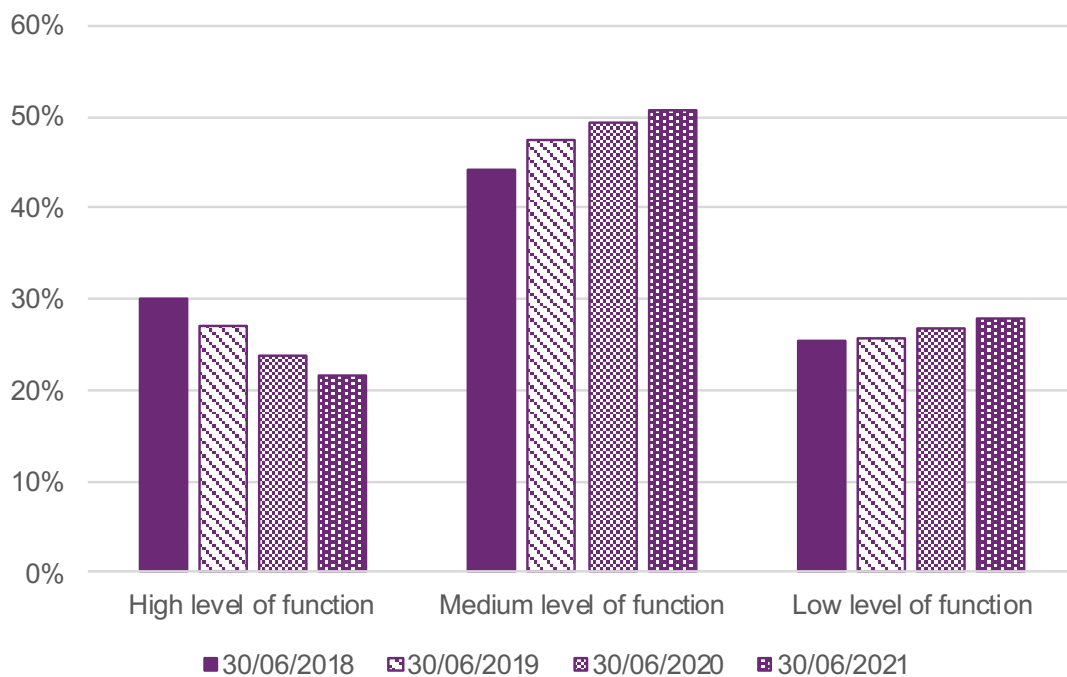


Figure 38: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Queensland



¹¹ There is insufficient data to show the average payments trend over time for ages greater than 15.

Figure 39: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Western Australia

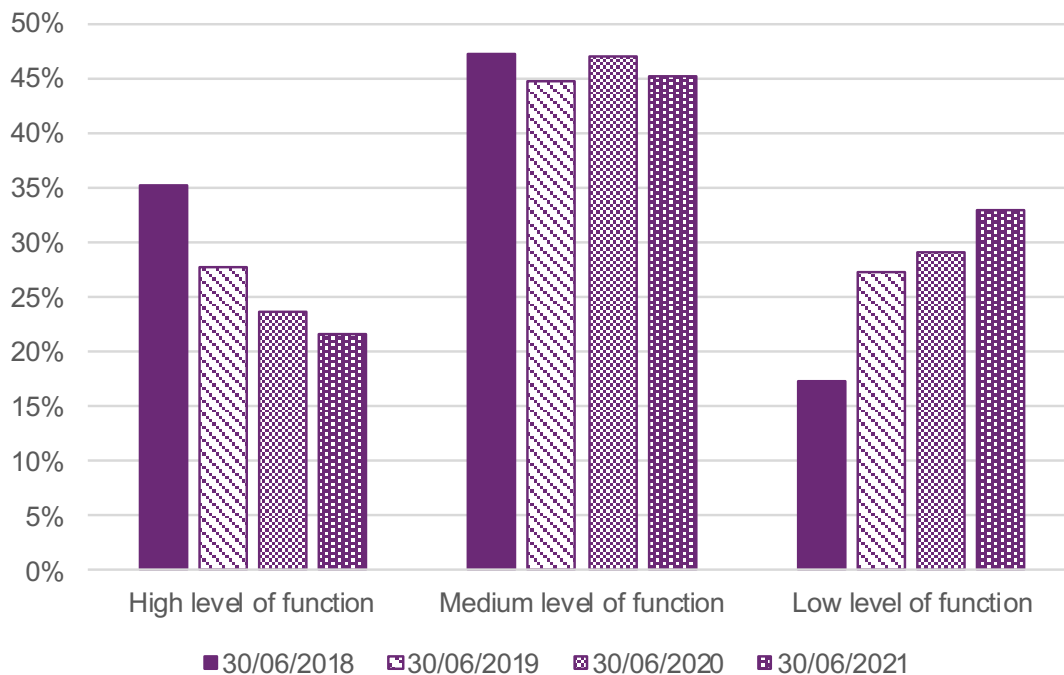
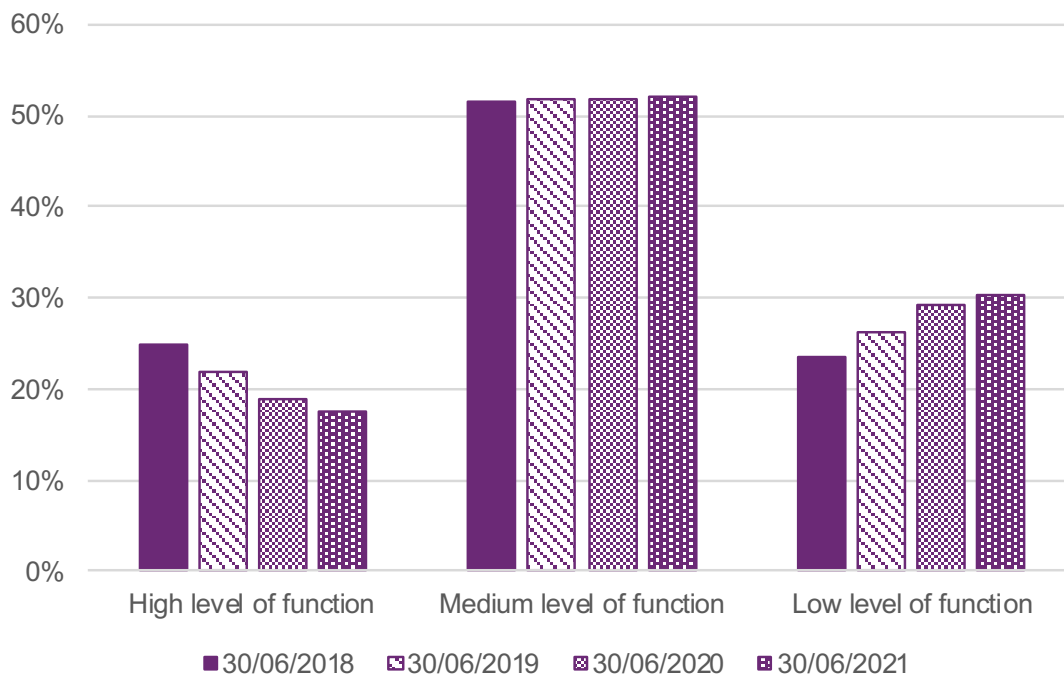


Figure 40: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - South Australia



¹² There is insufficient data to show the average payments trend over time for ages below 25.

Figure 41: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Tasmania

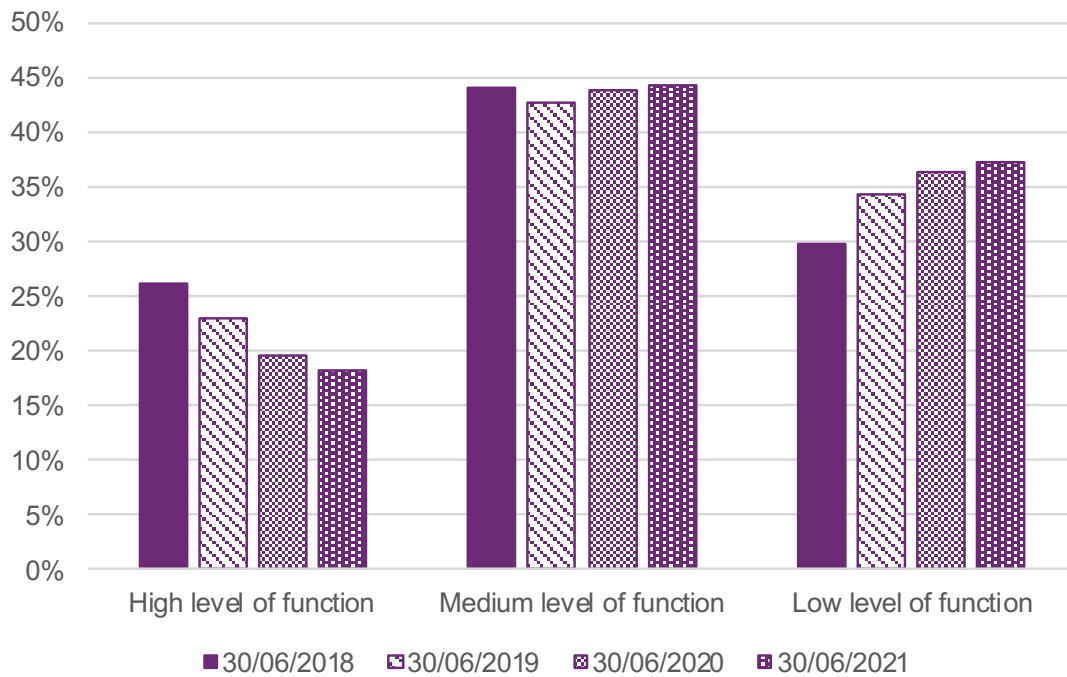


Figure 42: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Australian Capital Territory

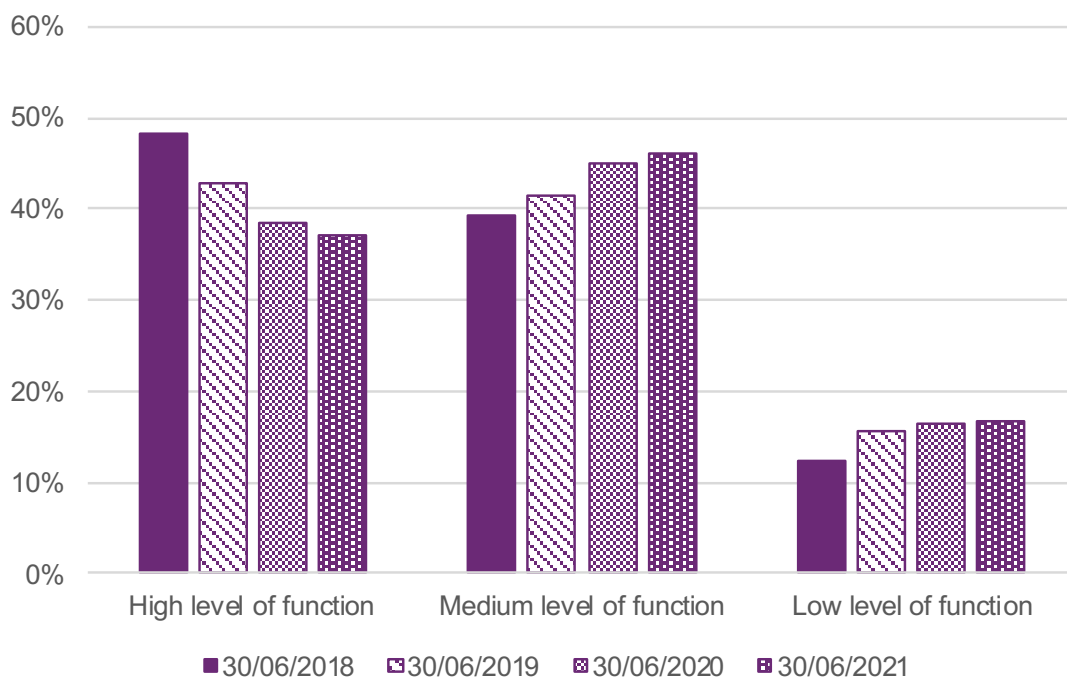
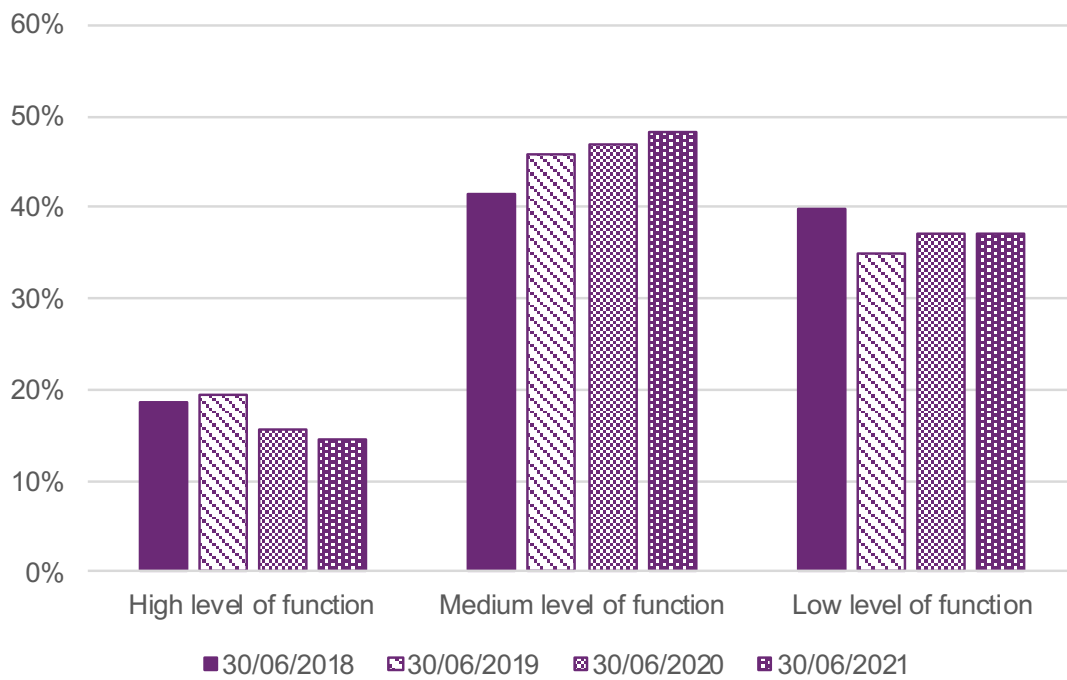


Figure 43: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2018 - Northern Territory



Section 4: Participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months ending 30 June 2019

Reported level of function trends by disability type

The charts below indicate a consistent decline in reported functional capacity since 30 June 2019 across most disability groups. This trend is consistent with the cohorts of participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2018. The exception is participants with primary disabilities of Acquired Brain Injury, Spinal Cord Injury and Stroke where the percentage of participants with a reported high level of function is reasonably stable over the three years (and comparatively lower than other disabilities). The disabilities with the largest decrease in participants with a reported high level of function include:

- Autism – reduction from 25 per cent of participants to 16 per cent
- Developmental delay – 81 per cent to 67 per cent
- Intellectual Disability – 17 per cent to 12 per cent

Figure 44: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 - National

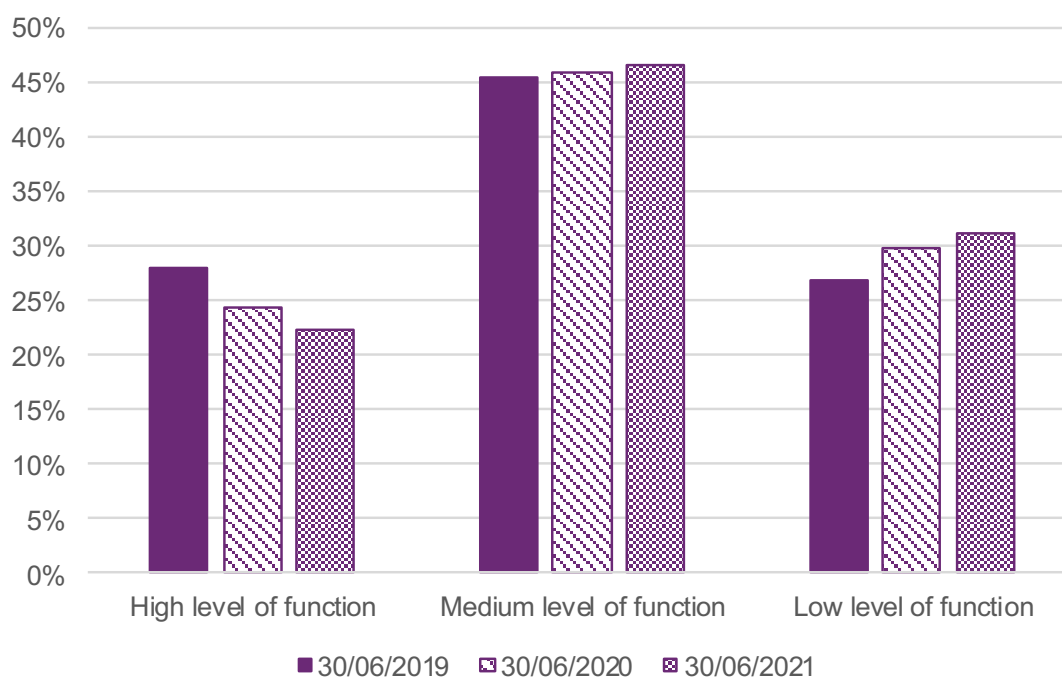


Figure 45: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Acquired Brain Injury

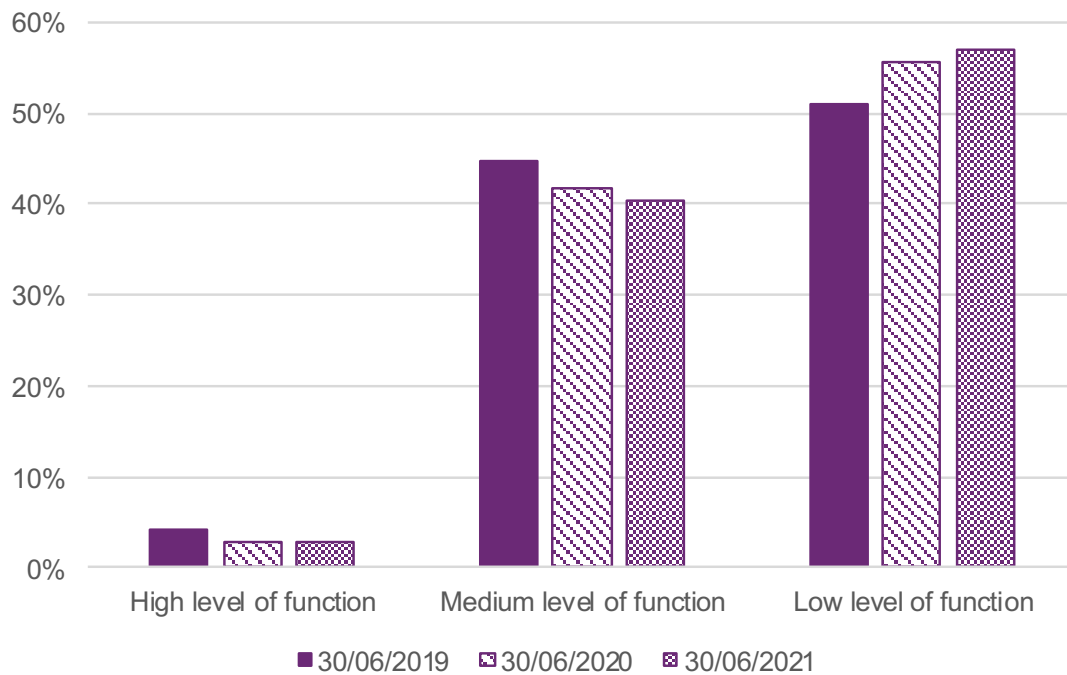


Figure 46: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Autism

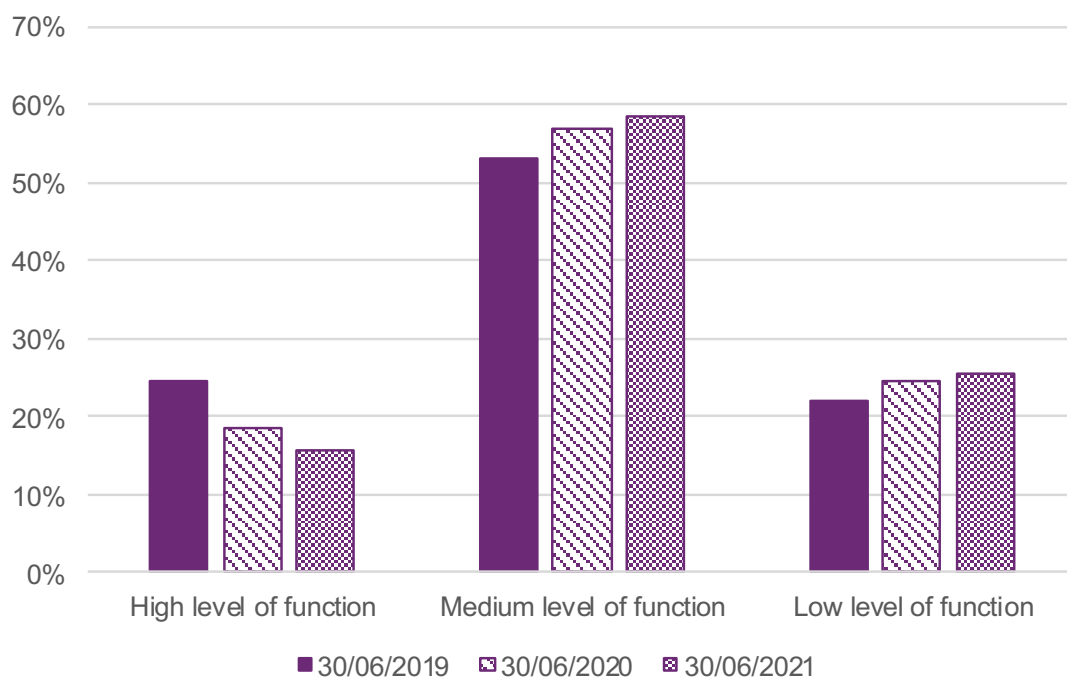


Figure 47: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Cerebral Palsy

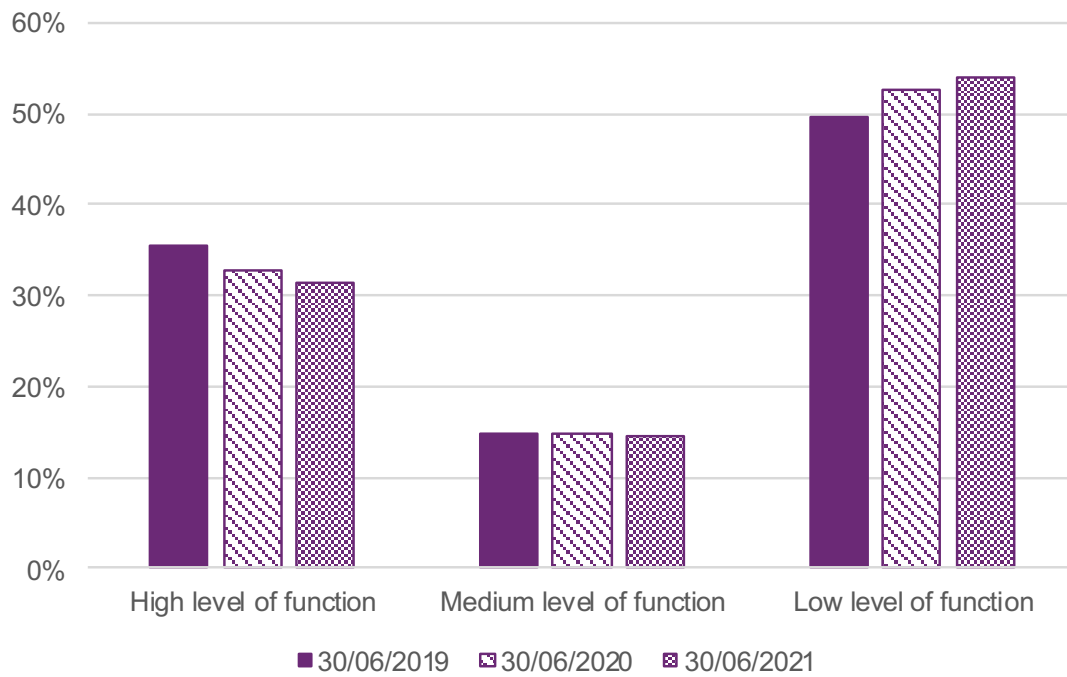


Figure 48: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Developmental Delay

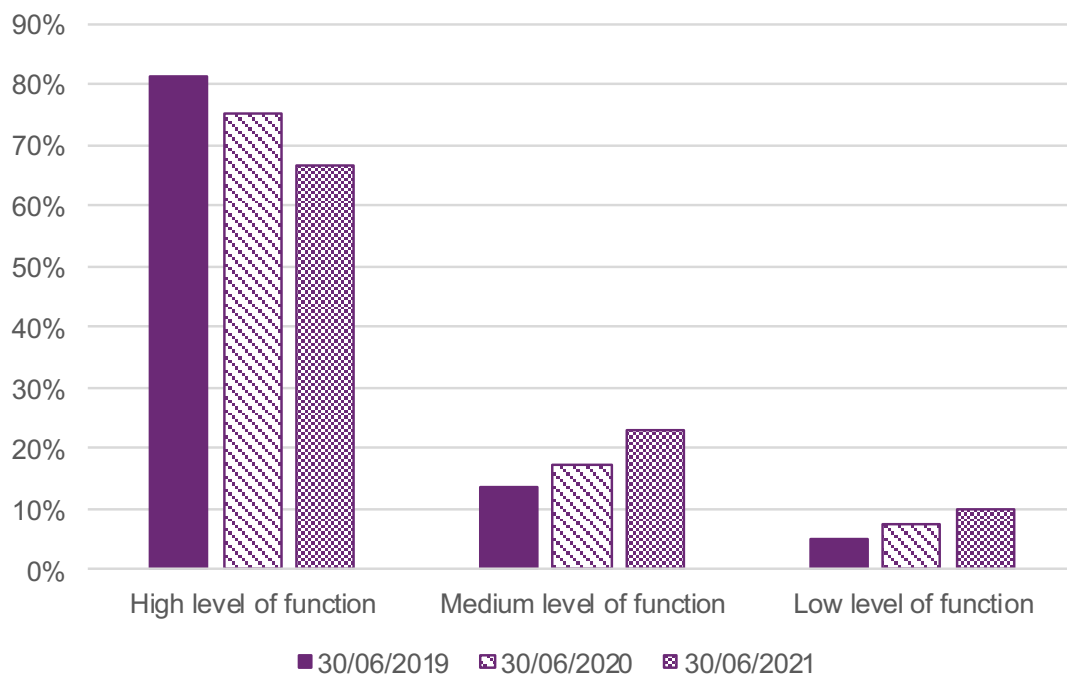


Figure 49: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Intellectual Disability

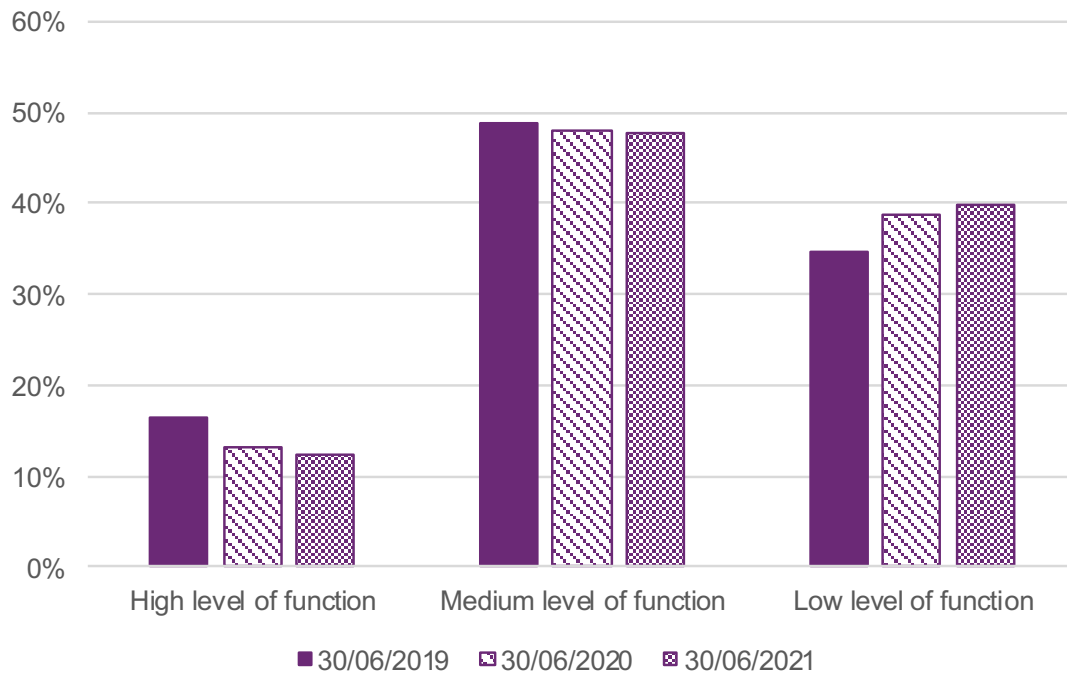


Figure 50: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Multiple Sclerosis

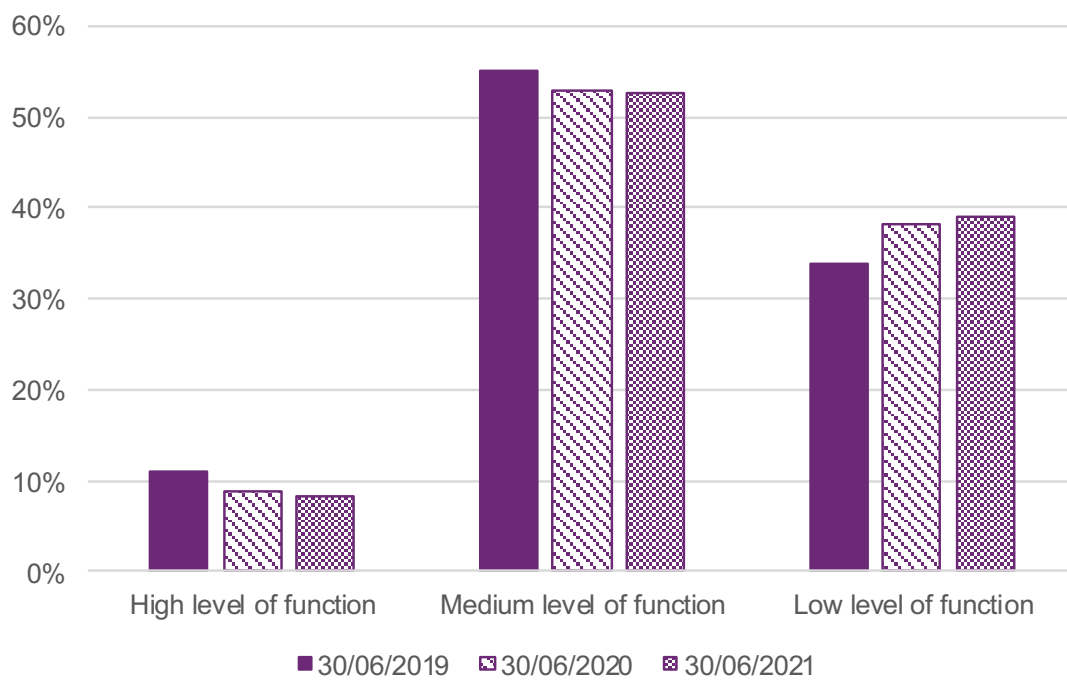


Figure 51: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Psychosocial disability

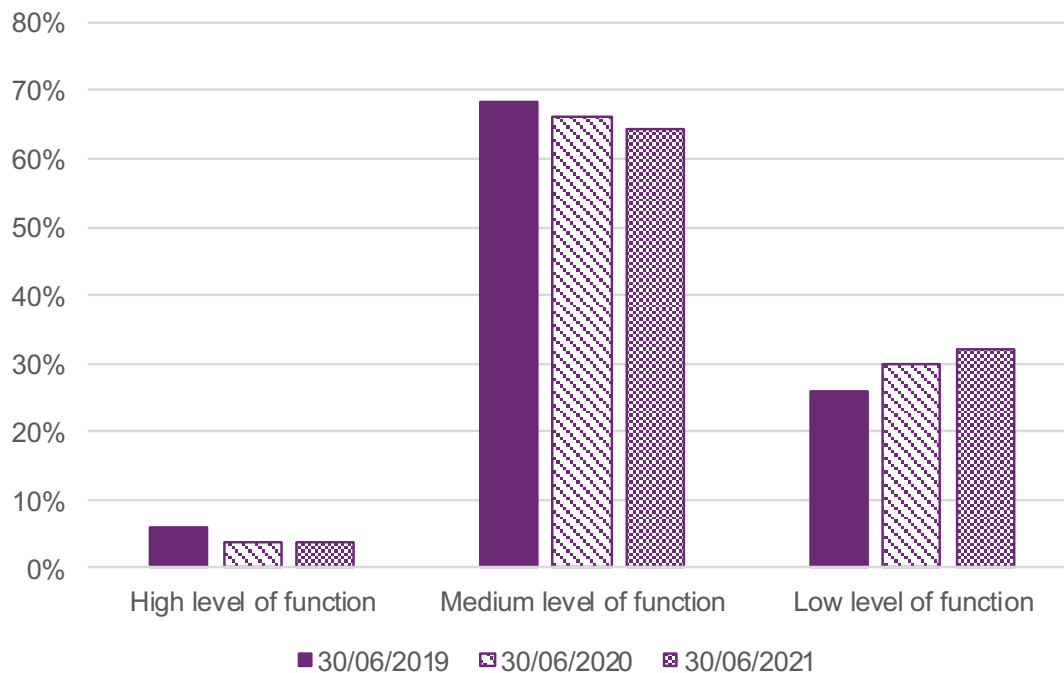


Figure 52: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Sensory disability

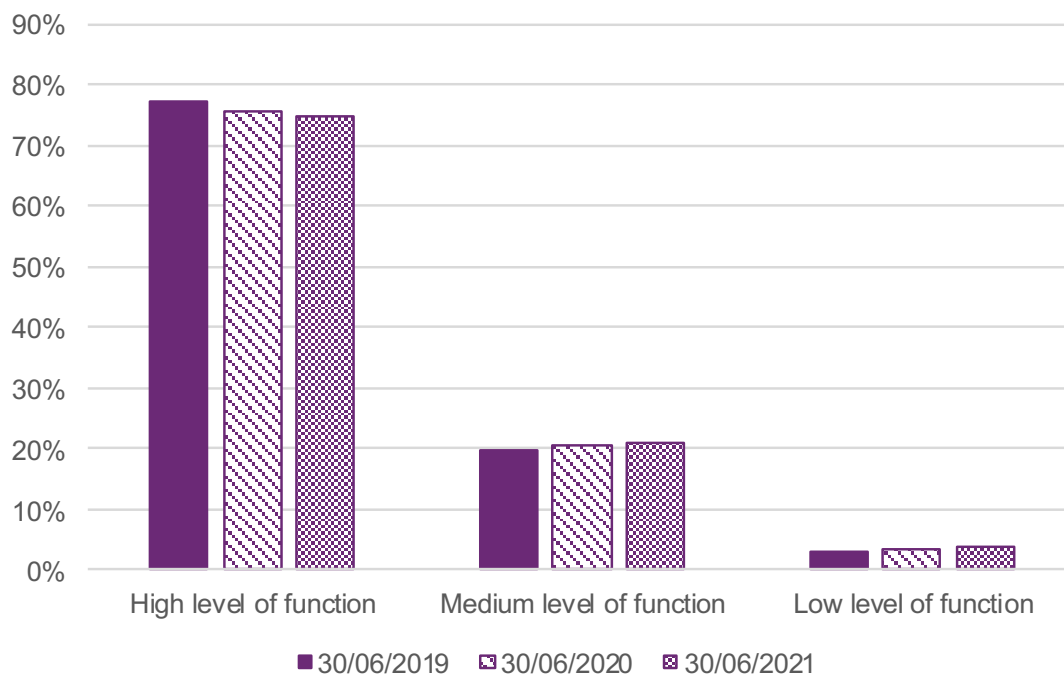


Figure 53: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Spinal Cord Injury

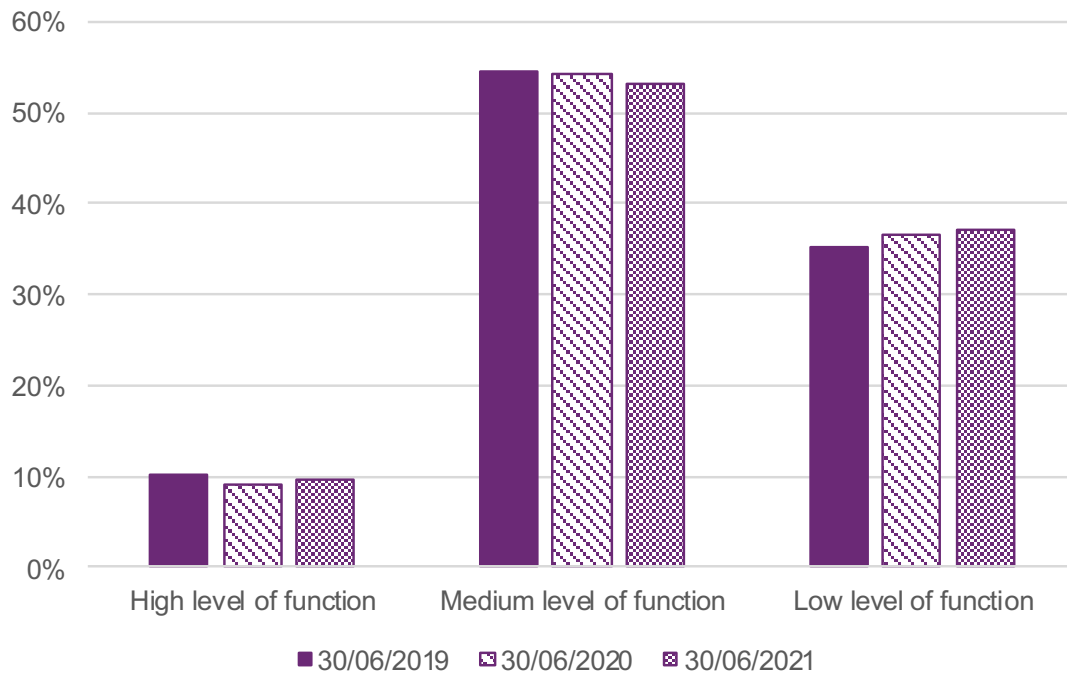


Figure 54: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Stroke

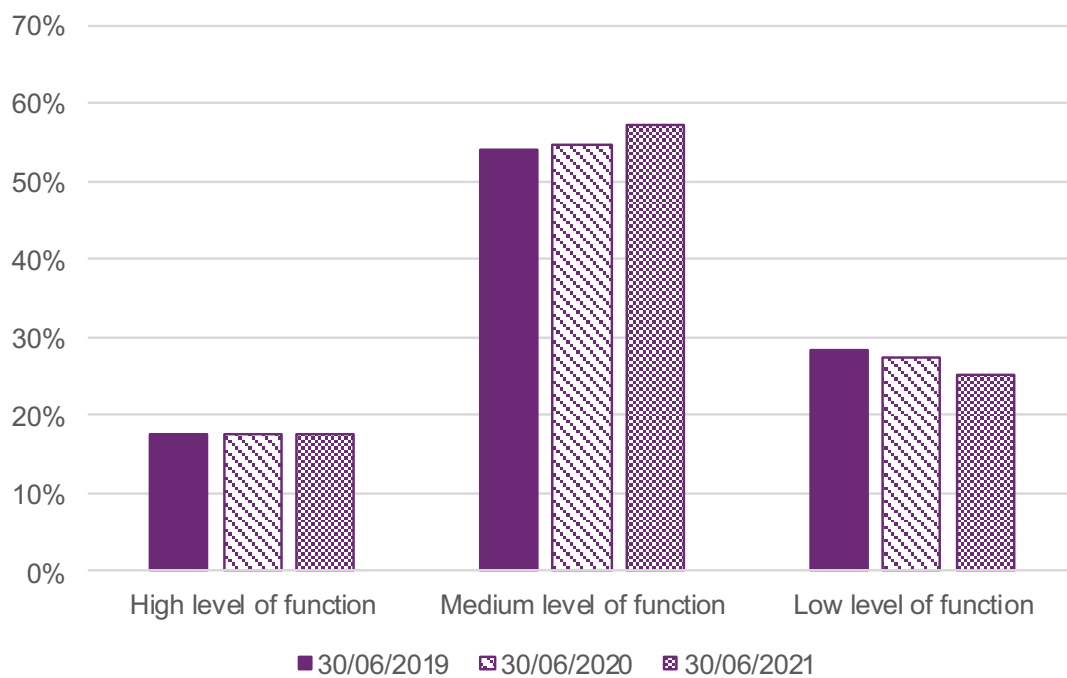
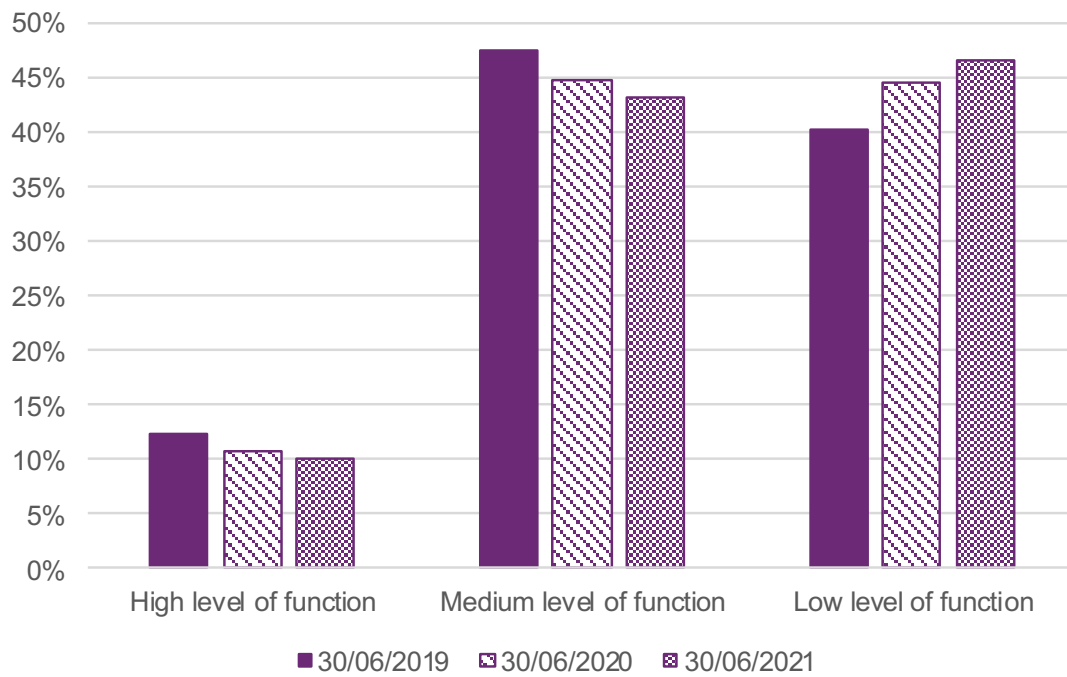


Figure 55: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 – Other disability



Analysis of reported level of function trends

Reported level of function trends by State and Territory

Similar to the results of participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2018, for participants entering the Scheme in the 12 months to June 2019, there was a reduction in the percentage of participants with a reported high level of function in all States and Territories between 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2021. The States and Territory with the largest decreases include:

- New South Wales – reduction from 42 per cent of participants to 33 per cent
- Victoria – 29 per cent to 23 per cent
- Western Australia – 27 per cent to 19 per cent
- Tasmania – 25 per cent to 20 per cent
- Australian Capital Territory – 51 per cent to 44 per cent

Figure 56: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 - New South Wales

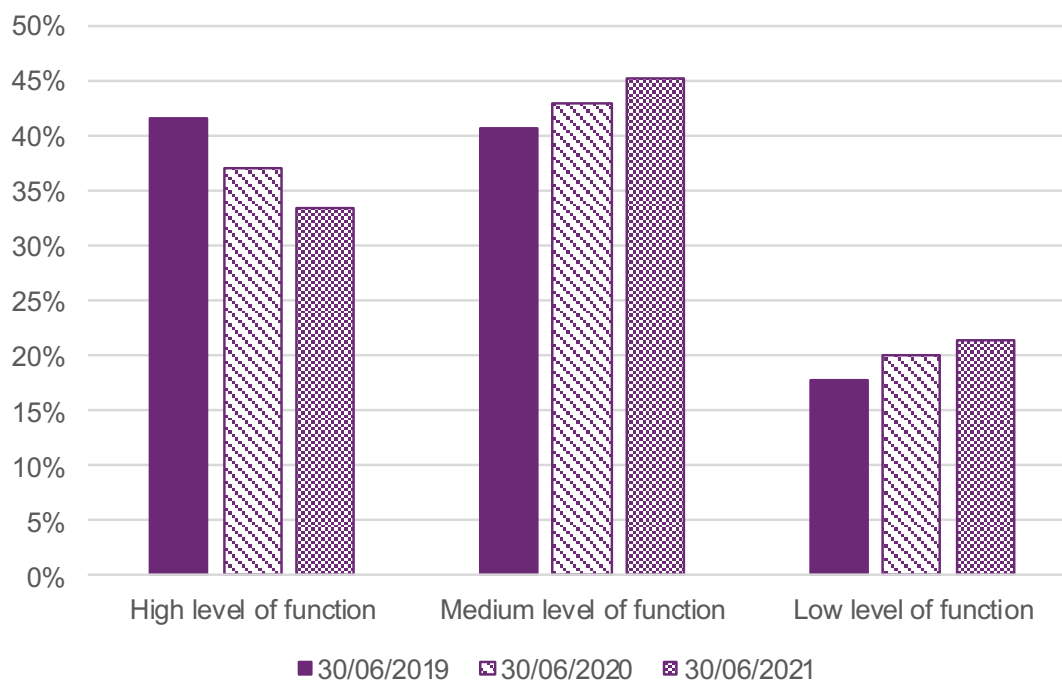


Figure 57: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 - Victoria

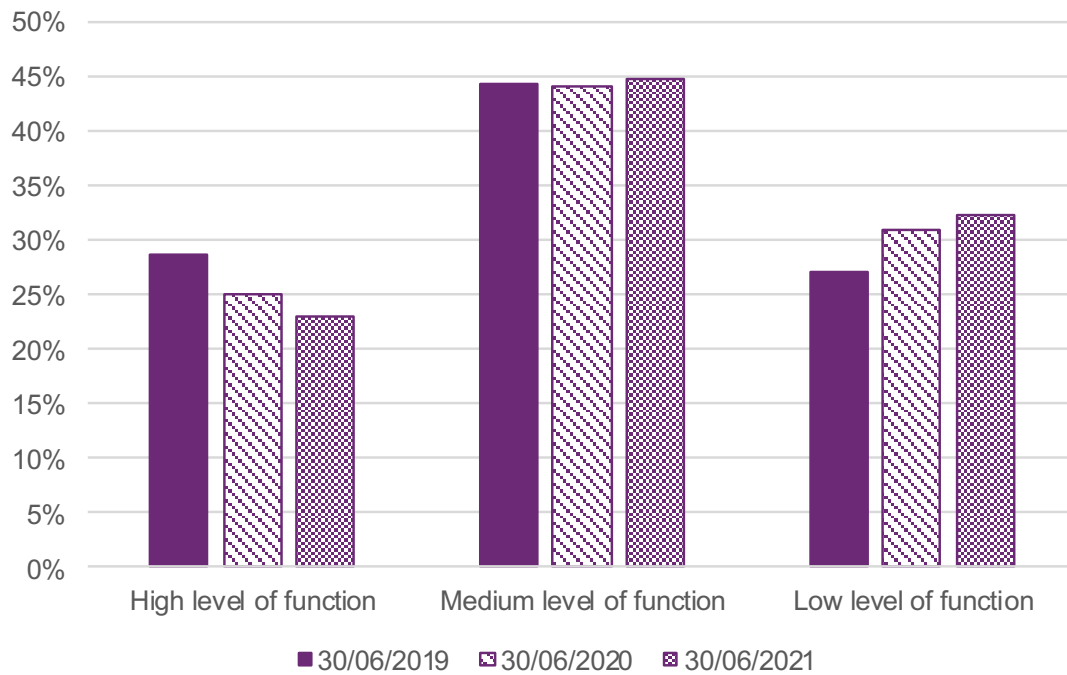


Figure 58: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 - Queensland

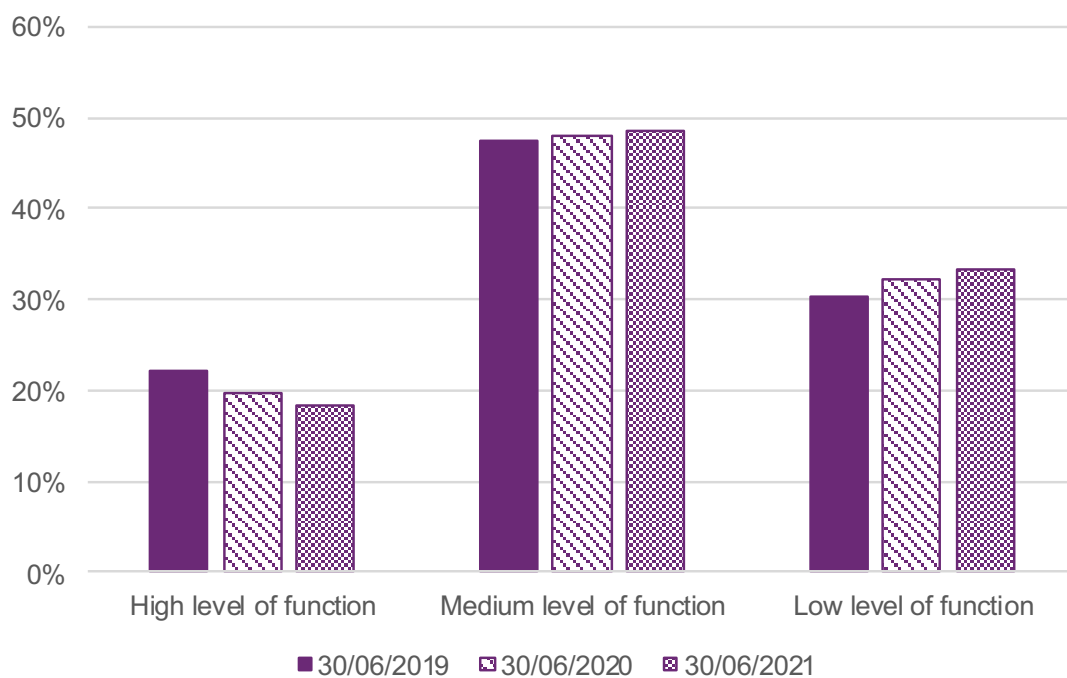


Figure 59: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 - Western Australia

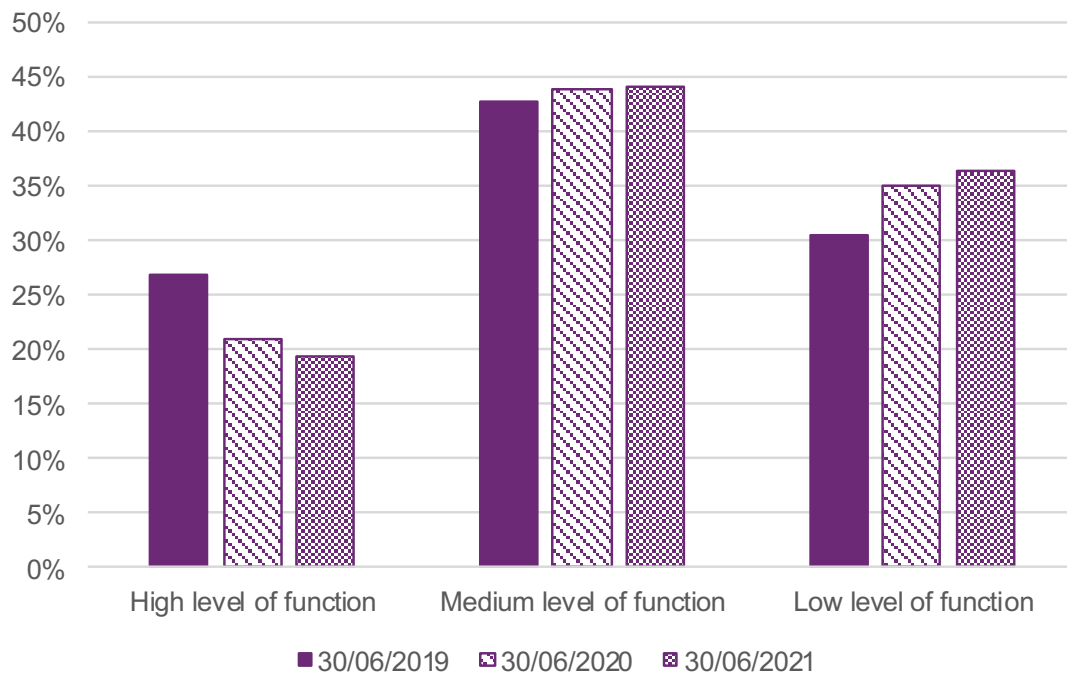


Figure 60: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 - South Australia

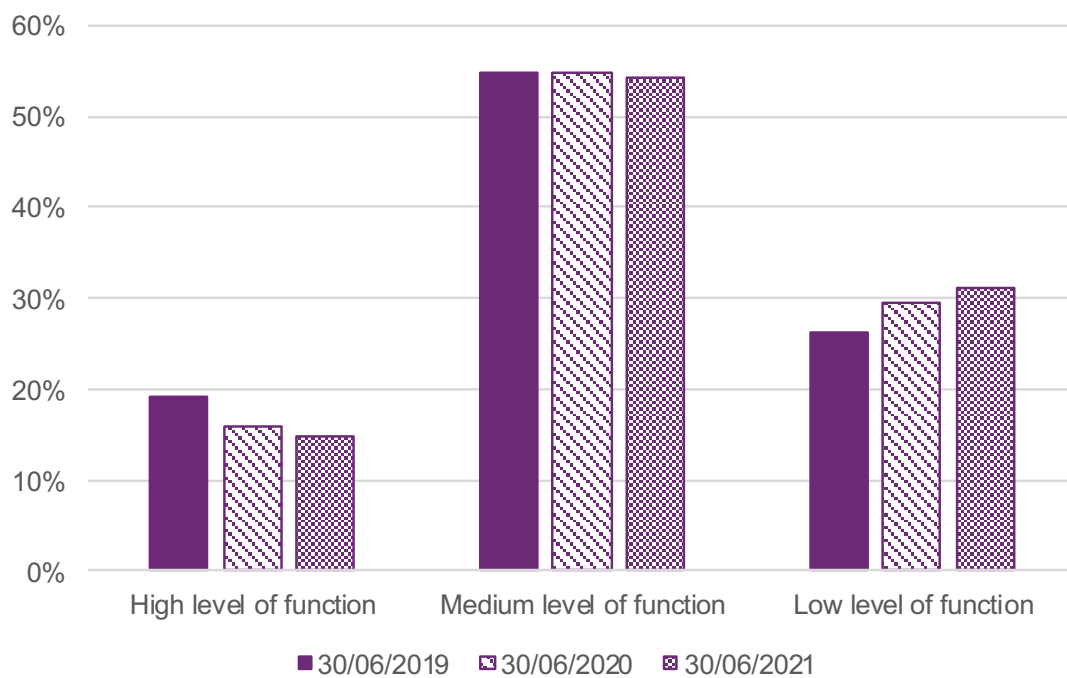


Figure 61: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 - Tasmania

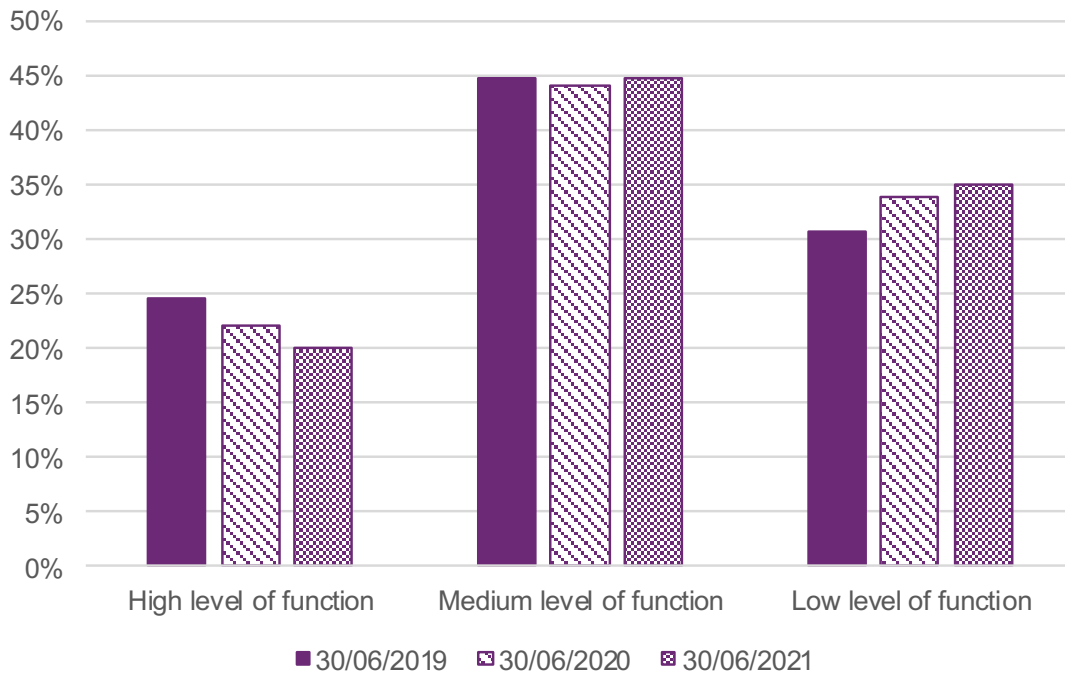


Figure 62: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 - Australian Capital Territory

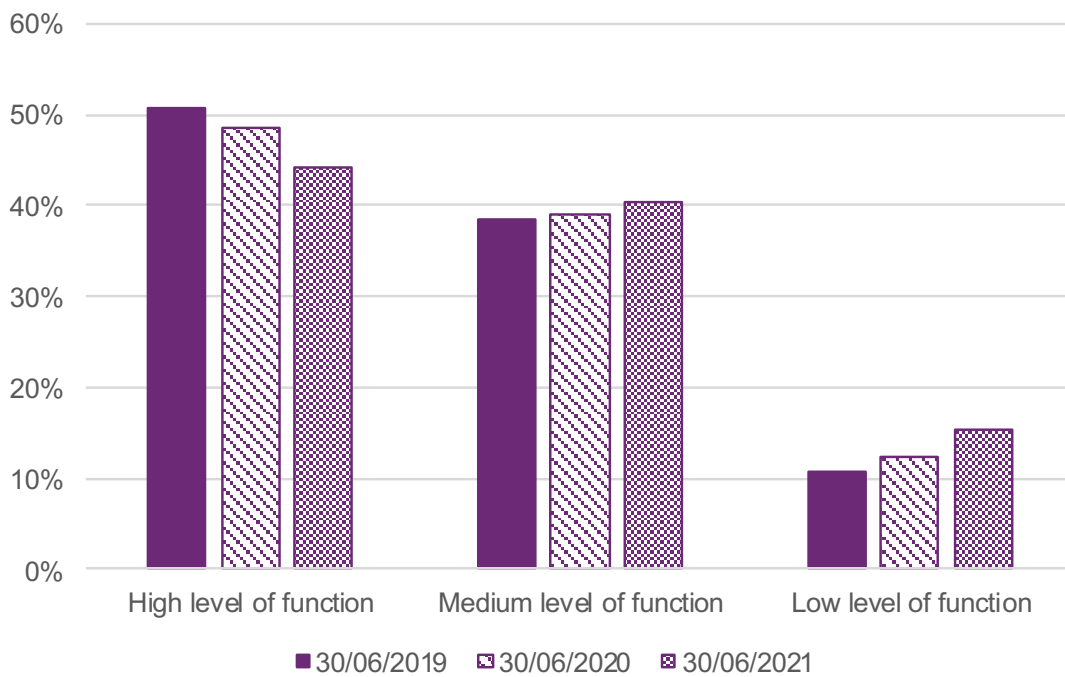
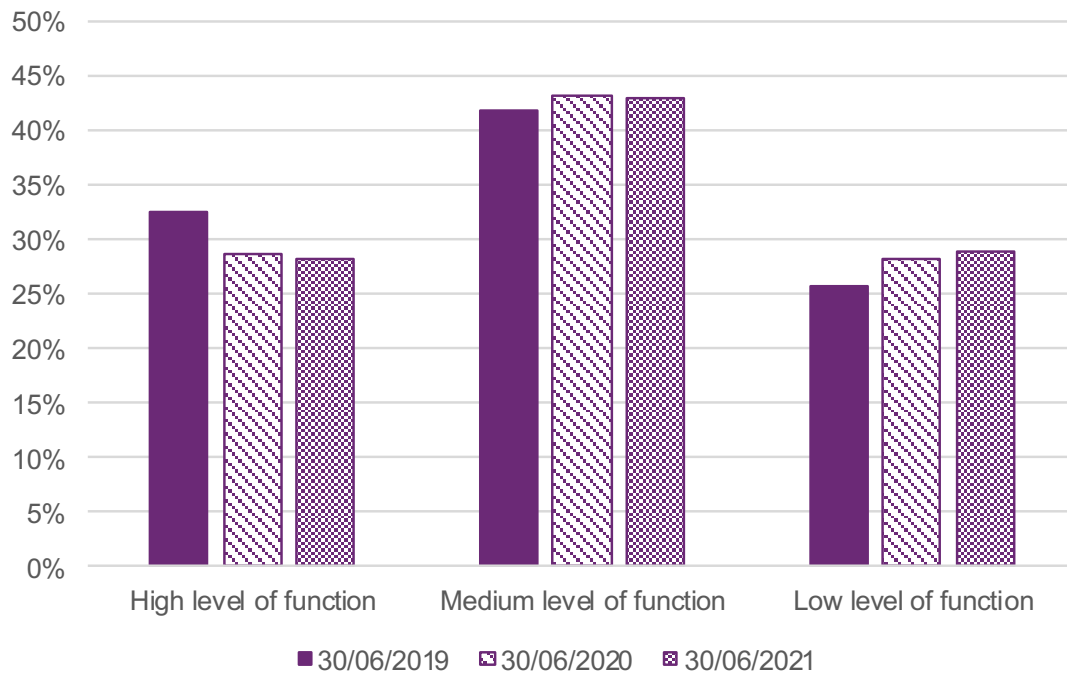


Figure 63: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2019 - Northern Territory



Section 5: Participants who entered the Scheme in the 12 months ending 30 June 2020

Reported level of function trends by disability type

The charts below indicate a consistent decline in reported functional capacity since 30 June 2020 across most disability groups. This trend is consistent with the cohorts of participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2019. The exceptions are participants with primary disabilities of Psychosocial, Sensory disabilities, Spinal Cord Injury, Stroke and Other disabilities where the percentage of participants with a reported high level of function is reasonably stable over the two years.

Figure 64: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 - National

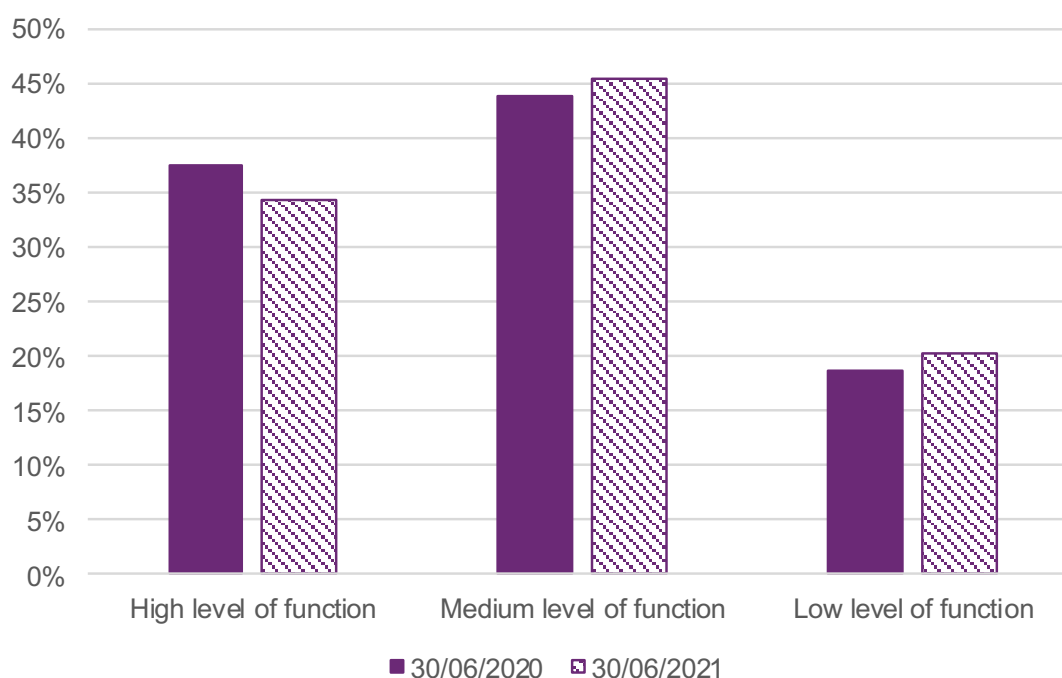


Figure 65: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Acquired Brain Injury

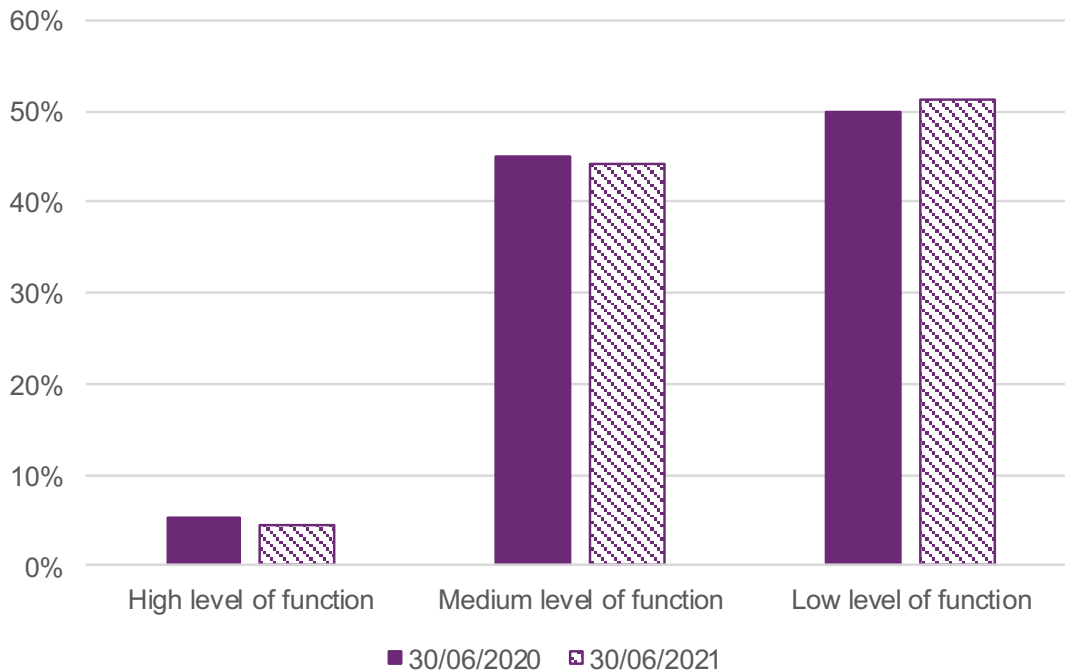


Figure 66: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Autism

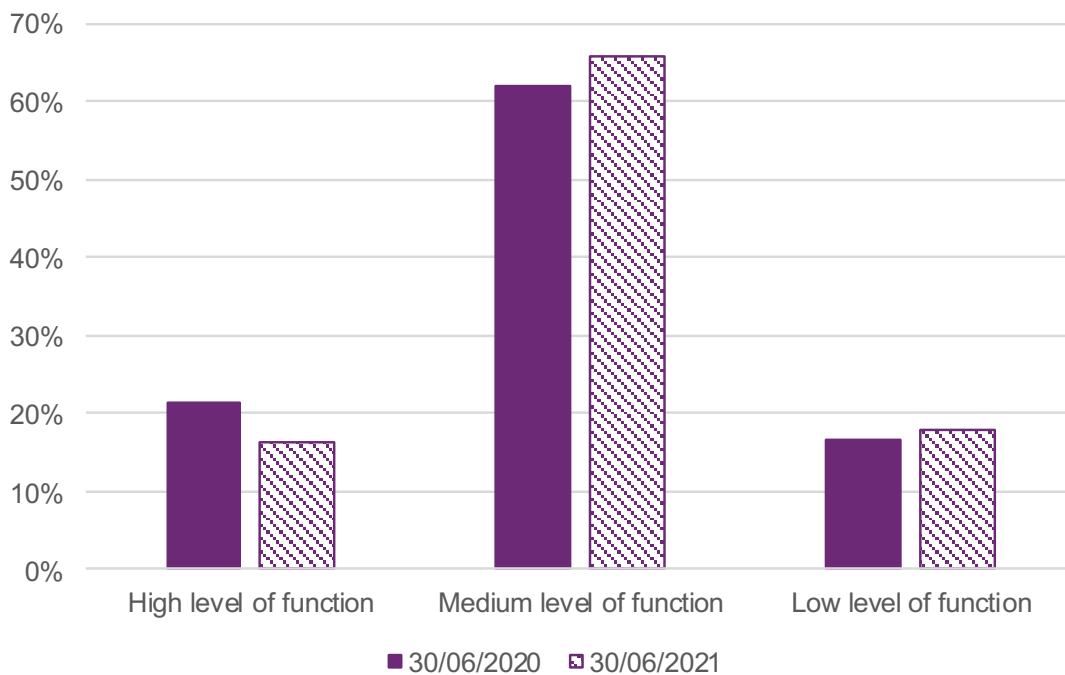


Figure 67: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Cerebral Palsy

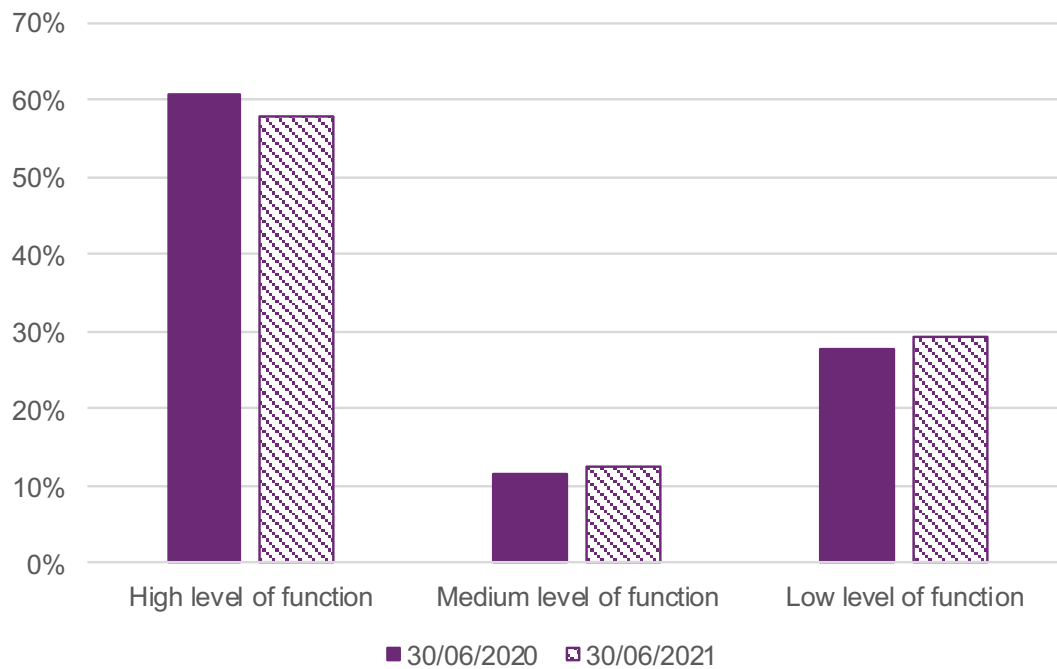


Figure 68: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Developmental Delay

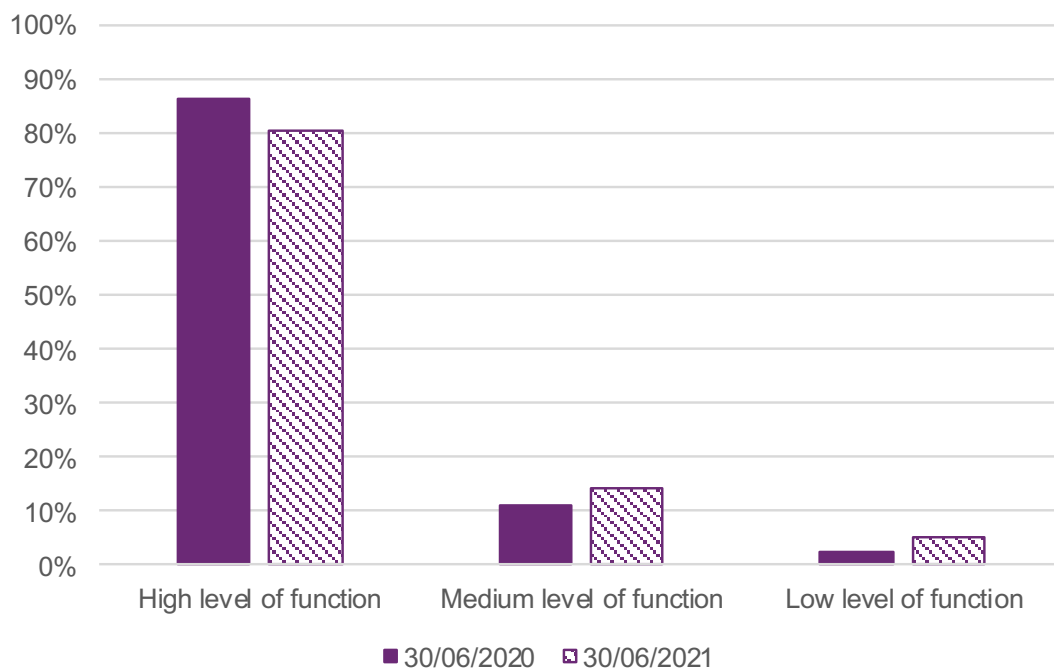


Figure 69: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Intellectual Disability

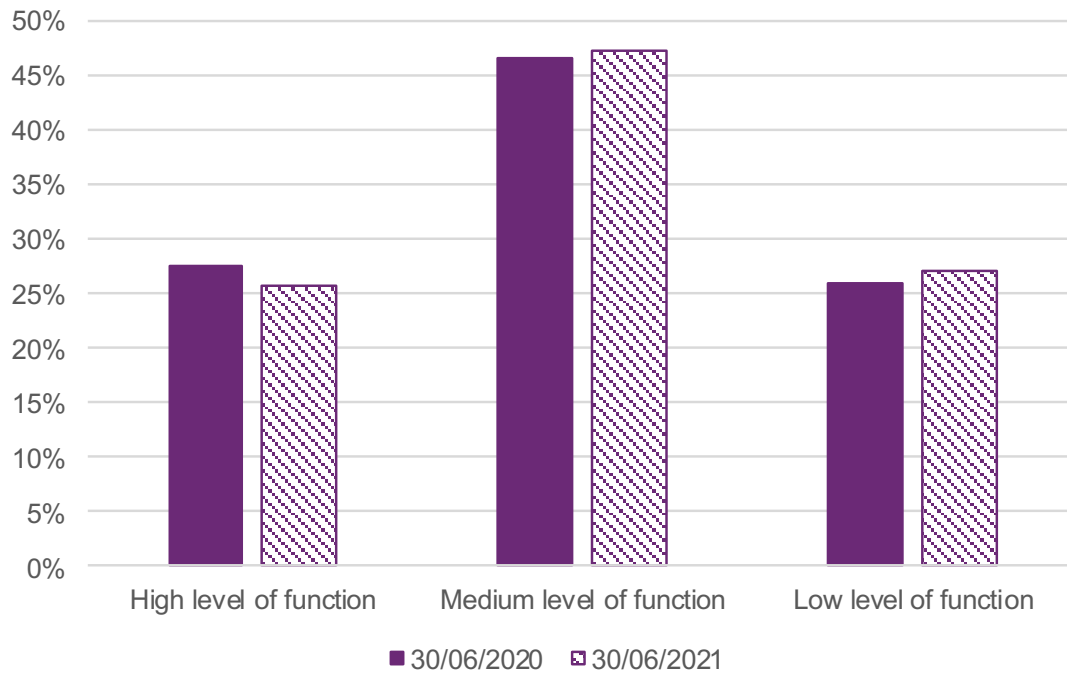


Figure 70: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Multiple Sclerosis

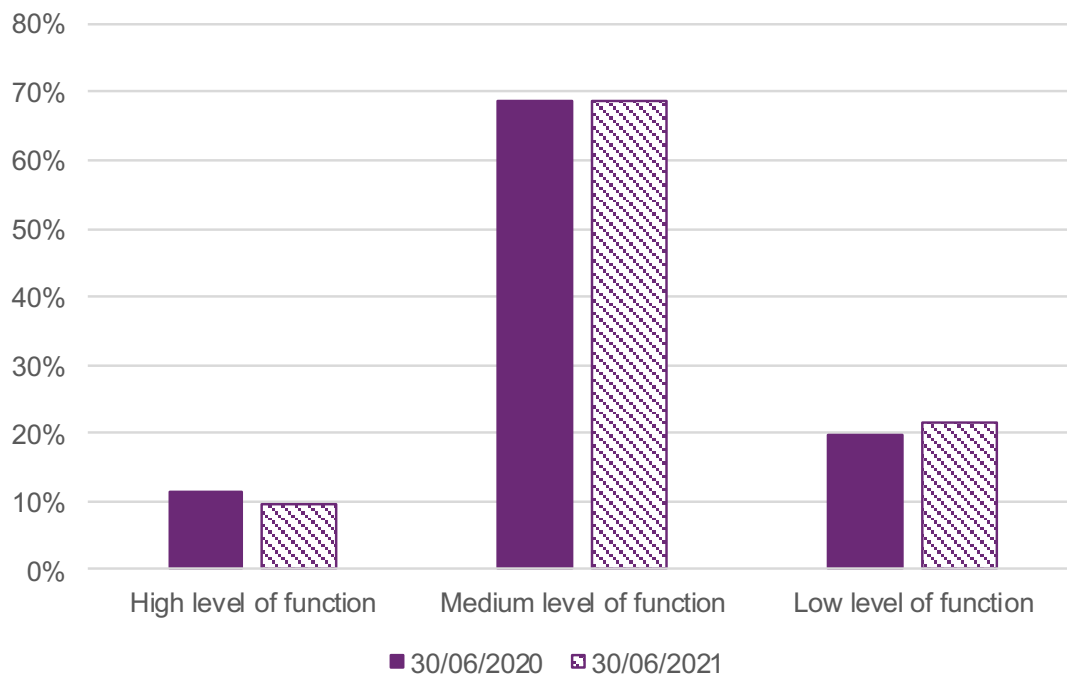


Figure 71: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Psychosocial disability

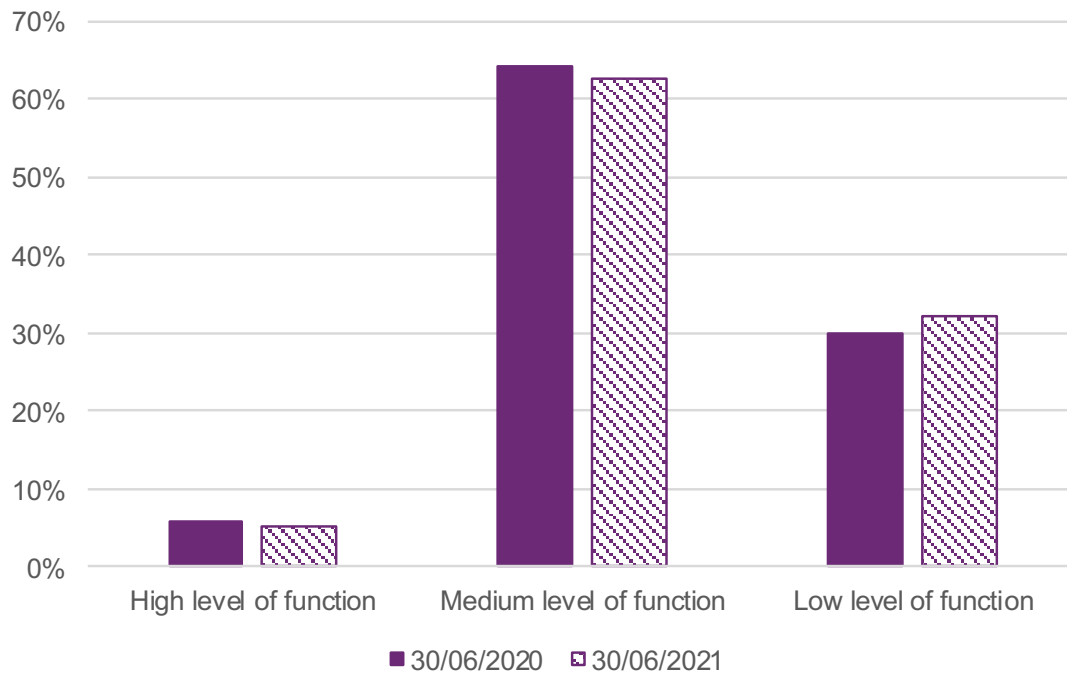


Figure 72: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Sensory disability

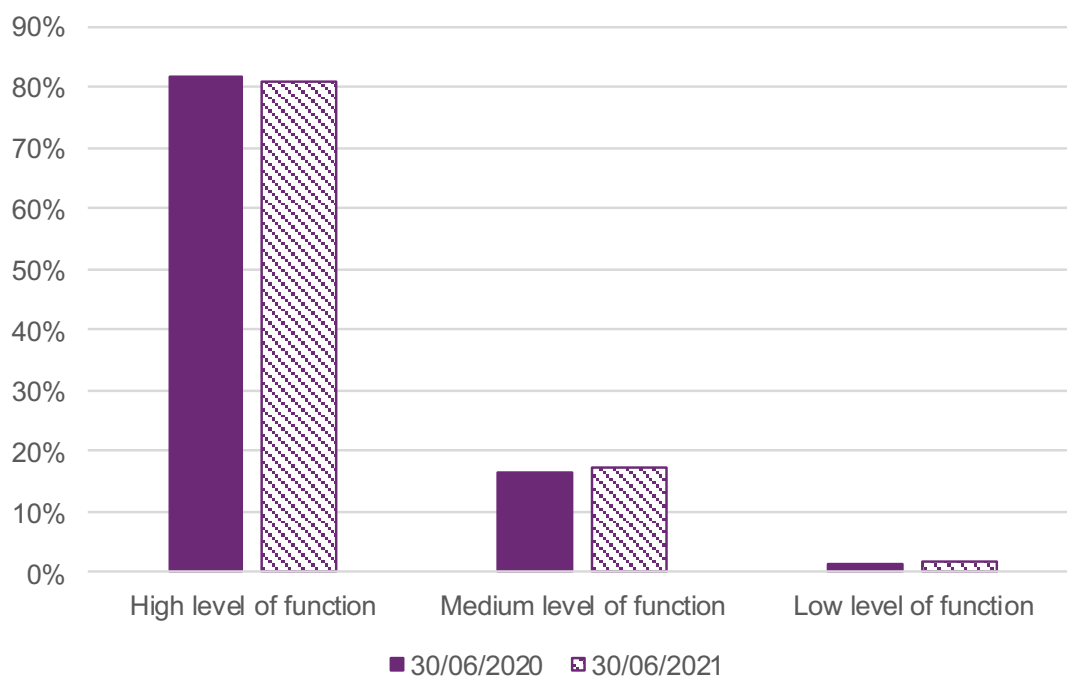


Figure 73: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Spinal Cord Injury

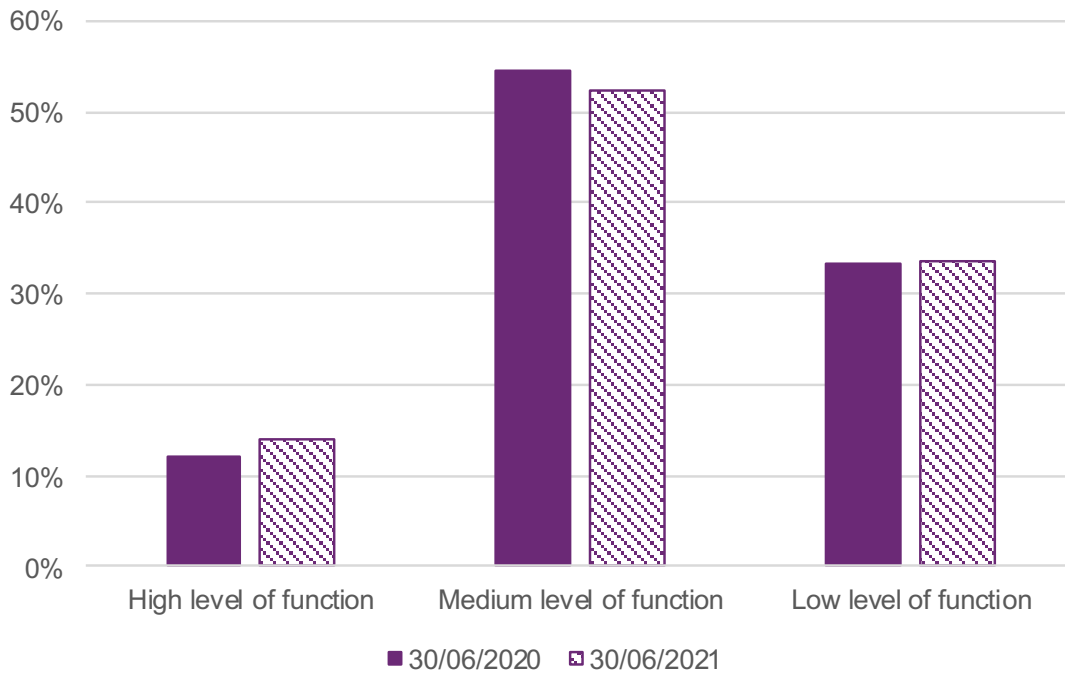


Figure 74: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Stroke

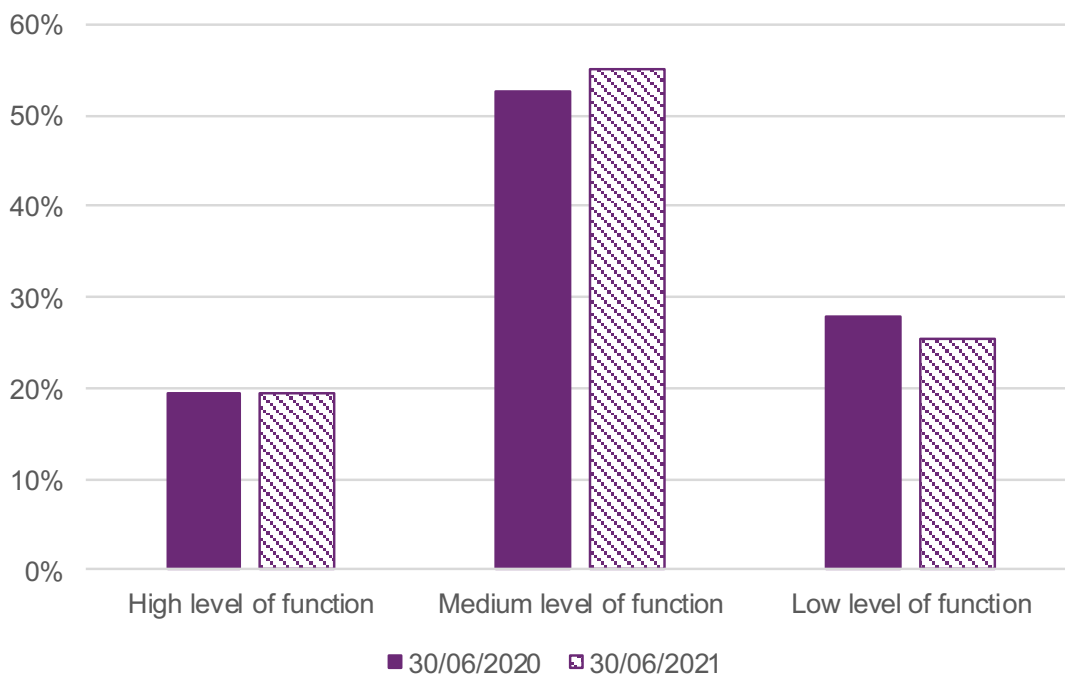
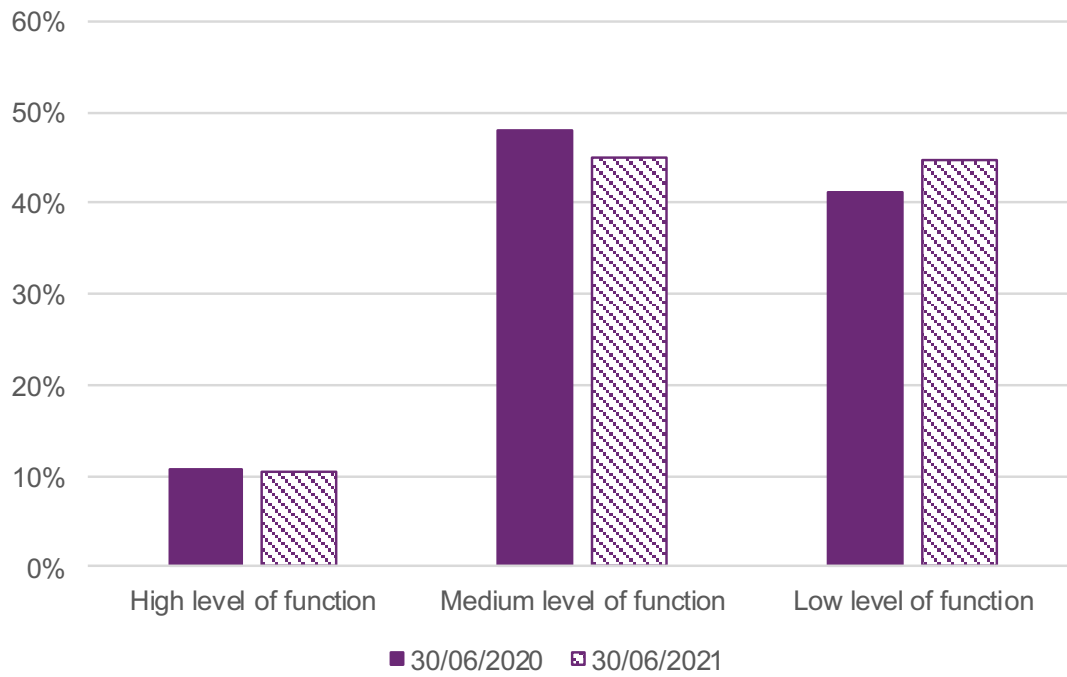


Figure 75: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 – Other disability



Analysis of reported level of function trends

Reported level of function trends by State and Territory

Similar to the results of participants who entered the Scheme before 30 June 2019, for participants entering the Scheme in the 12 months to June 2020, there was a reduction in the percentage of participants with a reported high level of function in all States and Territories between 30 June 2020 and 30 June 2021.

Figure 76: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 - New South Wales

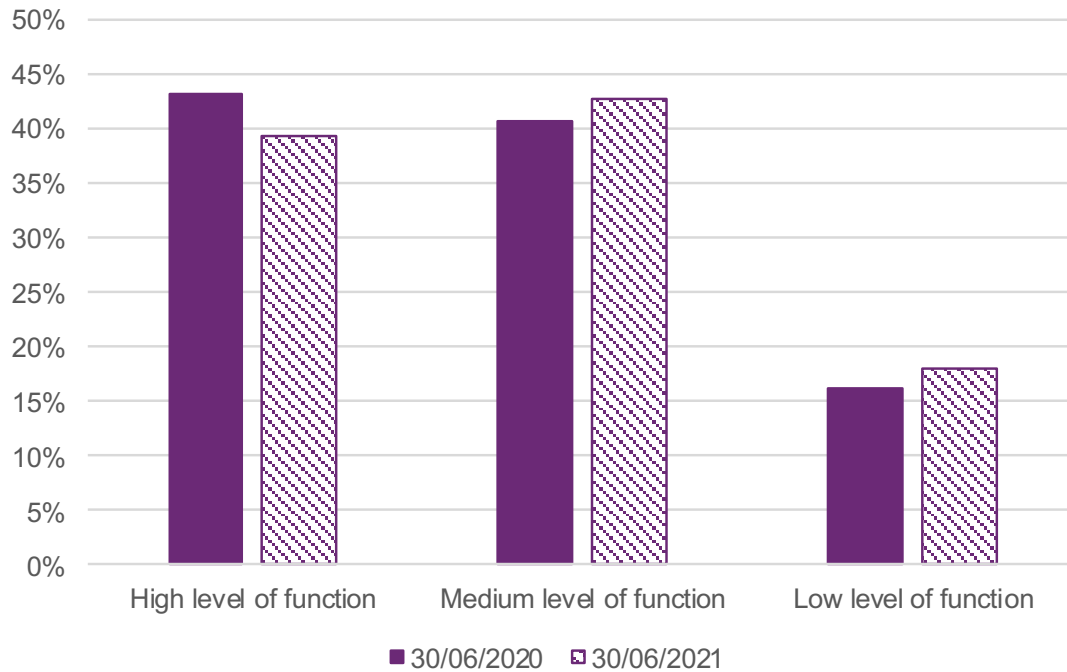


Figure 77: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 - Victoria

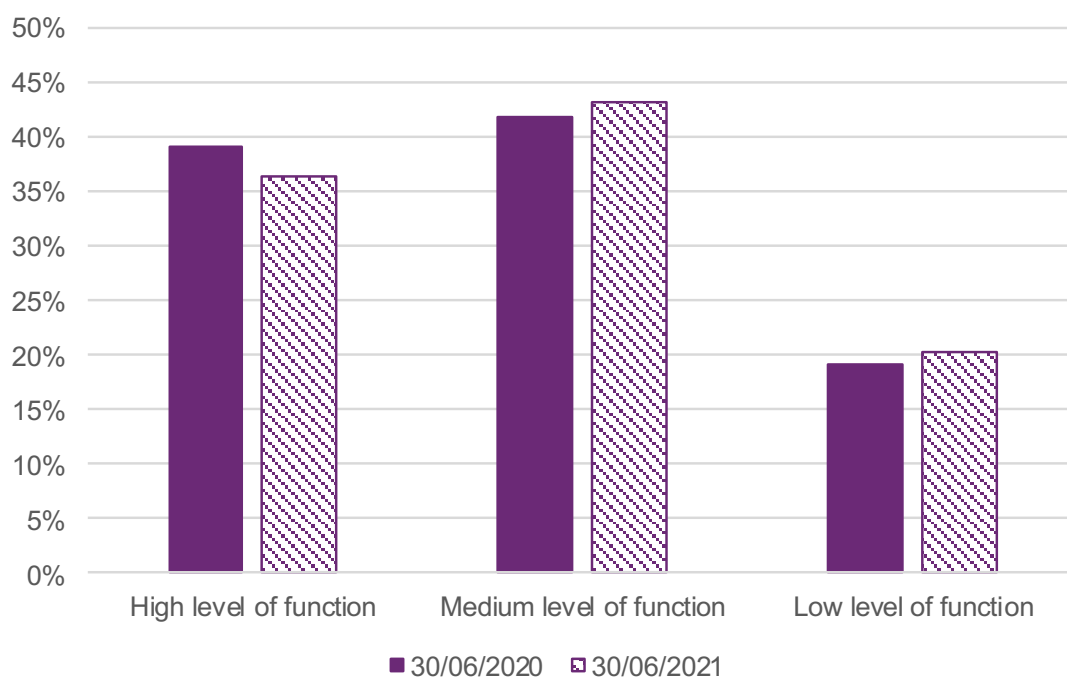


Figure 78: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 - Queensland

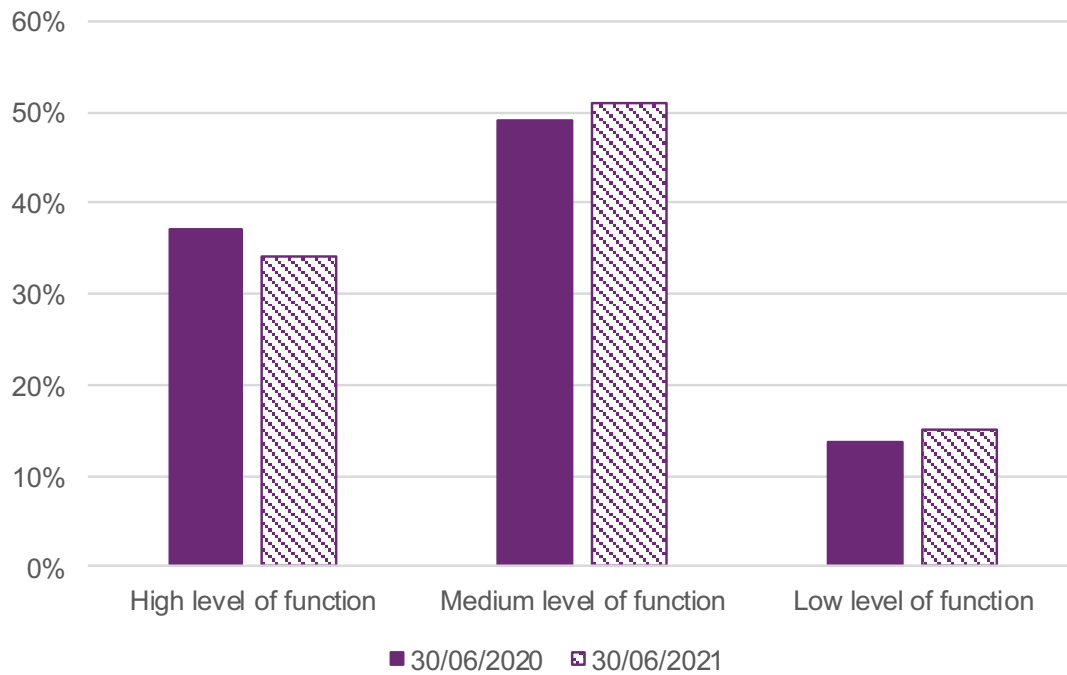
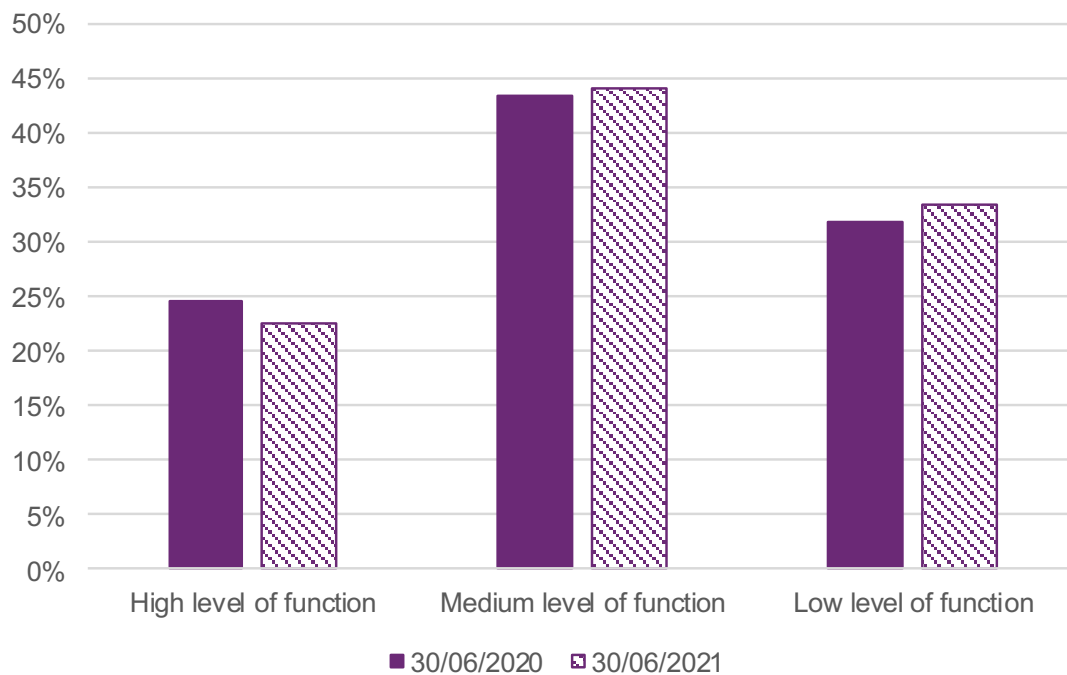


Figure 79: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 - Western Australia



Analysis of reported level of function trends

Figure 80: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 - South Australia

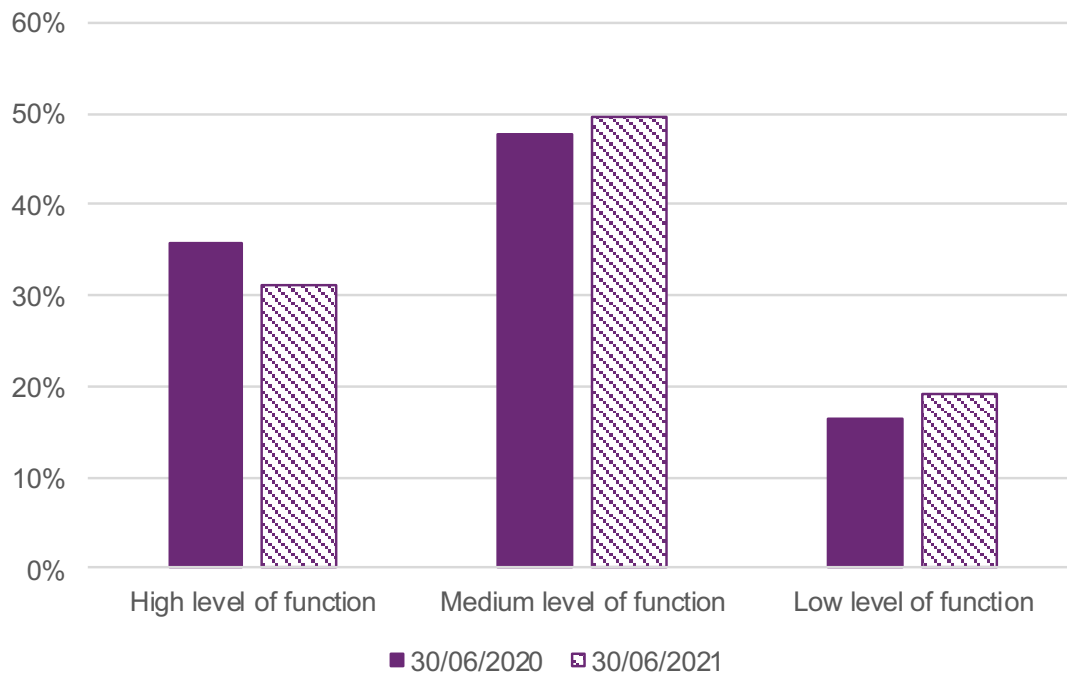


Figure 81: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 - Tasmania

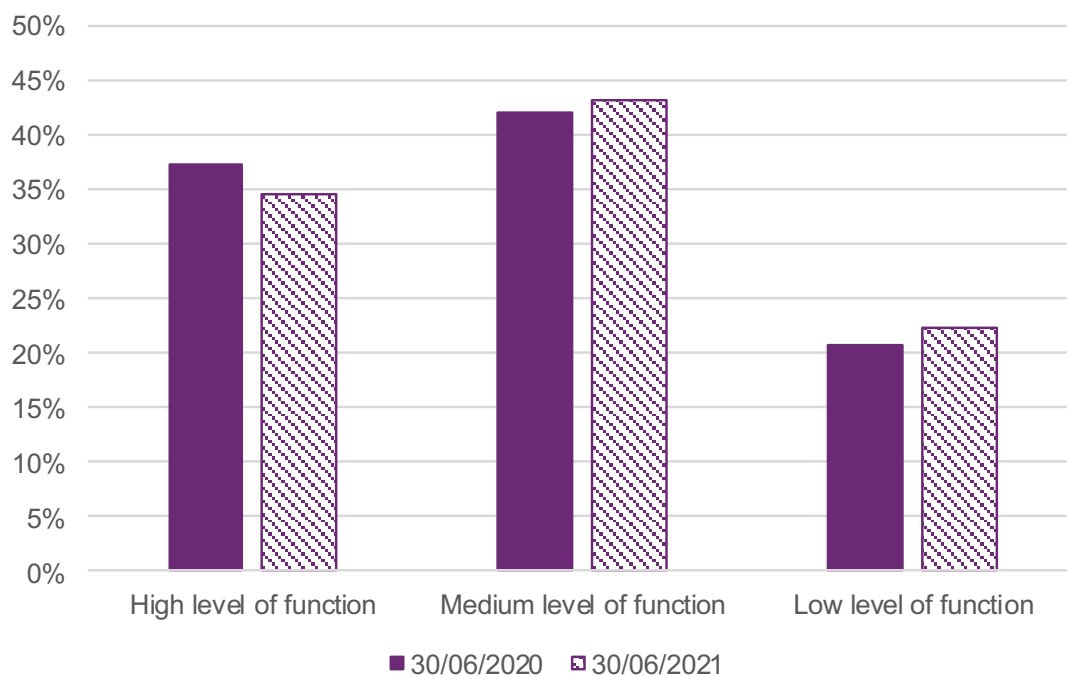


Figure 82: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 - Australian Capital Territory

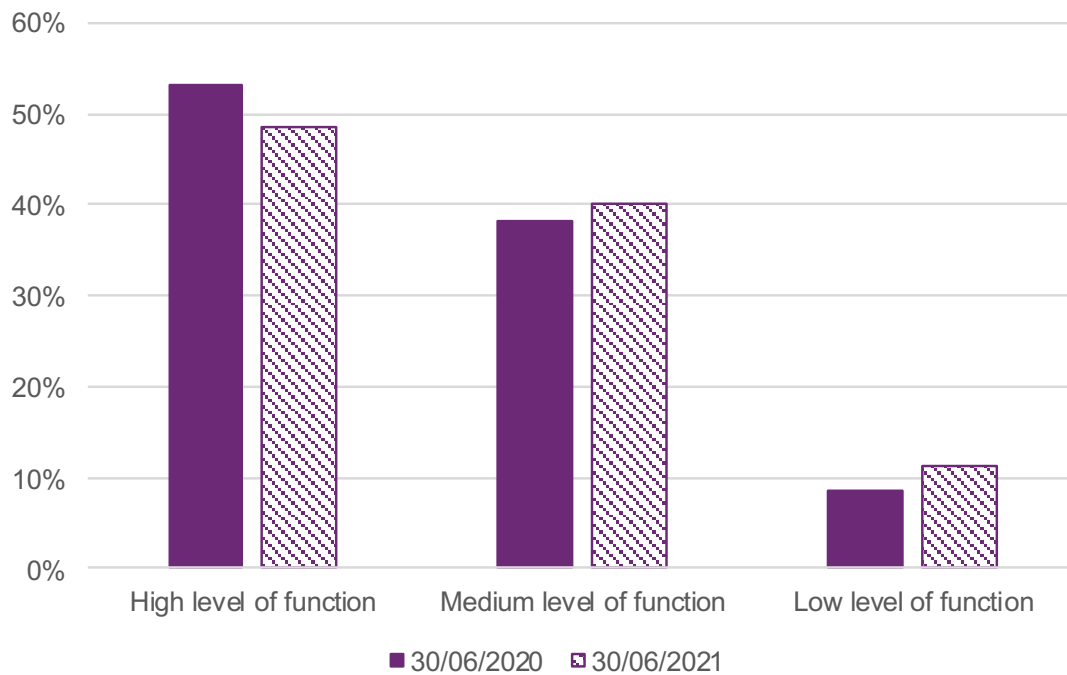
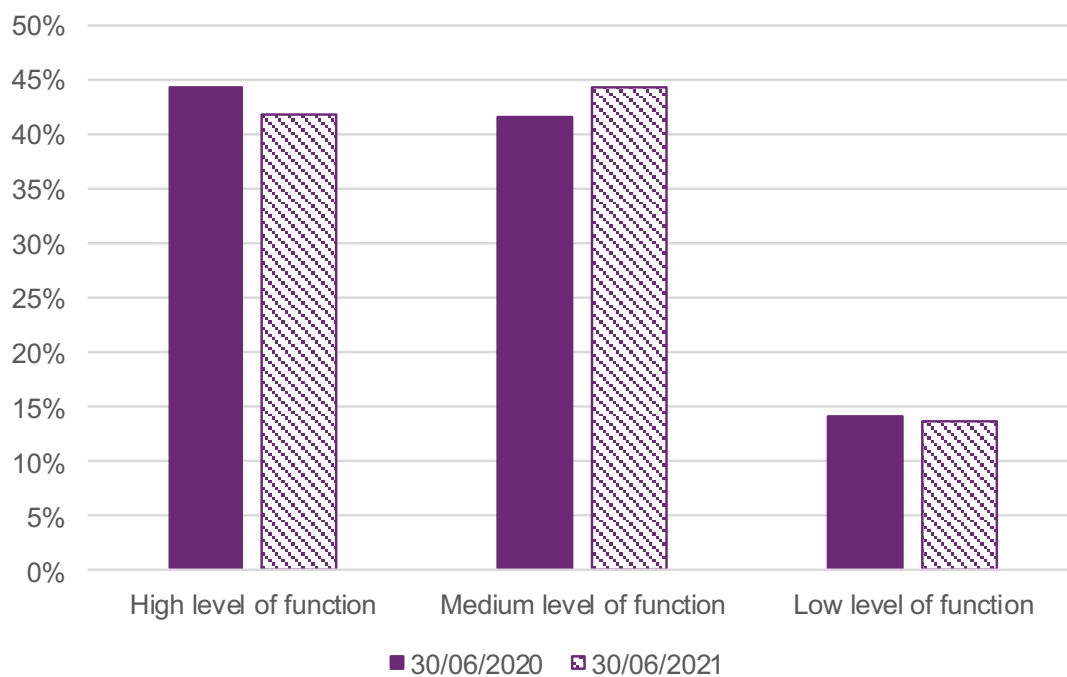


Figure 83: Change in reported functional distribution for participants entering in the twelve months to 30 June 2020 - Northern Territory



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