



Quarterly Report

April to June 2022

Easy Read version



ndis

[ndis.gov.au](https://www.ndis.gov.au)

How to use this report



The National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA) wrote this report. When you see the word 'we', it means the NDIA.



This report is written in an easy to read way. We use pictures to explain some ideas.

Bold
Not bold

We wrote some important words in **bold**. This means the letters are thicker and darker.



We explain what these bold words mean. There is a list of these words on page 34.



This Easy Read report is a summary of another report. This means it only includes the most important ideas.



You can find the other report on our website. www.ndis.gov.au/about-us/publications/quarterly-reports

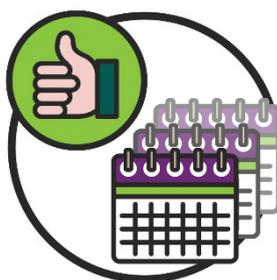


You can ask for help to read this report. A friend, family member or support person may be able to help you.

What's in this report?

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What is this report about?



We want to make sure the NDIS:

- works well
- lasts a long time.



We look at lots of **data** to make sure this happens.



When we talk about data, we mean:

- facts
- information
- records.

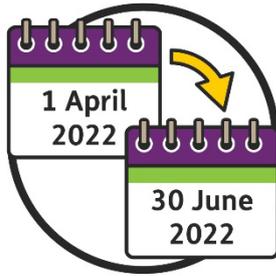


We write a report every 3 months.

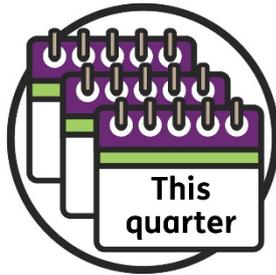
3 months is a quarter of a year.

So we call our report a Quarterly Report.

This Quarterly Report is about what we did from:



- 1 April 2022
- to
- 30 June 2022.



In this report, we just say 'this quarter'.

Our Quarterly Report includes:



- the data we collected



- the information we shared



- how we worked with the community.



A **minister** leads an area of the government.



We give the Quarterly Report to the:

- NDIS minister
- minister for disability in each state and territory.



And we share the Quarterly Report with the community.

Who took part in the NDIS?



Participants are people with disability who take part in the NDIS.



On 30 June 2022, the NDIS had 534,655 participants.



This included 82,863 children younger than 7.



We also look at how many people take part in the NDIS out of all Australians.



It's quite high for children who are 5–7 years old.

9% of boys this age take part in the NDIS.

And it's about 4% of girls.



It's a lot less for adults who are 30–64 years old.

About 1% of all Australians this age take part in the NDIS.



But it gets a bit higher for older people.

Just over 2% of people who are 64 years old take part in the NDIS.



19,291 participants joined the NDIS in this quarter.



In this quarter this included 8,419 children younger than 7.

In this quarter this also included:



- 1,762 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples



- 330 people who live very far away from cities and towns



- 1,792 people from **culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD)** backgrounds.

CALD people:



- come from different cultures and backgrounds
- speak languages other than English.

Younger people in residential aged care



Residential aged care is where older Australians live when they can't live in their home anymore.



Some people under the age of 65 need to live in residential aged care.

But this doesn't happen very often.



We want to support people under the age of 65 to move out of residential aged care if they want.



Over the last 3 months, there are less people under 65 who:

- live in residential aged care
- move into residential aged care.



5,606 people under 65 lived in residential aged care by the end of June 2019.



And at the end of March 2022 only 3,161 people under 65 lived in residential aged care.



416 people under 65 moved into residential aged care between April 2019 and June 2019.



And now only 104 people under 65 moved into residential aged care between January 2022 and March 2022.



You can go to the DSS website to find out more about how the Australian Government plans to support young people.



www.dss.gov.au/disability-and-carers/programmes-services/for-people-with-disability/younger-people-with-disability-in-residential-aged-care-initiative

Taking part in the community and work



We looked at participants who have been in the NDIS for at least 2 years.



They took part in more community activities than they did before they joined the NDIS.

And more participants take part in these activities the longer they are part of the NDIS.



More participants aged 15 to 24 years old work and have jobs.



And more participants this age work and have jobs the longer they take part in the NDIS.

What did participants say about the NDIS?

In this quarter:



- 81% of participants said their experience of applying to take part in the NDIS was good or very good



- 85% of participants said their experience of making a plan was good or very good



- 70% of participants said their experience of **reviewing** their plan was good or very good.



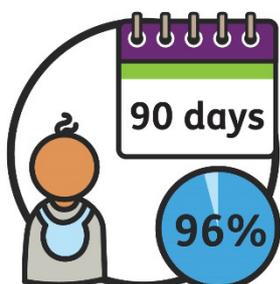
When you review something, you check to see what:

- works well
- needs to be better.

Our decisions



We made 100% of our decisions about who can join the NDIS within 21 days.



We made 96% of decisions about participants younger than 7 getting a plan within 90 days.



We made 90% of decisions about participants aged 7 years or older getting a plan within 56 days.



When participants asked us to review decisions we made, we reviewed 96% of those decisions within 60 days.

Reviewing our decisions



The **Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT)** is a government organisation that is separate to the NDIS.

They review our decisions about:

- who can join the NDIS
- NDIS plans.



More participants asked the AAT to review a decision we made.



These decisions we made were about if supports were:

- reasonable – it is fair
- necessary – you need it.

We are learning from this so we can make our decisions:



- fairer
- the same every time.



Since the NDIS started, there have been 7,600 cases that:

- participants asked the AAT to review
- have been closed.



Most of the problems were fixed before the AAT needed to make a decision.



Only 221 cases needed a **hearing** with:

- us
- the participant who asked the AAT to review our decision.



A hearing is an important meeting.

Everyone explains what they think should happen.

And then the AAT makes a decision.

What supports do participants use?



Funding is the money from your plan that pays for the supports and services you need.



Between June 2020 and June 2022, funding payments have grown by 51%.



More participants use plan managers instead of the NDIS managing their plan.



40% of participants used a plan manager at the end of June 2020.



And 56% of participants used a plan manager at the end of June 2022.

Home and living supports



We are working to give you more options to get support at home.



We can also help you be **independent** in your own home.

When you are independent, you can do things:

- for yourself
- on your own.



Participants can ask us for home and living supports if the NDIS can help them work towards their goals.



We will work out if these supports are:

- reasonable
- fair.



This quarter we made decisions about 7,616 applications for home and living supports.



Another 3,973 applications were still open at the end of the quarter.

They might be waiting for:

- a decision
- changes to funding.

Supported Independent Living

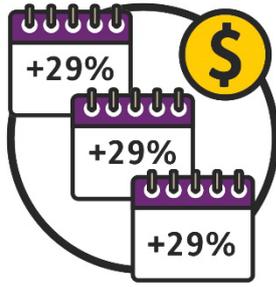


More participants receive funding for **Supported Independent Living (SIL)**.



SIL is help with day-to-day tasks around your home so you can:

- do things for yourself
- learn new skills.



Funding for SIL grew 29% each year for the past 3 years.



At the end of June 2019, 21,052 participants had SIL funding.



At the end of June 2022, 26,950 participants had SIL funding.

Who did we work with?



We want to keep working with the community to make the NDIS the best it can be.

We call this co-design.

This includes working with:



- people with disability



- families and carers



- people who speak up for people with disability.



We work with different groups of people to do this.



This quarter we kept working with the **Independent Advisory Council (IAC)**.

They are a group of people who help us understand what people with disability need.

This quarter, the IAC gave us advice about:



- making sure the NDIS works well for everyone



- supporting participants better



- supporting participants who are getting older.



We also kept working with the Co-design Advisory Group.



The Co-design Advisory Group includes people from different organisations that:

- speak up for people with disability
- share their experiences with us.

This group works together to:



- make sure we listen to what the community thinks about the NDIS



- give us advice about co-design.



They also collect information about co-design, including what:

- is working well
- can be done better

And they work together to learn more about:



- the problems the NDIS face



- what co-design needs to focus on.

In the last 3 months, they focused on work about:



- joining the NDIS



- home and living supports



- keeping participants safe



- supported decision making.

In the last 3 months, they also focused on supporting:



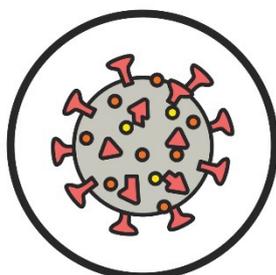
- CALD participants



- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander participants.

How did we support participants?

COVID-19



COVID-19 was spreading very quickly at the end of 2021.



We supported participants and NDIS workers to get a COVID-19 **vaccine**.



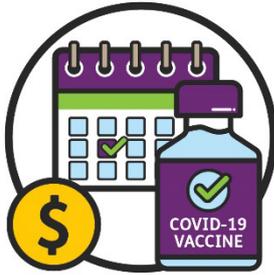
A vaccine is medicine that:

- helps people fight a virus if they come in contact with it
- can stop people from getting very sick from the virus.



We helped people book their vaccine appointment through our call centre.

We are also providing funding to help with:



- the extra cost to organise a vaccine appointment



- personal protective equipment (PPE), such as masks and gloves



- buying **Rapid Antigen Tests (RATs)**.



A RAT is a test you can do yourself to find out if you have COVID-19.



We wanted to make sure participants still have support during the winter months of 2022.



We worked with services to make a team of workers who can support participants during this time.

Sharing information



On 31 May 2022, we shared our third quarterly report.



On our website, we updated:

- data
- the 'explore data' tool.



We shared lots of data about how well the NDIS is working.



We also shared information about what happens in the NDIS.

Making sure the NDIS lasts a long time



In this quarter, the funding in plans has grown by 12.7% each year.



We write another report that we share each year.

It's called the Annual Financial Sustainability Report (AFSR).



The AFSR uses data from the past 9 years.

This is how long we have had the NDIS now.



We use that data to work out how much the NDIS will cost in the future.

The AFSR says the NDIS will have:



- 670,400 participants at the end of June 2025



- 859,300 participants at the end of June 2030.



This is more than we expected.



You can read an Easy Read version of the AFSR on our website.

www.ndis.gov.au/about-us/publications/annual-financial-sustainability-reports

More information

For more information about this report, please contact us.



www.ndis.gov.au



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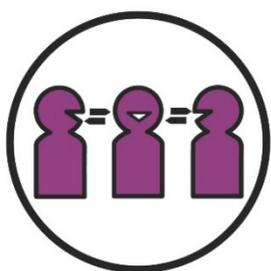
Support to talk to us



You can talk to us online using our webchat feature at the top of our website.

www.ndis.gov.au

If you speak a language other than English, you can call:



Translating and Interpreting Service (TIS)

131 450

If you have a speech or hearing impairment, you can call:



TTY

1800 555 677



Speak and Listen

1800 555 727



National Relay Service

133 677

www.relayservice.gov.au

Word list

This list explains what the **bold** words in this document mean.



Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT)

The AAT is a government organisation that:

- reviews decisions about the NDIS
- makes their own decisions.



Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD)

CALD people:

- come from different cultures and backgrounds
- speak languages other than English.



Data

When we talk about data, we mean:

- facts
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Funding

Funding is the money from your plan that pays for the supports and services you need.



Hearing

A hearing is an important meeting.

Everyone explains what they think should happen.

And then AAT makes a decision.



Independent

When you are independent, you can do things:

- for yourself
- on your own.



Independent Advisory Council (IAC)

The IAC is a group of people who help us understand what people with disability need.



Minister

A minister leads an area of the government.



Participants

Participants are people with disability who take part in the NDIS.



Rapid Antigen Tests (RATs)

A RAT is a test you can do yourself to find out if you have COVID-19.



Residential aged care

Residential aged care is where older Australians live when they can't live in their home anymore.

Review



When you review something, you check to see what:

- works well
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Supported Independent Living (SIL)



SIL is help with day-to-day tasks around your home so you can:

- do things for yourself
- learn new skills.

Vaccine



A vaccine is medicine that:

- helps people fight a virus if they come in contact with it
- can stop people from getting very sick from the virus.



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