

Towards an ordinary life

Annual Report 2015 to 2016



Easy English



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ndis.gov.au

This report has some hard words. The first time we write a hard word it is in **blue**. The list of hard words and what they mean is on page 25.

What is this report about?

This report is about the **National Disability Insurance Agency** or the NDIA.

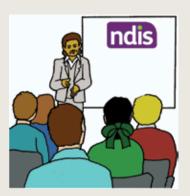


The NDIA manages the **National Disability Insurance Scheme**. We call the scheme the NDIS.

The NDIS helps people under 65 with disability get



- care
- supports.



This report talks about

- who we are
- how the NDIS works
- how we manage the NDIS
- how we have learned
- what we know
- what we will do.

Who we are

The NDIA helps people with disability in Australia.

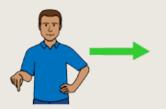
We manage the NDIS and make sure there is enough money



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and

now

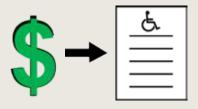


• in the future.



We help participants

• plan what they need



• get money to make their plan happen



• join their community.



We want people with disability to live an ordinary life.

An ordinary life might mean a person

• has good relationships



has choices

• can make decisions



has control



• is independent.

Our staff



Our staff put people with disability first.



We value workers who have different

- backgrounds
- experiences.



Nearly 16 per cent of our staff have disability.



During 2015 to 2016 we employed more staff to get ready for the full NDIS.

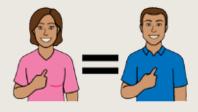
For example we

• opened 19 new offices



• gave jobs to 485 people.

How does the NDIS work?

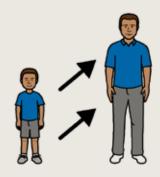


The NDIS works the same for all people with disability across Australia.

The NDIS is based on **insurance principles**.



- The NDIS has 4 insurance principles
- there is evidence of the participant's disability



• a plan is made for the participant's whole life



• money and time is spent now



 money is given to participants and people who help participants.

The NDIS participant pathway



When the NDIS comes to an area participants must follow 5 steps

• access the NDIS



• make a participant plan



get the plan approved



• make the plan happen



• review the plan.

How we manage the NDIS

ndis

We made a guide called the **Service Delivery Operating Model**.

The guide says



- who we give services to
- what services we give
- what service providers we use
- what plans we have.



The way we work

We have a **co-design approach**.

A co-design approach means we work with different people to make the NDIS better for participants.



We work with

participants



• community groups



partners



• service providers.

When we work with community groups



- the groups learn how to include people with disability
- participants join their community more.

We made a guide called **Information**, Linkages and Capacity building or ILC.

This guide helps people with disability join community groups.



Each state and territory will start ILC at different times.

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The first territory to start ILC will be the ACT on 1 July 2017.



Groups can apply for ILC grants to pay for activities for example, a sports program for people of all abilities.



When we work with partners we benefit from their

- experience
- skills
- ideas.

NDIS partners include



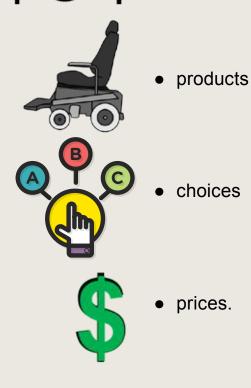
- Local Area Coordinators (LACs) from different organisations
- Community Connectors from
 different areas



• Early Childhood Early Intervention partners

When we work with service providers we give participants better

• support services

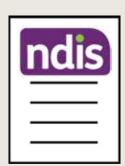


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Participants must



- use providers registered with the NDIS
- choose their own providers.



We made a guide for service providers called the **NDIS Provider Toolkit**.



The toolkit has information about

- how the NDIS works
- how to register as a provider
- how to manage the supports given to participants
- how to get paid.

How we have learned

We have listened to

• participants, carers and families



a group called the Independent Advisory
 Council or IAC



 experts who know a lot about people with intellectual disability or mental health



• people with disability who work with us.

We have learned from

• the 7 NDIS trial sites



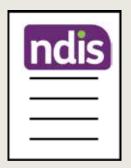
• the 2 sites that changed to full NDIS early



• the information we get from participants for example, questionnaire results



 people who need extra help and support for example, people from rural and remote areas.



• reference packages that tell us about the supports different groups of people need.

What we know



When the NDIS trials happened we made an important **Outcomes Framework questionnaire**.

We use the questionnaire to find out how the



NDIS works forparticipants



families

• carers.



The information we get helps us make the NDIS better.



We know that

• the NDIS is on time



 the NDIS has reached the right number of people



 we have spent the right amount of money on the NDIS



 95 per cent of participants are happy with the NDIS.



We also know that

- by 1 July 2016 there were 35 695
 NDIS participants
- in 2015 to 2016 we spent about \$1074 million on the NDIS
- we have over 3500 NDIS service providers
- by 2019 we will spend about 22 billion dollars each year to support 460 000 participants across Australia.

What we will do



We will make the NDIS better with

• new technology supports



 information and feedback for example, results from Outcomes
 Framework questionnaires



• price controls for participants



 more jobs across Australia for people with disability.



- We will support different groups of people
- We want to give more help to
- people living in rural and remote areas of Australia



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders



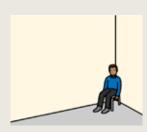
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people from Culturally and LinguisticallyDiverse communities orCALD communities



• people with mental illness.

We also want to give more help to participants



- with no informal support for example, unpaid care from family and friends
- who have difficulty making decisions



• with behaviour problems





- living in large residential centres
- who have parents with intellectual disability.



We will make a better price guide that is

- simple
- fair
- easy for providers to use.

We will have better technology

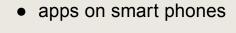


We will make our NDIS Myplace online payment portal better.

We will support the use of **assistive technology.** Assistive technology means electronic tools that help people with disability. For example

• computers and software







• equipment like hoists or wheelchairs.



We will say yes to assistive technology if

- the technology is needed
- the technology has good results.

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We will tell more people about the NDIS The full NDIS for Australia started on 1 July 2016.

ndis

We have a program called **NDIS Ready** that tells people about the full NDIS.

We made an NDIS Ready toolkit to help people talk about the NDIS.



We will talk more about the NDIS as new sites across Australia change to full NDIS.

We will make Australia proud of the NDIS

We will work hard to help people with disability and their carers get the support they need.



We want all Australians to be proud of the NDIS.



More information

Go to our website www.ndis.gov.au



Call 1800 800 110 Monday to Friday 9 am to 5 pm



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Are you deaf or hearing impaired? You can use TTY. Call 1800 555 677 Then give the number 1800 800 110



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Then give the number 1800 800 110



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Hard words in this report

This is a list of hard words that have **not** been explained in the report.

participants – people with disability that the NDIS supports.

Local Area Coordinators – people from partner organisations who help participants join their community.

Community Connectors – people from partner organisations who help participants in their area understand the NDIS.

Early Childhood Early Intervention partners

 people from partner organisations who help young children with disability and their families.

Independent Advisory Council – people who know a lot about disability and give information to the NDIS Board.

trial sites – places where the NDIS was first trialled.

reference packages – give us information about groups of participants with the same type of disability.

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse communities – people who come from different countries where English is not the main language.

NDIS Myplace online payment portal – where you go on the computer to get NDIS payments.

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