FACS Annual Statistical Report: Objective 3: Supporting people with disability to realise their potential.

This accessible text document provides a high-level view of the contribution of Family and Community Services (FACS) to supporting people with disability to realise their potential in NSW. It accompanies the [interactive dashboard](#), published on the FACS website.

Supporting people with disability to realise their potential

Overview

Data reported in Objective 3 are grouped into two main themes each supported by a dashboard:

1. **National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) transition, all clients** - data on the transition of all FACS disability services clients to the NDIS since 2013-14.

2. **Choice and control -** data on active NDIS participants, and their types of support received and cost of support categories.

1. National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) transition – all clients

- FACS has delivered services to hundreds of thousands of people with disability over the years in NSW. With the introduction of the NDIS, FACS focussed on ensuring people in NSW are making a seamless transition to the new Commonwealth system. The NDIS provides funding to people with disability that is based on their needs instead of pre-determined support packages. This scheme replaced the NSW specialist disability service system with all NSW disability clients transitioning by 30 June 2018.

- The map shows the NDIS rollout in NSW from when it was first trialled to three local government areas in Hunter New England District in 2013-14 until the full rollout to all Districts at the end of 2017-18.

- The percentage number shown in each District represents the proportion of FACS disability clients transitioned to the NDIS at the end of the year. For instance, there were 17.0 per cent of the total disability clients in Hunter New England District transitioned to the NDIS at the end of 2013-14 (year 1 trial). At the end of 2015-16 (year 3 of the trial), the proportion of disability clients transitioned to the NDIS in this District reached 41.0 per cent. As at 30 June 2018 all disability clients in Hunter New England District were fully transitioned to the NDIS.

2. Choice and control

- There were 94,000 NDIS participants in NSW as at 30 June 2018.

- As at 30 June 2018, the percentage of active NDIS participants aged 0-9 years and 10-19 years having Autism as their primary disability type were 47.3 per cent and 52.1 per cent respectively.

- As at 30 June 2018, 39.2 per cent, 36.5 per cent and 30.2 per cent of active NDIS participants, aged 20-29 years, 30-39 years and 40-49 years, respectively, had a primary disability type of Intellectual Disability.

- As at 30 June 2018, the top three primary disability types for active NDIS participants, aged 50 years and over, were Intellectual Disability (22.1 per cent), Psychosocial Disability (14.8 per cent) and Other Neurological Disability (13.1 per cent).

- The top three types of supports with the highest number of NDIS participants assessed as at 30 June 2018 were the Capacity Building - Daily Activities (54,528 participants), Core - Social and Civic (37,555 participants) and Core - Daily Activities (36,217 participants).

- As at 30 June 2018, the biggest proportion of the support cost for the NDIS participants was for the Core – Daily Activities (53.2 per cent), followed by Core – Social Community and Civic Participation (22.5 per cent) and Capacity Building – Daily Activities (8.8 per cent).

Endnotes

This document presents some key statistics about the NSW overall performance result for this objective in 2017-18. If you are unable to use the Interactive dashboards and need more granular information or other statistics, please contact us on FACSIAR@facs.nsw.gov.au.

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To view key FACS Performance data, visit the FACS Statistics Page.