NDIS Domains

There are 8 domains in the NDIS outcomes framework to help participants think about goals in different areas of their lives and assist planners to explore where supports in these areas already exist and where further supports are required

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| Domain |  |  |
| Daily Living |  | Daily living includes all plans to assist someone with a disability in their daily lives |
| Assistance with Daily Life | Assistance with and/or supervising personal tasks of daily life to enable the participant to live as autonomously as possible. This includes:   * Assistance with household tasks * Preparation and Delivery of meals * Domestic Assistance * Childhood home based assistance * House and/or yard maintenance * Housecleaning and other household activities |
| Transport | Transport to access the community for educational, recreational and vocational purposes. |
| Consumerables | Consumerables are items for everyday use. |
| Assistive Technology | Assistive technology are aids and equipment to assist participants to live independently or assist a carer to support the participant. Assistive technology includes all related assessment, set-up and training support items |
| Improved Daily Living Skills | Improved daily living skills include any assessment, training, development and/or therapy to assist in the development of, or increase in skills for, independence and community participation. This may include support related to:   * Decision making, planning and budgeting * Individual skills development and training * Carer and parenting training * Early Childhood interventions * Individual or group counselling * Group therapy * Therapy assistants * Specialised driver training * Customised or wearable technology |
| Assistance with Self-Care | Assistance with, and/or supervision of personal tasks of daily life to develop skills of the participant to live as autonomously as possible. |
| Home |  | The home domain aims to enable participants to live as independently as possible or to live safely at home. |
| Home Modifications | Home modifications includes the design, construction and installation of equipment; changes to non-structural components of a building and the installation of fixtures or fitting related to a participant’s disability. |
| Vehicle Modifications | Vehicle modifications includes the installation of, or changes to, equipment in a vehicle to enable a participant to travel safely as a passenger or to drive. |
| Specialised Disability Accommodation (SDA) | Accommodation for participants who require specialist housing solutions to assist with the delivery of supports that cater for their significant functional impairment and/or very high support needs. It includes any capital contribution related to payments to cover costs associated with their house/accommodation facility for participants residing in specialist disability accommodation (SDA) is assessed and funded separately under SDA. |
| Improved Living Arrangements | Support provided to guide, prompt or undertake activities to ensure the participant obtains and retains appropriate accommodation (e.g. applying for rental tenancy or to undertake tenancy obligations in line with the participant’s tenancy agreement) |
| Supported Independence Living (SILS) | Assistance with and/or supervising tasks of daily life in a shared living environment that has a focus on developing the skills of each individual to live as autonomously as possible. It is provided to each person living in shared arrangement in accordance with their need. |
| Short-Term Accommodation & Assistance | Integrated support for self-care, accommodation, food and activities in a centre or group residence for short periods. This includes al expenses in 24 hour periods with no additional loading. This may be used for up to 14 consecutive days, then weekly rates apple |
| Health and Wellbeing |  | The NDIS provides services to improve health and wellbeing through physical well-being activities to support and maintain to support, maintain or increase physical mobility. These activities promote and encourage improved physical capacity and support where the physical and wellbeing difficulties are directly attributable to their disability and assist them to participate in community activities. These include:   * Therapies * Diet Plan Development * Dietician * Exercise Physiology * Personal Training * Non-Skilled Care * Multidisciplinary care intervention |
| Lifelong Learning |  | Lifelong learning aims to improve learning by providing skills training, advice and assistance with arrangements, orientation to assist a person with disability moving from school to further education. |
| Work |  | The work domain aims for participants to find and keep a job by providing workplace assistance so that a participant is enabled to successfully obtain and/or retain employment in the open or supported labour market. This may include:   * Employment related assessment and counselling * Individual Employment Support * Employment Preparation and Support and * Employment Start0UYo Support with an Australian Disability Enterprise (ADEE) |
| Social and Community Participation |  |  |
| Assistance with Social and Community Participation | Provision of supports to enable a participant to engage in community. This includes social and recreational activities within the community and may be provided in a centre or in the community. This may include:   * Assistance with self-care activities * Assistance to access community, social and recreational activities * Group based community, social and recreational activities as well as * Centre-based community, social and recreational activities |
| Increased Social and Community Participation | Increased social and community participation is the participation in skills based learning to develop independence in accessing community. This includes:   * Life Transition Planning such as mentoring, peer support and individualised skills development * Skills Development and Training * Community Participation activities * Items or adjustments required because of the person’s disability |
| Transport | Transport to access the community for educational, recreational and vocational purposes. This includes funding for transport assistance. |
| Vehicle Maintenance |  |
| Relationships |  | Relationships aim to improve relationships by providing supports where the participant may have complex or unclear needs or require long-term and or intensive supports to address behaviours of concern. This may include:   * A behaviour support plan * Specialist behavioural intervention support and * Individual Social Skills Development |
| Choice and Control |  |  |
| Support Coordination | Support coordination is assistance to strengthen a participant’s ability to connect with informal, mainstream and funded supports. This includes:   * Support connection (e.g. Local Area Coordinators) * Support Coordination and Specialist Support Coordination and * Plan management |
| Improved Life Choices | Improved life choices aim to increase the amount of support to self-manage their plan including plan management and financial intermediary funding. |