

The NDIS market

New South Wales

31 December 2020

National Disability Insurance Agency

New South Wales

The NDIS market | 31 December 2020

The purpose of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) is to provide reasonable and necessary funding to people with a permanent and significant disability so that they may access the supports and services they need to assist with achieving their goals. Participants receive individual budgets from which they choose the providers to support them.

This report provides the latest update to the New South Wales market report, using data as at 31 December 2020 (the previous report used data as at 30 June 2020). The report covers the key market metrics that the NDIA monitors across the 15 service districts within New South Wales.

Accompanying this presentation is the 31 December 2020 report on ‘The NDIS Market’ – which compares a number of market indicators across geographical regions and participant characteristics to identify “hot spots” where support provision is comparatively lower or higher than the rest of the NDIS market.

Note that the data in this report is taken over the period from the 1 April 2020 to the 30 September 2020. We allow a three month lag due to the delay between supports being provided and payments being made.

Summary of market monitoring key indicators

A deep dive into the NDIS market has been undertaken to better understand market “hot spots”. The three key indicators included in this report are plan utilisation, provider concentration, and choice and control (see table on the right).

Indicators are presented both including and excluding participants in supported independent living (SIL).

In the detailed dashboards, the key indicators are presented by:

- Geographical region
- Support category
- Participant characteristics, including age, primary disability type, level of function, remoteness, Indigenous status and culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) status

An appropriate benchmark is also presented for each indicator and market segment. The benchmark represents the national average, and for some indicators, is adjusted for the mix of participants within the market being analysed (for example, the proportion of SIL participants and the amount of time a participant has been in the Scheme).

Key indicators¹








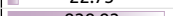























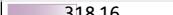













| Indicator | Definition |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Plan utilisation | Payments as a proportion of total plan budgets (or supports committed) for the period |
| Provider concentration | Proportion of total provider payments that were paid to the ten providers that received the most payments |
| Choice and control | Proportion of participants who report that they choose who supports them and that the NDIS helps with choice and control |

¹ Indicators have been calculated over the period from 1 April 2020 to 30 September 2020, using data available as at 31 December 2020. Please note that in-kind data has been included in the plan utilisation metrics, but excluded from the provider concentration metric.

Summary of market indicators

by service district – New South Wales



| Service district | Phase in date | Active participants with approved plans | Total plan budgets (\$m) | Average plan budget (\$) | Total payments (\$m) | Average payments (\$) | Utilisation |
|------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|-------------|
| New South Wales | | | | | | | |
| Central Coast | 1 Jul 16 |  7,585 |  245.66 | 32,388 |  174.44 | 22,998 | 71% |
| Far West | 1 Jul 17 |  547 |  22.73 | 41,561 |  12.82 | 23,436 | 56% |
| Hunter New England | 1 Jul 13 |  22,730 |  828.82 | 36,464 |  586.00 | 25,781 | 71% |
| Illawarra Shoalhaven | 1 Jul 17 |  7,700 |  285.07 | 37,022 |  197.01 | 25,586 | 69% |
| Mid North Coast | 1 Jul 17 |  5,222 |  183.33 | 35,106 |  125.07 | 23,951 | 68% |
| Murrumbidgee | 1 Jul 17 |  5,778 |  194.83 | 33,719 |  131.19 | 22,706 | 67% |
| Nepean Blue Mountains | 1 Jul 15 |  7,781 |  270.86 | 34,811 |  194.54 | 25,002 | 72% |
| North Sydney | 1 Jul 16 |  9,200 |  396.14 | 43,059 |  293.42 | 31,894 | 74% |
| Northern NSW | 1 Jul 17 |  6,119 |  224.74 | 36,728 |  158.01 | 25,823 | 70% |
| South Eastern Sydney | 1 Jul 17 |  8,631 |  318.16 | 36,862 |  234.48 | 27,167 | 74% |
| South Western Sydney | 1 Jul 16 |  17,572 |  570.74 | 32,480 |  433.72 | 24,682 | 76% |
| Southern NSW | 1 Jul 16 |  3,790 |  120.65 | 31,833 |  79.11 | 20,872 | 66% |
| Sydney | 1 Jul 17 |  7,244 |  258.72 | 35,715 |  181.35 | 25,034 | 70% |
| Western NSW | 1 Jul 17 |  5,415 |  213.22 | 39,376 |  135.38 | 25,001 | 63% |
| Western Sydney | 1 Jul 16 |  14,785 |  529.95 | 35,844 |  399.14 | 26,996 | 75% |
| New South Wales total | | 130,108 | 4,664.04 | 35,847 | 3,335.90 | 25,639 | 72% |
| National total | | 412,543 | 14,645.49 | 35,501 | 9,871.32 | 23,928 | 67% |

In the 31 December 2020 report, there were 130,108 active participants with approved plans registered in New South Wales and 4,264 active providers¹. Total plan budgets in New South Wales over the 6 months from 1 April 2020 to 30 September 2020 amounted to \$4,664m. Total payments over the same period amounted to \$3,336m, resulting in a utilisation rate of 72%. In the 30 June 2020 report, the equivalent rate for New South Wales was 73%, indicating a small decrease in utilisation overall.

¹ Providers of agency-managed participants only. Self-managed participants and participants with a plan manager can use unregistered providers, and hence the total number of providers supporting participants will be higher than 4,264.

Summary of market indicators

by service district – New South Wales cont.



| Service districts | Phase in date | Active participants with approved plans | Registered active providers | Participants per provider | Provider concentration | Outcomes indicator on choice and control | Has the NDIS helped with choice and control? |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| New South Wales | | | | | | | |
| Central Coast | 1 Jul 16 | 7,585 | 746 | 10.2 | 44% | 55% | 76% |
| Far West | 1 Jul 17 | 547 | 94 | 5.8 | 84% | 50% | 80% |
| Hunter New England | 1 Jul 13 | 22,730 | 1,326 | 17.1 | 28% | 61% | 73% |
| Illawarra Shoalhaven | 1 Jul 17 | 7,700 | 539 | 14.3 | 55% | 56% | 73% |
| Mid North Coast | 1 Jul 17 | 5,222 | 326 | 16.0 | 60% | 55% | 77% |
| Murrumbidgee | 1 Jul 17 | 5,778 | 414 | 14.0 | 57% | 51% | 73% |
| Nepean Blue Mountains | 1 Jul 15 | 7,781 | 929 | 8.4 | 36% | 53% | 73% |
| North Sydney | 1 Jul 16 | 9,200 | 922 | 10.0 | 57% | 45% | 76% |
| Northern NSW | 1 Jul 17 | 6,119 | 400 | 15.3 | 59% | 52% | 73% |
| South Eastern Sydney | 1 Jul 17 | 8,631 | 958 | 9.0 | 47% | 44% | 73% |
| South Western Sydney | 1 Jul 16 | 17,572 | 1,648 | 10.7 | 29% | 44% | 64% |
| Southern NSW | 1 Jul 16 | 3,790 | 362 | 10.5 | 57% | 57% | 79% |
| Sydney | 1 Jul 17 | 7,244 | 1,137 | 6.4 | 37% | 45% | 74% |
| Western NSW | 1 Jul 17 | 5,415 | 473 | 11.4 | 54% | 49% | 67% |
| Western Sydney | 1 Jul 16 | 14,785 | 1,500 | 9.9 | 33% | 46% | 71% |
| New South Wales average | | 8,673 | 785 | 11.0 | 49% | – | – |
| New South Wales total | | 130,108 | 4,264 | – | – | 50% | 72% |
| National average | | | 471 | 10.3 | 59% | – | – |
| National total | | 412,543 | 9,969 | – | – | 52% | 72% |

State-wide, 50% of respondent participants said that they chose who supported them and 72% said that the NDIS helped with choice and control. The comparative figures from the 30 June 2020 report were 49% and 71% respectively, indicating a small improvement in responses.

Key indicators can be used to understand how further investment might improve regional markets. Here we look at the different indicators and provide some commentary by service district:

Utilisation:

The highest level of utilisation was seen in South Western Sydney (76%) and the lowest in Far West (56%). While Western Sydney exhibited the highest utilisation in the 30 June 2020 report, this district is now the second to the highest with 75% level. Far West was also the lowest level of utilisation in the previous report (at 61%). There could be a number of reasons for the lower utilisation in Far West, including insufficient provider capacity to provide supports to participants.

While utilisation increased by one percentage point in Sydney (from 69% to 70%), utilisation remained unchanged in Nepean Blue Mountains (72%), South Eastern Sydney (74%) and South Western Sydney (76%), utilisation in the other eleven districts has decreased compared to the 30 June 2020 presentation, with the largest drop observed for Far West (from 61% to 56%) and Murrumbidgee (from 72% to 67%).

Provider concentration:

The highest level of provider concentration was 84% in Far West and the lowest was 28% in Hunter New England. Generally, the lower the concentration, the more competitive the market is likely to be as payments are going to a range of different providers. As Hunter New England has been in the Scheme since inception and has the most participants out of all the New South Wales service districts, a low provider concentration can be expected. High market concentration in Far West, further indicates that there could be insufficient provider capacity in this district.

The same districts exhibited the highest and lowest levels of provider concentration respectively in the 30 June 2020 report (and in the 31 December 2019 report) – provider concentration has remained unchanged in Far West and Hunter New England, compared to the 30 June 2020 presentation.

Outcomes indicator on choice and control:

In Hunter New England, 61% of participants responded that they chose who supports them, however in South Western Sydney and South Eastern Sydney, 44% of participants responded that they had that choice. This compares to a national total of 52%. Participants in districts with a lower level on the outcomes indicator may thus benefit from increased choice (or more information on their ability to choose).

The proportion of participants responding that they chose who supported them in Hunter New England has increased by one percentage point from 60% in the 30 June 2020 report, and the proportion in South Western Sydney and South Eastern Sydney response has increased by one and two percentage points respectively (from 43% and 42% in the 30 June 2020 report). The national total has increased by one percentage point (from 51%) since the 30 June 2020 report.

Has the NDIS helped with choice and control?:

80% of participants in Far West (the highest in the state) responded that the NDIS had helped with choice and control over support provision, compared with 64% in South Western Sydney (the lowest in the State). The national total is 72%, indicating that participants in South Western Sydney may benefit from greater assistance in choosing their supports and services.

In the 30 June 2020 report, 76% of participants in Far West responded that the NDIS had helped with choice and control over support provision, compared with 62% in South Western Sydney – indicating a slight improvement in this metric. The national total has increased by one percentage point from 71% since the 30 June 2020 report.

Summary of market indicators by support category – New South Wales

| Support category | Active participants with approved plans | Registered active providers | Provider concentration | Total plan budgets (\$m) | Average plan budget (\$) | Total payments (\$m) | Average payments (\$) | Utilisation | Outcomes indicator on choice and control | Has the NDIS helped with choice and control? |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Core | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumables | 103,310 | 978 | 41% | 91.88 | 889 | 56.05 | 543 | 61% | 50% | 73% |
| Daily Activities | 103,451 | 1,999 | 30% | 2,300.17 | 22,234 | 1,848.49 | 17,868 | 80% | 50% | 73% |
| Community | 103,378 | 1,250 | 22% | 924.64 | 8,944 | 548.46 | 5,305 | 59% | 50% | 73% |
| Transport | 103,804 | 185 | 40% | 133.49 | 1,286 | 139.69 | 1,346 | 105% | 50% | 73% |
| Core total | 104,697 | 2,556 | 26% | 3,450.18 | 32,954 | 2,592.70 | 24,764 | 75% | 50% | 73% |
| Capacity Building | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice and Control | 50,929 | 546 | 42% | 36.07 | 708 | 34.46 | 677 | 96% | 51% | 73% |
| Daily Activities | 125,167 | 2,549 | 24% | 646.31 | 5,164 | 384.30 | 3,070 | 59% | 49% | 73% |
| Employment | 11,560 | 328 | 38% | 78.06 | 6,753 | 46.29 | 4,004 | 59% | 42% | 74% |
| Health and Wellbeing | 10,235 | 484 | 39% | 16.91 | 1,652 | 7.94 | 776 | 47% | 51% | 78% |
| Home Living | 421 | 40 | 74% | 0.34 | 807 | 0.06 | 138 | 17% | 57% | 66% |
| Lifelong Learning | 29 | 7 | 100% | 0.05 | 1,568 | 0.02 | 639 | 41% | 37% | 73% |
| Relationships | 18,746 | 417 | 41% | 68.77 | 3,669 | 37.46 | 1,998 | 54% | 19% | 73% |
| Social and Civic | 16,914 | 601 | 30% | 41.68 | 2,464 | 13.22 | 782 | 32% | 45% | 69% |
| Support Coordination | 49,032 | 958 | 21% | 107.37 | 2,190 | 80.28 | 1,637 | 75% | 43% | 74% |
| Capacity Building total | 128,187 | 3,020 | 19% | 995.57 | 7,767 | 604.04 | 4,712 | 61% | 50% | 73% |
| Capital | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistive Technology | 30,953 | 868 | 48% | 159.84 | 5,164 | 98.96 | 3,197 | 62% | 60% | 76% |
| Home Modifications | 10,220 | 370 | 32% | 58.44 | 5,719 | 40.19 | 3,932 | 69% | 39% | 79% |
| Capital total | 34,618 | 1,034 | 35% | 218.28 | 6,305 | 139.15 | 4,020 | 64% | 56% | 76% |
| All support categories | 130,108 | 4,264 | 23% | 4,664.04 | 35,847 | 3,335.90 | 25,639 | 72% | 50% | 72% |

This slide shows the breakdown of the market indicators by support category in New South Wales.

- Daily Activities (Core and Capacity Building) and Community supports are the supports with the highest level of committed supports and payments. Provider concentration is low for these supports indicating that at the State level a relatively competitive market amongst providers exists.
- The position has not markedly changed since the 30 June 2020 or 31 December 2019 reports.

Note: 'Core – Transport' shows a utilisation above 100% due to the fungibility of core supports. This refers to the ability of participants to use their funding flexibly between different core support types.
Note: The sum of individual support categories do not equal the totals exactly due to a very small amount of missing information.

Appendix: Summary of market indicators by support category – New South Wales – SIL/SDA only

| Support category | Active participants with approved plans | Registered active providers | Provider concentration | Total plan budgets (\$m) | Average plan budget (\$) | Total payments (\$m) | Average payments (\$) | Utilisation | Outcomes indicator on choice and control | Has the NDIS helped with choice and control? |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Core | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumables | 8,810 | 457 | 54% | 13.75 | 1,560 | 7.26 | 824 | 53% | 16% | 80% |
| Daily Activities | 8,859 | 764 | 39% | 1,167.91 | 131,833 | 1,084.78 | 122,450 | 93% | 16% | 80% |
| Community | 8,814 | 673 | 26% | 222.91 | 25,290 | 142.92 | 16,216 | 64% | 16% | 80% |
| Transport | 8,848 | 75 | 51% | 12.58 | 1,421 | 10.82 | 1,223 | 86% | 16% | 80% |
| Core total | 8,861 | 1,204 | 37% | 1,417.14 | 159,930 | 1,245.79 | 140,592 | 88% | 16% | 80% |
| Capacity Building | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice and Control | 2,756 | 221 | 45% | 2.16 | 785 | 2.11 | 764 | 97% | 18% | 78% |
| Daily Activities | 8,625 | 1,018 | 33% | 39.91 | 4,627 | 22.73 | 2,635 | 57% | 16% | 80% |
| Employment | 1,280 | 134 | 43% | 10.11 | 7,897 | 6.41 | 5,010 | 63% | 24% | 84% |
| Health and Wellbeing | 1,749 | 173 | 46% | 2.29 | 1,312 | 1.05 | 603 | 46% | 13% | 82% |
| Home Living | 15 | 3 | 100% | 0.02 | 1,147 | 0.00 | 209 | 18% | 33% | 75% |
| Lifelong Learning | 1 | 0 | 0% | 0.00 | 670 | 0.00 | 0 | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Relationships | 5,921 | 227 | 47% | 26.21 | 4,427 | 17.24 | 2,912 | 66% | 11% | 79% |
| Social and Civic | 430 | 111 | 46% | 2.28 | 5,310 | 0.62 | 1,439 | 27% | 25% | 77% |
| Support Coordination | 8,820 | 459 | 25% | 23.42 | 2,655 | 18.68 | 2,118 | 80% | 16% | 80% |
| Capacity Building total | 8,867 | 1,346 | 22% | 106.40 | 12,000 | 68.84 | 7,764 | 65% | 16% | 80% |
| Capital | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistive Technology | 3,467 | 319 | 64% | 19.15 | 5,522 | 12.02 | 3,466 | 63% | 16% | 80% |
| Home Modifications | 5,478 | 127 | 51% | 33.91 | 6,190 | 21.69 | 3,959 | 64% | 13% | 81% |
| Capital total | 6,309 | 419 | 41% | 53.05 | 8,409 | 33.71 | 5,343 | 64% | 14% | 81% |
| All support categories | 8,873 | 1,999 | 35% | 1,576.60 | 177,685 | 1,348.34 | 151,960 | 86% | 16% | 80% |

This slide shows the breakdown of the market indicators by support category in New South Wales, for participants with Supported Independent Living (SIL) and / or Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) supports.

- Daily Activities (Core) supports have the highest level of committed supports and payments. Provider concentration is low for these supports indicating that at the State level a relatively competitive market amongst providers exists.
- Utilisation for these supports is materially higher than for the participant population in general.

Note: The sum of individual support categories do not equal the totals exactly due to a very small amount of missing information.

Appendix: Summary of market indicators

by support category – New South Wales – non-SIL/SDA only

| Support category | Active participants with approved plans | Registered active providers | Provider concentration | Total plan budgets (\$m) | Average plan budget (\$) | Total payments (\$m) | Average payments (\$) | Utilisation | Outcomes indicator on choice and control | Has the NDIS helped with choice and control? |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|--|
| Core | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consumables | 94,500 | 936 | 40% | 78.14 | 827 | 48.80 | 516 | 62% | 54% | 72% |
| Daily Activities | 94,592 | 1,888 | 31% | 1,132.26 | 11,970 | 763.71 | 8,074 | 67% | 54% | 72% |
| Community | 94,564 | 1,198 | 23% | 701.73 | 7,421 | 405.54 | 4,289 | 58% | 54% | 72% |
| Transport | 94,956 | 158 | 42% | 120.91 | 1,273 | 128.87 | 1,357 | 107% | 54% | 72% |
| Core total | 95,836 | 2,427 | 27% | 2,033.04 | 21,214 | 1,346.91 | 14,054 | 66% | 54% | 72% |
| Capacity Building | | | | | | | | | | |
| Choice and Control | 48,173 | 542 | 42% | 33.91 | 704 | 32.36 | 672 | 95% | 54% | 73% |
| Daily Activities | 116,542 | 2,463 | 25% | 606.40 | 5,203 | 361.57 | 3,103 | 60% | 54% | 72% |
| Employment | 10,280 | 313 | 39% | 67.96 | 6,611 | 39.88 | 3,879 | 59% | 44% | 72% |
| Health and Wellbeing | 8,486 | 452 | 40% | 14.62 | 1,723 | 6.89 | 812 | 47% | 60% | 77% |
| Home Living | 406 | 38 | 78% | 0.32 | 795 | 0.05 | 135 | 17% | 58% | 66% |
| Lifelong Learning | 28 | 7 | 100% | 0.04 | 1,600 | 0.02 | 661 | 41% | 39% | 73% |
| Relationships | 12,825 | 390 | 36% | 42.56 | 3,319 | 20.22 | 1,577 | 48% | 25% | 67% |
| Social and Civic | 16,484 | 581 | 30% | 39.40 | 2,390 | 12.60 | 765 | 32% | 46% | 68% |
| Support Coordination | 40,212 | 937 | 20% | 83.95 | 2,088 | 61.60 | 1,532 | 73% | 51% | 72% |
| Capacity Building total | 119,320 | 2,923 | 20% | 889.16 | 7,452 | 535.20 | 4,485 | 60% | 54% | 72% |
| Capital | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistive Technology | 27,486 | 828 | 47% | 140.69 | 5,119 | 86.94 | 3,163 | 62% | 67% | 75% |
| Home Modifications | 4,742 | 273 | 31% | 24.54 | 5,174 | 18.50 | 3,901 | 75% | 70% | 76% |
| Capital total | 28,309 | 918 | 39% | 165.23 | 5,837 | 105.44 | 3,725 | 64% | 67% | 75% |
| All support categories | 121,235 | 4,095 | 23% | 3,087.45 | 25,467 | 1,987.56 | 16,394 | 64% | 54% | 71% |

This slide shows the breakdown of the market indicators by support category in New South Wales, for participants without Supported Independent Living (SIL) and / or Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) supports.

- The results are similar to the results when all participants are considered (slide 8) – the majority (93%) of participants in New South Wales do not have SIL or SDA supports, so the patterns of support category spending is similar to that of the New South Wales participant population overall.

Note: 'Core – Transport' shows a utilisation above 100% due to the fungibility of core supports. This refers to the ability of participants to use their funding flexibly between different core support types.
 Note: The sum of individual support categories do not equal the totals exactly due to a very small amount of missing information.



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