Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) in New South Wales:

Analysis of the National Disability Insurance Agency SDA-Enrolled Dwelling Dataset

October 2023

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Abstract

This report provides an analysis of the Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) enrolled dwellings supply in New South Wales (NSW), with data communicated in diverse and inclusive ways. The report has two objectives. Firstly, it aims to identify and describe the quantity and types of SDA settings currently available for selection and uptake by National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) participants as part of capital supports that would be funded by the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA). Secondly, the report aims to showcase how data can be presented in diverse and inclusive ways in accordance with a reader's individual preference. We have achieved this by including a Plain English executive summary, Easy Read report summary, high colour contrast and colour-blind-friendly maps and long-form narrative descriptions of all maps. The analysis has been conducted with data provided by the NDIA and contracted to the University of Technology Sydney. The analysed data is a snapshot of SDA supply in NSW in September 2022. The analysis references the diversity of housing types, SDA design categories and patterns of distribution. The authors share this data analysis alongside a discussion of the development and accumulation of SDA since this category of NDIS capital funding was first rolled out in 2017. The report concludes with a discussion of the implications for future community-led housing, including considerations for both policy and practice.

Contribution of authors

Access to the raw data was made available to three UTS academics, Phillippa Carnemolla, Sumita Ghosh and Shanaka Herath. All other authors worked with aggregated data provided by the first three authors. Phillippa Carnemolla prepared all drafts, reviews, map briefs and final content. Tiger Gill-Finnegan provided map design, narrative description and report content. Shanaka Herath and Sumita Ghosh undertook data analysis. Simon Darcy, Libby Callaway, Sally Robinson, and Ilan Wiesel contributed report content and review. Megan Taylor provided expert guidance on narrative descriptions of all maps.

The Council for Intellectual Disability (CID) prepared Plain English executive summary and Easy Read versions of this report.

Acknowledgements

Advisory committee

Liability statement

Preferred citation

Copyright

Downloadable A3 maps

This PDF download includes 10 maps showing how SDA is distributed throughout NSW. We have taken an inclusive approach to sharing the data analysis by providing narrative descriptions next to each map, and links to the Easy Read explanation of the maps and related report.
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Executive Summary – Plain English

On the following pages an Executive Summary of this report is provided in Plain English format. In addition, an Easy Read version of this report is included in the Appendices. The Executive Summary and Easy Read Report were produced by The Council for Intellectual Disability (CID).

Executive Summary

Specialist Disability Housing Accommodation in New South Wales

This report talks about Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) in New South Wales. SDA is a type of housing for people with disability who have SDA funding in their National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) plans. Data in this report was provided by the NDIA.

This sets out where SDA is in New South Wales and what types of SDA have been built. This can help people who need SDA know where they can choose to live. This report does not talk about how many people need SDA. Some of this information is available from the NDIA.

The data in this report was collected in September 2022. There were 2515 SDA dwellings then. This includes apartments, houses and some institutional buildings. Over two thirds of the dwellings have more than one person with disability living in them.

Most SDA is group homes where a number of people with disability share accommodation and supports. People with disability living in group homes are at greater risk of violence, abuse and neglect. SDA group homes are most common in major cities, inner regional areas and outer regional areas.

SDA by location

Most (77%) SDA is in Major Cities, including Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong. The next highest amount of SDA (20%) is in Inner Regional Areas including Lismore, Port Macquarie, Coffs Harbour, Goulburn, Nowra, Wagga Wagga, Dubbo, Tamworth and Armidale. There is very little SDA in Outer Regional Areas such as Inverell, Moree, Parkes Griffith and Bega. There is very little SDA in remote areas of NSW. There is no SDA in very remote New South Wales. This means that people living in Outer Regional and Remote Areas currently have little choice about where to live. There is no SDA in 42 Local Government Areas in NSW.

Most SDA in Greater Sydney is in the southern, western and northern suburbs. There is less SDA in inner Sydney and the eastern suburbs. This means people who need SDA in Greater Sydney have little choice where to live.

We suggest that more research should be completed that looks into why SDA is built where it is.
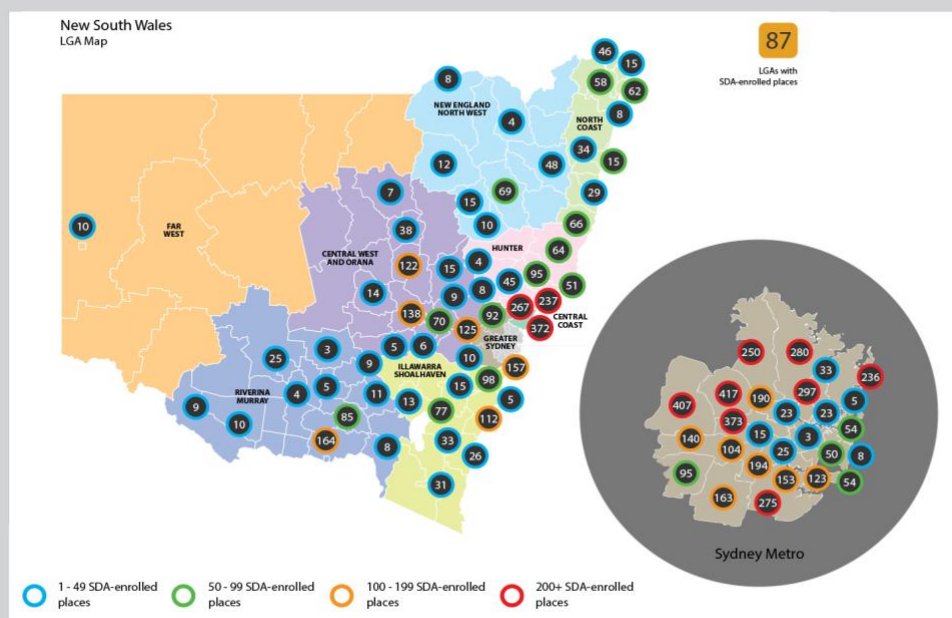
SDA by population

There are 2 regional Local Government Areas where a lot of people have NDIS plans but there are no SDA dwellings. They are Dungog in the Hunter Region and Wentworth in the Riverina region. The highest numbers of SDA places compared to population is in the Central West and Orana region. There are 88 SDA places for every 10 000 residents in this region. In Greater Sydney, Ryde has the highest number of SDA places with 23 SDA places for every 10 000 residents.

ndis

Plan

SDA by design type

There are five design types for SDA. They are

• Basic

• Improved Liveability

• Fully Accessible

• Robust

• High Physical Support

Most SDA in NSW is Basic Design and many are group homes.

We suggest more research needs to be done to look into Basic Design SDA that may come from former disability institutions.

There is little robust design SDA. Most robust design SDA is in the eastern part of New South Wales. Penrith LGA has the highest number of robust design SDA in New South Wales.

Most new SDA is High Physical Support and it is mostly in the Hunter region. Most of the newer SDA is in the Greater Sydney region. It is mostly in Western Sydney.

Scope of this report

SDA represents a very small percentage of the range of housing that people with disability live in. This report only looks at the housing of people who are eligible for SDA. This means that our report does not look into the housing quality, type or location of most people with disability in Australia.

How the data is displayed as maps, tables and descriptions

The graphic maps in this report are followed by a table of matching data, after which we provide a description of the data in the diagram. An Easy Read version of this report is also available.
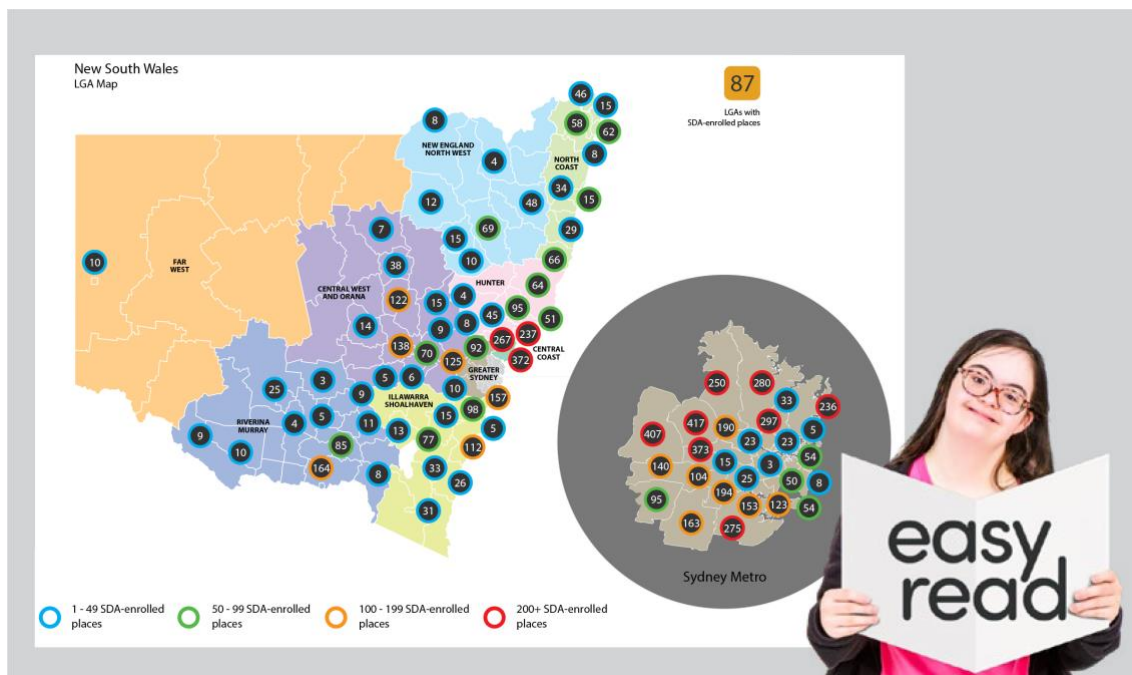
Council for Intellectual Disability made this document Plain English.

CID for short.

You need to ask CID if you want to use any pictures in this document.

You can contact CID at **business@cid.org.au**.

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Glossary

Term	Definition
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ADHC	Ageing, Disability and Home Care
Group Home	A group home is distinguished from other houses by having 4 or 5 long-term residents.[1]
ILO	Individualised Living Options
NDIA	National Disability Insurance Agency
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NSW	New South Wales
SA3	Statistical Area Level 3 (geographical region defined by the ABS).[2]
SA4	Statistical Area Level 4 (geographical region defined by the ABS).[3]
SDA	Specialist Disability Accommodation
SDA-enrolled dwelling	A dwelling that is enrolled with the NDIA as approved SDA, and that meets criteria set out by the SDA operational guideline document (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2022c) and SDA Design Standard. SDA-enrolled dwellings can fall into one of several design categories. The legislative framework governing SDA is documented in the National Disability Insurance Scheme (Specialist Disability Accommodation) Rules (2020).
SDA-enrolled place	Accommodation for one person in an SDA-enrolled dwelling. A dwelling may contain a single SDA-enrolled place, or it may contain more than one place, as is the case with group homes.
SIL	Supported Independent Living
UTS	University of Technology Sydney

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[1] National Disability Insurance Scheme (Specialist Disability Accommodation) Rules 2020
https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2020L00769
[2] According to the ABS, "SA3s are often the functional areas of regional towns and cities with a population in excess of 20,000 or clusters of related suburbs around urban commercial and transport hubs within the major urban areas." (ABS (2023a)
[3] According to the ABS, "Statistical Areas Level 4 (SA4) are geographical areas built from whole Statistical Areas Level 3 (SA3s). The SA4 regions are the largest sub-State regions in the Main Structure of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS)" (Australian Bureau Statistics 2023b).

Specialist Disability Accommodation in New South Wales, Australia

Background

In Australia, one in six people (18% of the population) have disability. One third of people with disability (approximately 1.4 million people) have severe or profound disability (AIHW, 2022). Despite this prevalence, people with disability continue to experience high levels of social and economic disadvantage experiencing low rates of employment and lower incomes (Mithen et al. 2015; Kavanagh, Krnjacki et al. 2013) and, of critical relevance to this report, inadequate access to affordable and suitable housing (Beer & Faulkner, 2011).

Access to safe, secure, stable, habitable and affordable homes is an internationally recognised human right and is foundational to increased social, economic and cultural participation (UNCRPD, 2006). Understanding how people with disability access and afford quality housing contributes to the development of more inclusive cities that support greater participation of all citizens (United Nations, 2016). Research into the experiences of people with disability demonstrates how housing affordability, accessible design and access to amenities all directly influence levels of social and civic participation, independence, health and wellbeing (Emerson et al., 2021; MacLachlan et al., 2018; Carnemolla & Bridge, 2016).

The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare provides data on the living arrangements and housing tenure of people with disability within Australia. The data tells a range of stories, including the influence of age and disability levels on the housing tenures of people with disability. Many older people with disability own their own house, and many people with disability of all ages rent in the private rental market, however they are less likely to rent than people without disability. Also, people with disability are more likely to live in social housing than people without disability. In social housing in Australia, 39% of all households have at least one person with disability (where disability status is known) (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2022).

Introducing Specialist Disability Accommodation

Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) is a housing option available to some people with disability (who experience 'extreme functional impairment and/or very high support needs') in Australia. SDA is provided within the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2023c) and is considered part of a broad suite of supports funded by the NDIS. The NDIS is implemented and managed by the National Disability Insurance Agency (NDIA), which is a federal government agency.

NDIS participants accessing SDA will also utilise a number of other supports, such as Supported Independent Living (SIL) or Individualised Living Options (ILO), which is the day-to-day living supports provided in their home. SDA is not designed to provide housing support to all people with disability and is a subset of specialised housing intended for those with extreme functional impairment and/or very high support needs (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2022c; Australian Government Federal Register of Legislation, 2020). Therefore, most people with disability who are NDIS participants will not meet the eligibility requirements for SDA according to the NDIS Specialist Disability Accommodation Rules (Australian Government, Federal Register of Legislation, 2020).

The NDIS does not procure or supply housing for SDA-eligible Scheme participants - rather it provides funding so that eligible participants can live in approved housing designs that have been developed and constructed by or with independent NDIS-registered SDA providers. The SDA funding framework incentivises housing providers and developers to invest in a specialised, accessibly designed housing asset (that is, SDA) for people with disability (Beer et al., 2019).

This report presents an analysis of the diversity and distribution of SDA-enrolled dwellings in New South Wales (NSW). Understanding how SDA is distributed according to the whole NSW population, as well as NDIS participant populations, provides an indication of the potential supply of SDA relevant to people with disability, their families and local communities. It also gives both government bodies - including the NDIA and NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission - alongside NDIS

participants, their families, and SDA and other service providers, important information with which to consider, plan for, and/or strategise services.

The NDIA have published a Consultation report in the development of their overarching Home and Living policy, in partnership with NDIS participants and the sector (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2022c, 2022e). The aim of this Home and Living policy, and an associated co-design project, is to 'give participants more choice and control over where they live, who they live with and the supports they use' and 'support participants to build the skills they need to live independently' (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2021a). The analysis of SDA supply data, and examination of the location of currently enrolled stock as a contributor to social inclusion for people with disability, can inform the new Home and Living policy. It can also identify potential market responses and gaps and could be used by developers to support SDA market development. Finally, the translation of this analysis into Plain English and Easy Read formats, as well as visualisations and written descriptions, can increase information access specific to SDA for both NDIS participants and their families.

This report is intended to open discussions about housing for all people with disability, not only the six per cent of NDIS participants eligible for SDA funding in their NDIS plan (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2023a). The project aims to enable conversations about state-wide concerns around housing accessibility and affordability, the role of SDA housing more broadly, and the sustainability of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS). We approach this analysis and research with the understanding that the opportunity to live in your chosen local community should be a right of all people and is critical for wellbeing and participation (Carnemolla et al., 2021). We also recognise that home and living outcomes are influenced by a range of factors, including a person's own preferences and support needs, and the intersection of these personal factors with the social, financial and attitudinal environment that they experience (MacLachlan et al. 2018; Wiesel et al., 2022).

This report analyses a snapshot of the NSW supply of SDA housing, as of September 2022. It includes a range of maps, tables and visualisations that represent the state of SDA distribution in NSW at the time of data analysis. It is

intended to inform people with disability, their networks, providers and policymakers about how SDA is distributed by type and location in NSW at a local government scale. The key difference between this report and publicly available published SDA data is that here we share translations of data analysis at a Local Government Area (LGA) level, whereas the data published by the NDIA is reported at a larger, regional level (referred to as SA3). A geographic area of SA3 is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) as "*the functional areas of regional towns and cities with a population in excess of 20,000 or clusters of related suburbs around urban commercial and transport hubs within the major urban areas*" (ABS, 2023).

NDIS policy context

The original NDIS SDA framework was released in 2015, with the first National Disability Insurance Scheme (Specialist Disability Accommodation) Rules legislated in 2016. Subsequently, the Council of Australian Governments' Disability Reform Council committed to implementing the recommendations of the 2018 Review of the Specialist Disability Accommodation Pricing and Payment Framework (Department of Social Services, 2018).

The SDA market has scaled up considerably in the past five years, since the SDA Accommodation Pricing and Payment Framework Review. In the NDIS quarterly report to Disability Ministers for Q4 2022-23, the number of participants with SDA funding has increased by 16% each year over the last three years from 2020 to 2023 (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2023e, p.48).

The composition of SDA housing

In the 2022 dataset analysed in this report, there is a total of 2515 dwellings in NSW where a person with SDA funding resides. For a person to have SDA funding, they must be a participant of the NDIS who is deemed eligible for SDA, via an application process that establishes their level of needs meet the SDA rule requirements. SDA funding is provided to eligible recipients specifically to cover the cost of the housing – including the land it is on – as well as ongoing costs such as maintenance. Affordable rental payments and utilities are not covered by SDA payments, as these are considered daily living costs that are to be met by the individual tenant.

The 2515 dwellings in NSW's SDA housing stock include apartments, villas, semi-detached and detached houses and some 'legacy stock' larger residential dwellings. Over two thirds (66.5%) of these dwellings have more than one person with disability living together. Nearly half (49%) have three or more SDA-funded bedrooms in one dwelling.

NSW SDA housing comprises a significant component of buildings and land that are the product of decades-old social policies around disability housing. These dwellings have a diverse provenance and can be traced back through a range of historical channels, including:

- Housing stock from two NSW Government agencies, NSW Health and Ageing, Disability and Home Care (ADHC), including many older group homes
- Locations dating back to before deinstitutionalisation, including some redeveloped larger sites of former disability institutions
- New developer-led housing built by private developers and community housing providers as part of the post-2019 SDA framework review
- Some family-led collaborations.

This may explain some of the patterns that can be seen in the dataset offered in this report. For example, some of the clusters of housing may be explained by the devolution of larger institution sites and the setting up of group homes close to those sites. However, because we do not have access to data about the age of any of the properties analysed, we are limited in what we know about the provenance and history of individual buildings.

SDA Design Categories

There are five design categories for SDA. These include:

- Improved Liveability
- Fully Accessible
- Robust
- High Physical Support
- Basic.

The NDIA published an SDA operational guideline (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2022c) and SDA Design Standard, which describe the features and characteristics a dwelling must now have to be eligible for enrolment as SDA (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2019b).

The **Basic** category is not listed in the SDA Operational Guidelines (NDIA, 2022c) as it does not meet the definition of a new build under the SDA Rules. Basic refers to housing without specialised design features that may have other SDA characteristics (e.g., location, privacy, shared supports and some access features etc.). This category applies to existing dwellings where an occupancy certificate was obtained prior to 1 April 2016 (NDIA, 2016, p25-26). The quality of Basic stock is understood to be variable in NSW because when the NSW state government enrolled its housing stock, it made the decision to enrol the vast majority as Basic rather than undertaking a potentially costly and time-consuming audit of their portfolio.

The other four SDA categories relate to more fit-for-purpose (and, mostly, recently designed and built) housing. Dwellings enrolled between 2016 and 2021, must comply with the Liveable Housing Australia (LHA) Guidelines and some additional SDA guidelines as a minimum design requirement. Dwellings enrolled post 1 July 2021 must comply with the *NDIS Specialist Disability Accommodation Design Standard* (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2019b). The following definitions are given in the current SDA Design Standards:

Improved Liveability – Housing that has been designed to improve 'liveability' by incorporating a reasonable level of physical access and enhanced provision for people with sensory, intellectual or cognitive impairment.

Fully Accessible – Housing that has been designed to incorporate a high level of physical access provision for people with significant physical impairment and/or diverse physical challenges.

Robust – Housing that has been designed to incorporate a reasonable level of physical access provision and be very resilient, reducing the likelihood of reactive maintenance and reducing the risk to the participant and the community.

High Physical Support - Housing that has been designed to incorporate a high level of physical access provision for people with significant physical impairment and requiring very high levels of support.

About the dataset

The data analysed in this report has been provided to UTS by the NDIA. The raw data includes SDA location, design category, building type and number of SDA-enrolled places. The data is property-related and does not include any NDIS participant information.

The contribution of this report

The detailed LGA-level data reported here have not been analysed or shared previously. There has, however, been work undertaken to map existing SDA at larger regional levels, in order to better understand the current state and national development landscapes. The Hopkins Centre published a research report on Queensland SDA (Bitner, Gillett & Foster, 2022), undertaking a detailed analysis of Queensland SDA providers via publicly available SDA data. The Summer Foundation has undertaken surveys of SDA developers to report on their pipeline of development, however they acknowledge that their annual national reporting does not fully capture all SDA developments, and that those reported on may not eventuate (Wellecke et al, 2022; Housing Hub and Summer Foundation, 2021). Researchers from Monash and Melbourne University conducted an audit of all advertisements on the two main non-government organisation websites that list Australian-supported housing vacancies (Callaway, Tregloan, Moore & Bould, 2021). It was acknowledged that this audit was representative of advertised vacancies only and included SDA and non-SDA listings.

To date, and of importance to note, there has been a void of data or resources in accessible formats for people with disability. This oversight unfairly disadvantages many people with disability who receive SDA payments in their NDIS package, as well as those who may be considering options in the SDA market. It is important that people who have goals in the area of home and living, and who need support in their daily lives as a result of their disability, have access to information in accessible

formats that helps them make informed decisions about where and how they want to live.

This NSW report makes a unique contribution to the growing number of documents reporting on SDA supply in Australia:

1. It is the first SDA report to share details of SDA data at a level of LGA. We have analysed the current total enrolled supply of SDA by location, rather than the pipeline of new development.

2. It is the first SDA data report that has developed maps, alongside alternate narratives of the data analysis for people who are blind or vision-impaired or prefer not to interpret maps or diagrams.

3. It is also the first translation of SDA data analysis into Easy Read format.

Limitations of data collection

Whilst our report is based on detailed representative data, there are a number of limitations on how this data can be interpreted.

Firstly, the accuracy of the analysis results relies on the currency of enrolled supply data from the NDIA and is limited to the reporting conventions used by the NDIA. For example, the supplied data only lists maximum numbers that can be accommodated and does not elicit information about supply suitable to include partners and children. The 2023-24 pricing arrangements allow for SDA-eligible participants to reside in SDA housing with the participant's spouse or de facto partner and children (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2023d). It does not allow for people with disability to live in SDA with their parents.

Whilst the provided dataset includes the location, design categories and building types of all the enrolled SDA in NSW, we do not have data on the following:

- Characteristics of the NDIS participants living in SDA
- How long the property has operated as SDA
- Who or what organisations own the property

- Whether the SDA provider and the disability support provider are the same, or are entities controlled by the same organisation
- Levels of current occupancy of enrolled SDA, including whether bedrooms in any SDA-registered property are vacant
- The numbers of shared funded arrangements where SDA-eligible participants share accommodation with individuals who are not eligible for SDA (e.g., friends, spouses, family members, children) - these are referred to in Appendix H of the Pricing Arrangement for Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) 2023-2024
- Age of the building
- Quality of design and construction
- Location in relation to local services and amenities (proximity to amenity is being analysed by the authors for a subsequent report).

Limitations of project scope

SDA represents a very small percentage of the range of housing that NDIS participants live in. This reported data only examines the housing of people who are NDIS participants and are eligible for SDA, and who thus have the highest disability support needs (referred to in the NDIS SDA rule as 'extreme functional impairment and/or very high support needs'). This means that our report does not address the housing quality, type or location of most people with disability in Australia. Of increasing concern is the housing outcomes for NDIS participants who fall outside SDA eligibility, and more broadly people with disability who are not NDIS participants. The data analysed for this report did not include non-SDA housing or group accommodation options that may be provided to NDIS participants by the same organisation that is providing Supported Independent Living (SIL), funded by the NDIS.

The data analysed also does not include the non-SDA housing types or conditions of people with disability who:

- Live with parents or other family members
- Rent privately
- Own their own home/have mortgage

- Receive rental assistance (either Commonwealth Rent Assistance or Private Rent Assistance)
- Live in social housing (which includes <u>public housing, community housing and Aboriginal housing)</u>.

Inclusive Data Translations

Data visualisation is essential as a means of information dissemination and has become standard practice across academia, marketing, industry, and policy output (Unwin, 2020; Gatto, 2015). However, there are many people for whom data visualisations can create significant inequities regarding access to knowledge and information. For this reason, the data analysed in this report has been translated in multiple ways to be accessible to a wide range of users with diverse preferences.

As well as visual mapping techniques, this report utilises inline, long-form narrative descriptions, has a Plain English executive summary and an Easy Read report summary. Together these translations are designed to improve accessibility for users who have limited vision or who are colour-blind, dyslexic or prefer Easy Read descriptions. Broadly speaking, these methods aim to meet the following criteria:

- Provide equitable knowledge access
- Require an equivalent cognitive load
- Not require specialist technology, skills or knowledge
- Be easily discoverable.

Inline, long-form narrative descriptions were chosen as an added accessibility measure to minimise reliance on Alt Text features and other additional adaptive technologies. Alt Text is a feature of digital documents that are used with text-to-speech technology to provide descriptive detail to a visual element[4]. In creating these inline narratives, we have showcased accessible descriptions of visual data that are typically hidden in Alt Text codes. Alt Text descriptions are not required for the maps owing to these long-form descriptions being integrated into the body of the report. These descriptions are also provided with all separate downloads of maps.

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[4] https://accessibility.huit.harvard.edu/describe-content-images

In addition to the long-form descriptions, the maps follow Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)[5] regarding colour-contrast and are also supplied in Easy Read and colour-blind friendly formats.

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[5] https://www.w3.org/WAI/standards-guidelines/wcag/

SDA Supply in NSW

As of 2021, NSW had a population of approximately 8.2 million people, making it Australia's most populous state (ABS, 2022). The state is divided into regional area boundaries (as defined by the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment) and local area boundaries that are based on ABS SA4 statistical areas and metropolitan Sydney (combining a number of SA4 regions). According to the ABS, NSW is divided into 10 regional boundaries, and further divided into 128 LGAs. The maps of NSW presented in this report are visually and verbally described at both regional and LGA levels. Data is reported at an LGA level.

Summary tables

The dataset indicates the total number of SDA-enrolled dwellings in NSW at the time of data collection as 2515 dwellings. The total number of available SDA-enrolled places in NSW in September 2022 is calculated to be 7250.

Table 1: SDA-enrolled dwellings in NSW by Accommodation Design Category.

Accommodation design category	Total number of SDA-enrolled dwellings	% of total SDA-enrolled dwellings
Basic	1086	43.2%
High Physical Support	602	23.9%
Improved Liveability	479	19%
Fully Accessible	246	9.8%
Robust	99	3.9%
Multi Design	3	0.1%
Total	**2515**	**100%**

Table 1 above shows how many dwellings in each SDA design category are located in NSW, with the total number of SDA-enrolled being 2515. The highest proportion of SDA-enrolled dwellings are in the Basic design category (43.2%), followed by High Physical Support category (23.9%), Improved Liveability (19%) and then Robust (3.9%). Only three dwellings in the whole state are registered as Multi Design (0.1%), which means that more than one type of SDA category exists in the dwelling.

Table 2 below lists the types of SDA-enrolled dwellings in NSW, along with their respective SDA-enrolled place numbers, indicating the range of buildings currently operating as SDA.

Table 2: Number of SDA-enrolled dwellings by building type description.

Building type description	Total number of SDA-enrolled dwellings	% of total number of SDA-enrolled dwellings
Apartment, 1 bedroom, 1 resident	245	9.7%
Apartment, 2 bedroom, 1 resident	197	7.8%
Apartment, 2 bedroom, 2 resident	165	6.6%
Apartment, 3 bedroom, 2 resident	28	1.1%
Group home, 4 residents	314	12.5%
Group home, 5 residents	646	25.7%
House, 2 residents	48	1.9%
House, 3 residents	155	6.2%
Legacy Stock, 6+ residents	56	2.2%
Villa / Duplex / Townhouse, 1 resident	400	15.9%
Villa / Duplex / Townhouse, 2 residents	192	7.6%
Villa / Duplex / Townhouse, 3 residents	69	2.7%
Total	**2515**	**100%**

Table 2 also shows the numbers of different building types of SDA-enrolled dwellings in NSW and indicates how many SDA-enrolled places are co-located in SDA-enrolled dwellings. There are a total of 2515 SDA-enrolled dwellings in NSW. Of these, 25.75% are group homes with 5 residents, 12.7% are group homes with 4 residents and 15.9% are townhouses or duplexes with 1 resident. In data on apartments, 9.7% of SDA-enrolled dwellings in NSW are 1-bedroom apartments with 1 resident, 7.8% are 2-bedroom apartments with a single resident, and 6.6% are 2-bedroom, two-resident apartments. There are 56 legacy buildings, where 6 or more residents potentially live together – this represents 2.2% of all SDA-enrolled dwellings. The model of support provided and the configuration of the dwelling is not known.

Table 3 below shows the maximum occupancy (number of SDA-enrolled places) of SDA-enrolled dwellings by NDIS participants across the state of NSW.

Table 3: Number of SDA-enrolled places in NSW by dwelling capacity.

Number of SDA-enrolled places in a single dwelling (maximum resident occupancy)	Total number of SDA-enrolled places (one SDA place is equivalent to one person or one bedroom)	% of total number of SDA-enrolled places in NSW
1	842	11.6%
2	866	11.9%
3	672	9.3%
4	1264	17.4%
5	3220	44.4%
6	252	3.5%
7	35	0.5%
8	8	0.1%
10	60	0.8%
15	15	0.2%
16	16	0.2%
Total	**7250**	**100%**

Table 3 above shows that the greatest number of SDA-enrolled places (44.4%) are located in a 5-bedroom dwelling. 17.4% of all SDA-enrolled places are located in a 4-bedroom dwelling, and 11.9% in a 2-bedroom dwelling. In the current dataset, 11.6% of SDA-enrolled places are in single-occupancy dwellings.

Table 4 below shows the total number of SDA-enrolled places in each LGA in NSW.

Table 4: Number of SDA-enrolled places by LGA.

Local Government Area	Number of SDA-enrolled places
Blacktown	417
Penrith	407
Cumberland	373
Central Coast (NSW)	372
Ryde	297
Hornsby	280
Sutherland Shire	275
Lake Macquarie	267
The Hills Shire	250
Newcastle	237
Northern Beaches	236
Canterbury-Bankstown	194
Parramatta	190
Albury	164
Campbelltown (NSW)	163
Wollongong	157
Georges River	153
Liverpool	140
Orange	138
Blue Mountains	125
Bayside (NSW)	123
Dubbo Regional	122
Shoalhaven	112
Fairfield	104
Shellharbour	98
Camden	95
Maitland	95
Hawkesbury	92
Wagga Wagga	85
Goulburn Mulwaree	77
Bathurst Regional	70
Tamworth Regional	69
Port Macquarie-Hastings	66
MidCoast	64
Ballina	62
Coffs Harbour	61
Lismore	58
Randwick	54
Sydney	54

Local Government Area	Number of SDA-enrolled places
Port Stephens	51
Inner West	50
Armidale Regional	48
Tweed	46
Cessnock	45
Clarence Valley	45
Gilgandra	38
Ku-ring-gai	33
Queanbeyan-Palerang Regional	33
Bega Valley	31
Kempsey	29
Eurobodalla	26
Burwood	25
Griffith	25
City of Canada Bay	23
Willoughby	23
Byron	15
Gunnedah	15
Mid-Western Regional	15
Strathfield	15
Wingecarribee	15
Parkes	14
Yass Valley	13
Narrabri	12
Cootamundra-Gundagai Regional	11
Broken Hill City	10
Edward River	10
Liverpool Plains	10
Wollondilly	10
Hilltops	9
Lithgow	9
Murray River	9
Moree Plains	8
Richmond Valley	8
Singleton	8
Snowy Valleys	8
Waverley	8
Coonamble	7
Blayney	6
Cowra	5

Local Government Area	Number of SDA-enrolled places
Kiama	5
Lane Cove	5
Narrandera	5
Inverell	4
Leeton	4
Muswellbrook	4
Bland	3
Hunters Hill	3
TOTAL	**7250**

Supply and Distribution of SDA

The findings of the following analyses reveal considerable gaps in supply across NSW LGAs, and some patterns of high levels of SDA supply in NSW. The NDIA considers six per cent to be the best estimate of the number of participants who will be found eligible for SDA-enrolled places. This estimate was first generated by the 2011 Productivity Commission (Productivity Commission, 2011). In the following tables and maps, we have compared the numbers of eligible SDA-enrolled places in each LGA in NSW, and we have analysed each design category of SDA. **Map A** shows the overall number of SDA-enrolled places by LGA in NSW. For the purposes of this report, an SDA-enrolled place is the equivalent to one person's accommodation. For example, a 1-bedroom apartment correlates to a single SDA-enrolled place, and a 5-bedroom group home correlates to five SDA-enrolled places. There are many LGAs with no SDA-enrolled dwellings at all. There are other LGAs with a high proportion of SDA-enrolled places compared to NDIS (SDA-eligible) participants. **Map B** and corresponding **Table 6** show the list of NSW LGAs where there are no SDA-enrolled dwellings at all.

How the data is displayed as maps, tables and descriptions

The graphic maps in this report are followed by a table of matching data, after which we provide a narrative description of the data being displayed and interpreted in the diagram.

Map A: Number of SDA-enrolled places by Local Government Area

Table 5: Number of SDA-enrolled places in each LGA, by NSW Regional Boundaries.

5.1 Far West

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places
Broken Hill City	10

5.2 New England North West

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places
Armidale Regional	48
Gunnedah	15
Inverell	4
Liverpool Plains	10
Moree Plains	8
Narrabri	12
Tamworth Regional	69

5.3 Central West and Orana

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places
Bathurst Regional	70
Blayney	6
Coonamble	7
Cowra	5
Dubbo Regional	122
Gilgandra	38
Lithgow	9
Mid-Western Regional	15
Orange	138
Parkes	14

5.4 Riverina Murray

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places
Albury	164
Bland	3
Cootamundra-Gundagai	11
Edward River	10
Griffith	25
Leeton	4
Murray River	9
Narrandera	5
Snowy Valleys	8
Wagga Wagga	85

5.5 North Coast

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places
Ballina	62
Byron Shire	15
Clarence Valley	34
Coffs Harbour	15
Kempsey	29
Lismore	58
Port Macquarie-Hastings	66
Richmond Valley	8
Tweed	46

5.6 Hunter

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places
Cessnock City	45
Lake Macquarie	267
Maitland	95
MidCoast	64
Muswellbrook	4
Newcastle	237
Port Stephens	51
Singleton	8

5.7 Central Coast

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places
Central Coast	372

5.8 Greater Sydney

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places
Bayside	123
Blacktown	417
Blue Mountains	125
Burwood	25
Camden	95
Campbelltown	163
Canterbury-Bankstown	194
City of Canada Bay	23
Cumberland	373
Fairfield	104
Georges River	153
Hawkesbury	92
Hornsby	280
Hunters Hill	3
Inner West	50
Ku-ring-gai	33
Lane Cove	5
Liverpool	140
Northern Beaches	236
Parramatta	190
Penrith	407
Randwick	54
Ryde	297
Strathfield	15
Sutherland Shire	275
Sydney	54
The Hills Shire	250
Waverly	8
Willoughby	23
Wollondilly	10

5.9 Illawarra Shoalhaven

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places
Bega Valley	31
Eurobodalla	26
Goulburn Mulwaree	77
Hilltops	9
Kiama	5
Queanbeyan-Palerang	33
Shellharbour	98
Shoalhaven	112
Wingecarribee	15
Wollongong	157
Yass Valley	13

Figure 1: NSW map showing number of SDA-enrolled places by LGA.
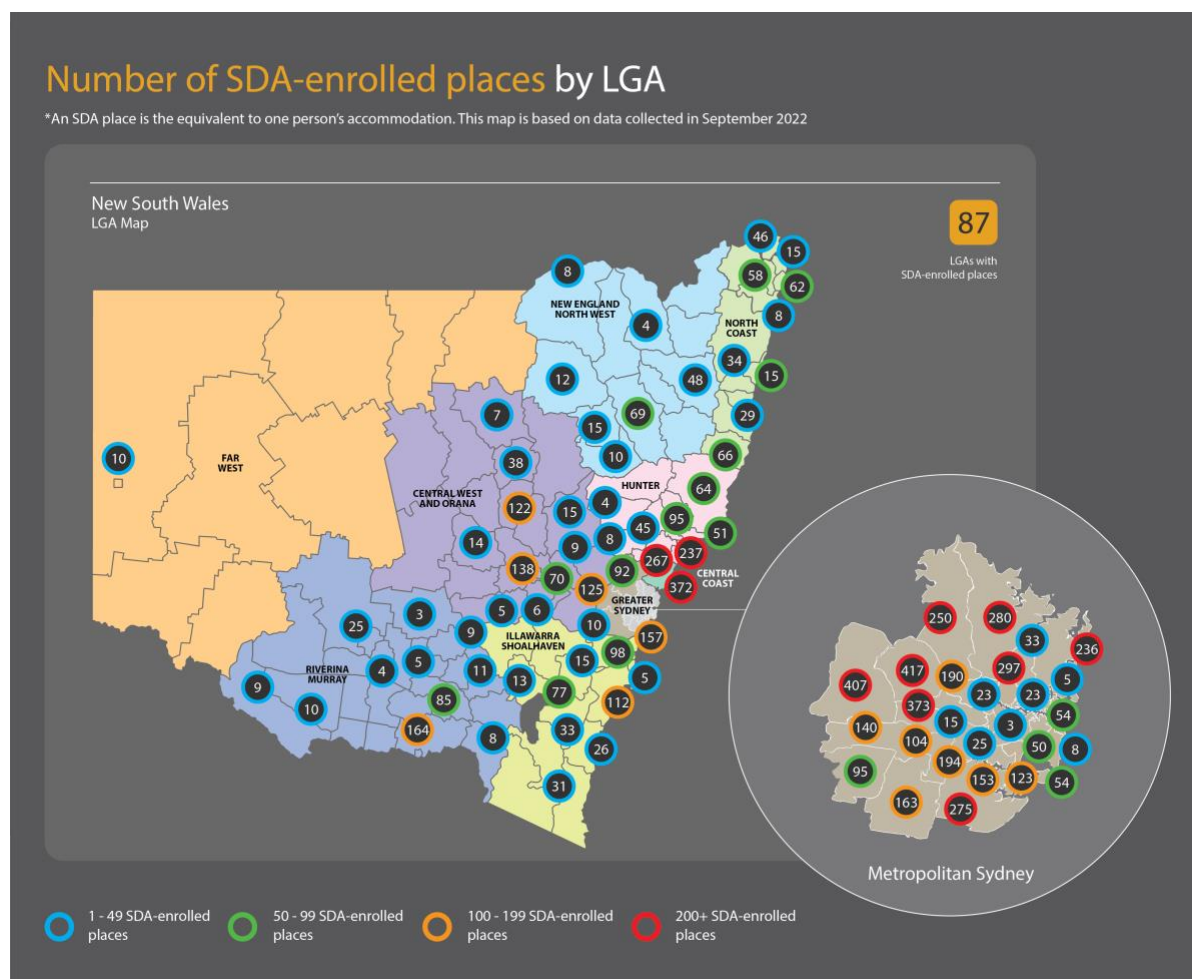
Note. **Figure 1** shows a map of NSW, with an enlarged view of Metropolitan Sydney. The map is overlaid using two administrative boundary types, which are based on ABS administrative outputs. The first boundary type is NSW regional boundaries, and the second type is NSW LGA boundaries. The map was created from data collected in September, 2022. The NSW regional boundaries are each shaded a different colour. The Far West region = orange, New England/North West region = light blue, Central West/Orana region = purple, Riverina/Murray region = dark blue, North Coast region = green, Hunter region = pink, Central Coast region = turquoise, Greater Sydney region = brown, and Illawarra/Shoalhaven region = yellow. Metropolitan Sydney is shaded a lighter brown to differentiate it from the rest of the Greater Sydney region. The map shows the number of SDA-enrolled places per LGA, and uses an outline in one of four colours to indicate whether there is a low, medium, high or very high number of SDA-enrolled places in that LGA. Low = blue, medium = green, high = orange, and very high = red. The scale, shown at the bottom of the

map, is formulated as follows: a low number of SDA-enrolled places = 1-49 SDA-enrolled places, a medium number of SDA-enrolled places = 50-99 SDA-enrolled places, a high number of SDA-enrolled places = 100-199 SDA-enrolled places and a very high number of SDA-enrolled places = 200+ SDA-enrolled places. There are 87 LGAs with SDA-enrolled places in NSW. Of the LGAs with SDA-enrolled places, 46 had less than 50 SDA-enrolled places, 17 had 50-99 SDA-enrolled places, and 13 had 100-199 SDA-enrolled places. Eleven LGAs had more than 200 SDA-enrolled places. The LGA with the largest number of SDA-enrolled places is Blacktown, in the Sydney Metropolitan region, with 417 SDA-enrolled places. The map locates the majority of SDA-enrolled places in NSW in the state's eastern regions (that is, the North Coast, Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney and Illawarra/Shoalhaven). There are also a number of SDA-enrolled places in the state's central regions (such as New England/North West, Central West/Orana and Riverina/Murray regions). The Far West region, which occupies much of the western half of NSW, has the lowest number of SDA-enrolled places (10 in total). All of the SDA-enrolled places in the Far West region are located within Broken Hill City In the state's eastern regions, most SDA-enrolled places are concentrated in Central Coast and Greater Sydney (which includes Metropolitan Sydney, Wollondilly, Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury). Within Metropolitan Sydney, there are fewer SDA-enrolled places in the inner-city area, with the highest concentration of SDA-enrolled places in the northern half of Metropolitan Sydney.

Map B: NSW Local Government Areas with Zero SDA-enrolled places

Table 6: NSW LGAS with no SDA-enrolled places by NSW Regional Boundaries.

Local Government Area	Region
Balranald	Far West
Bellingen Shire	North Coast
Berrigan Shire	Riverina Murray
Bogan Shire	Central West and Orana
Bourke Shire	Far West
Brewarrina Shire	Far West
Cabonne	Central West and Orana
Carathool Shire	Riverina Murray
Central Darling Shire	Far West
Cobar Shire	Far West
Coolamon	Riverina Murray
Dungog Shire	Hunter
Federation	Riverina Murray
Forbes Shire	Central West and Orana
Glen Innes Severn	New England North West
Greater Hume	Riverina Murray
Gwydir	New England North West
Hay	Riverina Murray
Junee	Riverina Murray
Kyogle	North Coast
Lachlan	Central West and Orana
Lockhart	Riverina Murray
Mosman	Greater Sydney
Murrumbidgee	Riverina Murray
Nambucca Valley	North Coast
Narromine	Central West and Orana
North Sydney	Greater Sydney
Oberon	Central West and Orana
Snowy Monaro	Illawarra Shoalhaven
Temora	Riverina Murray
Tenterfield	New England North West
Upper Hunter	Hunters
Upper Lachlan	Illawarra Shoalhaven
Uralla Shire	New England North West
Walcha	New England North West
Walgett	Far West
Warren	Central West and Orana
Warrumbungle	Central West and Orana
Weddin	Central West and Orana
Wentworth	Far West

Local Government Area	Region
Woollahra	Greater Sydney

Figure 2: NSW map showing LGAs with zero SDA-enrolled places.
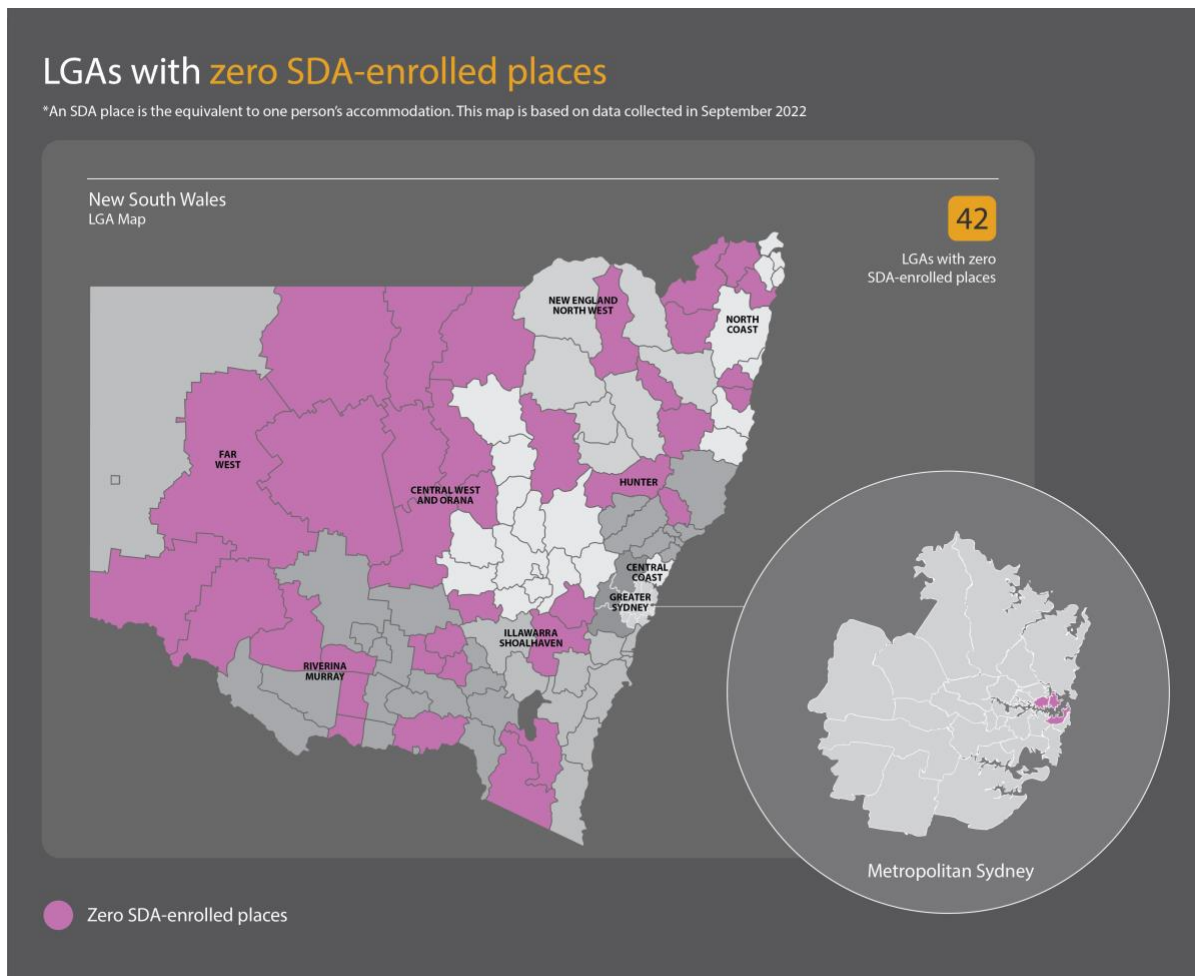
Note. **Figure 2** shows a map of NSW, with an enlarged view of Metropolitan Sydney. The map is overlaid using two administrative boundary types, which are based on ABS administrative outputs. The first boundary type is NSW regional boundaries, and the second type is NSW LGA boundaries. The map was created from data collected in September, 2022. The NSW regional boundaries are indicated by the use of contrasting shades of grey. LGAs with zero SDA-enrolled places are shaded purple. There are 42 LGAs with zero SDA-enrolled places in NSW at the time of data collection in September 2022. The map indicates that the majority of LGAs with zero SDA-enrolled dwellings in NSW are located in the state's western regions. The Far West region has zero SDA-enrolled places in every LGA except Broken Hill City. The state's central regions (that is, New England/North West, Central West/Orana and

Riverina/Murray), as well as most of the state's eastern regions (including North Coast, Hunter, Central Coast and Illawarra/Shoalhaven) all contain a number of LGAs with zero SDA-enrolled dwellings. Central Coast and Greater Sydney (which includes Metropolitan Sydney, Wollondilly, Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury) have a small number of LGAs with zero SDA-enrolled places (3 LGAs). All of these LGAs (that is, Mosman, North Sydney and Woollahra) are located in the inner-city area of Metropolitan Sydney.

Because this map only includes SDA-enrolled dwellings built before September 2022, there may be some SDA-enrolled dwellings in these LGA that have subsequently become either fully enrolled, are Design Certified (i.e., pre-enrolled) or are in the pipeline in those LGAs. There also may be other types of non-SDA housing in these LGAs where people with disability live and receive high support.

Table 7 below shows each LGA with zero SDA-enrolled places, their 2021 Census population and the number of NDS participants.

Table 7: NSW LGAs with no SDA-enrolled places in September 2022.

Local Government Area	2021 Census population	Number of NDIS participants (Dec 2022 data*)	Percentage of NDIS participants to population (%)
Balranald	2208	48	2%
Bellingen	13253	312	2%
Berrigan	8665	173	2%
Bogan	2692	57	2%
Bourke	2340	90	4%
Brewarrina	1356	23	2%
Carrathool	2871	30	1%
Central Darling	1760	38	2%
Cobar	3603	83	2%
Coolamon	4385	93	2%
Dungog	1983	246	12%
Glen Innes Severn	8931	185	2%
Greater Hume Shire	11105	275	2%
Gwydir	4911	85	2%
Hay	2883	50	2%
Junee	6415	149	2%
Kyogle	9359	245	3%
Lachlan	6094	119	2%
Mosman	28329	220	1%
Murrumbidgee	3353	51	2%

Local Government Area	2021 Census population	Number of NDIS participants (Dec 2022 data*)	Percentage of NDIS participants to population (%)
Nambucca Valley	20407	580	2%
Narromine	6360	146	2%
North Sydney	68950	548	0.5%
Oberon	5580	84	2%
Snowy Monaro Regional	21666	349	2%
Temora	6034	129	2%
Tenterfield	6810	135	2%
Upper Hunter Shire	14229	245	2%
Upper Lachlan Shire	8514	134	2%
Uralla	5971	132	2%
Walcha	3016	37	1%
Walgett	5253	103	2%
Warren	2550	53	2%
Warrumbungle Shire	9225	218	2%
Weddin	3608	66	2%
Wentworth	1577	170	11%
Woollahra	53496	414	0.7%

* National Disability Insurance Scheme (2022b).

In **Table 7** above, two regional LGAs stand out as having very high populations of NDIS participants, despite having no SDA-enrolled places at all. These are Dungog, in the Hunter region (where 12% of the population are NDIS participants) and Wentworth in the Riverina region (where 11% of the overall population are NDIS participants).

Table 8 below is an analysis of NSW LGAs that do have SDA-enrolled places. This table shows the LGAs in the state with the highest proportion of SDA-enrolled places in relation to NDIS participants.

Table 8: NSW LGAs with the highest representation of SDA-enrolled places per NDIS participants.

Local Government Area	Total SDA-enrolled places in LGA	2021 Census population	No. of individual NDIS Participants in LGA*	Percentage of individual SDA-enrolled places as a proportion of total NDIS Participants
Gilgandra	38	4295	119	32%
Ryde	297	129123	2108	14%
Hornsby	280	151811	2378	12%
Orange	138	43512	1348	10%
The Hills Shire	250	191876	2762	9%

Local Government Area	Total SDA-enrolled places in LGA	2021 Census population	No. of individual NDIS Participants in LGA*	Percentage of individual SDA-enrolled places as a proportion of total NDIS Participants
Albury	164	56093	1827	9%
Dubbo Regional	122	54922	1439	8%
Cumberland	373	235439	4614	8%
Goulburn Mulwaree	77	32053	957	8%
Sutherland Shire	275	230211	3615	8%
Northern Beaches	236	263554	3254	7%
Georges River	153	152274	2160	7%
Penrith	407	217664	5831	7%
Armidale Regional	48	29124	691	7%
Hawkesbury	92	67207	1394	7%
Blue Mountains	125	78121	2039	6%

In **Table 8** above, at least six of these LGAs are the locations of large historical disability institutions and subsequent devolutions of institutional care in NSW (Wiesel & Bigby, 2015). This points to the possibility of the high representation of SDA-enrolled places in those locations being a historical artifact of deinstitutionalisation, rather than a feature of NDIS housing choice. Whilst this report does not compare historical sites of institutions with current SDA-enrolled dwelling locations, further research will examine links and correlations between the two.

Design Category Distribution

As noted previously in this report, the NDIA SDA Rules outline five design categories for SDA-enrolled dwellings:

1. Basic
2. Improved Liveability
3. Fully Accessible
4. Robust
5. High Physical Support

The following maps, tables and descriptions illustrate the distribution of each design category across NSW.

Map C: Distribution of Basic SDA-enrolled places in NSW

Table 9: Number of Basic SDA-enrolled places in each LGA, by NSW Regional Boundaries.

9.1 Far West

Local Government Area	Basic SDA-enrolled places
Broken Hill City	5

9.2 New England North West

Local Government Area	Basic SDA-enrolled places
Armidale Regional	17
Gunnedah	10
Liverpool Plains	10
Moree Plains	8
Narrabri	5
Tamworth Regional	29

9.3 Central West and Orana

Local Government Area	Basic SDA-enrolled places
Bathurst Regional	20
Blayney	6
Cowra	5
Dubbo Regional	103
Mid-Western Regional	10
Orange	98
Parkes	14

9.4 Riverina Murray

Local Government Area	Basic SDA-enrolled places
Albury	79
Bland	3
Cootamundra-Gundagai	11
Edward River	10
Griffith	10
Leeton	4
Murray River	4
Snowy Valleys	8
Wagga Wagga	54

9.5 North Coast

Local Government Area	Basic SDA-enrolled places
Ballina	36
Byron Shire	10
Clarence Valley	11
Coffs Harbour	46
Kempsey	16
Lismore	41
Port Macquarie-Hastings	47
Richmond Valley	8
Tweed	16

9.6 Hunter

Local Government Area	Basic SDA-enrolled places
Cessnock City	28
Lake Macquarie	111
Maitland	52
MidCoast	54
Muswellbrook	4
Newcastle	94
Port Stephens	25

9.7 Central Coast

Local Government Area	Basic SDA-enrolled places
Central Coast	201

9.8 Greater Sydney

Local Government Area	Basic SDA-enrolled places
Bayside	66
Blacktown	248
Blue Mountains	80
Burwood	25
Camden	44
Campbelltown	91
Canterbury-Bankstown	164
City of Canada Bay	10
Cumberland	126
Fairfield	60
Georges River	93
Hawkesbury	18
Hornsby	209
Inner West	45
Ku-ring-gai	18
Liverpool	63
Northern Beaches	133
Parramatta	94
Penrith	161
Randwick	42
Ryde	153
Strathfield	5
Sutherland Shire	200
Sydney	21
The Hills Shire	86
Waverly	8
Willoughby	10
Wollondilly	5

9.9 Illawarra Shoalhaven

Local Government Area	Basic SDA-enrolled places
Bega Valley	5
Eurobodalla	14
Goulburn Mulwaree	72
Hilltops	9
Kiama	5
Queanbeyan-Palerang	33
Shellharbour	82
Shoalhaven	38
Wingecarribee	5
Wollongong	93
Yass Valley	13

Figure 3: NSW map showing the distribution of Basic SDA-enrolled places by LGA.
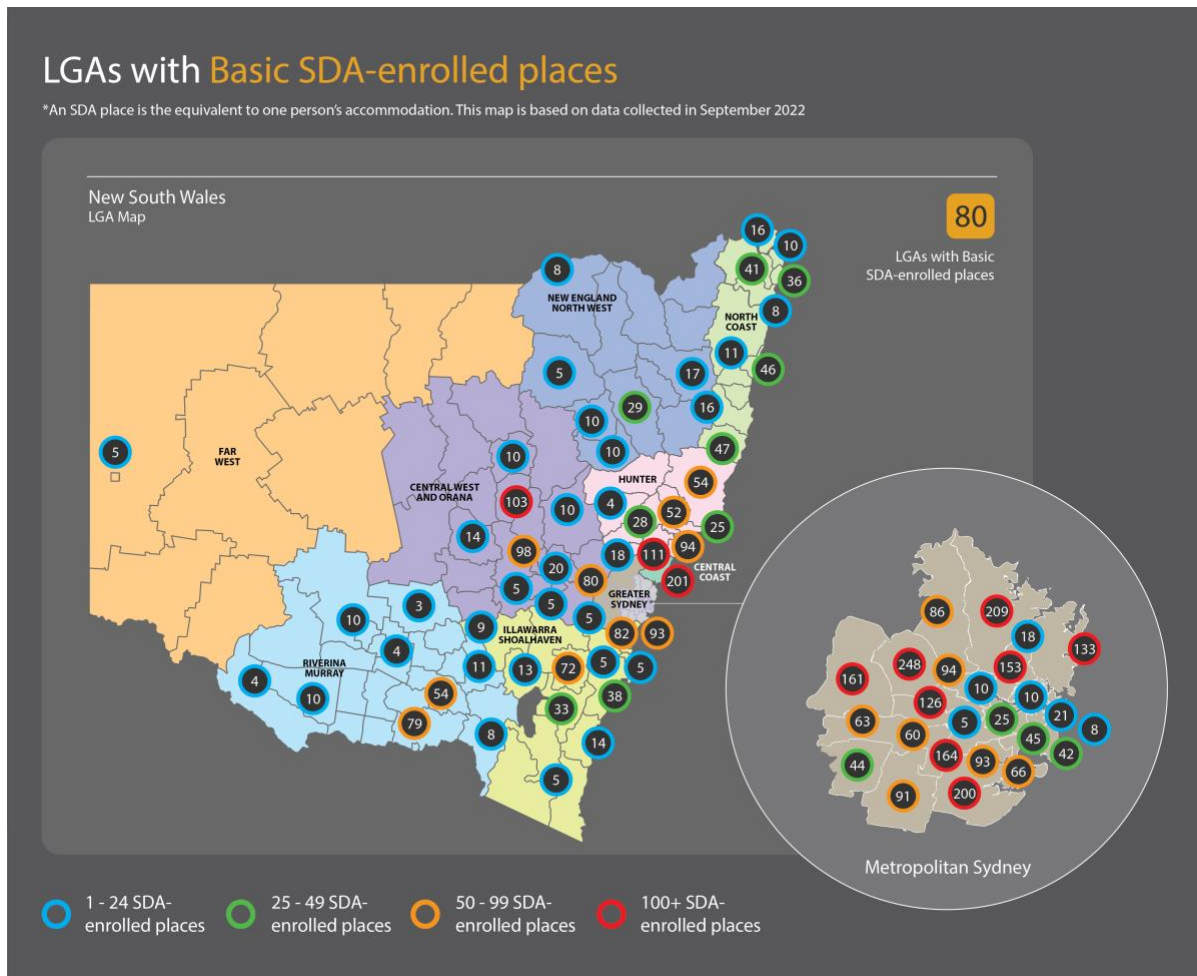
Note. **Figure 3** shows a map of NSW, with an enlarged view of Metropolitan Sydney. The map is overlaid using two administrative boundary types, which are based on ABS administrative outputs. The first boundary type is NSW regional boundaries, and the second type is NSW LGA boundaries. The map was created from data collected in September, 2022. The NSW regional boundaries are each shaded a different colour. Far West region = orange, New England/North West region = light blue, Central West/Orana region = purple, Riverina/Murray region = dark blue, North Coast region = green, Hunter region = pink, Central Coast region = turquoise, Greater Sydney region = brown, and Illawarra/Shoalhaven region = yellow. Metropolitan Sydney is shaded a lighter brown to differentiate it from the rest of the Greater Sydney region. The map shows the number of Basic SDA-enrolled places per LGA (for LGAs containing Basic SDA-enrolled places), and also uses an outline in one of four colours to indicate whether there is a low, medium, high or very high number of Basic SDA-enrolled places in that LGA. Low = blue, medium = green, high = orange, and very high = red. The scale, shown at the bottom of the map, is formulated as

follows: a low number of Basic SDA-enrolled places= (1-24 SDA-enrolled places), a medium number of Basic SDA-enrolled places = (25-49 SDA-enrolled places), a high number of Basic SDA-enrolled places = (50-99 SDA-enrolled places) and a very high number of Basic SDA-enrolled places = (100+ SDA-enrolled places). This same scale is used in the rest of the analysis of design categories for consistency. There are 80 LGAs with Basic SDA-enrolled places in NSW. Of the LGAs with Basic SDA-enrolled places, 39 had less than 25 Basic SDA-enrolled places,13 had 25-49 Basic SDA-enrolled places and 17 had 50-99 Basic SDA-enrolled places. 11 LGAs had more than 100 Basic SDA-enrolled places. The LGA with the largest number of Basic SDA-enrolled places is Blacktown, in the Sydney Metropolitan region, with 248 Basic SDA-enrolled places. The map locates the majority of Basic SDA-enrolled places in NSW in the state's central regions (New England/North West, Central West/Orana and Riverina/Murray) and the state's eastern regions (North Coast, Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney and Illawarra/Shoalhaven). The Far West region, which occupies much of the western half of NSW, has the lowest number of Basic SDA-enrolled places (5). All of the Basic SDA-enrolled places in the Far West region are located within Broken Hill City. In the state's central regions, there are more Basic SDA-enrolled places in the Central West/Orana and Riverina/Murray regions. In the state's eastern regions, most Basic SDA-enrolled places are concentrated in Central Coast and Greater Sydney, which includes Metropolitan Sydney, Wollondilly, Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury. There are also high levels of Basic SDA-enrolled places in the Hunter and Illawarra/Shoalhaven regions. Within Metropolitan Sydney, there are less Basic SDA-enrolled places in the inner-city and more in the surrounding areas.

Map D: Distribution of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places in NSW

Table 10: Number of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places in each LGA, by NSW regional boundaries.

10.1 Far West

Local Government Area	Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places
Broken Hill City	5

10.2 New England North West

Local Government Area	Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places
Armidale Regional	18
Narrabri	7
Tamworth Regional	20

10.3 Central West and Orana

Local Government Area	Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places
Bathurst Regional	3
Gilgandra	16
Orange	22

10.4 Riverina Murray

Local Government Area	Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places
Albury	58
Griffith	9
Narrandera	5
Wagga Wagga	3

10.5 North Coast

Local Government Area	Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places
Byron Shire	5
Clarence Valley	8
Coffs Harbour	7
Kempsey	13
Lismore	15
Port Macquarie-Hastings	10
Tweed	17

10.6 Hunter

Local Government Area	Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places
Cessnock City	5
Lake Macquarie	10
Maitland	5
MidCoast	10
Newcastle	33

10.7 Central Coast

Local Government Area	Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places
Central Coast	45

10.8 Greater Sydney

Local Government Area	Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places
Bayside	13
Blacktown	63
Blue Mountains	17
Camden	13
Campbelltown	8
Canterbury-Bankstown	5
Cumberland	145
Fairfield	15
Georges River	38
Hawkesbury	9
Hornsby	35
Inner West	5
Lane Cove	5
Liverpool	19
Northern Beaches	19
Parramatta	57
Penrith	112
Ryde	31
Sutherland Shire	38
Sydney	28
The Hills Shire	85
Willoughby	13

10.9 Illawarra Shoalhaven

Local Government Area	Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places
Eurobodalla	3
Shellharbour	5
Shoalhaven	42
Wollongong	28

Figure 4: NSW map showing Improved Liveability Design Category SDA-enrolled places by LGA.
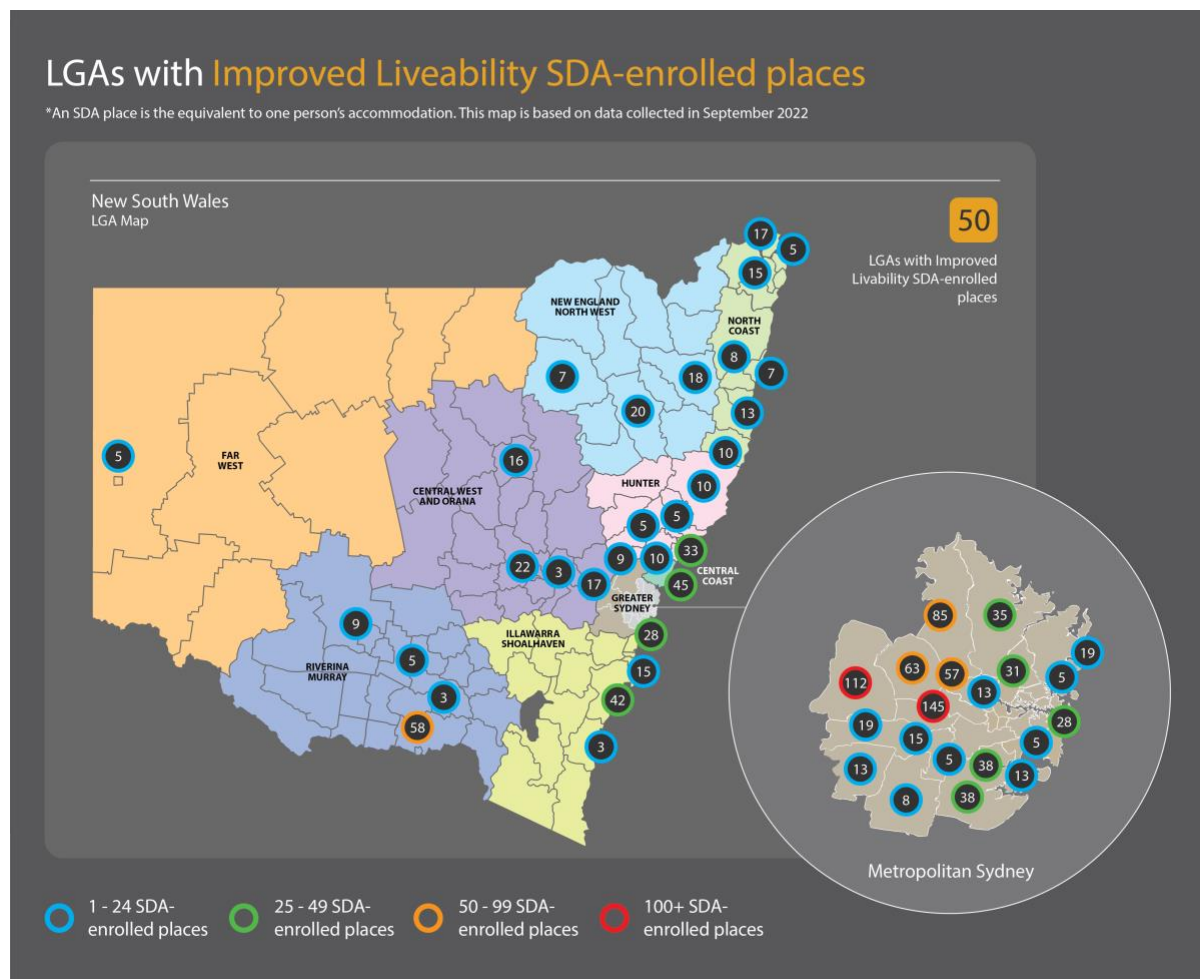
Note. **Figure 4** shows a map of NSW, with an enlarged view of Metropolitan Sydney. The map is overlaid using two administrative boundary types, which are based on ABS administrative outputs. The first boundary type is NSW regional boundaries, and the second type is NSW LGA boundaries. The map was created from data collected in September, 2022. The NSW regional boundaries are each shaded a different colour. Far West region = orange, New England/North West region = light blue, Central West/Orana region = purple, Riverina/Murray region = dark blue, North Coast

region = green, Hunter region = pink, Central Coast region = turquoise, Greater Sydney region = brown, and Illawarra/Shoalhaven region = yellow. Metropolitan Sydney is shaded a lighter brown to differentiate it from the rest of the Greater Sydney region. The map shows the number of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places per LGA and uses an outline in one of four colours to indicate whether there is a low, medium, high or very high number of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places in that LGA. Low = blue, medium = green, high = orange, and very high = red. The scale, shown at the bottom of the map, is formulated as follows: a low number of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places = (1-24 SDA-enrolled places), a medium number of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places = (25-49 SDA-enrolled places), a high number of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places = (50-99 SDA-enrolled places) and a very high number of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places = (100+ SDA-enrolled places). There are 50 LGAs with Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places in NSW. Of the LGAs with Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places, 35 had less than 25 Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places, 9 had 25-49 Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places and 4 had 50-99 Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places. Two LGAs had more than 100 Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places. The LGA with the largest number of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places is Cumberland, in the Sydney Metropolitan region, with 145 Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places. The map locates the majority of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places in NSW in the state's eastern regions (North Coast, Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney and Illawarra/Shoalhaven). There are a small number of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places in two of the state's central regions (Central West/Orana and Riverina/Murray). The northernmost of the state's central regions, New England/North West, has zero Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places. The Far West region, which occupies much of the western half of NSW, likewise has zero Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places. In the state's eastern regions, most Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places are in the Greater Sydney region, which includes Metropolitan Sydney, Wollondilly, Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury. Within Metropolitan Sydney, Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places are mostly evenly distributed. The exception is Penrith LGA, which has a significantly larger number of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places than other LGAs in Metropolitan Sydney.

Map E: Distribution of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places in NSW

Table 11: Number of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places in each LGA, by NSW Regional Boundaries.

11.1 Far West

Local Government Area	Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places
Armidale Regional	11
Gunnedah	5
Tamworth Regional	14

11.2 Central West and Orana

Local Government Area	Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places
Bathurst Regional	25
Coonamble	7
Dubbo Regional	4
Lithgow	9
Mid Western Region	5

11.3 Riverina Murray

Local Government Area	Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places
Albury	5
Wagga Wagga	4

11.4 North Coast

Local Government Area	Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places
Ballina	7
Clarence Valley	3
Coffs Harbour	6
Lismore	1
Port Macquarie-Hastings	3

11.5 Hunter

Local Government Area	Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places
Lake Macquarie	27
Maitland	10
Singleton	8

11.6 Central Coast

Local Government Area	Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places
Central Coast	36

11.7 Greater Sydney

Local Government Area	Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places
Bayside	10
Blacktown	60
Blue Mountains	4
Camden	8
Campbelltown	12
Canterbury-Bankstown	9
Cumberland	58
Fairfield	10
Georges River	5
Hawkesbury	47
Hornsby	9
Liverpool	8
Northern Beaches	41
Parramatta	12
Penrith	37
Ryde	43
Sutherland Shire	9
The Hills Shire	56

11.8 Illawarra Shoalhaven

Local Government Area	Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places
Bega Valley	15

Figure 5: NSW map showing number of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places by LGA.

LGAs with Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places

*An SDA place is the equivalent to one person's accommodation. This map is based on data collected in September 2022

New South Wales LGA Map

38 LGAs with Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places

Legend:
- 1 - 24 SDA-enrolled places (blue)
- 25 - 49 SDA-enrolled places (green)
- 50 - 99 SDA-enrolled places (orange)
- 100+ SDA-enrolled places (red)
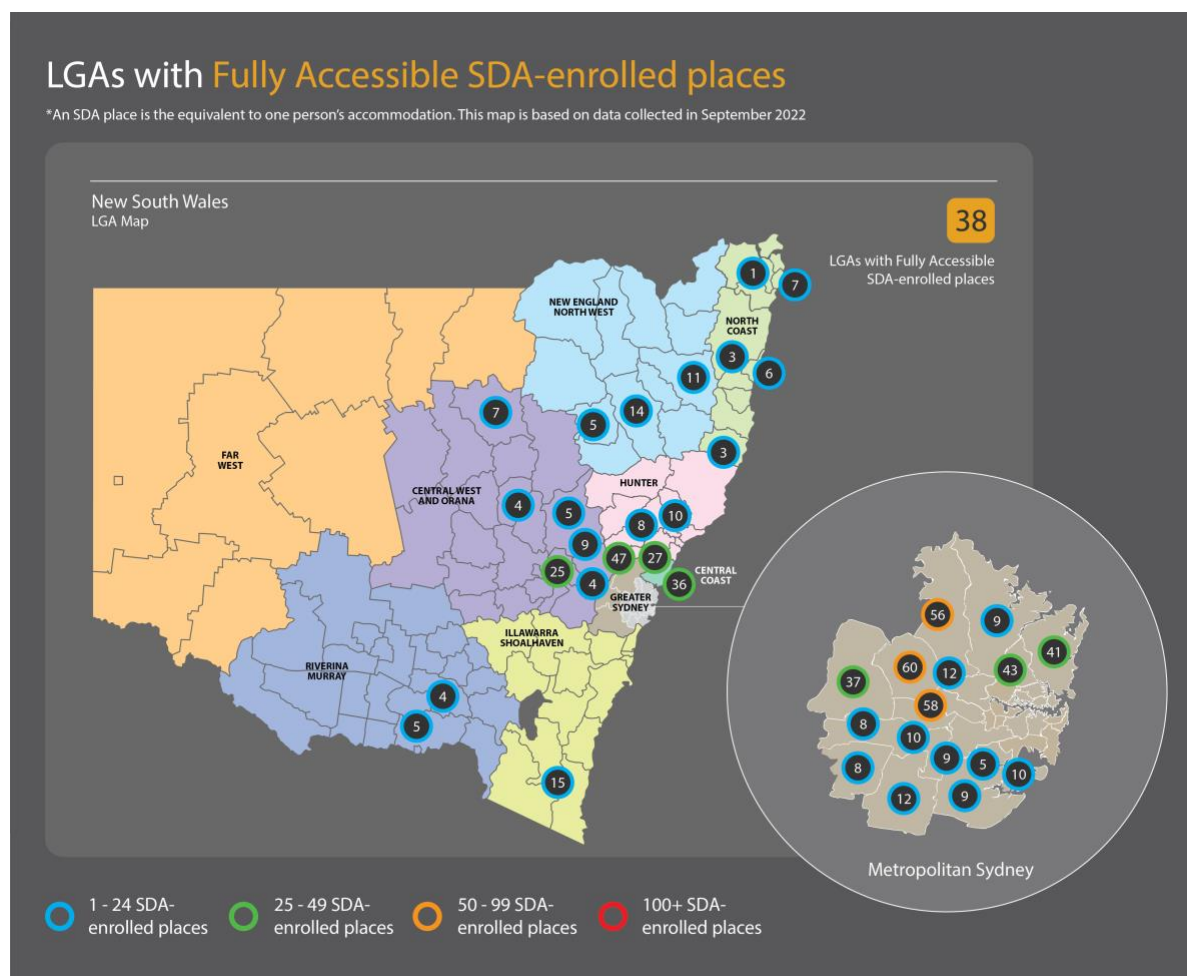
Note. **Figure 5** shows a map of NSW, with an enlarged view of Metropolitan Sydney. The map is overlaid using two administrative boundary types, which are based on ABS administrative outputs. The first boundary type is NSW regional boundaries, and the second type is NSW LGA boundaries. The map was created from data collected in September, 2022. The NSW regional boundaries are each shaded a different colour. Far West region = orange, New England/North West region = light blue, Central West/Orana region = purple, Riverina/Murray region = dark blue, North Coast region = green, Hunter region = pink, Central Coast region = turquoise, Greater Sydney region = brown, and Illawarra/Shoalhaven region = yellow. Metropolitan Sydney is shaded a lighter brown to differentiate it from the rest of the Greater Sydney region. The map shows the number of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places per LGA, and uses an outline in one of four colours to indicate whether there is a low, medium, high or very high number of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places in that LGA. Low = blue, medium = green, high = orange, and very high = red. The scale,

shown at the bottom of the map, is formulated as follows: a low number of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places = (1-24 SDA-enrolled places), a medium number of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places = (25-49 SDA-enrolled places), a high number of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places = (50-99 SDA-enrolled places) and a very high number of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places = (100+ SDA-enrolled places). There are 38 LGAs with Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places in NSW. Of the LGAs with Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places, 28 had less than 25 Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places, 7 had 25-49 Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places and 3 had 50-99 Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places. The 3 LGAs with more than 49 Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places are Blacktown, Cumberland, and The Hills Shire. The LGA with the largest number of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places is Blacktown, in the Sydney Metropolitan region, with 60 Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places. The map locates the majority of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places in NSW in the state's eastern regions (North Coast, Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney and Illawarra/Shoalhaven). There are also a number of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places in the state's central regions (New England/North West, Central West/Orana and Riverina/Murray). The Far West region, which occupies much of the western half of NSW, has zero Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places. In the state's eastern regions, most Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places are concentrated in Central Coast and Greater Sydney, which includes Metropolitan Sydney, Wollondilly, Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury. Within Metropolitan Sydney, there are no Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places in the inner-city area. Most LGAs outside the inner-city have Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places, with the highest concentration in the northern half of Metropolitan Sydney.

Map F: Distribution of Robust SDA-enrolled places in NSW

Table 12: Number of Robust SDA-enrolled places in each LGA, by NSW Regional Boundaries.

12.1 Central West and Orana

Local Government Area	Robust SDA-enrolled places
Bathurst Regional	16
Dubbo Regional	1
Orange	12

12.2. Riverina Murray

Local Government Area	Robust SDA-enrolled places
Albury	15
Gilgandra	12
Wagga Wagga	3

12.3 North Coast

Local Government Area	Robust SDA-enrolled places
Ballina	1
Clarence Valley	2
Coffs Harbour	2
Port Macquarie-Hastings	6

12.4 Hunter

Local Government Area	Robust SDA-enrolled places
Cessnock City	5
Lake Macquarie	4
Maitland	8
Newcastle	1
Port Stephens	1

12.5 Central Coast

Local Government Area	Robust SDA-enrolled places
Central Coast	24

12.6 Greater Sydney

Local Government Area	Robust SDA-enrolled places
Bayside	6
Blacktown	5
Blue Mountains	23
Camden	14
Campbelltown	13
Canterbury-Bankstown	2
City of Canada Bay	4
Hawkesbury	10
Hunters Hill	3
Ku-ring-gai	5
Penrith	44
Randwick	8
Ryde	10
Sutherland Shire	2
Sydney	5
The Hills Shire	8

12.7 Illawarra Shoalhaven

Local Government Area	Robust SDA-enrolled places
Bega Valley	2
Goulburn Mulwaree	5
Shoalhaven	13
Wingecarribee	10
Wollongong	3

Figure 6: NSW map showing number of Robust SDA-enrolled places by LGA.
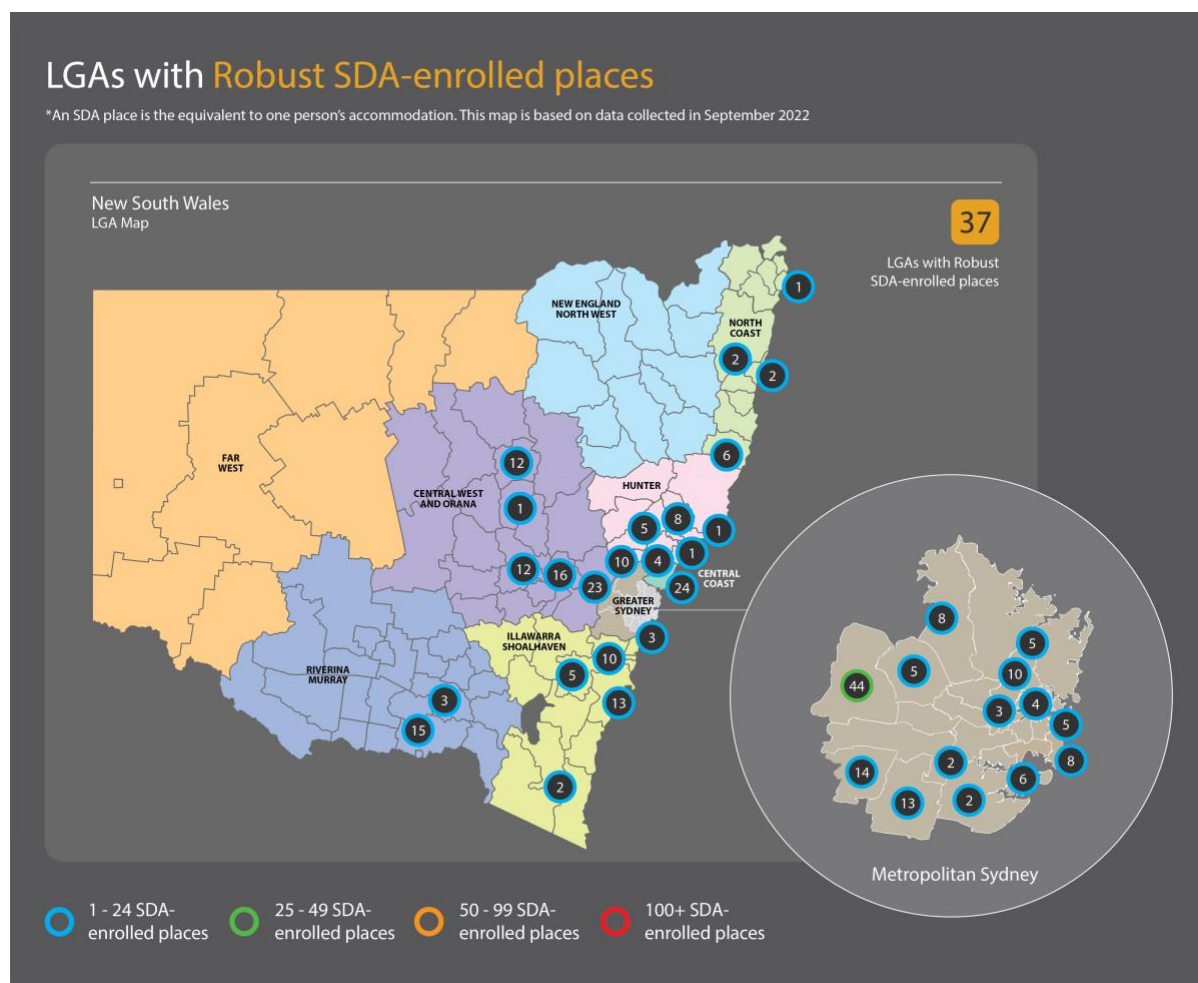
Note. **Figure 6** shows a map of NSW, with an enlarged view of Metropolitan Sydney. The map is overlaid using two administrative boundary types, which are based on ABS administrative outputs. The first boundary type is NSW regional boundaries, and the second type is NSW LGA boundaries. The map was created from data collected in September, 2022. The NSW regional boundaries are each shaded a different colour. Far West region = orange, New England/North West region = light blue, Central West/Orana region = purple, Riverina/Murray region = dark blue, North Coast region = green, Hunter region = pink, Central Coast region = turquoise, Greater Sydney region = brown, and Illawarra/Shoalhaven region = yellow. Metropolitan Sydney is shaded a lighter brown to differentiate it from the rest of the Greater Sydney region. The map shows the number of Robust SDA-enrolled places per LGA, and uses an outline in one of four colours to indicate whether there is a low, medium, high or very high number of Robust SDA-enrolled places in that LGA. Low = blue, medium = green, high = orange, and very high = red. The scale, shown at the bottom

of the map, is formulated as follows: a low number of Robust SDA-enrolled places = (1 - 24 SDA-enrolled places), a medium number of Robust SDA-enrolled places = (25 - 49 SDA-enrolled places), a high number of Robust SDA-enrolled places = (50 - 99 SDA-enrolled places) and a very high number of Robust SDA-enrolled places = (100+ SDA-enrolled places). There are 37 LGAs with Robust SDA-enrolled places in NSW. Of the LGAs with Robust SDA-enrolled places, 36 had less than 25 Robust SDA-enrolled places and 1 had 25-49 Robust SDA-enrolled places. The LGA with the largest number of Robust SDA-enrolled places is Penrith, in the Sydney Metropolitan region, with 44 Robust SDA-enrolled places. The map locates the majority of Robust SDA-enrolled places in NSW in the state's eastern regions (North Coast, Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney and Illawarra/Shoalhaven). There are a small number of Robust SDA-enrolled places in two of the state's central regions (Central West/Orana and Riverina/Murray). The northernmost of the state's central regions, New England/North West, has zero Robust SDA-enrolled places. The Far West region, which occupies much of the western half of NSW, likewise has zero Robust SDA-enrolled places. In the state's eastern regions, most Robust SDA-enrolled places are in the Greater Sydney region, which includes Metropolitan Sydney, Wollondilly, Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury. Within Metropolitan Sydney, Robust SDA-enrolled places are mostly evenly distributed. The exception is Penrith LGA, which has a significantly larger number of Robust SDA-enrolled places than other LGAs in Metropolitan Sydney.

Map G: Distribution of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places in NSW

Table 13: Number of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places in each LGA, by NSW Regional Boundaries.

13.1 New England North West

Local Government Area	High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places
Armidale Regional	2
Inverell	4
Tamworth Regional	6

13.2 Central West and Orana

Local Government Area	High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places
Bathurst Regional	6
Dubbo Regional	14
Orange	6

13.3 Riverina Murray

Local Government Area	High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places
Albury	1
Griffith	6
Murray River	5
Wagga Wagga	21

13.4 North Coast

Local Government Area	High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places
Ballina	18
Clarence Valley	21
Lismore	1
Tweed	13

13.5 Hunter

Local Government Area	High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places
Cessnock City	7
Lake Macquarie	115
Maitland	20
Newcastle	109
Port Stephens	25

13.6 Central Coast

Local Government Area	High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places
Central Coast	66

13.7 Greater Sydney

Local Government Area	High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places
Bayside	28
Blacktown	41
Blue Mountains	1
Camden	16
Campbelltown	39
Canterbury-Bankstown	14
City of Canada Bay	9
Cumberland	44
Fairfield	19
Georges River	17
Hawkesbury	8
Hornsby	27
Ku-ring-gai	10
Liverpool	50
Northern Beaches	43
Parramatta	27
Penrith	53
Randwick	1
Ryde	60
Strathfield	10
Sutherland Shire	26
The Hills Shire	15
Wollondilly	5

13.8 Illawarra Shoalhaven

Local Government Area	High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places
Bega Valley	9
Eurobodalla	9
Shellharbour	11
Shoalhaven	19
Wollongong	33

Figure 7: NSW map showing the number of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places by LGA.
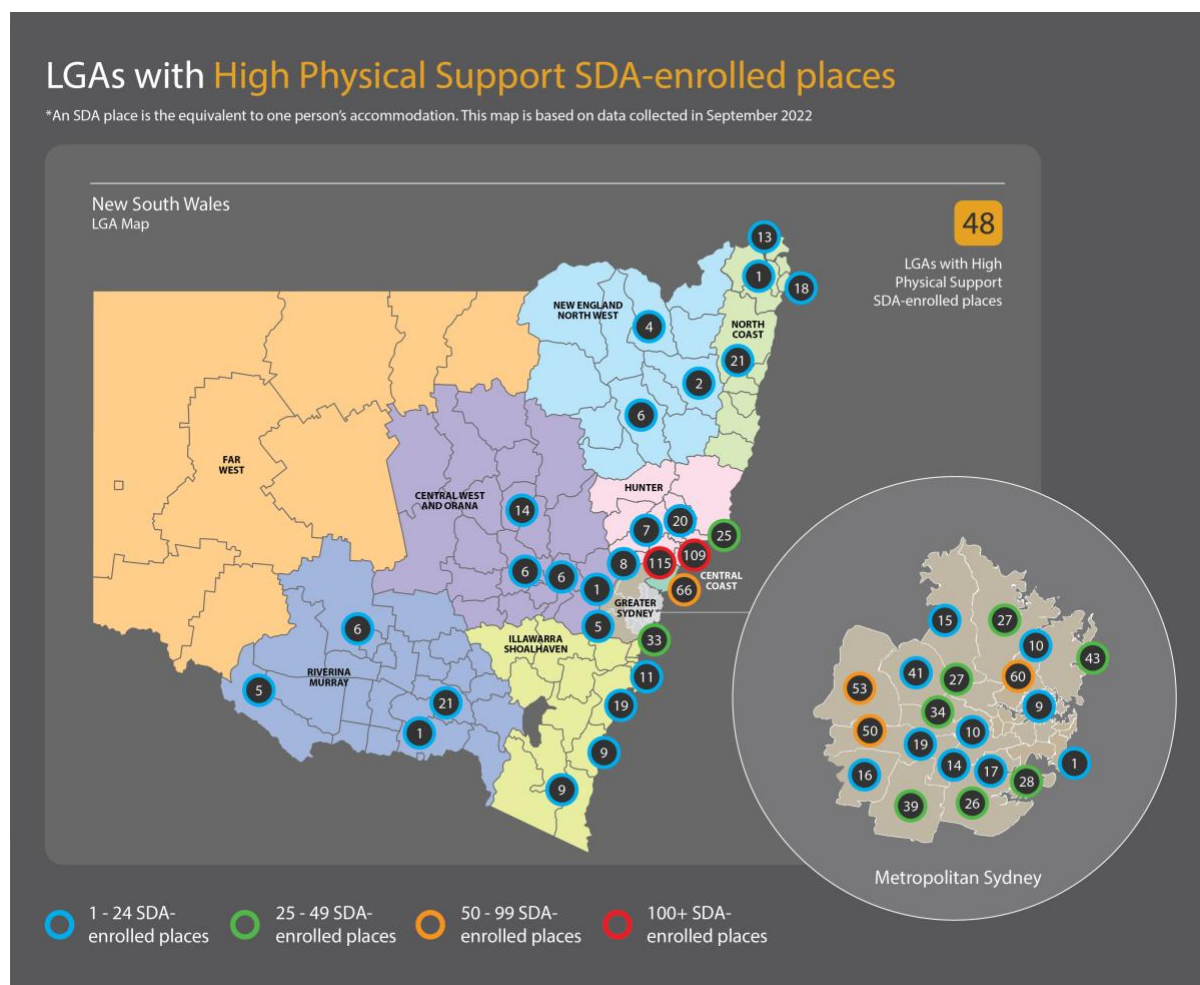
Note. **Figure 7** shows a map of NSW, with an enlarged view of Metropolitan Sydney. The map is overlaid using two administrative boundary types, which are based on ABS administrative outputs. The first boundary type is NSW regional boundaries, and the second type is NSW LGA boundaries. The map was created from data collected in September, 2022. The NSW regional boundaries are each shaded a different colour. Far West region = orange, New England/North West region = light blue, Central West/Orana region = purple, Riverina/Murray region = dark blue, North Coast region = green, Hunter region = pink, Central Coast region = turquoise, Greater Sydney region = brown, and Illawarra/Shoalhaven region = yellow. Metropolitan Sydney is shaded a lighter brown to differentiate it from the rest of the Greater Sydney region. The map shows the number of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places per LGA, and uses an outline in one of four colours to indicate whether there is a low, medium, high or very high number of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places in that LGA. Low = blue, medium = green, high = orange, and very high = red.

The scale, shown at the bottom of the map, is formulated as follows: a low number of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places = (1-24 SDA-enrolled places), a medium number of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places = (25-49 SDA-enrolled places), a high number of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places = (50-99 SDA-enrolled places) and a very high number of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places = (100+ SDA-enrolled places). There are 48 LGAs with High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places in NSW. Of the LGAs with High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places, 32 had less than 25 High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places, 10 had 25-49 High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places, and 4 had 50-99 High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places. 2 LGAs had more than 100 High Physical Support SDA. The LGA with the largest number of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places is Lake Macquarie, in the Hunter region, with 115 High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places. The map locates the majority of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places in NSW in the state's eastern regions (North Coast, Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney and Illawarra/Shoalhaven). There are a small number of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places in the state's central regions (New England/North West, Central West/Orana and Riverina/Murray). The Far West region, which occupies much of the western half of NSW, likewise has zero High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places. In the state's eastern regions, most High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places are in Hunter, Central Coast and Greater Sydney, which includes Metropolitan Sydney, Wollondilly, Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury. Within Metropolitan Sydney, there are few High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places in the inner-city area. Most LGAs outside the inner-city have High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places, with the highest concentration in the western half of Metropolitan Sydney.

Remoteness and SDA distribution

Summary Tables

Table 14: Number of SDA-enrolled dwellings according to Remoteness Areas.

Remoteness areas	Total dwellings	Percentage (%)
Major Cities	1941	77%
Inner Regional	513	20%
Outer Regional	60	2%
Remote	1	0%
Very Remote	0	0%
Total	**2515**	**100%**

* Remoteness Areas as designated by ABS (2016).

Table 15: Number of SDA-enrolled places according to Remoteness Areas.

Remoteness areas	Total occupants	Percentage (%)
Major Cities	5484	75.6%
Inner Regional	1580	21.8%
Outer Regional	179	2.5%
Remote	7	0.1%
Very Remote	0	0%
Total	**7250**	**100%**

Table 16: Breakdown of SDA-enrolled dwellings by number of SDA-enrolled places in each dwelling.

Maximum number of SDA-enrolled places in each dwelling	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Total
1	669	154	19	0	842
2	349	76	8	0	433
3	169	47	8	0	224
4	241	67	8	0	316
5	479	151	14	0	644
6	23	16	3	0	42
7	2	2	0	1	5
8	1	0	0	0	1
10	6	0	0	0	6
15	1	0	0	0	1
16	1	0	0	0	1
Total	**1941**	**513**	**60**	**1**	**2515**

Table 17: Breakdown of SDA Design Categories of dwellings by Remoteness.

| Accommodation design category	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Total
Basic	781	280	25	0	1086
Fully Accessible	197	40	8	1	246
High Physical Support	537	57	8	0	602
Improved Liveability	374	90	15	0	479
Multi Design Category	1	2	0	0	3
Robust	51	44	4	0	99
Total	**1941**	**513**	**60**	**1**	**2515**

Table 18: Details of dwelling type and capacity breakdown by remoteness of location.

Building type description	Major Cities	Inner Regional	Outer Regional	Remote	Total
Apartment, 1 bedroom, 1 resident	239	6	0	0	245
Apartment, 2 bedroom, 1 resident	196	1	0	0	197
Apartment, 2 bedroom, 2 residents	160	5	0	0	165
Apartment, 3 bedroom, 2 residents	28	0	0	0	28
Group home, 4 residents	240	66	8	0	314
Group home, 5 residents	480	152	14	0	646
House, 2 residents	35	11	2	0	48
House, 3 residents	118	31	6	0	155
Legacy Stock, 6+ residents	34	18	3	1	56
Villa / Duplex / Townhouse, 1 resident	234	147	19	0	400
Villa / Duplex / Townhouse, 2 residents	126	60	6	0	192
Villa / Duplex / Townhouse, 3 residents	51	16	2	0	69
Total	**1941**	**513**	**60**	**1**	**2515**

Map H: Scatter graph of SDA-enrolled dwelling locations and remoteness areas

Figure 8 below is a map that shows a scatter graph of SDA-enrolled dwelling locations in NSW on a background of Remoteness Areas in NSW.

Figure 8: Scatter graph map showing SDA-enrolled dwelling locations as points across NSW.

Locations of SDA-enrolled dwellings by Remoteness Area

Newcastle, Sydney, Wollongong LGA Map
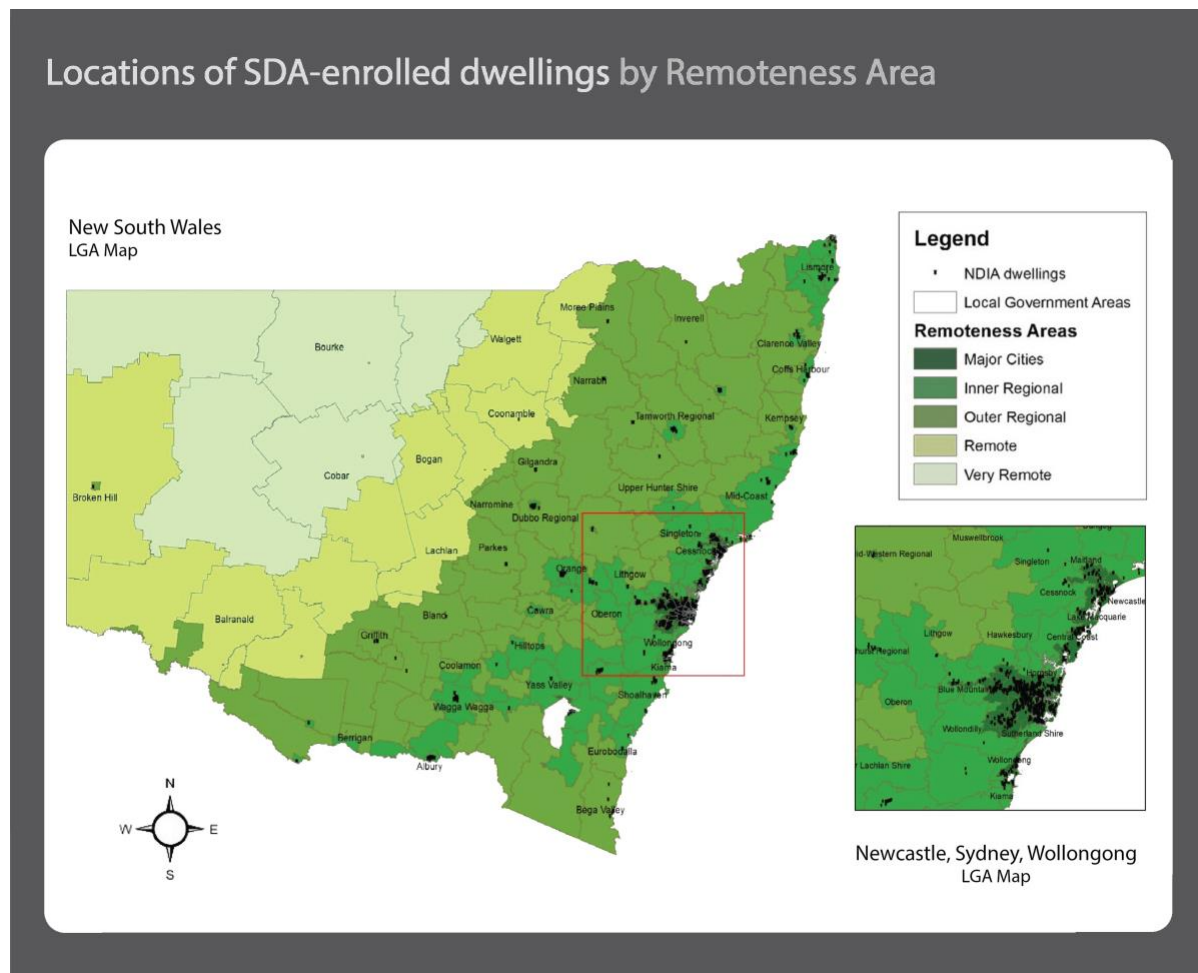
Note. **Figure 8** shows a map of NSW, with an enlarged view of Greater Sydney. The map is overlaid using two administrative boundary types, which are based on ABS administrative outputs. The first boundary type is NSW Remoteness Area boundaries, and the second type is NSW LGA boundaries. The map was created from data collected in September, 2022. The LGAs in NSW are coloured using one of five shades of green, to indicate which Remoteness Area they fall into. Major Cities = dark green, Inner Regional = bright green, Outer Regional = khaki, Remote = light green and Very Remote = pale green. The map indicates the location of each SDA-enrolled dwelling in NSW with a black 'thumbtack' icon. The map locates the majority of SDA-enrolled dwellings in NSW in the state's Major Cities Remoteness Area,

particularly in the Sydney Metropolitan region. There are also several SDA-enrolled dwellings located in the Inner Regional Remoteness Area of NSW, and significantly less in the Outer Regional Remoteness Area. The Remote Remoteness Area contains only one SDA-enrolled dwelling, located in Coonamble, while the Very Remote Remoteness Area does not contain any SDA-enrolled dwellings.

Map I: SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents

Table 19: Number of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents in each LGA, by NSW Regional Boundaries.

19.1 Far West

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents
Broken Hill City	6

19.2 New England North West

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents
Armidale Regional	16
Gunnedah	12
Inverell	2
Liverpool Plains	13
Moree Plains	6
Narrabri	9
Tamworth Regional	11

19.3 Central West and Orana

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents
Bathurst Regional	16
Blayney	8
Coonamble	19
Cowra	4
Dubbo Regional	22
Gilgandra	88
Lithgow	4
Mid-Western Regional	6
Orange	32
Parkes	10

19.4 Riverina Murray

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents
Albury	29
Bland	5
Cootamundra-Gundagai	10
Edward River	12
Griffith	9
Leeton	3
Murray River	7
Narrandera	9
Snowy Valleys	5
Wagga Wagga	13

19.5 North Coast

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents
Ballina	13
Byron Shire	4
Clarence Valley	8
Coffs Harbour	8
Kempsey	9
Lismore	13
Port Macquarie-Hastings	8
Richmond Valley	3
Tweed	5

19.6 Hunter

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents
Cessnock City	7
Lake Macquarie	12
Maitland	11
MidCoast	7
Muswellbrook	2
Newcastle	14
Port Stephens	7
Singleton	3

19.7 Central Coast

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents
Central Coast	11

19.8 Greater Sydney

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents
Bayside	7
Blacktown	11
Blue Mountains	16
Burwood	6
Camden	8
Campbelltown	9
Canterbury-Bankstown	5
City of Canada Bay	3
Cumberland	16
Fairfield	5
Georges River	10
Hawkesbury	14
Hornsby	18
Hunters Hill	2
Inner West	3
Ku-ring-gai	3
Lane Cove	1
Liverpool	6
Northern Beaches	9
Parramatta	7
Penrith	19
Randwick	4
Ryde	23
Strathfield	3
Sutherland Shire	12
Sydney	3
The Hills Shire	13
Waverly	1
Willoughby	3
Wollondilly	2

19.9 Illawarra Shoalhaven

Local Government Area	SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents
Bega Valley	9
Eurobodalla	6
Goulburn Mulwaree	24
Hilltops	5
Kiama	2
Queanbeyan-Palerang	5
Shellharbour	13
Shoalhaven	10
Wingecarribee	3
Wollongong	7
Yass Valley	8

Figure 9: NSW map showing number of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents by LGA.
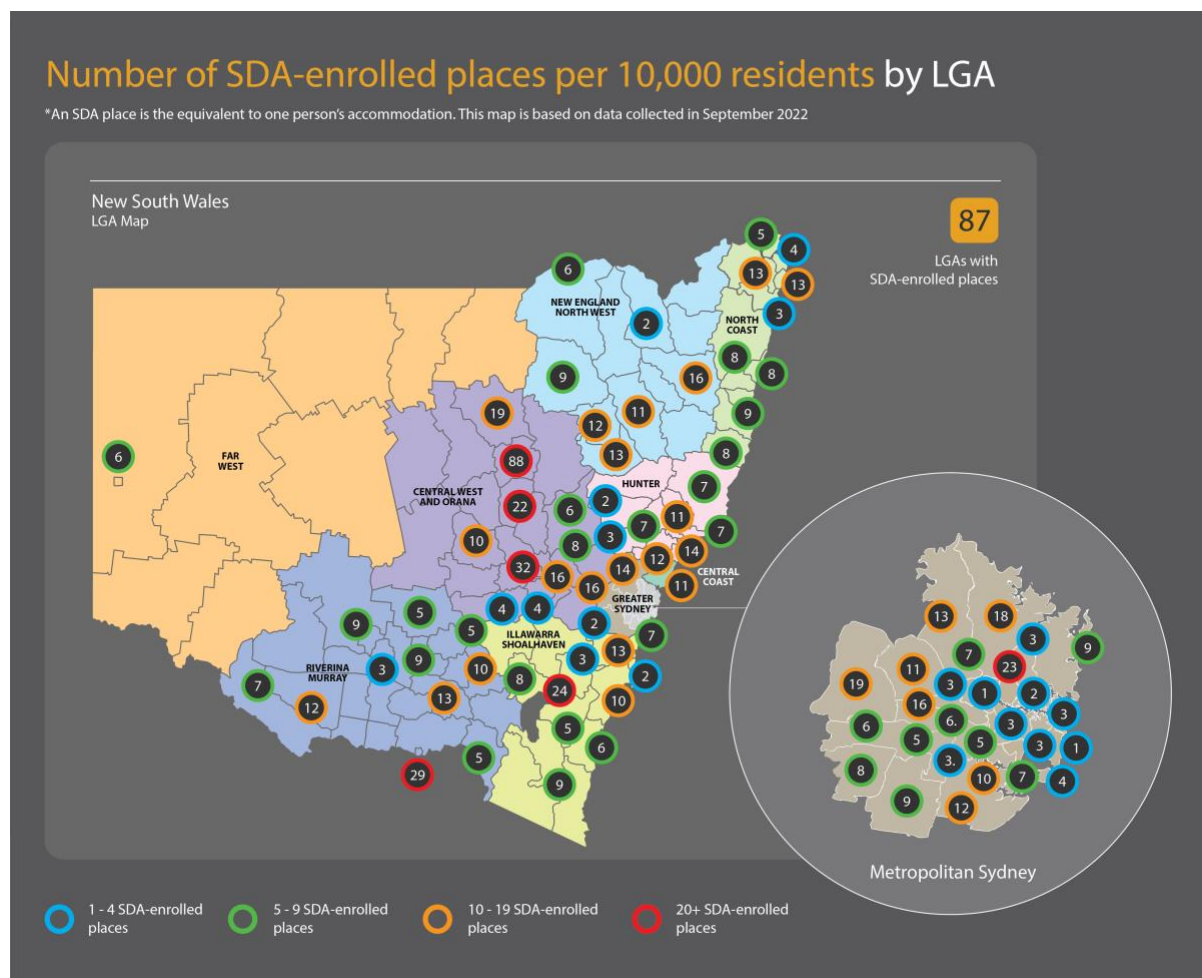
Note. **Figure 9** shows a map of NSW, with an enlarged view of Metropolitan Sydney. The map is overlaid using two administrative boundary types, which are based on

ABS administrative outputs. The first boundary type is NSW regional boundaries, and the second type is NSW LGA boundaries. The map was created from data collected in September, 2022. The NSW regional boundaries are each shaded a different colour. Far West region = orange, New England/North West region = light blue, Central West/Orana region = purple, Riverina/Murray region = dark blue, North Coast region = green, Hunter region = pink, Central Coast region = turquoise, Greater Sydney region = brown, and Illawarra/Shoalhaven region = yellow. Metropolitan Sydney is shaded a lighter brown to differentiate it from the rest of the Greater Sydney region. The map shows the number of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents in each LGA, and uses an outline in one of four colours to indicate whether there is a low, medium, high or very high number of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents in that LGA. Low = blue, medium = green, high = orange, and very high = red. The scale, shown at the bottom of the map, is formulated as follows: a low level of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents = (1-4 SDA-enrolled places), a medium level of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents = (5-9 SDA-enrolled places), a high level of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents = (10-19 SDA-enrolled places) and a very high level of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents = (20+ SDA-enrolled places). There are 87 LGAs with greater than zero SDA-enrolled places in NSW. Of the LGAs with greater than zero SDA-enrolled places, 21 had 1-4 SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents, 33 had 5-9 SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents, 27 had 10-19 SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents and 6 LGAs had more than 20 SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents. The LGA with the largest number of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents is Gilgandra, in the Central West/Orana region, with 88 SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents. The map locates the majority of SDA-enrolled places in NSW in the state's eastern regions (North Coast, Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney and Illawarra/Shoalhaven) and the state's central regions (New England/North West, Central West/Orana and Riverina/Murray). The Far West region, which occupies much of the western half of NSW, has the lowest number of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents (6). All of the SDA-enrolled places in the Far West region are located within Broken Hill City. Among the state's central regions, the highest concentration of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents is in the Central West/Orana region. In the state's eastern regions, there is a higher level of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents in Central Coast and Greater Sydney, which

includes Metropolitan Sydney, Wollondilly, Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury. Within Metropolitan Sydney, there are fewer SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents in the inner-city area, with the highest concentration of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents in the northern half of Metropolitan Sydney.

Map J: SDA Design Categories other than Basic

Table 20: Number of SDA-enrolled places for SDA Design Categories other than Basic in each LGA, by NSW Regional Boundaries.

20.1 Far West

Local Government Area	New SDA-enrolled places
Broken Hill City	5

20.2 New England North West

Local Government Area	New SDA-enrolled places
Armidale Regional	31
Gunnedah	5
Inverell	4
Narrabri	7
Tamworth Regional	40

20.3 Central West and Orana

Local Government Area	New SDA-enrolled places
Bathurst Regional	50
Coonamble	7
Dubbo Regional	19
Gilgandra	28
Lithgow	9
Mid-Western Regional	5
Orange	40

20.4 Riverina Murray

Local Government Area	New SDA-enrolled places
Albury	85
Griffith	15
Murray River	5
Narrandera	5
Wagga Wagga	31

20.5 North Coast

Local Government Area	New SDA-enrolled places
Ballina	26
Byron Shire	5
Clarence Valley	34
Coffs Harbour	15
Kempsey	13
Lismore	17
Port Macquarie-Hastings	19
Tweed	30

20.6 Hunter

Local Government Area	New SDA-enrolled places
Cessnock City	17
Lake Macquarie	156
Maitland	43
MidCoast	10
Newcastle	143
Port Stephens	26
Singleton	8

20.7 Central Coast

Local Government Area	New SDA-enrolled places
Central Coast	171

20.8 Greater Sydney

Local Government Area	New SDA-enrolled places
Bayside	57
Blacktown	169
Blue Mountains	45
Camden	51
Campbelltown	72
Canterbury-Bankstown	30
City of Canada Bay	13
Cumberland	247
Fairfield	44
Georges River	60
Hawkesbury	74
Hornsby	71
Hunters Hill	3
Inner West	5
Ku-ring-gai	15
Lane Cove	5
Liverpool	77
Northern Beaches	103
Parramatta	96
Penrith	246
Randwick	12
Ryde	144
Strathfield	10
Sutherland Shire	75
Sydney	33
The Hills Shire	164
Willoughby	13
Wollondilly	5

20.9 Illawarra Shoalhaven

Local Government Area	New SDA-enrolled places
Bega Valley	26
Eurobodalla	12
Goulburn Mulwaree	5
Shellharbour	16
Shoalhaven	74
Wingecarribee	10
Wollongong	64

Any properties that are not within the Basic design category can be considered a newer build of SDA (i.e., developed in the past 7 years, since the SDA funding framework was introduced).

Figure 10: NSW map showing number of SDA-enrolled places for SDA Design Categories other than Basic.
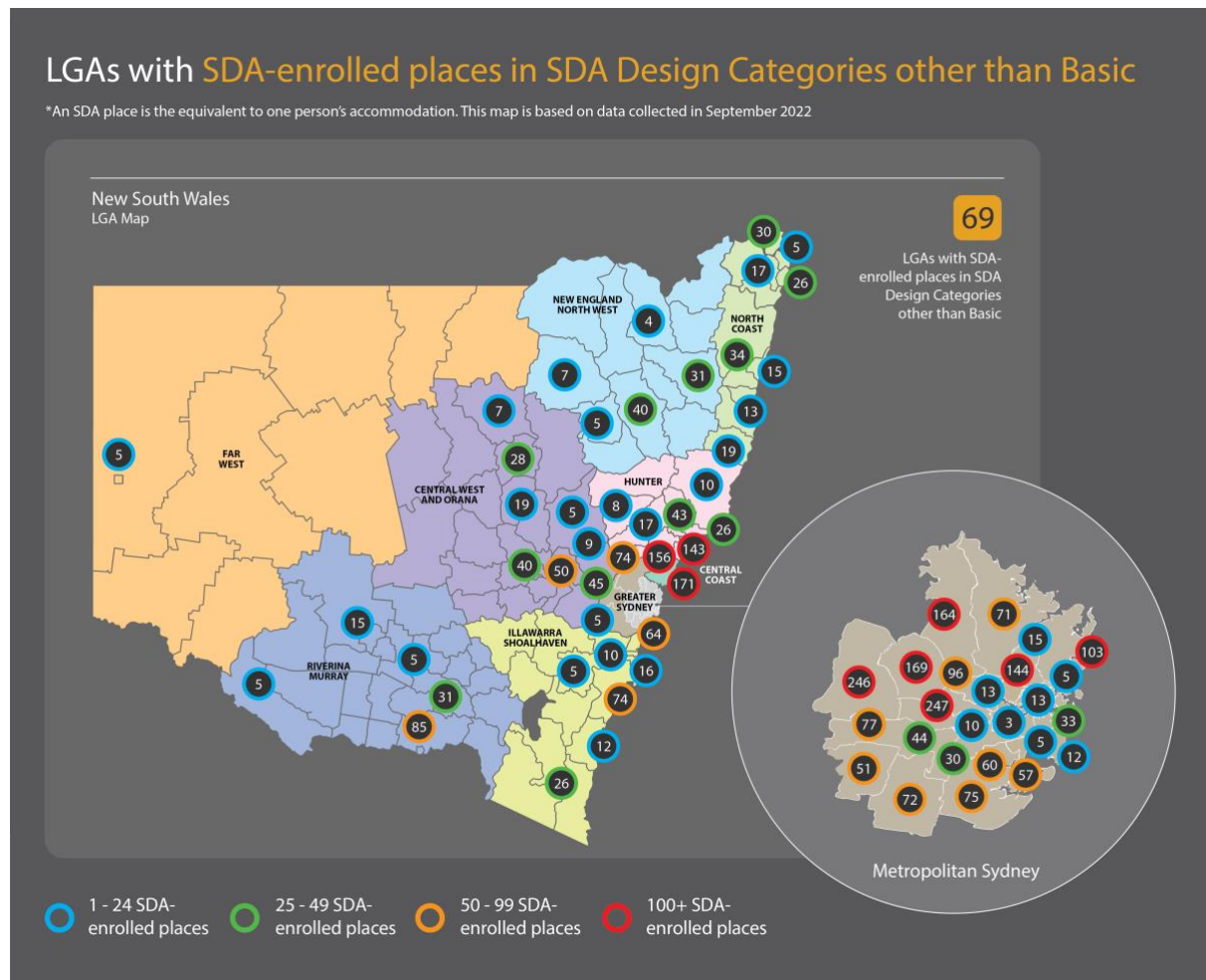
Note. **Figure 10** shows a map of NSW, with an enlarged view of Metropolitan Sydney. The map is overlaid using two administrative boundary types, which are based on ABS administrative outputs. The first boundary type is NSW regional boundaries and the second type is NSW LGA boundaries. The map was created from data collected in September, 2022. The NSW regional boundaries are each shaded a different colour. Far West region = orange, New England/North West region = light blue, Central West/Orana region = purple, Riverina/Murray region = dark blue, North Coast region = green, Hunter region = pink, Central Coast region = turquoise, Greater Sydney region = brown, and Illawarra/Shoalhaven region = yellow. Metropolitan Sydney is shaded a lighter brown to differentiate it from the rest of the Greater Sydney region. The map shows the number of SDA-enrolled places for SDA Design Categories other than Basic per LGA (for LGAs containing SDA Design Categories other than Basic), and also uses an outline in one of four colours to indicate whether there is a low, medium, high or very high number of SDA-enrolled

places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic in that LGA. Low = blue, medium = green, high = orange, and very high = red. The scale, shown at the bottom of the map, is formulated as follows: a low number of SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic = (1-24 SDA-enrolled places), a medium number of SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic = (25-49 SDA-enrolled places), a high number of SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic = (50-99 SDA-enrolled places) and a very high number of SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic = (100+ SDA-enrolled places). There are 69 LGAs with SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic in NSW. Of the LGAs with SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic, 32 had less than 25 SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic,15 had 25-49 SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic and 13 had 50-99 SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic. 9 LGAs had more than 100 SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic. The LGA with the largest number of SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic is Cumberland, in the Sydney Metropolitan region, with 247 SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic. The map locates the majority of SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic in NSW in the state's eastern regions (North Coast, Hunter, Central Coast, Greater Sydney and Illawarra/Shoalhaven). There are also a number of SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic in the state's central regions (New England/North West, Central West/Orana and Riverina/Murray). The Far West region, which occupies much of the western half of NSW, has the lowest number of SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic (5). All of the SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic in the Far West region are located within Broken Hill City. In the state's eastern regions, most SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic are concentrated in Central Coast and Greater Sydney, which includes Metropolitan Sydney, Wollondilly, Blue Mountains and Hawkesbury. Within Metropolitan Sydney, there are more SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic in the northern and western regions of the city and less in the inner-city and southern suburbs.

Discussion

The set of mapped SDA data shared in this report, coupled with narrative descriptions and tables, describes the NSW supply of enrolled SDA. This data analysis sheds light on the intensity and patterns of distribution in locations and design categories of SDA since the SDA Rules were first put into legislation in 2016. This diverse supply of housing that is administered via the NDIA has been shaped by the policy history of NSW, particularly deinstitutionalisation and the transfer of all state-owned, funded or operated disability accommodation (including housing described as supported accommodation and congregate or group living).

Before we summarise the findings in this report, it is important to acknowledge several limitations. This SDA dataset represents only a small percentage of the housing for people with disability in one state of Australia. What is not captured in this report is the type, quality and location of housing for the many NDIS participants who are not eligible for SDA payments, NDIS participants who would otherwise be eligible for SDA but live in other settings, or the many other Australians with disability who are not eligible for the NDIS. This includes an unknown number of NDIS participants with NDIS-funded SIL funds who have chosen to access group home options via rent schemes directly with a SIL provider. These are typically advertised as "SIL accommodation" by Australian disability service providers and carry greater risks to housing security and SDA eligibility, which must be fully considered. Prior to the introduction of the NDIS, many of the participants accessing SIL accommodation would have accessed housing and support options via providers who were block-funded by the state disability system.

The analysis in this report does not show how many SDA dwellings are located on the same site. Under the NDIS Pricing Arrangements (effective July 1, 2023)[6], up to 10 SDA apartments (or 10% of total) can be co-located in the same apartment complex (either all SDA or salt-and-peppered across a larger site). These apartments can be eligible to share onsite support. There are examples of SDA where all apartments on the development site are SDA. There are also examples where the

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[6] https://www.ndis.gov.au/providers/housing-and-living-supports-and-services/specialist-disability-accommodation/sda-pricing-and-payments

housing providers and the support providers are the same overarching organisation, with departments separated by a declaration of conflict of interest. There are concerns that people with disability who live within this combined housing/shared support arrangement have less agency to make changes to support services and would be required to change housing if they were no longer satisfied with their support. This also requires alternative housing to be available, and that people would be able or assisted to move into a new home (Swinton, 2023; Steele et al., forthcoming). This type of SDA will be the subject of further analysis of the dataset in the next part of the research. This type of SDA will be the subject of further analysis of the dataset in the next part of the research.

Outside of the SDA framework, people with disability may access other housing systems including public and community housing. Those who rent in the private sector or purchase housing are adversely affected by housing supply and affordability issues, as well as escalating living costs including for both food and utilities (Anglicare Australia, 2022). Therefore, whilst the SDA dataset is an important collection of housing stock to analyse, it is far from representative of the housing experiences of the wider community of both NDIS participants and other people with disability in Australia.

Whilst noting the above considerations, this analysis of Specialist Disability Accommodation in NSW – as a snapshot taken in September 2022 – has revealed a range of significant features of current supply:

1. The distribution of SDA in the Greater Sydney area is characterised by high numbers in the outer suburbs of the city (south, west and north) but far lower numbers in the inner and eastern suburbs (**Map A**). This is significant for two reasons. Firstly, it suggests an uneven distribution of SDA properties throughout Sydney LGAs. Secondly, the absence of any SDA-enrolled places in some of the Inner and Eastern Sydney LGAs, which have relatively high land values, highlights the need to investigate the role of land value in influencing the location of SDA dwellings built since the SDA framework was implemented.

2. There are significantly lower numbers of SDA in outer regional and remote areas of NSW, in particular the Far West (**Map A**). This points to remote and

outer regional NDIS participants having limited access to disability housing options in their local area.

3. As expected, the greatest proportion of SDA dwellings are located in Major Cities (77%), followed by Inner Regional areas (20%). Outer regional areas fare poorly in comparison, with 2% of SDA dwellings located in an outer regional area.

4. There are 42 LGAs across the state of NSW where there are no SDA at all (**Map B**).

5. There is a large belt of Regional NSW with no SDA at all. This includes seven LGAs in the Far West region, five LGAs in the New England North West region, nine LGAs in the Central West and Orana region, and ten LGAs in the Riverina Murray region (**Map B**).

6. In the Greater Sydney area, there are three LGAs where there are no SDA buildings at all: Mosman, North Sydney and Woollahra. This pattern of high and low supply across the Sydney Metropolitan area aligns with relative land value. It further highlights the potential risk under or over-supply of SDA in areas due to land values, and misalignment between supply and demand (**Map B**).

7. There are two regional LGAs that stand out, where a high proportion of the overall population are NDIS participants, yet there is no SDA at all. These are Dungog, in the Hunter region, where 12% of the population are NDIS participants, and Wentworth, in the Riverina region, where 11% of the overall population are NDIS participants **(Table 7).** We note that, because this research does not analyse any personal participant information, we do not know how many NDIS participants in these regions have, or are applying to have, SDA funding in their plans. We also don't know how many of the NDIS participants in these regions are children living with parents, or in alternative settings such as social housing.

8. Analysis of SDA by different design categories begins with **Map C**, which is a map of the Basic design category SDA across NSW. The Basic Design

category covers older dwellings that do not comply with the current SDA Design Standards. The highest number of Basic SDA-enrolled places is in the Greater Sydney region, where eight LGAs have more than 100 Basic SDA-enrolled dwellings. Blacktown LGA has 248 Basic SDA-enrolled places, the highest number in the whole state. This is followed by the Sutherland Shire, with 200 Basic SDA-enrolled places. **Table 1** shows that the Basic design category represents 43.2% of all SDA in NSW. This makes Basic SDA the most prevalent design category of SDA across the state, but also the least likely to offer contemporary or accessible design features. Specifically, these options are more likely to require a person to reside in group living arrangements with other people with disability who may be otherwise unknown to them. Group living arrangements are also known to hold a higher risk of segregation, abuse or violence (Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability, 2020).

9. The prevalence of Basic design category SDA also calls into question the provenance of older SDA stock and NSW's institutional legacy. The collection of SDA dwellings analysed include older dwellings with locations linked to former institutions and historical land-ownership patterns of Australia's disability institutions. There is need for further research that maps SDA alongside former- institutional sites. This research would be an opportunity to discuss what such location patterns say about the continued influence of our institutional history, and to inform what a genuinely 'demand-driven' housing stock of SDA should (and should not) look like.

10. There is a lower supply of stock registered in the Robust design category (4% of NSW stock) when compared to all other SDA design categories. All of the Robust SDA stock is clustered in the eastern part of the state of NSW. The highest number of Robust SDA is in Penrith LGA (44), which – although still much smaller in number than any other SDA design category – is almost twice as much as any other LGA in NSW with Robust SDA (**Map F**).

11. Analysis of the SDA market design categories other than Basic show that the High Physical Support design category is the most prevalent across the state. Most of the High Physical Support SDA can be found in the Hunter region, with

high representation in Newcastle LGA (109) and Lake Macquarie (115) (**Map G**). Both of these LGAs are the locations of former sites of disability institutions.

12. The greatest concentration of newer SDA is in the Greater Sydney area. The two LGAs that share the highest numbers of new SDA-enrolled places are Penrith and Cumberland in Western Sydney, followed by Blacktown, Hills Shire, Ryde and Northern Beaches.

13. There is an under-supply of SDA in remote and very remote areas of NSW. According to ABS Remoteness Areas, only one single SDA dwelling (out of 2515) is located in a remote area. This single building accommodates seven SDA-eligible participants. There are no SDA dwellings in any very remote areas of NSW (**Table 14** and **Map H**).

14. Combined, group homes (with four and five residents) remain the most prevalent type of SDA dwelling in Major Cities, Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas of NSW (**Table 16**).

15. The Central West and Orana region is home to the LGAs with the highest numbers of SDA-enrolled places by population, including Gilgandra, Orange and Dubbo Regional. In Greater Sydney, Ryde has the greatest proportion of SDA participants by population. In Illawarra, Goulburn Mulwaree LGA has the highest proportion of SDA-eligible NDIS participants by overall population.

Future NSW supply of SDA

Whilst the 2022-3 Q2 NDIS Quarterly Report states that the number of active participants with SDA supports in NSW is 7,226 participants (NDIS 2022b, p.435), the capacity in the SDA dwellings that exist in NSW is almost equal to that at 7,250 places. Further adding to the supply issue is that any SDA legacy stock properties with 11 or more residents (will cease to be funded five years after the property location transitioned into the SDA scheme (equating to 31 SDA-enrolled places in this data). Similarly, all properties with 6 to 10 residents (355 SDA-enrolled places) will cease to be funded 10 years after the property's transition into the scheme (NDIS, 2023f).

Whilst new SDA is continuing to be designed, constructed and enrolled state-wide, the pressure on supply indicates that there will be a continued and increased reliance on the existing Basic SDA, at least in the short term. Given the prevalence of group homes this would mean sharing with groups of people not of their choice and with limited scope to move between accommodation options.

When we consider future expectations of children and young people with disability who will be the future SDA participants, new SDA supply will need to align with the standards articulated in Australia's Disability Strategy, the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the expectations of younger generations of people with disabilities and their families. This includes planning for choice about housing which will change over time, and accessible and well-designed housing which supports the inclusion of people with disability in community life.

A recent report by the NDIS Independent Review Panel identified that current price caps are not supporting the development of a responsive and innovative market (Australian Government, 2023). The limited distribution and supply of robust design SDA identified through the current research is a further example of this. The findings in the current work – specific to NSW - indicate a greater risk of poor outcomes, and market failure, for NDIS participants with Robust housing needs. The results also imply a potential pressure shift to other systems including the Health, Mental Health and Criminal Justice systems (evidenced by increased length of stay in these other systems, for this subgroup of NDIS participants) (National Disability Insurance

Scheme, 2022d). Legacy investment by the states in congregate or group homes (leading to increased supply of basic SDA stock) has been coupled with NDIS pricing of certain SDA Design Categories that have skewed new build responses (most often to "Fully Accessible" or "High Physical Support" Design Categories). Other factors have also likely influenced the market undersupply of Robust housing, including the intensive and/or complex nature of supporting people who have robust housing needs (National Disability Insurance Scheme, 2019a), and the additional property maintenance that may be required where behaviours of concern exist. Targeted work will be required to support the wider supply and distribution of Robust stock for the group of NDIS participants who may be eligible for Robust SDA. The findings further demonstrate the double disadvantage this cohort may experience, as outlined in earlier Productivity Commission NDIS cost reporting (Australian Government, 2017). Based on the lower frequency of Robust SDA supply, the findings of the current work further highlight the fact that the NDIA will likely need to work to stimulate supply in this market segment (Callaway, Tregloan, Moore & Bould, 2021).

Conclusion

In conclusion, this analysis of Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) in NSW has provided valuable insights into the distribution and diversity of SDA housing across the state. The maps, Easy Read summary and accompanying data descriptions presented in this report offer a visual and written representation of the geographic patterns of SDA supply, highlighting areas of high concentration alongside regions with limited or no SDA availability by LGA. This represents an important contribution of this report as there has been a void of data or resources in accessible formats for people with disability who may receive SDA payments in their NDIS plan, and who are considering options in the SDA market. It is important that people who have goals in the area of home and living and require support in their daily lives as a result of their disability, have access to information in accessible formats that helps them make informed decisions about where and how they want to live.

The findings of this report can inform NDIS participants and their families, policymakers, service providers, and other stakeholders in developing strategies to improve home and living outcomes for people with disabilities, and improve housing

supply and distribution, with a focus on ensuring the right to live in their chosen communities, with both the accessibility and disability support they choose.

While this analysis sheds light on the SDA market and its evolution over the first five years of its inception, it is essential to recognise that SDA represents only a fraction of the housing occupied by NDIS participants and other people with disabilities in Australia. This data intersects with a complex network of housing, health and disability support policy and legislation. This dataset can be utilised and built upon further by the authors as well as other academics, service providers and government departments, policy makers and practitioners. The housing needs of the broader disability community require urgent attention, particularly given the current significant housing affordability and supply challenges, experienced not only across the state of NSW, but also throughout the entire nation.

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Appendix A: Easy Read version of the report

An Easy Read version of this report is included here. The Easy Read report was produced by the Council for Intellectual Disability (CID).

Specialist Disability Housing

Accommodation in New South Wales

www.uts.edu.au

Easy Read

About this Report

This report was written by **University of Technology Sydney**.

We will say **UTS** for short.

UTS got information from the **National Disability Insurance Scheme** to write the report.

We will say **NDIS** for short.

This information in this report is from September 2022.

This report is about **Specialist Disability Accommodation**.

We will say **SDA** for short.
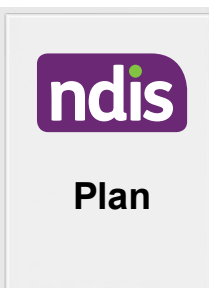
SDA is housing for people with NDIS plans.

Only some people are allowed to live in SDA.

This report says

- How much SDA there in NSW

- Where the SDA is

- What type of SDA there is.
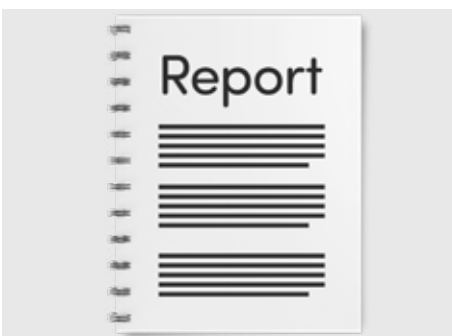
This report does not talk about how many people need SDA.

Housing for People with Disability

Many people with disability used to live in **disability institutions**.

Disability institutions were big places where many people with disability lived together.

People with intellectual disability were often treated badly in disability institutions.

Australia started to close disability institutions 30 years ago.

People moved from disability institutions to other housing like **group homes**.
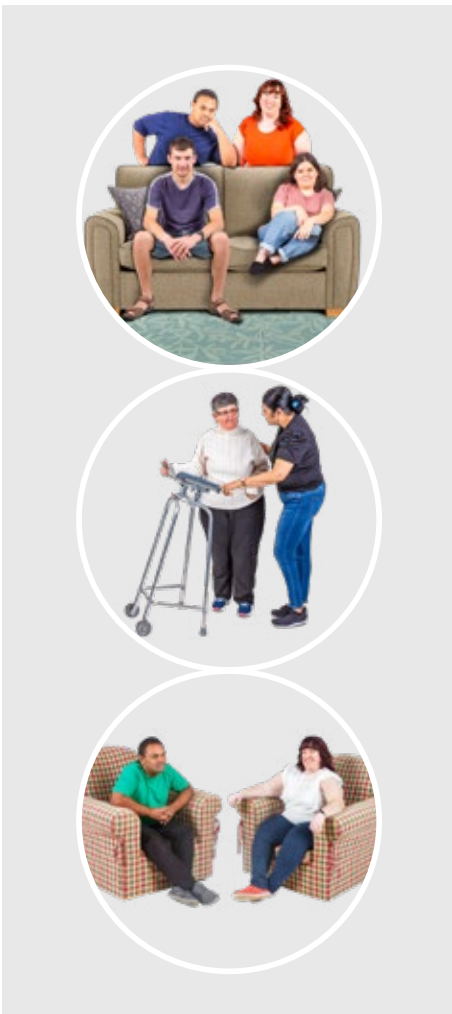
Group homes are where a lot of people with disability

- Live together

- Share supports

- May not get a choice who they live with.

How much SDA is there in NSW
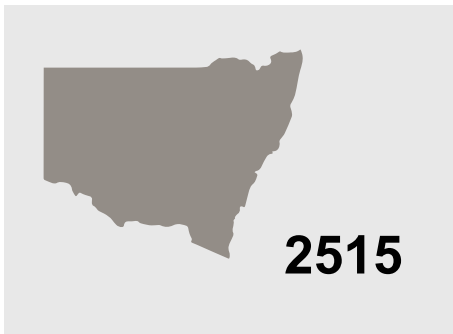
2515

There are 2515 SDA properties in NSW.

Most SDA is **group homes**.

Most SDA group homes have 4 to 6 people with disability living in them.

635

There are 635 SDA apartments in New South Wales.

SDA apartments can be in the same building as non-SDA apartments.

There can be up to 10 SDA apartments in 1 building.

There can be buildings that are all SDA apartments.

When there are many SDA apartments in 1 building disability support may be shared.

This means that people who need SDA apartments have few choices about

• Where they live

• How they get their disability support

We are going to do more research about SDA apartments.
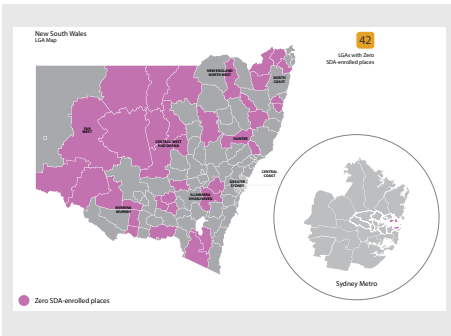
A lot of regional NSW does not have SDA.

The pink on the map says where there is no SDA.

There is not enough SDA in remote and very remote areas of NSW.

There is 1 SDA in remote NSW.

There is no SDA in very remote NSW.

Where is SDA in NSW

New South Wales
LGA Map

87
LGAs with
SDA-enrolled places

Sydney Metro

1 - 49 SDA-enrolled places
50 - 99 SDA-enrolled places
100 - 199 SDA-enrolled places
200+ SDA-enrolled places
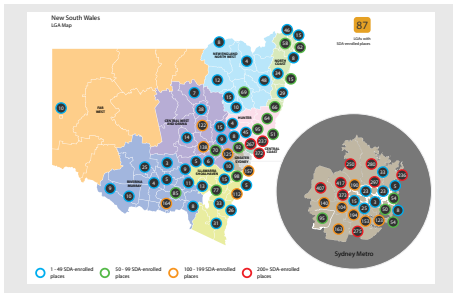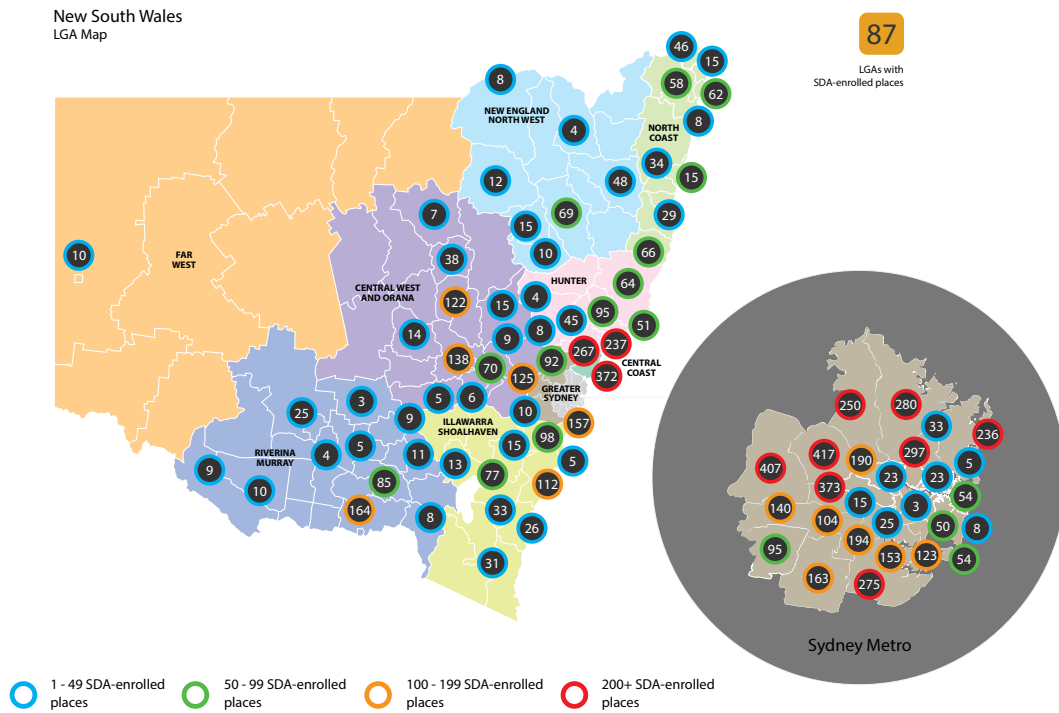
This map shows where SDA is in NSW.

The colours in the map show NSW regions.
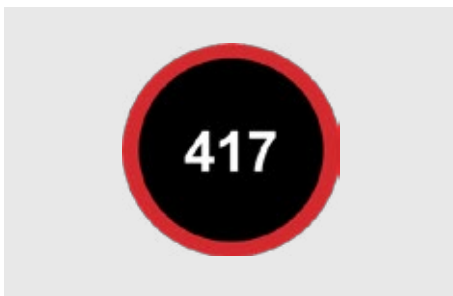
The circles with numbers say how much SDA there is in that place.

Sydney is shown in the map in the circle.

There is very little SDA in

- Regional NSW

- Remote NSW.

This means that people living regional and remote areas have very little choice about where to live.

Most SDA is in **Major Cities**.

Major Cities include

- Sydney

- Newcastle

- Wollongong

There is some SDA in **Inner Regional** NSW.

Inner Regional includes

- Lismore

- Port Macquarie

- Coffs Harbour

- Goulburn

- Nowra

- Wagga Wagga

- Dubbo

- Tamworth

- Armidale.

There is not very much SDA in **Outer Regional NSW**.

Outer Regional includes

• Inverell

• Moree

• Parkes

• Griffith

• Bega.
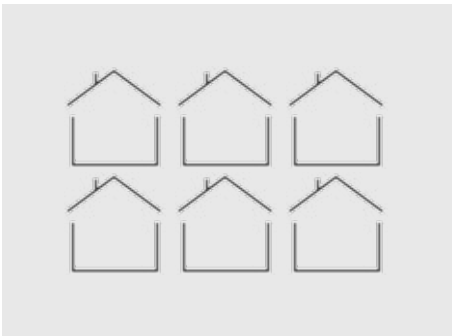
Most SDA in Greater Sydney is in

• Southern suburbs

• Western suburbs

• Northern suburbs.
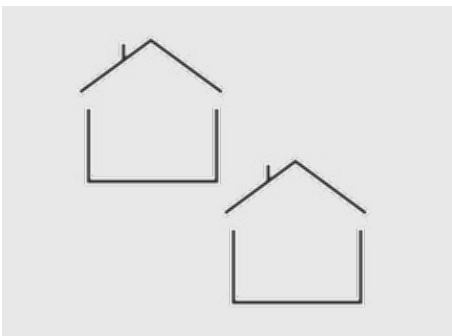
There is less SDA in

• Inner Sydney

• Eastern Suburbs.
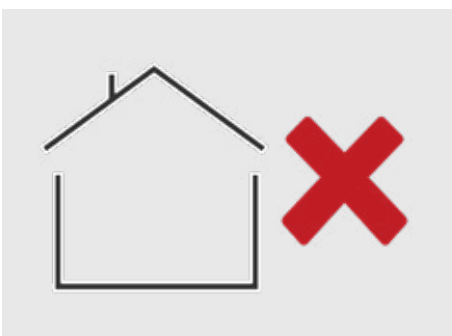
There are no SDA properties in

• Mosman

• North Sydney

• Woollahra.
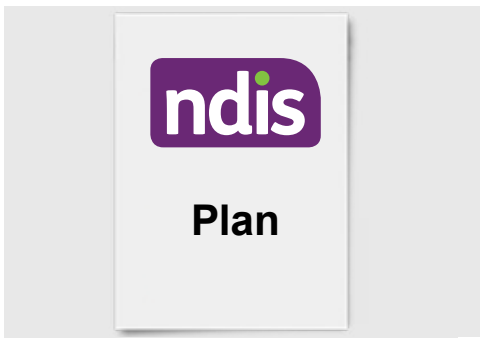
There are 2 regional LGAs where a lot of people have NDIS plans but there is no SDA.

This is

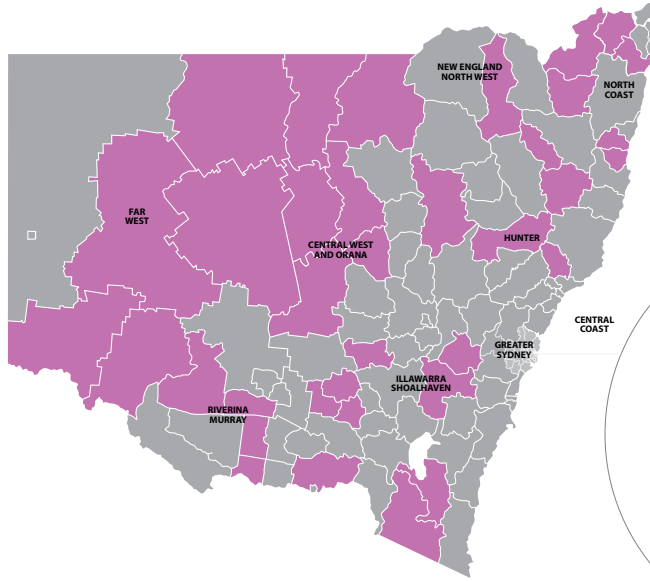- Dungog in the Hunter region

- Wentworth in the Riverina region.

This means people who need SDA have less choice where to live.

More research should be done to look into why SDA is built where it is.

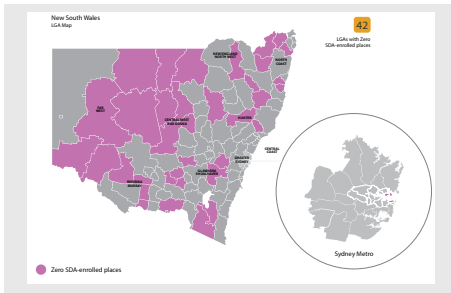# Where is SDA in NSW

New South Wales
LGA Map

42
LGAs with Zero
SDA-enrolled places

NEW ENGLAND
NORTH WEST

NORTH
COAST

FAR
WEST

CENTRAL WEST
AND ORANA

HUNTER

CENTRAL
COAST

GREATER
SYDNEY

ILLAWARRA
SHOALHAVEN

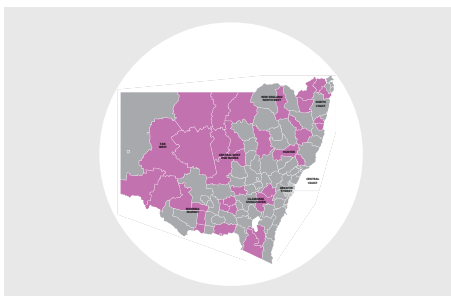RIVERINA
MURRAY

Sydney Metro

Zero SDA-enrolled places

This map shows where there is no SDA in NSW.

The pink in the map is where there is no SDA.

A lot of regional NSW does not have SDA.

There is no SDA in 42 NSW **Local Government Areas**.

We will say **LGA** for short.

13

What type of SDA is there

There is 5 types of SDA.

Basic SDA are older houses that do not meet current requirements.

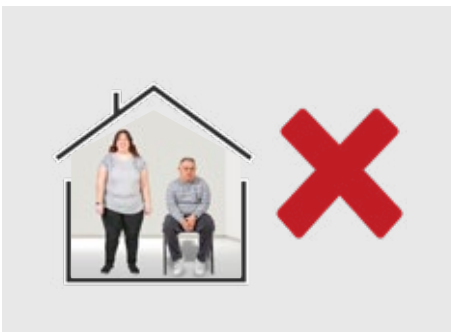Most SDA in NSW is Basic SDA.

Many Basic SDA are group homes.

Most Basic SDA is in Greater Sydney.

More research needs to be done to look into Basic SDA and former disability institutions.

Improved liveability SDA are houses that support people with physical or sensory needs.

There is not much improved liveability SDA.

Most improved liveability SDA is in Greater Sydney.
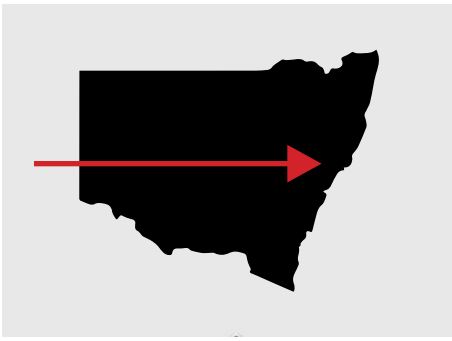

There is very little improved liveability SDA in

- Regional NSW
- Remote NSW.

Robust SDA are houses that are made to be strong and safe for people with disability and others.
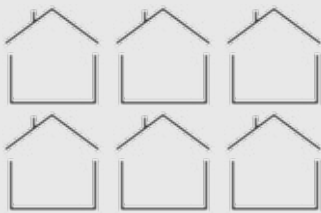

There is little robust SDA in NSW.

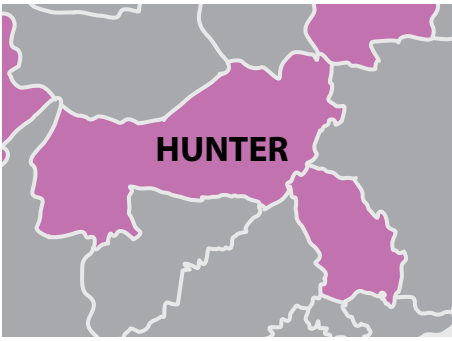Most robust SDA is in the eastern part of NSW.

Penrith LGA has the highest number of robust SDA.

High Physical Support SDA are houses for people with very high physical support needs.
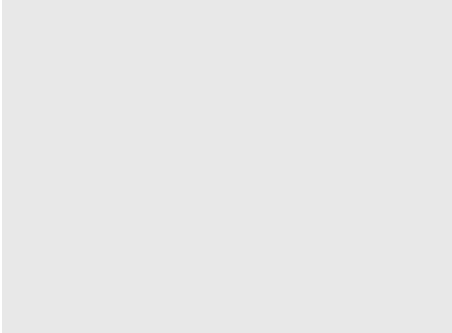

Most new SDA is high physical support.

Most high physical support SDA is in the Hunter region.

Most of the newer SDA is in Greater Sydney.

It is mostly in Western Sydney.

More information

For more information
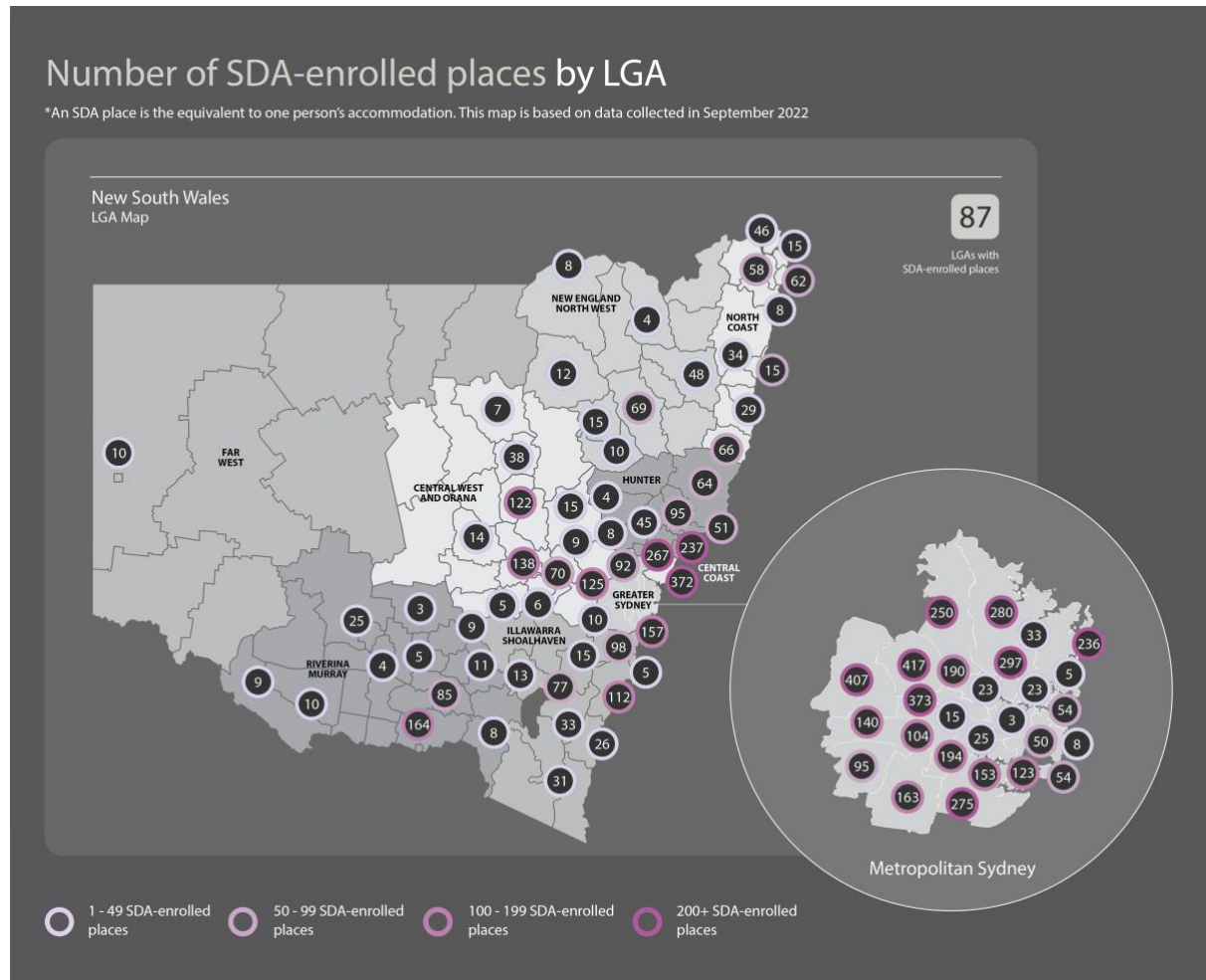
- Call 1800 424 065

- Send an email to
phillippa.Carnemolla@uts.edu.au

Council for Intellectual Disability made this document Easy Read. **CID** for short.

You need to ask CID if you want to use any pictures in this document.

You can contact CID at **business@cid.org.au**.

Appendix B: Colour-blind-friendly maps

Colour-blind-friendly versions of the maps included in this report.

Map A: Number of SDA-enrolled places by Local Government Area

Number of SDA-enrolled places by LGA

*An SDA place is the equivalent to one person's accommodation. This map is based on data collected in September 2022

New South Wales
LGA Map

87
LGAs with
SDA-enrolled places

1 - 49 SDA-enrolled places

50 - 99 SDA-enrolled places

100 - 199 SDA-enrolled places

200+ SDA-enrolled places

Map B: NSW Local Government Areas with Zero SDA-enrolled places
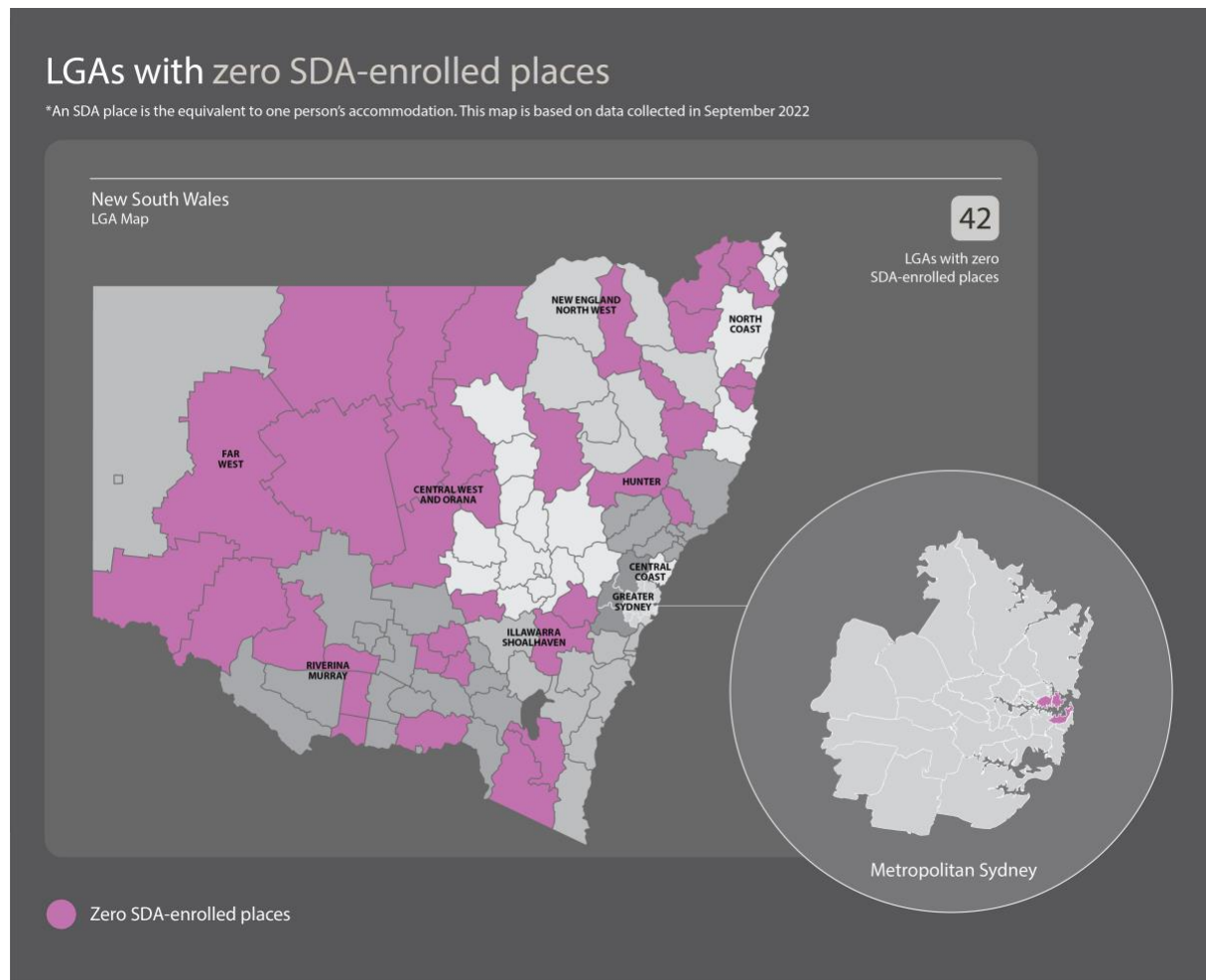
Map C: Distribution of Basic SDA-enrolled places in NSW

Map D: Distribution of Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places in NSW

LGAs with Improved Liveability SDA-enrolled places

*An SDA place is the equivalent to one person's accommodation. This map is based on data collected in September 2022

Map E: Distribution of Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places in NSW

LGAs with **Fully Accessible SDA-enrolled places**

*An SDA place is the equivalent to one person's accommodation. This map is based on data collected in September 2022

Map F: Distribution of Robust SDA-enrolled places in NSW

LGAs with Robust SDA-enrolled places

*An SDA place is the equivalent to one person's accommodation. This map is based on data collected in September 2022

New South Wales
LGA Map

37
LGAs with Robust
SDA-enrolled places

NEW ENGLAND NORTH WEST

NORTH COAST

FAR WEST

CENTRAL WEST AND ORANA

HUNTER

CENTRAL COAST

GREATER SYDNEY

ILLAWARRA SHOALHAVEN

RIVERINA MURRAY

Metropolitan Sydney

1 - 24 SDA-enrolled places

25 - 49 SDA-enrolled places

50 - 99 SDA-enrolled places

100+ SDA-enrolled places

Map G: Distribution of High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places in NSW

LGAs with High Physical Support SDA-enrolled places

*An SDA place is the equivalent to one person's accommodation. This map is based on data collected in September 2022

New South Wales
LGA Map

48
LGAs with High
Physical Support
SDA-enrolled places

Metropolitan Sydney

1 - 24 SDA-enrolled places   25 - 49 SDA-enrolled places   50 - 99 SDA-enrolled places   100+ SDA-enrolled places

Map H: Scatter graph of SDA-enrolled dwelling locations and remoteness areas

Map I: SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents

Number of SDA-enrolled places per 10,000 residents **by LGA**

*An SDA place is the equivalent to one person's accommodation. This map is based on data collected in September 2022
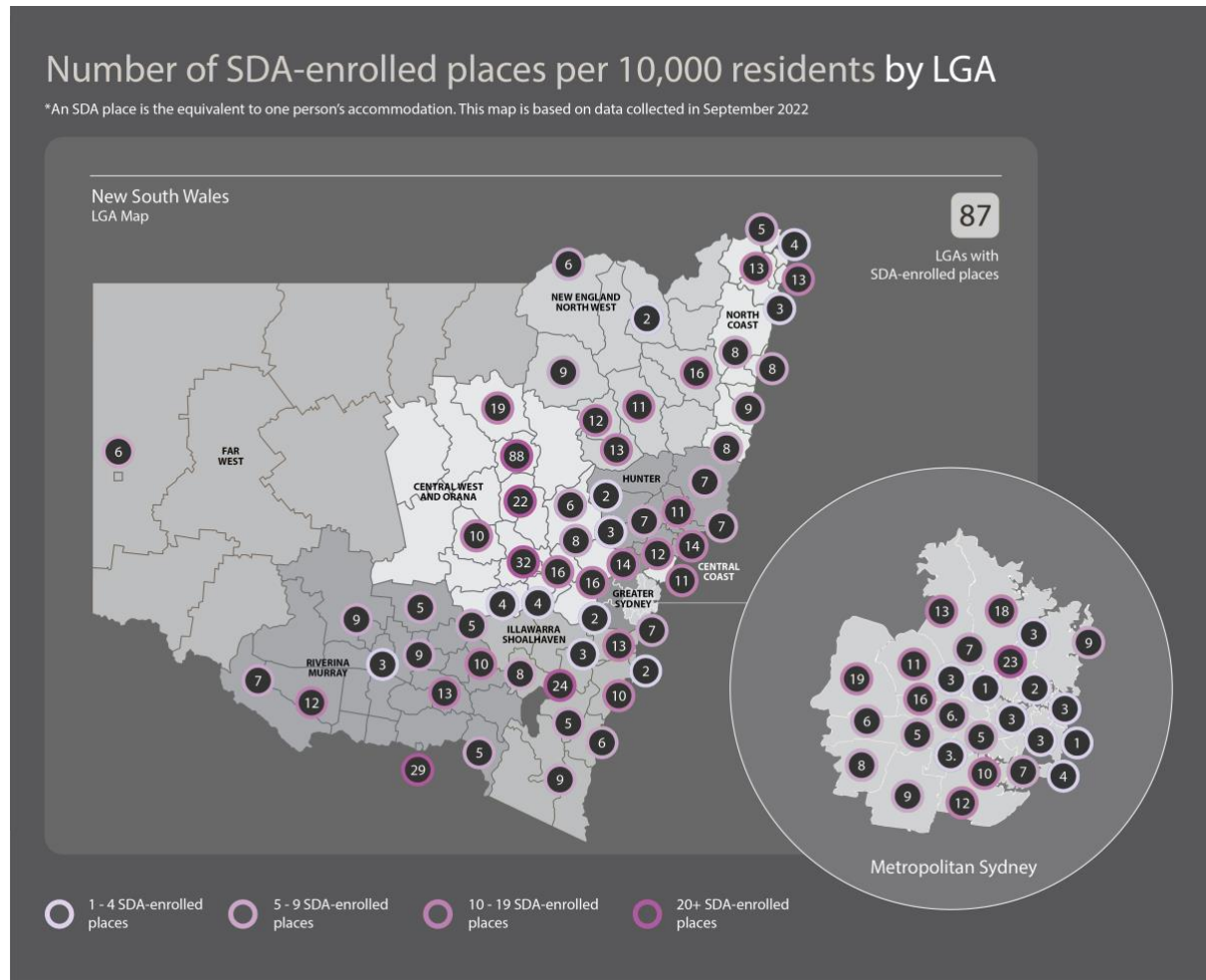
Map J: SDA Design Categories other than Basic

LGAs with SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic

*An SDA place is the equivalent to one person's accommodation. This map is based on data collected in September 2022

New South Wales
LGA Map

69 LGAs with SDA-enrolled places in SDA Design Categories other than Basic

Metropolitan Sydney

1 - 24 SDA-enrolled places
25 - 49 SDA-enrolled places
50 - 99 SDA-enrolled places
100+ SDA-enrolled places