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Allied health providers and the NDIS

Allied health providers deliver therapeutic supports to participants and are one of the largest groups of registered providers.

Allied health providers provide evidence, assessments and reports that inform access and planning decisions made by NDIA delegates (planners) under the NDIS Act.

Allied health providers may:

- refer people to information about who can access the NDIS
- provide supporting evidence as part of an access request, including evidence that the person has or is likely to have a permanent disability
- provide copies of reports or assessments that describe the extent of the functional impact of the disability.

For help with report writing for a participant plan reassessment visit the [Allied health providers and reporting](#) page.

Delivering therapy supports to NDIS participants

[Allied Health Professionals Australia \(AHPA\)](#) (external) provides free resources and guidance to support allied health providers to register with the NDIS Quality and Safeguards Commission.

[AHPA's provider readiness checklist](#) (external) has important information about being an NDIS provider. You can learn more about:

- plan-managed, NDIA-managed and self-managed participants
- supports and services funded under the NDIS

- registration process and conditions.

Being a registered NDIS provider [brings a range of benefits](#). This includes broadening the range of people you can deliver supports to and extending your online presence through the [NDIS Provider Finder tool](#).

The NDIA sets price limits for some supports to ensure NDIS participants receive value for money.

Changes to prices are updated in response to market trends and changes in costs are outlined in the [NDIS Pricing Arrangements and Price Limits](#).

Allied health practitioner students and provisional psychologists

Allied health practitioner students and provisional psychologists can provide services to NDIS participants that help to ensure the best outcome for the participant.

Find more information about [AHP students or provisional psychologists](#).

Early childhood providers

If you provide supports to an NDIS participant younger than seven, we recommend you use the early childhood provider report form to prepare therapy reports.

Download and read more about the [early childhood provider report form](#).

Assistive technology

Assistive technology (AT) assists a participant to do something more easily and safely, or something they cannot do because of their disability.

The NDIA needs evidence to decide which AT supports are reasonable and necessary to include in a participant's plan.

The NDIA funds AT based on the cost and the risk of the item. This means different information is required depending on the cost and risk and an AT assessment is not always required. In some cases, while advice or a report is not required by the NDIA, the participant is required to get advice from an AT advisor in writing before sourcing some AT.

Allied health providers play a critical role in supporting the participant to select the right AT and ensure the best outcome for the participant.

A participant's plan includes funding in the capacity building budget for [AT assessment and advice](#).

Refer to our [AT Operational Guideline](#) for more information about how we fund AT, how to get AT in a plan, AT advice and evidence.

Home modifications

Home modifications (HM) are changes to a home's structure, layout or fittings that assist a participant to access, use and move around their home more easily and safely.

The NDIA needs sufficient evidence to decide which HM supports are:

- reasonable and necessary
- legal and safe to use
- value for money.

Allied health providers play a critical role in assessing the participant's needs to ensure the best outcome for the participant.

Specific knowledge, qualifications and experience are required to undertake HM assessments.

Find out more about [providing home modifications](#).

Disability-related health supports

Additional disability-related health supports have been available to purchase using NDIS funding.

The types of support available can be grouped into eight 'support type' categories. Find out more about [disability-related health supports](#).

Hearing supports

The [Hearing Services Program \(HSP\)](#) and NDIS fund public hearing services in Australia.

The HSP funds hearing services for:

- Australian citizens and permanent residents
- children and young people under 26
- people who satisfy its [eligibility criteria](#) .

The NDIS funds hearing supports for:

- NDIS participants aged 26 and over who are not eligible for the HSP
- additional reasonable and necessary hearing supports for participants if they are not available through the HSP, including people under 26.

Find out more about [hearing supports](#).

Mental health

People with a psychosocial disability as a result of their mental health condition may qualify for the NDIS.

The NDIA funds psychosocial recovery supports that focus on a person's functional ability, including those that enable participants to undertake activities of daily living and participate in the community and in social and economic life.

Find out more about [mental health and the NDIS](#), including resources on psychosocial disability.

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