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# Appendices:

# **Right to opportunity**

Consultation report to inform the next

national disability strategy

### Appendices include:

1. [Supporting survey data and graphs](#_Appendix_A:_Supporting)
2. [Consultation participants – breakdown of demographics](#_Appendix_B:_Consultation)
3. [Community workshop agenda.](#_Appendix_C:_Community)

# Appendix A: Supporting survey data and graphs

# Experiences of people with disability

## 

### Perceptions of people with disability

Respondents were asked a series of questions about how they think people with disability are perceived by people without disability (Figure 1). The majority of respondents agreed that “people without disability are unsure how to act toward people with disability” (83 per cent) and that “people without disability ignore people with disability” (63 per cent).

More than half (58 per cent) of respondents did not agree that “people without disability are comfortable asking people with disability what supports they need”. Just under half (43 per cent) did not agree that “people without disability think people with disability are approachable”.

Figure 1. Respondents’ perceived perceptions of disability. (Q. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statement | Number of respondents | % of respondents who strongly disagree | % of respondents who disagree | % of respondents who neither disagree nor agree | % of respondents who agree | % of respondents who strongly agree | % of respondents who are not sure | % of respondents who prefer not to say |
| People without disability are unsure how to act toward people with disability | 2117 | 2% | 4% | 7% | 51% | 32% | 2% | 1% |
| People without disability ignore people with disability | 2118 | 3% | 12% | 20% | 45% | 18% | 2% | 1% |
| People without disability think people with disability are approachable | 2117 | 6% | 37% | 31% | 15% | 3% | 7% | 1% |
| People without disability are comfortable asking people with disability what supports they need | 2117 | 12% | 46% | 20% | 14% | 3% | 5% | 1% |

Table 1. Respondents’ perceived perceptions of disability. (Q. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?)

### Perceived changes over time in issues for people with disability

Respondents were asked to rate the degree to which a range of different influences on the health, wellbeing and inclusion of people with disability had got better or worse over the past five years (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. Perceived changes in issues during the past five years, by disability status (\* = Mean rating (‘Much worse’ = 1 to ‘Much better’ = 5) t-test, p < .01)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statement | Number of respondents | Much worse | Slightly worse | No change | Slightly better | Much better | I’m not sure / Prefer not to say |
| The way people with disability are shown in the media\* | 1256 people without disability | 3% | 7% | 24% | 45% | 17% | 4% |
| The way people with disability are shown in the media\* | 909 people with disability | 8% | 11% | 26% | 42% | 11% | 3% |
| Accessibility when out and about in the community (including in buildings and other places)\* | 1259 people without disability | 3% | 5% | 29% | 44% | 12% | 7% |
| Accessibility when out and about in the community (including in buildings and other places)\* | 912 people with disability | 8% | 9% | 29% | 39% | 11% | 5% |
| Inclusion of people with disability in the community\* | 1256 people without disability | 4% | 7% | 27% | 45% | 13% | 4% |
| Inclusion of people with disability in the community\* | 910 people with disability | 8% | 13% | 27% | 39% | 9% | 3% |
| The community’s attitudes towards people with disability\* | 1257 people without disability | 4% | 6% | 29% | 47% | 11% | 3% |
| The community’s attitudes towards people with disability\* | 910 people with disability | 9% | 13% | 28% | 38% | 9% | 3% |
| Upholding the rights of people with disability\* | 1258 people without disability | 6% | 9% | 30% | 38% | 10% | 6% |
| Upholding the rights of people with disability\* | 909 people with disability | 13% | 15% | 32% | 30% | 6% | 4% |
| Discrimination against people with disability\* | 1257 people without disability | 5% | 11% | 39% | 32% | 6% | 6% |
| Discrimination against people with disability\* | 910 people with disability | 14% | 17% | 36% | 26% | 3% | 5% |
| Health and wellbeing of people with disability\* | 1256 people without disability | 6% | 14% | 33% | 31% | 8% | 8% |
| Health and wellbeing of people with disability\* | 910 people with disability | 18% | 18% | 29% | 25% | 5% | 5% |
| Experiences of neglect, exploitation, violence and/or abuse\* | 1257 people without disability | 7% | 17% | 39% | 16% | 4% | 18% |
| Experiences of neglect, exploitation, violence and/or abuse\* | 910 people with disability | 15% | 19% | 35% | 12% | 3% | 15% |
| Whether people with disability have enough money to make choices about where and how they live\* | 1256 people without disability | 15% | 19% | 30% | 18% | 4% | 12% |
| Whether people with disability have enough money to make choices about where and how they live\* | 910 people with disability | 33% | 21% | 26% | 11% | 3% | 6% |

Table 2. Perceived changes in issues during the past five years, by disability status (\* = Mean rating (‘Much worse’ = 1 to ‘Much better’ = 5) t-test, p < .01)

### Current issues for people with disability

Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which a range of different areas are an issue for them, or someone they know who has a disability. Topics covered support, aids, accessibility, finances, employment and education.

As shown in Figure 3, the majority of respondents reported that career opportunities and finding and keeping a job were major or significant issues for people with disability. After employment, the next biggest issues were access to affordable aids, equipment and assistive technology, as well as quality supports and services.

Figure 3. Current issues for people with disability - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. How much are each of the following areas an issue for you, or someone you know who has a disability?)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Statement | Number of respondents | Not an issue | A minor issue | Somewhat of an issue | A major issue | A severe issue | Prefer not to say |
| Finding and keeping a job / career | 2066 | 8% | 4% | 14% | 30% | 38% | 5% |
| Work and career opportunities | 2068 | 7% | 4% | 16% | 33% | 36% | 4% |
| Availability or cost of aids, equipment and assistive technology | 2071 | 6% | 7% | 18% | 33% | 34% | 3% |
| Access to quality disability supports and services | 2073 | 4% | 6% | 22% | 36% | 31% | 1% |
| Having enough money to pay for daily expenses | 2070 | 7% | 6% | 19% | 30% | 35% | 2% |
| Support for carers | 2043 | 6% | 6% | 20% | 35% | 30% | 3% |
| Access to health services and programs | 2069 | 6% | 7% | 25% | 33% | 27% | 1% |
| Safe and accessible housing and accommodation | 2069 | 14% | 6% | 16% | 27% | 32% | 4% |
| Education and learning opportunities | 2068 | 8% | 9% | 24% | 32% | 25% | 2% |
| Safe, accessible and affordable transport | 2070 | 11% | 9% | 22% | 31% | 24% | 3% |
| Negative community attitudes towards disability | 2074 | 4% | 13% | 35% | 30% | 17% | 1% |
| Access to sport, arts, recreation and leisure | 2069 | 9% | 12% | 31% | 30% | 16% | 2% |

Table 3. Current issues for people with disability - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. How much are each of the following areas an issue for you, or someone you know who has a disability?)

### Participation in activities in the community

Respondents were asked about how often they, or someone they know with a disability, participates in activities in the community. Results varied slightly by state and territory.

Figure 4. Frequency of participation in activities in the community, by state and territory. (Tasmania and Northern Territory not included due to small sample sizes).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Respondent Location | Australian Capital Territory | New South Wales | Queensland | South Australia | Victoria | Western Australia |
| Number of respondents | 86 | 558 | 361 | 130 | 385 | 133 |
| % of respondents who said almost every week or more | 59.3% | 61.6% | 48.2% | 46.9% | 54.8% | 57.9% |
| % of respondents who said rarely or never | 40.7% | 38.4% | 51.8% | 53.1% | 45.2% | 42.1% |

Table 4. Frequency of participation in activities in the community, by state and territory. (Tasmania and Northern Territory not included due to small sample sizes).

People also selected the different barriers to participating in community activities. The most common barrier was being able to afford the activity (Figure 5). For respondents who completed the Easy Read survey, barriers were also poor accessibility (in the built environment and transport), not being able to find out what activities are available, and not wanting to take part.

Figure 5. Barriers to participating in activities in the community (Q. We want to understand why people with disability might not take part in activities in their local community. Which of the following reasons stop you, or someone you know with disability, from taking part in more activities in the local community?)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Barrier statement | % of 2031 respondents who agree the statement is a barrier |
| I can't afford the activity | 48.5% |
| There isn't accessible and affordable transport to activities | 36.8% |
| It is difficult to find out what activities are available | 36.0% |
| It doesn't feel like people with disability are welcome | 35.3% |
| There isn't enough support for carers | 31.7% |
| The buildings or facilities aren't accessible | 30.3% |
| The activities on offer do not interest me | 21.1% |
| I don't want to/ the person I care for doesn't want to | 18.2% |
| I don't feel safe | 15.1% |
| Other | 25.8% |
| None of the above | 6.1% |

Table 5. Barriers to participating in activities in the community (Q. We want to understand why people with disability might not take part in activities in their local community. Which of the following reasons stop you, or someone you know with disability, from taking part in more activities in the local community?)

### Finding and accessing information for people with disability

Respondents were asked about the ease with which they can find relevant information about policies, programs or supports, and information about the rights of people with disability. The majority of respondents (72%) reported that it is very or somewhat difficult to find information about policies, programs or supports available to help people with disability (Figure 6). Sixty percent of respondents said that it is very or somewhat difficult to find information about the rights of people with disability.

Figure 6. Perceived difficulty of finding relevant information for respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. How easy or difficult do you think it is to find information about:).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Question | Number of respondents | Very difficult | Somewhat difficult | Neither easy nor difficult | Somewhat easy | Very easy | I’m not sure / Prefer not to say |
| Policies, programs or supports available to help people with disability? | 1913 | 26% | 46% | 13% | 9% | 2% | 4% |
| Rights of people with disability? | 1911 | 21% | 39% | 16% | 14% | 5% | 4% |

Table 6. Perceived difficulty of finding relevant information for respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. How easy or difficult do you think it is to find information about:).

Figure 7. Satisfaction with access to the equipment, aids or assistive devices needed to access information online and use technology - respondents who completed the standard survey. (n=1,905) (Q. How satisfied are you with the access you, or someone you know with disability, have to the equipment, aids or assistive devices needed to access information online and use technology?)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Level of satisfaction | % of 1905 respondents who agree with the level of satisfaction |
| Very dissatisfied | 13% |
| Somewhat dissatisfied | 18% |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | 11% |
| Somewhat satisfied | 20% |
| Very satisfied | 10% |
| I’m not sure | 5% |
| Not applicable | 23% |

Table 7. Satisfaction with access to the equipment, aids or assistive devices needed to access information online and use technology - respondents who completed the standard survey. (n=1,905) (Q. How satisfied are you with the access you, or someone you know with disability, have to the equipment, aids or assistive devices needed to access information online and use technology?)

# Priorities for action

### Priorities to promote an accessible and inclusive community

Respondents were asked to apply priority ratings to a range of different actions to promote an accessible and inclusive community (Figure 8). The highest priority rating was given to ensuring all services in the community, such as public transport and housing, are inclusive and accessible for people with disability. Mean priority ratings varied only slightly by the disability status of respondents.

Among respondents who completed the Easy Read survey, all of the recommendations were typically given high priority ratings, especially consulting people with disability about the plans, decisions, and built environments that affect them.

Figure 8. Priority ratings for suggested recommendations to promote an accessible and inclusive community (Q. Reviews of the current National Disability Strategy provided a number of recommendations, some of which are listed below. When it comes to having accessible and inclusive communities, how much of a priority should each of the following be?).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Action | Number of respondents | Not a priority | Low priority | Medium priority | High priority | Essential | I'm not sure |
| Make sure all services in the community such as public transport and housing, are inclusive and accessible for people with disability | 1915 | 0% | 1% | 7% | 25% | 65% | 2% |
| More participation and inclusion of people with disability when developing policies and programs | 1915 | 0% | 1% | 8% | 27% | 63% | 2% |
| More participation and inclusion of people with disability in the design of buildings and other infrastructure | 1916 | 1% | 3% | 13% | 27% | 54% | 3% |
| Employ more people with disability | 1906 | 1% | 2% | 12% | 30% | 51% | 4% |
| Collect and share more data about how people with disability access services in the community, such as transport, healthcare, education, employment and community activities | 1913 | 1% | 4% | 18% | 31% | 43% | 4% |
| Increase the profile and awareness of the national disability strategy | 1912 | 2% | 7% | 20% | 30% | 39% | 4% |

Table 8. Priority ratings for suggested recommendations to promote an accessible and inclusive community (Q. Reviews of the current National Disability Strategy provided a number of recommendations, some of which are listed below. When it comes to having accessible and inclusive communities, how much of a priority should each of the following be?).

### Priorities for government action

Respondents were asked to give priority ratings to a range of suggested government actions. Almost all respondents (90%) believed that greater support for families and carers should be a high or essential government priority (Figure 9).

Other high priorities for government were: developing initiatives and activities that build on and complement the NDIS; and strengthening disability and carer-specific laws to guide action and improvements for people with disability.

Respondents who completed the Easy Read survey also gave high priority to more support for families and carers.

Figure 9. Priority ratings for recommended government actions for respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. When it comes to government action, how much of a priority should each of the following be?)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Action | Number of respondents | Not a priority | Low priority | Medium priority | High priority | Essential | I'm not sure |
| Greater support for families and carers | 1898 |  | 1% | 7% | 28% | 62% | 1% |
| Develop initiatives/activities that build on and complement the NDIS | 1898 | 1% | 2% | 12% | 30% | 50% | 6% |
| Strengthen disability and carer-specific laws to guide action and improvements for people with disability | 1896 |  | 3% | 12% | 33% | 47% | 4% |
| Fund disability advocacy organisations | 1896 |  | 4% | 14% | 29% | 50% | 3% |
| Fund local support organisations | 1879 | 1% | 3% | 15% | 34% | 44% | 3% |
| Fund and support local community and grassroots initiatives and trials to promote innovation and sharing ideas | 1898 | 1% | 4% | 19% | 33% | 39% | 4% |
| Develop measurable goals and concrete targets and report against them, for example on employment | 1899 | 2% | 5% | 18% | 33% | 37% | 6% |

Table 9. Priority ratings for recommended government actions for respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. When it comes to government action, how much of a priority should each of the following be?)

# Appendix B: Consultation participants – breakdown of demographics

# Workshop participants by location and type

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Location | TOTAL | Person with disability | Parent/ Guardian | Disability Service Provider | Academic | Support Worker | Fed/State Govt. Employee | Peak Org. | Advocate | Carer | Disability Employer | Other | Blank |
| Brisbane | 45 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Perth | 44 | 10 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Townsville | 24 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sydney | 61 | 12 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 13 |
| Newcastle | 37 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Canberra | 47 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| Hobart | 26 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Devonport | 22 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Geelong | 20 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Melbourne (1) | 52 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| Adelaide | 64 | 16 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Berri | 9 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Alice Springs | 17 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| Darwin | 42 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Campbell-town | 29 | 1 |  | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Melbourne (2) | 36 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Bunbury | 24 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| **TOTAL:** | **599** | **91** | **62** | **114** | **11** | **23** | **65** | **50** | **12** | **9** | **16** | **67** | **58** |

Table 10 Community workshop location and participant type

# Survey respondent demographics

### Disability type

Just over half (51%) of the respondents with disability, described their disability as physical (Figure 10). Forty-three percent of respondents with disability, had a neurological disability, and 32% had a psychosocial disability or mental health condition. The main disabilities listed in the ‘other’ category were: ADHD, Autism, Multiple Chemical Sensitivity, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, and Chronic Illness.

## 

Figure 10. Types of disability among respondents who completed standard survey. (Q: How would you describe your disability?).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type of disability | % of 1036 respondents |
| Physical disability | 51.0% |
| Neurological disability | 43.1% |
| Psychosocial disability or mental health condition | 32.0% |
| Deaf or hard of hearing | 10.0% |
| Learning disability | 9.3% |
| Blind or low vision | 6.9% |
| Intellectual disability | 4.5% |
| Other | 14.8% |
| Prefer not to say | 1.1% |

Table 11. Types of disability among respondents who completed standard survey. (Q: How would you describe your disability?).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Disability type** | **Number of respondents (Multiple responses permitted)** |
| Physical disability | 8 |
| Disability that effects how I learn and what I can understand | 13 |
| Disability the affects my brain and how it works | 13 |
| Deaf or hard of hearing | 2 |
| Disability that affects my brain and how well it connects to other parts of my body | 1 |
| Mental health disability | 6 |
| Other | 4 |
| I don’t want to say | 1 |

Table 12. Types of disability among respondents who completed the Easy Read survey (n=24).

### Gender

The majority of survey respondents (77%, n=1,452) were women. Among the respondents who completed the Easy Read survey, there was almost an equal representation of men and women.

Figure 11. Gender of respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q: What is your gender?)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Gender | % of 1891 respondents |
| Man | 18.4% |
| Woman | 76.8% |
| Prefer not to say | 3.0% |
| I'd prefer to describe myself | 1.9% |

Table 13. Gender of respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q: What is your gender?)

### Age

Figure 12 and Tables 14 and 15 shows there was a good representation of different ages among respondents.

Figure 12. Age of respondents who completed the standard survey.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Age | % of 1889 respondents |
| <18 years | 0.3% |
| 18-24 years | 1.9% |
| 25-34 years | 12.2% |
| 35-44 years | 24.2% |
| 45-54 years | 28.0% |
| 55-64 years | 22.3% |
| 65-74 years | 7.0% |
| 75-84 years | 1.7% |
| 85-94 years | 0.1% |
| Prefer not to say | 2.2% |

Table 14. Age of respondents who completed the standard survey.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Age range | Number of respondents |
| 18-24 years | 3 |
| 25-34 years | 2 |
| 35-44 years | 9 |
| 45-54 years | 7 |
| 55-64 years | 8 |
| 65-74 years | 2 |
| 75-84 years | 2 |
| Prefer not to say | 1 |

Table 15. Age of respondents who completed the Easy Read survey (n=34).

### Geographic breakdown of respondents

Almost a third of respondents (n=616) were from New South Wales. A further 22% (n=408) were from Victoria, and 20% (n=382) were from Queensland.

Figure 13. State or territory of residence - respondents who completed the standard survey.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| State | % of 1877 respondents |
| New South Wales | 32.8% |
| Victoria | 21.7% |
| Queensland | 20.4% |
| Western Australia | 7.6% |
| South Australia | 7.1% |
| Australian Capital Territory | 5.2% |
| Tasmania | 3.0% |
| Northern Territory | 0.7% |
| I don't live in Australia | 0.1% |
| Prefer not to say | 1.4% |

Table 16. State or territory of residence - respondents who completed the standard survey.

Respondents who completed the Easy Read survey were from: ACT (n=2); NSW (n=5); QLD (n=3); SA (n=18); Victoria (n=2); and WA (n=1).

Figure 14. Geographic accessibility and remoteness of respondents based on postcode - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. What is your postcode?) Postcodes were used to categorise respondents according to the Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) classification | % of 2649 respondents based on postcode |
| Major City | 39.22% |
| Major City OR Inner Regional | 6.72% |
| Major City OR Inner Regional OR Outer Regional | 0.34% |
| Major City OR Outer Regional | 0.04% |
| Inner Regional | 7.81% |
| Inner Regional OR Outer Regional | 5.10% |
| Inner Regional OR Outer Regional OR Remote | 0.42% |
| Inner Regional OR Remote | 0.08% |
| Outer Regional | 4.23% |
| Outer Regional OR Remote | 0.38% |
| Outer Regional OR Remote OR Very Remote | 0.08% |
| Outer Regional OR Very Remote | 0.04% |
| Remote | 0.53% |
| Remote OR Very Remote | 0.11% |
| Very Remote | 0.23% |
| Missing or invalid | 34.69% |

Table 17. Geographic accessibility and remoteness of respondents based on postcode - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. What is your postcode?) Postcodes were used to categorise respondents according to the Accessibility and Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA).

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### Employment status

Almost a half of the respondents who completed the standard version of the survey were in paid employment. Approximately 17% reported they were unable to work. As shown in Figure 15, respondents with disability were significantly less likely to be in paid employment (29%) than respondents without disability (60%). On the other hand, respondents with a disability were more likely to be working as volunteers or studying, than respondents without disability.

Figure 15. Employment status by disability status - respondents who completed standard survey. (\* = Chi-square test, p < .01).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| Employment status | % of 1077 people without disability | % of 809 people with disability |
| Employed for wages or salary\* | 60.2% | 29.3% |
| Self employed | 8.8% | 9.6% |
| Working as a volunteer\* | 6.3% | 13.2% |
| Unable to work\* | 3.9% | 34.0% |
| Working in home and/or care duties\* | 17.3% | 9.3% |
| Retired\* | 7.3% | 11.9% |
| Unemployed\* | 3.1% | 13.0% |
| Student\* | 4.4% | 10.9% |
| Other\* | 9.9% | 15.2% |
| Prefer not to say\* | 3.2% | 0.6% |

Table 18. Employment status by disability status - respondents who completed standard survey. (\* = Chi-square test, p < .01).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Employment status** | **Number of respondents** |
| I work for someone and get paid | 10 |
| I work for myself | 2 |
| I am a volunteer - I work for someone, but I don't get paid | 2 |
| I don’t work | 9 |
| I stay at home to look after my home or someone I live with | 7 |
| Retired | 1 |
| I can't work | 3 |
| Other | 2 |
| I don’t want to say | 2 |

Table 19. Employment status of respondents who completed Easy Read survey (n=33).

### Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

Among respondents who complete the standard survey, 53 (2.8%) identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander. Twenty-four (45%) of these also had a disability. Two of the respondents who completed the Easy Read survey identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

Figure 16. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status by disability status - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. Do you identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander?)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status | % of 1885 total respondents | % of 1076 people without disability | % of 809 people with disability |
| Yes | 2.8% | 2.7% | 3.0% |
| No | 93.2% | 92.9% | 93.4% |
| Prefer not to say | 4.0% | 4.4% | 3.6% |

Table 20. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status by disability status - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. Do you identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander?)

### Cultural and linguistic diversity

Twelve percent of respondents (n=228) were from a culturally or linguistically diverse (CALD) background. Six respondents who completed the Easy Read survey were from a CALD background.

Figure 17. CALD status by disability status - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. Are you from a culturally or linguistically diverse background?)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| CALD status | % of 1822 total respondents | % of 1074 people without disability | % of 808 people with disability |
| Yes | 12.1% | 11.0% | 13.6% |
| No | 83.0% | 84.0% | 81.8% |
| Prefer not to say | 4.8% | 5.0% | 4.6% |

Table 21. CALD status by disability status - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. Are you from a culturally or linguistically diverse background?)

### 

### Gender identity and sexual orientation

Eight percent of respondents (n=151) identified as a member of the LGBTQI+ community. Respondents with a disability were more likely to identify as a member of the LGBTQI+ community (13.4%) than respondents without a disability (4%) (see Figure 18).

Figure 18. LGBTQI+ status by disability status - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. Do you identify as a member of the LGBTQI+ community?) (\* = Chi-square test, p < .01)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| LGBTQI+ status | % of 1875 total respondents | % of 1070 people without disability | % of 805 people with disability |
| Yes | 8.1% | 4.0% | 13.4% |
| No | 87.1% | 90.6% | 82.6% |
| Prefer not to say | 4.8% | 5.4% | 4.0% |

Table 22. LGBTQI+ status by disability status - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. Do you identify as a member of the LGBTQI+ community?) (\* = Chi-square test, p < .01)

# Appendix C: Community workshop agenda

## Overview of agenda and questions used in community workshops

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ITEM | DETAIL and QUESTIONS |
| Welcome and introductions | Acknowledgement of Country  Welcome and introduction |
| Getting to know those around you | Think about something positive that’s changed or made a difference to your life or someone you know with disability over the past few years. |
| Reflections | Six outcome areas of strategy.  What’s important to you?  Where have there been improvements or not, thinking particularly about the six outcome areas?  What barriers are people still facing? |
| Rights and needs of people | How could the new strategy better reflect the diverse experiences of Australians with disability?  Should a strategy have more in it about particular barriers or needs for different groups?  What sorts of things could be included to represent this in a new strategy? |
| **Break** |  |
| Measuring success | How will we know if things are changing for the better? (15 mins)  What does success look like? – what should we have achieved in 5 to 10 years’ time?  How will we know if things are better? What would be a good way to measure and show that things have changed? |
| Human rights and being equal  Self-determination, and having choice and control  Rights protection, safety and justice  Legislation  Public awareness  Advocacy. | What are some barriers for people with disability having the same freedom and control as everyone else?  What are your ideas for making sure people with disability have more freedom and control over their own lives?  **Billboard:** If you could put one or two sentences about disability on a billboard that would reach the whole community, what would you write?  Cards with prompting questions to choose from |
| Inclusion in all of community life  Inclusive and accessible communities  Accessible buildings, facilities, transport and services  Accessible information  Accessible tourism  Community support and community attitudes  Recognition and support for specific groups and demographics. | What can stop people with disability from having access to the same things in the community as everyone else?  What ideas do you have for improving access for people with disability?  Cards with prompting questions to choose from |
| Independence and wellbeing  Financial security  Employment and careers  Lifelong learning and skills  Personal support services  Health and wellbeing  Carers. | What can stop people with disability from being educated, healthy and wealthy?  What are your ideas for improving education, employment and career opportunities, and health outcomes for people with disability?  Cards with prompting questions to choose from |
| Emerging areas  Technology  Interaction with NDIS  An ageing population  Entrepreneurship and microenterprise – opportunities for people to start their own business  Social enterprise and cooperatives. | Standard questions:  In the future, what could affect people with disability living in Australia?  What sorts of new technologies do you think might help to improve the lives of people with disability in the future?  Cards with prompting questions to choose from |
| **Close** |  |

Table 23. Overview of agenda and questions used in community workshops