Appendices:

Right to opportunity

Consultation report to inform the next national disability strategy

Appendices include:

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".
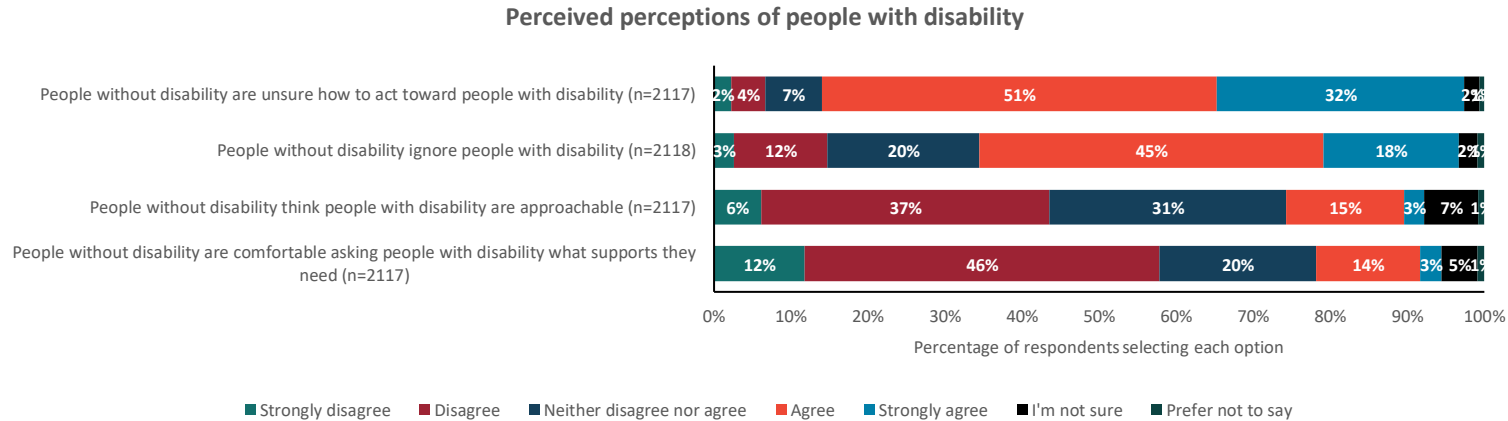
Perceived perceptions of people with disability

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

Table 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%

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).

Perceived changes in issues during the past 5 years, by disability status of respondent

Issue	Group	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*	Person without disability (n=1256)	3%	7%	24%	45%	17%	4%
	Person with disability (n=909)	8%	11%	26%	42%	11%	3%
Accessibility when out and about in the community (including in buildings and other places)*	Person without disability (n=1259)	3%	5%	29%	44%	12%	7%
	Person with disability (n=912)	8%	9%	29%	39%	11%	5%
Inclusion of people with disability in the community*	Person without disability (n=1256)	4%	7%	27%	45%	13%	4%
	Person with disability (n=910)	8%	13%	27%	39%	9%	3%
The community's attitudes towards people with disability*	Person without disability (n=1257)	4%	6%	29%	47%	11%	3%
	Person with disability (n=910)	9%	13%	28%	38%	9%	3%
Upholding the rights of people with disability*	Person without disability (n=1258)	6%	9%	30%	38%	10%	6%
	Person with disability (n=909)	13%	15%	32%	30%	6%	4%
Discrimination against people with disability*	Person without disability (n=1257)	5%	11%	39%	32%	6%	6%
	Person with disability (n=910)	14%	17%	36%	26%	3%	5%
Health and wellbeing of people with disability*	Person without disability (n=1256)	6%	14%	33%	31%	8%	8%
	Person with disability (n=910)	18%	18%	29%	25%	5%	5%
Experiences of neglect, exploitation, violence and/or abuse*	Person without disability (n=1257)	7%	17%	39%	16%	4%	18%
	Person with disability (n=910)	15%	19%	35%	12%	3%	15%
Whether people with disability have enough money to make choices about where and how they live*	Person without disability (n=1256)	15%	19%	30%	18%	4%	12%
	Person with disability (n=910)	33%	21%	26%	11%	3%	6%

Legend: ■ Much worse ■ Slightly worse ■ No change ■ Slightly better ■ Much better ■ I'm not sure / Prefer not to say

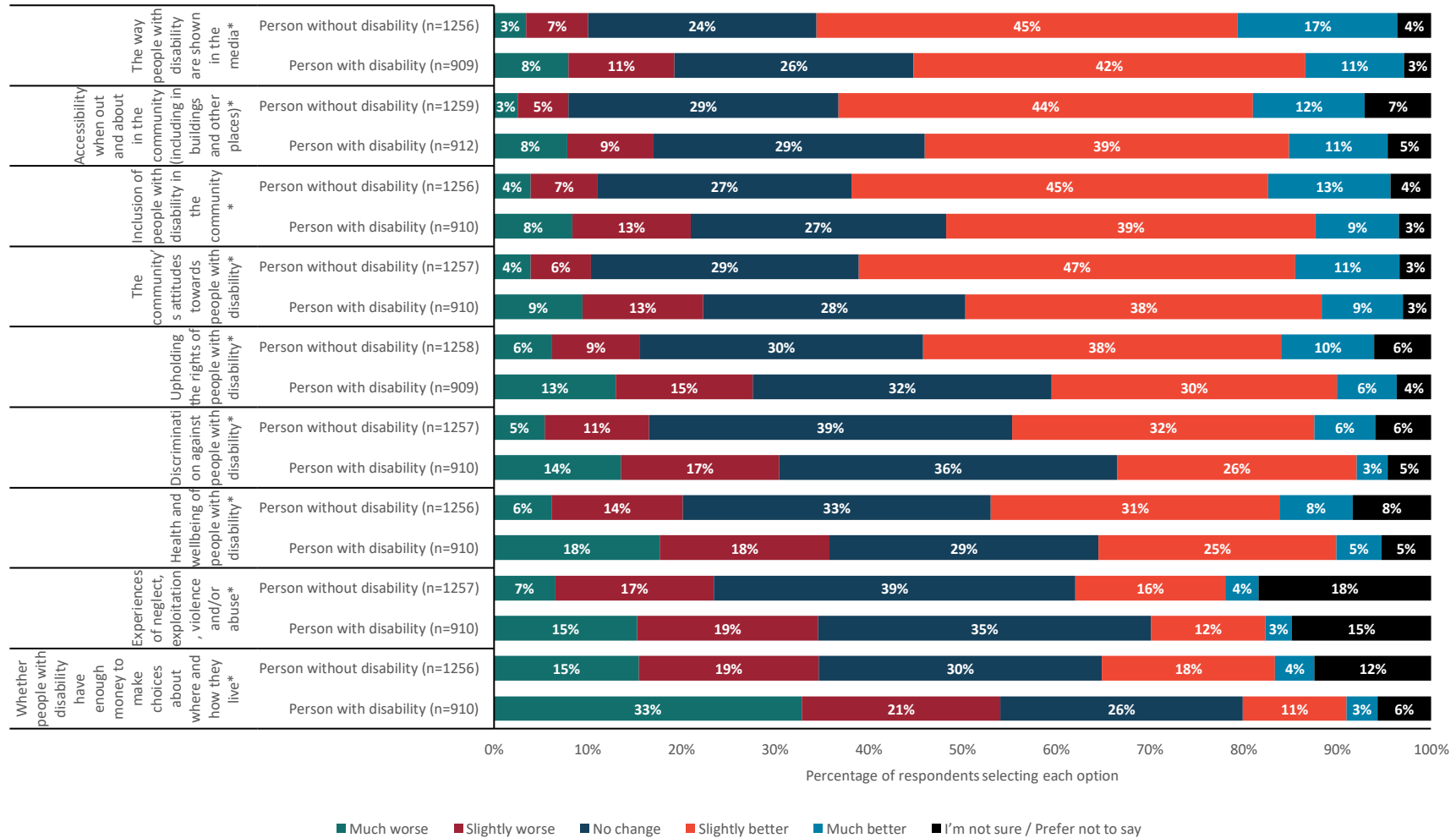*Percentage of respondents selecting each option*

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.

Current issues for people with disability

Issue	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 (n=2066)	8%	4%	14%	30%	38%	5%
Work and career opportunities (n=2068)	7%	4%	16%	33%	36%	4%
Availability or cost of aids, equipment and assistive technology (n=2071)	6%	7%	18%	33%	34%	3%
Access to quality disability supports and services (n=2073)	4%	6%	22%	36%	31%	1%
Having enough money to pay for daily expenses (n=2070)	7%	6%	19%	30%	35%	2%
Support for carers (n=2043)	6%	6%	20%	35%	30%	3%
Access to health services and programs (n=2069)	6%	7%	25%	33%	27%	1%
Safe and accessible housing and accommodation (n=2069)	14%	6%	16%	27%	32%	4%
Education and learning opportunities (n=2068)	8%	9%	24%	32%	25%	2%
Safe, accessible and affordable transport (n=2070)	11%	9%	22%	31%	24%	3%
Negative community attitudes towards disability (n=2074)	4%	13%	35%	30%	17%	1%
Access to sport, arts, recreation and leisure (n=2069)	9%	12%	31%	30%	16%	2%

Percentage of respondents selecting each option

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?)

6

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.

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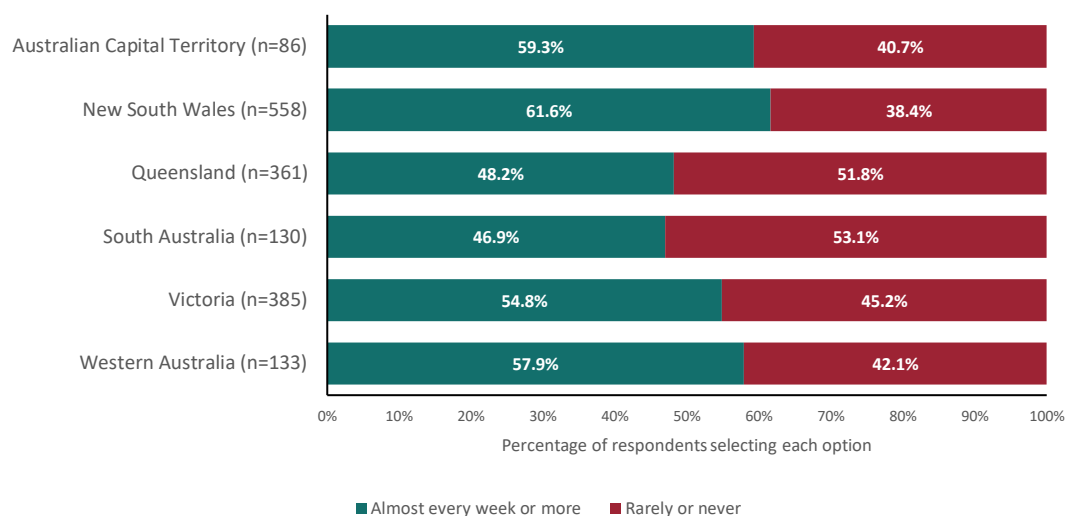
Figure 4. Frequency of participation in activities in the community, by state and territory. (Tasmania and Northern Territory not included due to small sample sizes).

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.

Barriers to participating in activities in the community (n=2,031)

Barrier	Percentage
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%

Percentage of respondents selecting each option (multiple responses permitted)

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.

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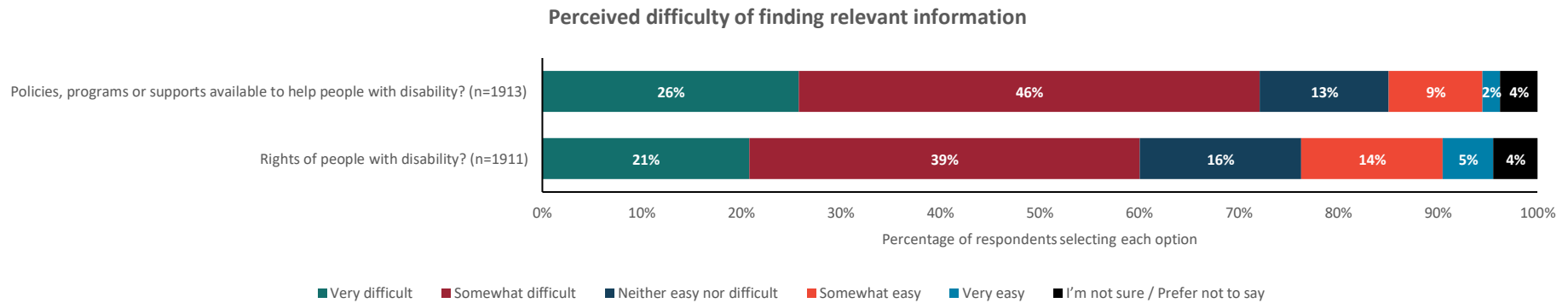
Figure 6. Perceived difficulty of finding relevant information for respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. How easy or difficult do you think it is to find information about:).

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:).

Satisfaction with access to the equipment, aids or assistive devices needed to access information online and use technology (n=1,905)

| 13% | 18% | 11% | 20% | 10% | 5% | 23% |

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

Percentage of respondents selecting each option

■ Very dissatisfied ■ Somewhat dissatisfied ■ Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied ■ Somewhat satisfied ■ Very satisfied ■ I'm not sure ■ Not applicable
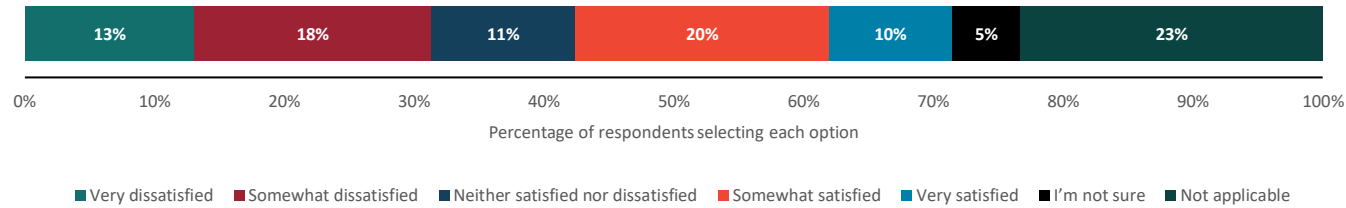
Figure 7. Satisfaction with access to the equipment, aids or assistive devices needed to access information online and use technology - respondents who completed the standard survey. (n=1,905) (Q. How satisfied are you with the access you, or someone you know with disability, have to the equipment, aids 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.

Priority ratings for suggested recommendations to promote an accessible and inclusive community

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.

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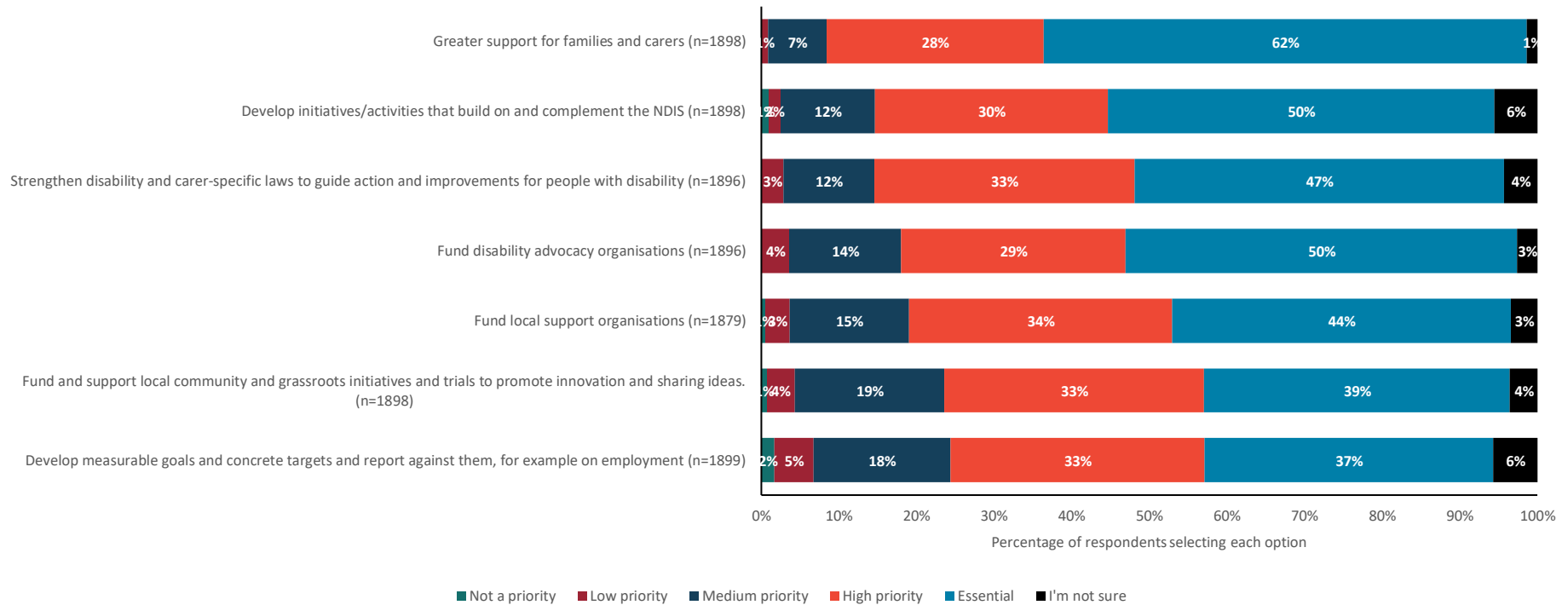
Figure 9. Priority ratings for recommended government actions for respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. When it comes to government action, how much of a priority should each of the following be?)

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.
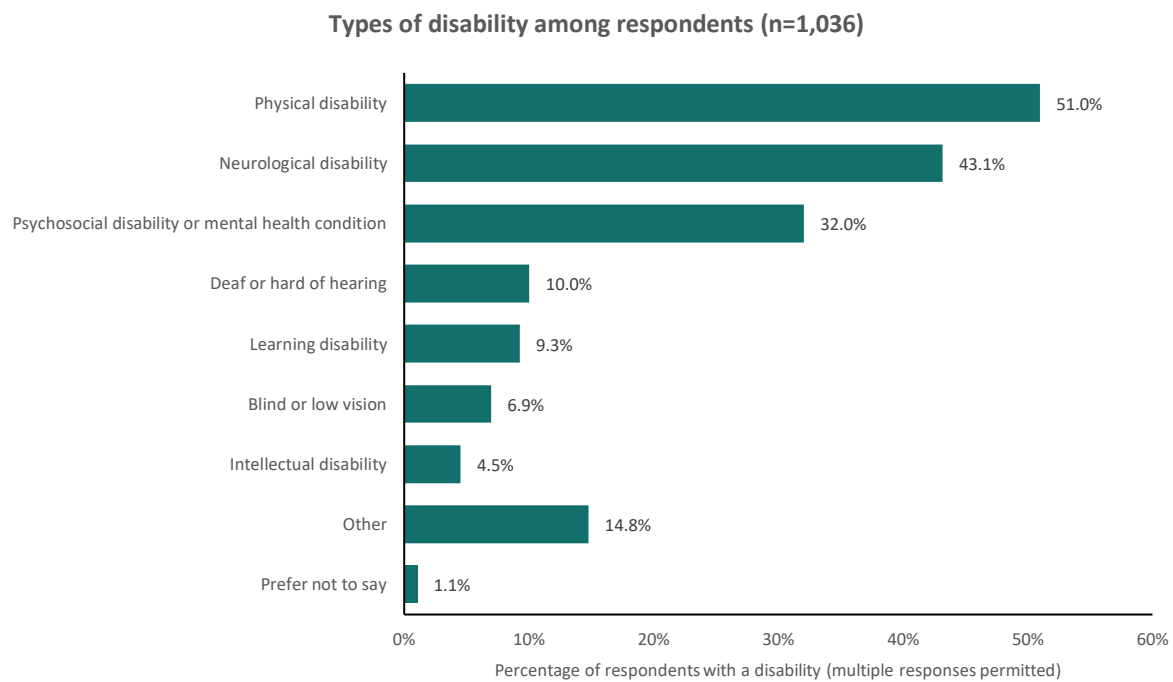
Types of disability among respondents (n=1,036)

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).

17

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.
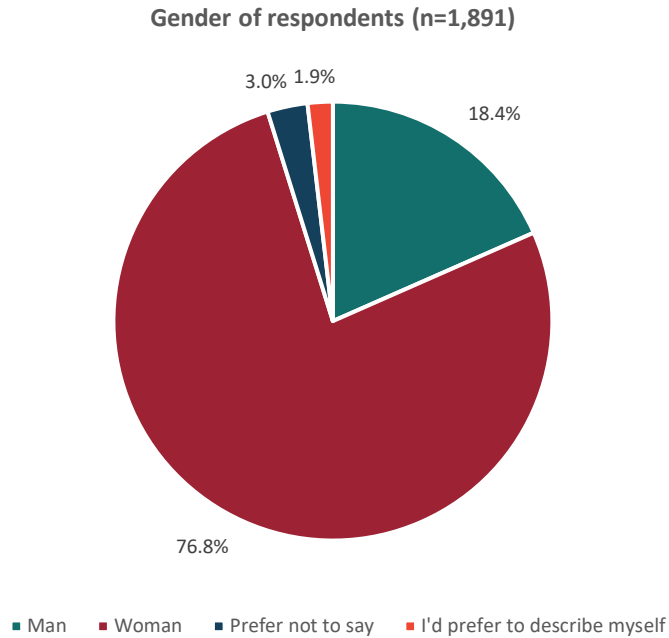
Gender of respondents (n=1,891)

3.0% 1.9%

18.4%

76.8%

■ Man ■ Woman ■ Prefer not to say ■ I'd prefer to describe myself

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.

Age of respondents (n=1,889)

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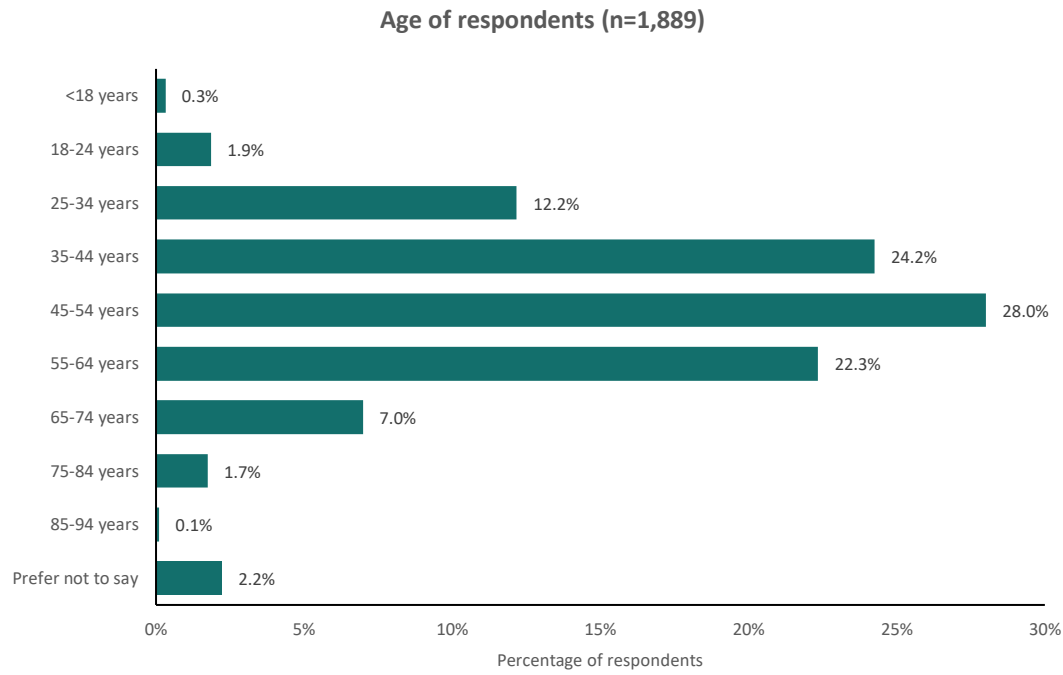
Figure 12. Age of respondents who completed the standard survey.

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.

State or territory of residence (n=1,877)
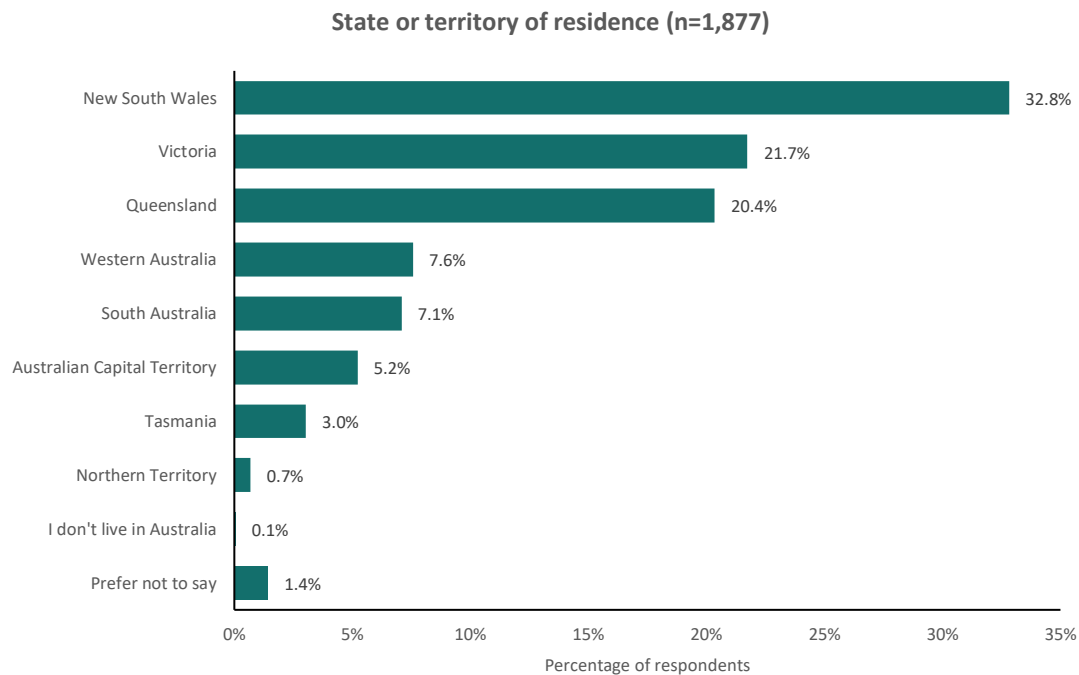
Figure 13. State or territory of residence - respondents who completed the standard survey.

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).

Geographic accessiblity and remoteness of respondents based on postcode (n=2649)

ARIA Classification	Percentage
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%

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).

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.
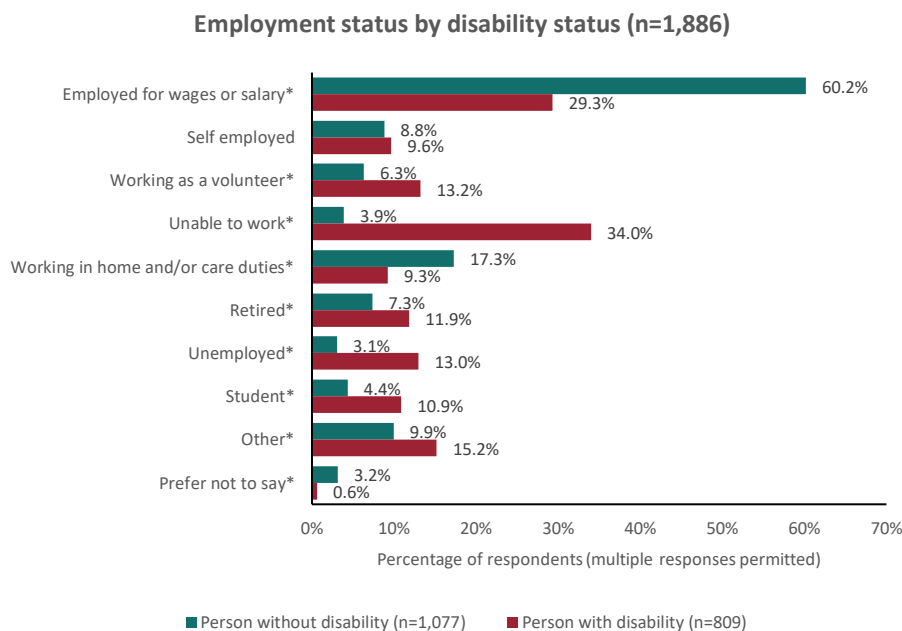
Employment status by disability status (n=1,886)

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.

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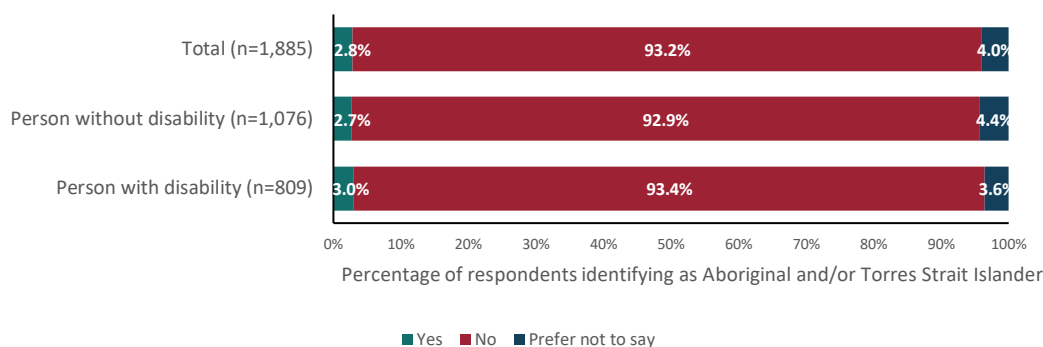
Figure 16. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status by disability status - respondents who completed the standard survey. (Q. Do you identify as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander?)

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.
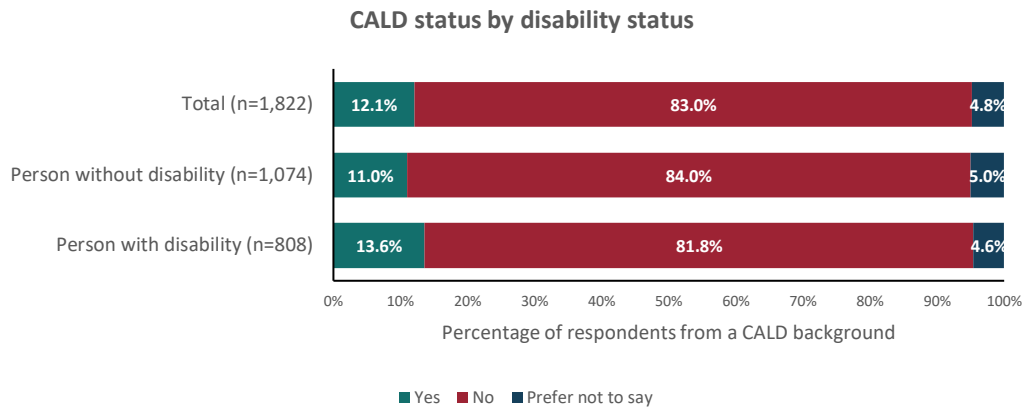
CALD status by disability status

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).
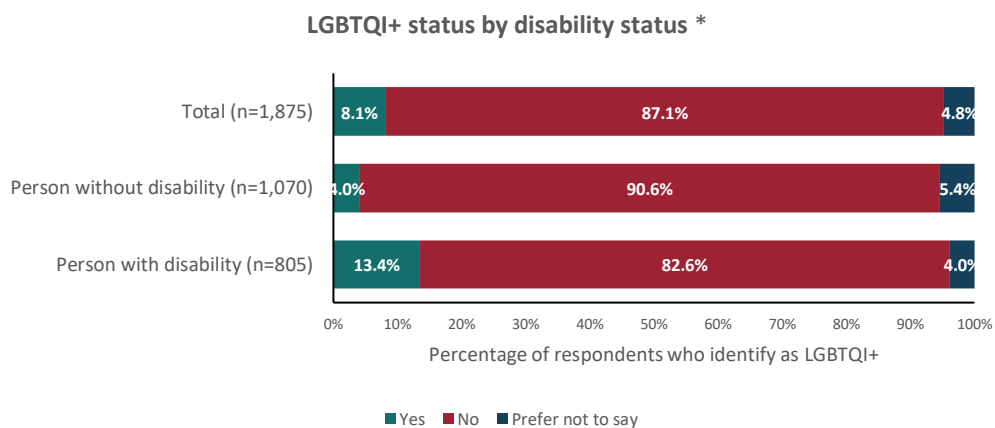
LGBTQI+ status by disability status *

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