



Easy Read

State Disability Inclusion Plan

Discussion Paper



**Government of
South Australia**



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The term 'Aboriginal' has been used in this document to talk about all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.





What is this discussion paper for



Government
of South Australia

The State Government wrote this discussion paper.

When we say 'we' or 'us' it means the State Government.



This discussion paper is to help have conversations with

- People with disability,
- Their families and carers,
- Important stakeholders,

to tell us what they think should be included in the next State Disability Inclusion Plan.

When we say 'the plan' we mean the State Disability Inclusion Plan.



This is a way to share your thoughts and give **feedback** about the plan.

Feedback means giving ideas about something to make it better.

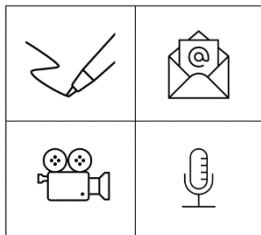


There are questions in this paper for you to read.

You can answer all the questions or some of the questions in this paper.

You might like to share your feedback in a different way.

You can tell us your feedback by:



- Writing to us.
- Audio file or voice recording.
- Drawings or photos.
- Video.



You can also do a survey online at YourSAy

www.yoursay.sa.gov.au/disability-inclusion-plan



This is an Easy Read version of the paper.

You can find the full version at

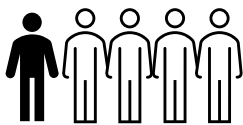
www.yoursay.sa.gov.au/disability-inclusion-plan

What is the State Disability Inclusion Plan



Disability is a regular part of human **diversity**.

Diversity is what makes us different to other people.



1 in 5 people in South Australia live with disability.



Living with disability does not define a person's life.

This means people with disability can live their life the way they want to just like people without disability.



**Government
of South Australia**

The State Government knows that people with disability have the same human rights as other people in the community.



The first State Disability Inclusion Plan



In 2018 the State Government decided to make a commitment to disability **access** and **inclusion**.

Access means that everyone can use it.

For example using open spaces, buildings and services.

Inclusion means everyone is invited and able to join in.



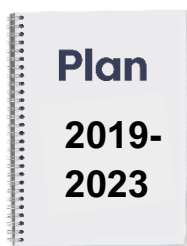
The State Government created its first State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023 – Inclusive SA.



The State Disability Inclusion Plan has **strategies** on how to make the community more inclusive and accessible for people with disability.

Strategies are ideas about how we will do things.





The State Plan 2019-2023 talks about what the state will do to help:

- Remove **social barriers**.

Social barriers are things in the community that stop you from being a part of it.

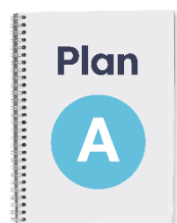
- Promote positive actions.

This is to help people with disability to **participate** equally in South Australia.

Participate means to join in.



State Government departments and local councils made Disability Access and Inclusion Plans.



These have strategies on

- Accessibility,
- Inclusion,
- Positive action,

for people with disability to participate equally in the community.





In 2022, the Department of Human Services reviewed the State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023 – Inclusive SA.

The Department of Human Services is also known as DHS.

DHS thought about:



- How to connect the ideas from Australia's Disability Strategy 2021-2031.
- Ideas for the new plan.



Developing a new plan



The current State Disability Inclusion Plan 2019-2023 – Inclusive SA ends at the end of 2023.

We are developing a new State Disability Inclusion Plan.



The State Government wants South Australians with disability to live and participate fully in the community.

The new plan will use ideas from



- United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
- Australia's Disability Strategy.
- Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability.
- National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) Review.
- Disability Inclusion Act 2018 (SA) Review.
- State Autism Strategy.
- National Agreement on Closing the Gap.



We want to make sure we are fair and equal for everyone who lives in South Australia.



Consultation process

5

There are 5 steps to the **consultation** process.

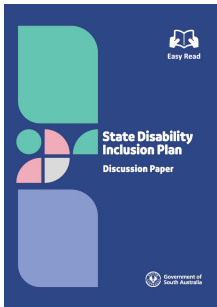
Consultation is when you get feedback from people.

The steps are:

1

Discussion paper consultation.

We will ask the public for feedback on this discussion paper.



2

Focus group consultation and forum.

We will organise groups to talk to people that this plan will affect and get their feedback.





3

Collect the feedback.

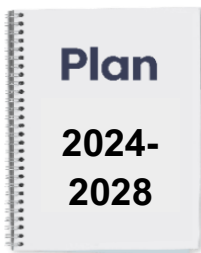
We will look at what people said about the discussion paper and in the focus groups.



4

Develop draft plan for consultation.

We will develop the draft plan and ask for more feedback from people to make sure it reflects the community.



5

Release the new State Disability Inclusion Plan.

The new plan will be shared with the public.





This discussion paper is step 1.
Discussion paper consultation.



We want our new plan to reflect the needs of the community.



It is important that we learn about your stories and experiences to help us develop a new State Plan.



We want to hear stories and experiences from

- People with disability.
- Family and friends of people with disability.
- Carers of people with disability.
- Advocates.
- People working in the disability sector.

About the questions in this discussion paper.





You can give us your feedback anytime before
3 December 2023.



Your feedback will help us to make the new State Disability
Inclusion Plan 2024-2028.

If you have any questions or need help to give us your
feedback contact us on



DHSDisabilityInclusion@sa.gov.au



(08) 8207 0584



What we want for inclusion in South Australia



We want to have an accessible and inclusive South Australia based on fairness and respect.



We want

- Voices to be heard and respected.
- Opportunities for people.
- Fairness.
- Safety.
- **Equity.**

Equity is when people get what they need to make things fair.

- Equality.

We think an inclusive community will promote:



- **Economic growth.**

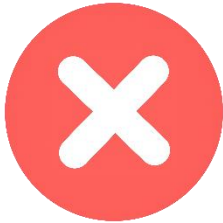
Economic growth is when more money is made for the community.

- Safety.
- Positive health and wellbeing.
- Positive connections in the community.



Intersectionality

Intersectionality is when people face more **barriers** because of different things about them.



Barriers are things that stop people from being able to do something or join in.



There are different groups that make people more likely to face these barriers, including:

- Aboriginal peoples.
- Women.
- Children.
- People with disability.
- Older people.
- LGBTQIA+.
- Living regionally or remotely.
- Culturally and linguistically diverse people.



People who fit in more than 1 of these groups can sometimes experience extra barriers.





Question 1

Tick any that tell us about you:

- ☐ Aboriginal person.
- ☐ Woman.
- ☐ Child.
- ☐ Person with disability.
- ☐ Older person.
- ☐ LGBTQIA+.
- ☐ Living regionally or remotely.
- ☐ Culturally and linguistically diverse.
- ☐ Other



What barriers do you face by being a person with disability and a person in 1 or more of the other groups above?



Liveable communities



We want people with disability to fully participate in

- Social,
- **Recreational,**

Recreational activities are things people might do like walking, fishing, dancing, reading.

- Sporting,
- Religious,
- Cultural,

activities in their life without barriers.



This includes making sure the environment and information is:

- Safe.
- Accessible.
- Sensory friendly.
- Inclusive.



We want built environments and spaces to follow the **Universal Design Principles.**

Universal Design Principles is when the space and information is accessible for all people from the start.





Question 2

How accessible is your community for you and people with disability? Tick 1.



Not at all



Sometimes



Very

Can you explain or give an example:



Question 3

How inclusive is your community for you and people with disability? Tick 1.



Not at all



Sometimes



Very

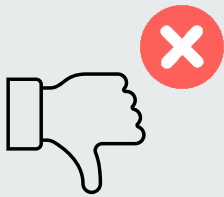
Can you explain or give an example:





Question 4

What works well for people with disability in the community?



What does not work well for people with disability in the community?



The right to be and feel safe



We want the new plan to think about the different **disadvantages** people with disability face.

Disadvantages mean that someone has less opportunity or is not treated well because of who they are.



We know that people with disability are much more likely to experience:

- Violence,
- Abuse,
- Neglect,
- Exploitation,

than people without disability.



We want policies, procedures and programs to support the needs of people with disability.



We want the rights of people with disability to be

- Promoted.
- Followed.
- Protected.





Question 5

How can the State Government and local councils help people with disability to feel safe in the community?



Question 6

What are the barriers for people with disability when connected with police or court systems?





Tell us your ideas for how this could be better.



Question 7

How can emergency services, such as ambulance and police, respond better to the needs of people with disability in an emergency?



Accessing personal and community supports



Some people with disability need access to services and supports for everyday needs at home and in the community.

Support can be from organisations and services.



But people also get **informal support** from people such as:

- Parents.
- Siblings.
- Family members.
- Friends.

Informal supports are people who are not paid to provide support.



Informal supports are important for the health and wellbeing of people with disability.



But it can be a big role for people to take on.

We think more needs to be done to support people with disability to access services and supports in South Australia.





Question 8

What services in the community are most important to people with disability?



Question 9

How can services give better help to people with disability from different cultures?





Question 10

How can we better support people who give informal supports? For example, parents, siblings, family, friends.



Physical, mental and social wellbeing



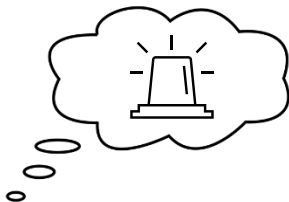
Good health and wellbeing is important for people to live a good life.

This includes good:

- Physical health.
- Mental health.
- Access to supports and services.



We know that people with disability experience poorer physical and mental health and wellbeing.



People with disability need to be included in the thinking for

- **Risk management** plans for disasters.

Risk management is when you think about what could go wrong and what you can do to help or stop that.

- Public emergency responses.



We want to have

- Less challenges,
- Better outcomes,

For people with disability accessing State Government and local council services.





Question 11

What are the barriers for people with disability accessing and getting good quality health care?



Question 12

What health services and programs are working well for people with disability to access and get good quality health care?





Question 13

How can the State Government and local councils

- respond,
- communicate,

better with people with disability in a disaster or public emergency?



Access to meaningful employment opportunities



Employment and meaningful employment opportunities is a human right.



It gives people the money to:

- Live independently.
- Have better mental health.
- Have better physical health.
- Have personal and career success.



It is important to have people with disability in leadership roles because it:

- Gives voice to people with disability in decision making.
- Increases people's sense of belonging.

But we know that people with disability are much less likely to have a job.

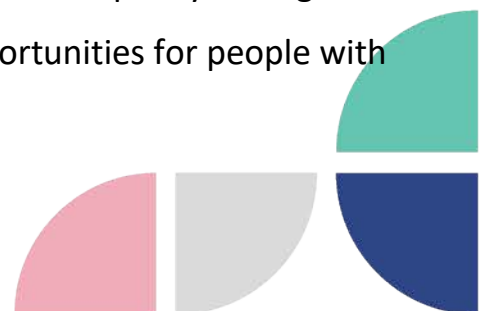


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The State Government is the state's biggest employer.



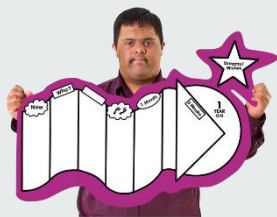
The State Government should set an example by having more meaningful employment opportunities for people with disability.





Question 14

Can you share any examples of good practice you have experienced when applying for a job as a person with disability?



Question 15

What can workplaces do to help people with disability to fully participate and feel secure in their jobs?





Question 16

What could help people with disability when looking for new job opportunities?



The right to lifelong learning



Education is important to develop

- Skills,
- Independence,

for people with disability.



Education is the pathway to

- Employment.
- Financial independence.
- Happy lives.



People who have positive education experiences are more likely to continue with education in their life.



Better pathways for people with disability after school to

- Further education,
- Employment,

is important for people to access the same opportunities as people without disability.



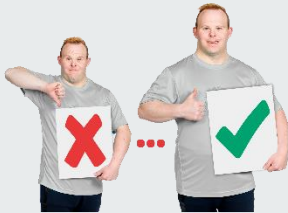


Question 17

What has worked well in an education setting such as

- School,
- TAFE,
- University,

to help people with disability to reach their goals?



Question 18

What could make the education experience better for people with disability?





Question 19

How can people with disability be better supported to reach their career goals after school?



Building positive community attitudes



Positive community attitudes and understanding is important in creating an inclusive society.

Some of the biggest barriers for people with disability are:



- **Stigma.**

Stigma means a negative or unfair idea of something.

- **Unconscious bias.**

Unconscious bias is unfair ideas and judgements that people without disability have of people with disability.

- **Lack of understanding.**

This is when people do not understand what it means to live with disability.

This is more common in

- Regional and remote communities.
- Older populations.





Better community attitudes and understanding for people with disability will lead to

- More independence.
- Better treatment.
- Respect.
- Better job opportunities.
- Better wellbeing.
- Feelings of safety.



Question 20

What negative community attitudes do people with disability face when connecting with the community?





Question 21

How can the community have better understanding of people living with disability who are:

- Living in regional and remote communities.
- Ageing and the older population.



Thankyou for having your say on the State Disability Inclusion Plan.

Your ideas and experiences are valuable.



Information on how to send your feedback to us is on the next page.



Contact us



You can contact us to:

- Send feedback on the discussion paper.
- Ask questions.
- Get support to give feedback.

Contact details:



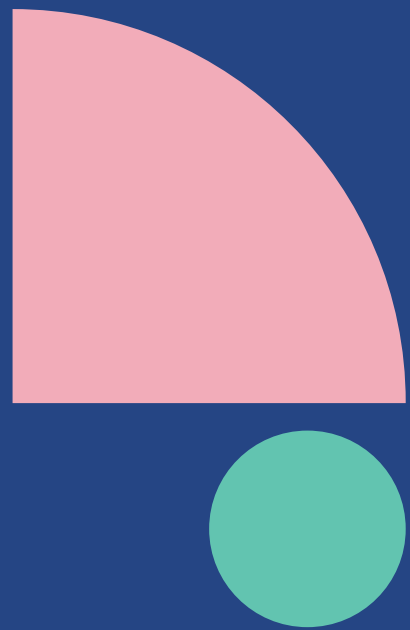
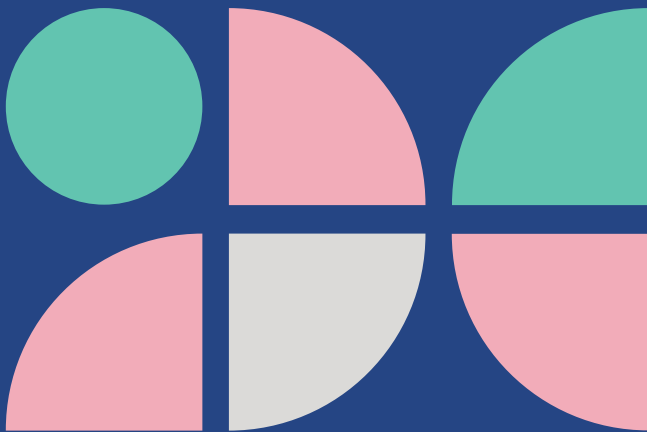
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