



Australian Government

**Australian Institute of
Health and Welfare**



Creating
an inclusive
community
together

Easy Read version



Australia's Disability Strategy 2021-2031

Outcomes Framework

Our first annual report

How to use this report



The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) wrote this report.

When you see the word 'we', it means AIHW.



We wrote this report in an easy to read way.

We use pictures to explain some ideas.

Bold

We wrote some words in **bold**.

Not bold

This means the letters are thicker and darker.



We explain what these bold words mean.

There is a list of these words on page 27.



This Easy Read report is a summary of another report.
This means it only includes the most important ideas.



You can find the other report on our website.

www.aihw.gov.au/australias-disability-strategy



You can ask for help to read this report.
A friend, family member or support person
may be able to help you.



If you speak a language other than English, you can
call Translating and Interpreting Services (TIS).

1800 131 450

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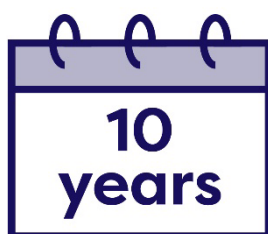
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What is this report about?



Australia's Disability Strategy 2021–2031 is a plan to support people with disability in all areas of their life.

In this report we call it the Strategy.



The Strategy will last for 10 years.

It will finish in 2031.

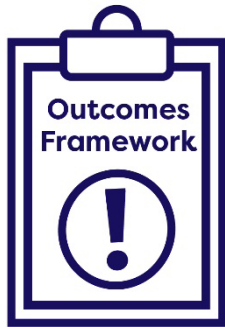


The Strategy includes **outcomes**.

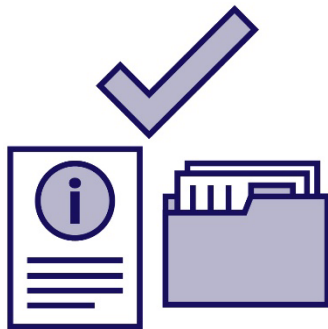
These are important results governments want to get for people with disability.



There are **7** different outcome areas.



The Outcomes Framework explains the outcomes governments want from each outcome area.



It also explains what **data** we will collect to keep track of the work governments are doing to get these outcomes.

Data includes facts, information and records.



We will share information about how the Outcomes Framework is going every 3 months.

And we will write a report every year.



This will help us see what changes over time.

What is in the Outcomes Framework?



The Outcomes Framework includes **measures**.

A measure is data we collect about a certain topic.

There are **3** different types of measures:



1. How services help change the outcomes.



2. How the outcomes change over time for people with disability.



3. How community **attitudes**:

- are changing
- affect people with disability.

Attitudes are what you think, feel and believe.

What data do we have?



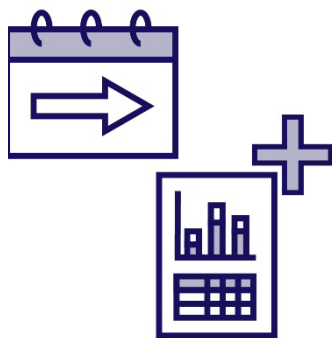
We have data from when the Strategy started in December 2021.



And some from before the Strategy started.



At the moment we have data on **47** measures.



We will collect data for other measures in the future.



This is the first time we have shared data about the Outcomes Framework measures.



Every time we collect new data we will compare it to earlier data.



This will help us find out what has changed.

What is going well?



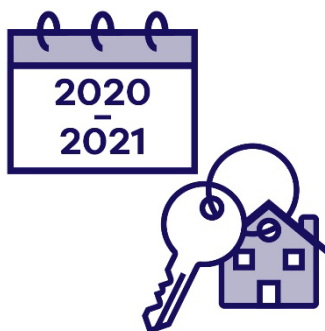
Some data showed that some outcomes for people with disability were getting better before the Strategy started.



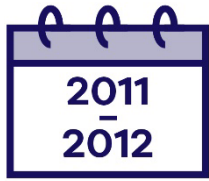
The average time households with a person with disability had to wait for **public housing** has gone down.



Public housing provides homes that cost less to live in.



In 2020–21 households waited **413** days on average.



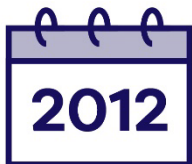
In 2011–12 households waited **580** days.



More people with disability aged 20–64 have finished Year 12.



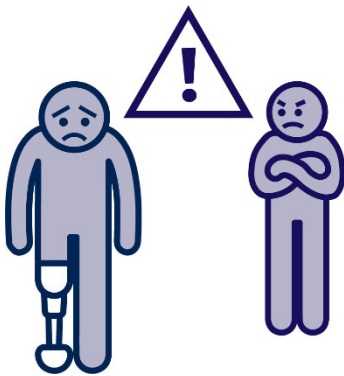
In 2018 more than **45%** of people with disability aged 20–64 had finished Year 12.



In 2012 it was **37%**.



More people with disability are getting good results when they make a **complaint** about **discrimination**.



Discrimination is when someone treats you badly because of something about you that you can't change.



When you make a complaint about discrimination, you tell someone about it so:

- they find out what happened
- it doesn't happen again.



The Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) collects data on who makes a complaint about discrimination.

72% of people with disability got a good result when:



- they made a complaint about discrimination to the AHRC
- and
- the AHRC worked with them and the person who treated them badly.

This data is from 2020–21.



In 2011–12 only **62%** got a good result.

What needs to be better?

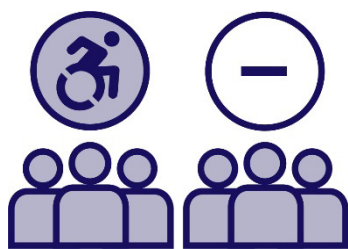


Some data shows that more work needs to be done to reach better outcomes.

We collected data about people with disability who:

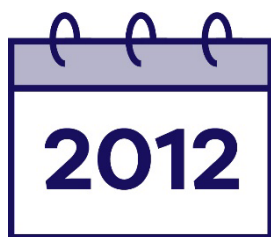


- don't have a job
 - are looking for a job
- but
- can't find and keep a job.



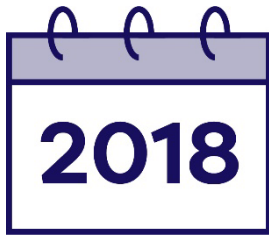
We compared it to the number of people without a disability.

We did this for people over 15 years old.



In 2012 this was true for:

- **8.7%** of people with disability
- **4.7%** of people without a disability.



In 2018 this was true for:

- **9.2%** of people with disability
- **4.5%** of people without a disability.



We also collected data about people with disability who:

- experienced violence at home
- needed support to find a place to live.

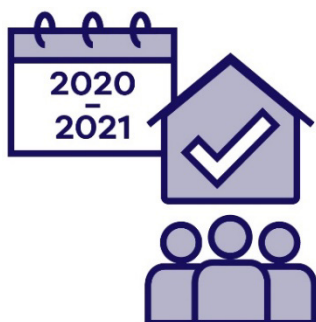


The number of people that homelessness services have helped has only changed a bit.

These services help these people find a place to live.



In 2013–14 these services helped **87%** of people with disability who needed somewhere to live.

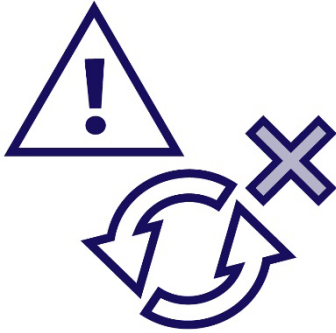


In 2020–21 they helped **82%**.



We collected data about people with disability who have trouble getting into buildings for health care.

For example, hospitals and doctor's offices.



The number of people with disability who have trouble getting into buildings for health care only changed a little.

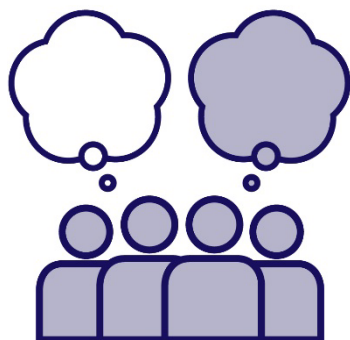


In 2015 it was **11%** of people with disability 5 years or older.



In 2018 it was **14%**.

What different experiences did groups of people have?



Data showed that some groups of people had different experiences.



In 2018 less people with disability took part in the community if their disability really affected their day-to-day lives.



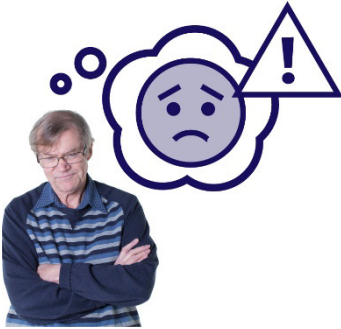
97% of people with other disabilities took part in community activities.



But only **90%** of people whose disability really affected their day-to-day lives.



In 2018 we collected data about how many people with disability had bad feelings that affected their day-to-day lives.



This affected **19%** of people with disability aged 65 and over.



But it affected **49%** of people with disability aged 18–24.

This happened to them more than other age groups.



We also collected data about how people with disability aged 15 and over find and keep a job.



In 2020–21 less women with disability who took part in **jobactive** found and kept a job.

jobactive is a government program to help people find and keep a job.



8.3% of men with disability using jobactive found a job that lasted at least 26 weeks in 2020–21.



But only **6.5%** of women with disability.



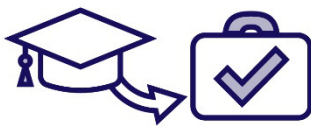
In 2021 more women with disability than men found a job after they finished **vocational education and training (VET)**.

VET is a type of education after school.

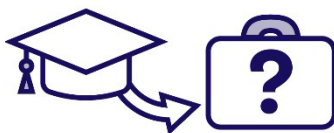


It includes:

- TAFE
- apprenticeships.



53% of women with disability found a job after they finished VET.



But only **50%** of men with disability found a job after they finished VET.

What data has changed?



We also have some data from June 2022.

The Strategy had been going for 6 months.



We found out more about **11** of the measures we have data on from December 2021.



Most of the data only changed a little bit.



The updated measures are mostly from the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

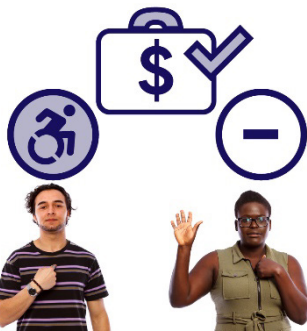
What did we learn?

NDIS



We learnt about **participants** aged 15–64.

Participants are people with disability who take part in the NDIS.

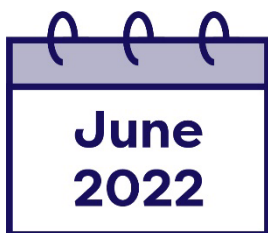


Some participants work in jobs with people without a disability.

And they get paid the same as people without a disability.



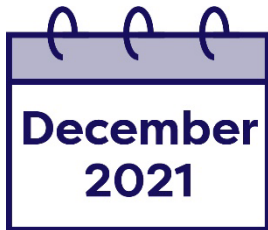
In December 2021 this was true for **20%** of participants.



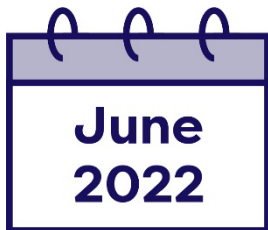
In June 2022 it was **21%**.



Participants shared if they spend their free time doing activities they enjoy.



In December 2021 this was true for **65.5%** of participants.

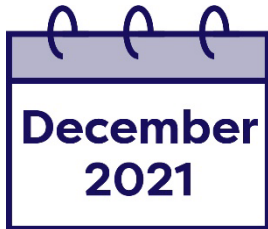


In June 2022 it was **65.1%** .

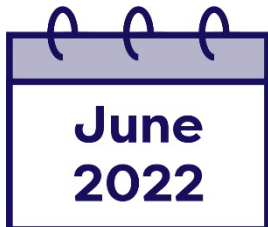


Participants also shared if the NDIS helped them have more choice and control.

This includes participants who have been in the NDIS for at least 2 years.

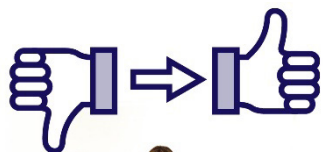


In December 2021 this was true for **75%** of participants.



In June 2022 it was **76%**.

What happens next?



All governments will keep working on making outcomes better for people with disability.

And we will collect more data.



This includes updated data for the measures we already have.

And new data for the other measures.



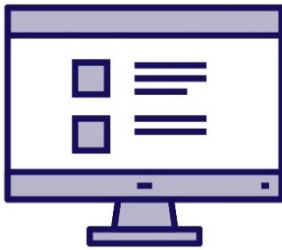
We will share data on the Outcomes Framework website every 3 months.



We will also share another report at the end of 2023.



Governments also wrote a plan about making data better.

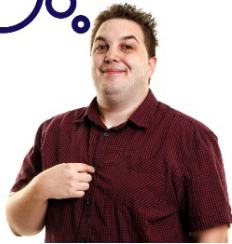


You can find an Easy Read version on the Strategy website.

www.disabilitygateway.gov.au/ads

Word list

This list explains what the **bold** words in this document mean.



Attitudes

Attitudes are what you think, feel and believe.



Complaint

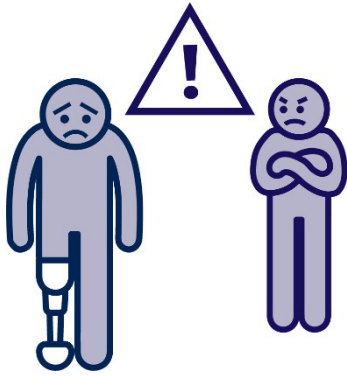
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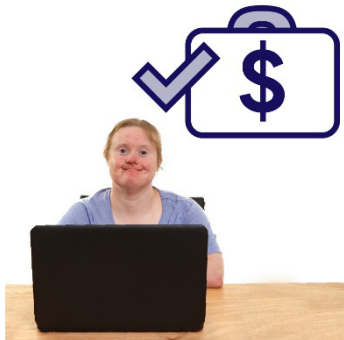
Data

Data includes facts, information and records.



Discrimination

Discrimination is when someone treats you badly because of something about you that you can't change.



jobactive

jobactive is a government program to help people find and keep a job.



Measures

A measure is data we collect about a certain topic.



Outcomes

Outcomes are important results governments want to get for people with disability.

NDIS



Participants

Participants are people with disability who take part in the NDIS.



Public housing

Public housing provides homes that cost less to live in.

Vocational education and training (VET)



VET is a type of education after school.

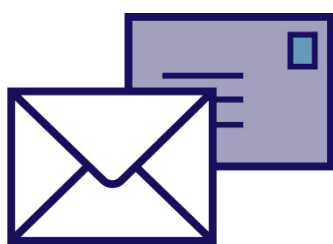
It includes:

- TAFE
- apprenticeships.

Contact us



info@aihw.gov.au

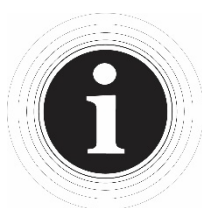


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