

# Disability Framework for Action 2013-2017

*A Tasmanian Government plan for people with disability*

Communities, Sport and Recreation  
Department of Premier and Cabinet

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# What is the Disability Framework for Action?

Many Tasmanians will be aware of the Tasmanian Government's role in providing specialist support for people with disability such as individual support packages, in-home support and supported accommodation, but this type of support is only part of the picture when it comes to enabling people with disability to lead fulfilling and meaningful lives.

People with disability have told us that while appropriate support services are vitally important, so too are positive community attitudes about disability and being able to get around on footpaths whilst using mobility aides, access affordable transport options, enter shops and government services, access education, gain employment, and participate in Tasmania's social, recreational, cultural and political life.

## *A rights-based social model of disability*

The Disability Framework for Action 2013-2017 is based on a rights based, social model of disability. This approach recognises both that Australian governments are bound to recognise the rights of people with disability as set out in the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* and that the social exclusion of people with disabilities is not due to the functional limitations of individuals but the failure of society to meet the needs of people with disability.

“I have an *impairment*...but the *barriers* I face within our society *disable* me.”

People with disability talk about living in an *ableist* society that is built to meet the needs of people without disability. Little in our community is designed to meet the needs of people with disability and as a result many people are unnecessarily socially and economically isolated. There is a lot of work to do to bring our services and our community infrastructure to a point where it is truly accessible to people with disability.

Tasmanian Government agencies provide services and support that influence most aspects of Tasmanian community life and it is only by acting across the spectrum of State Government activity that we can really hope to make a significant impact in improving the lives of Tasmanians with disability.

# The first Disability Framework for Action

The Disability Framework for Action 2005-2010 was a first step in directing Tasmanian Government action to:

- Understand, recognise and remove barriers to equitable access for people with disability; and
- Achieve a vision of a fully inclusive society in which people with disability are valued and respected as equal members of the community.

## Framework Objectives

The DFA 2005 - 2010 was intended to be used by Government agencies to better respond to the needs of people with disability. It had four priority outcomes:

1. Fostering human rights;
2. Providing access to high-quality services;
3. Increasing safeguards and advocacy; and
4. Working collaboratively.

## What was achieved?

The DFA 2005 - 2010 was a landmark document and its approach to upholding the rights of people with disability is still current today.

The vision of that document has yet to be achieved and there is still so much to do before Tasmanians with disability are truly able to enjoy the quality of life that they deserve. However, during the period of the DFA 2005 - 2010 there were a number of significant achievements.

- All government agencies formed disability working groups and developed Disability Action Plans.
- The Premier's Disability Advisory Council was formed.
- The reform of specialist disability services has meant that Tasmania has been perfectly positioned for the roll-out of the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS).
- Work has commenced on self-directed funding and greater emphasis on choice and control for people with disability.

- There are at least 70 more accessible buses and more accessible taxis around Tasmania.
- The Passenger Transport Innovation Fund has been used to foster partnerships with Local Government to make improvements to kerbside infrastructure for people with disability.
- 230 social housing properties have been built to adaptable housing standards.
- There has been reform and increased funding for the Community Equipment Scheme meaning more equipment available for people with disability.
- People who appear before the Mental Health Tribunal are now represented by Legal Aid lawyers.
- The Mental Health Court Diversion program is providing therapeutic options to people with mental health issues who come into contact with the criminal justice system.

# Our current context – What has changed since the 2005 Framework was launched?

Since the DFA 2005 - 2010 was launched in Tasmania, there were three significant developments at a national and international level:

- in 2008 the Australian Government ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (the Convention); and
- in 2011 all state and territory governments and the Australian Government agreed to implement the *National Disability Strategy 2010-2020* (the Strategy); and
- in 2011 the Productivity Commission released its report into disability care and support.

The Convention enshrined the rights based, social model of disability as the approach for all ratifying parties. The Strategy is a ten year national plan to improve life outcomes for Australians with disability.

The Strategy covers six outcome areas:

1. **Inclusive and accessible communities** - the physical environment including public transport; parks, buildings and housing; digital information and communications technologies; civic life including social, sporting, recreational and cultural life.
2. **Rights protection, justice and legislation** - statutory protections such as anti-discrimination measures, complaints mechanisms, advocacy, the electoral and justice systems.
3. **Economic security** - jobs, business opportunities, financial independence, adequate income support for those not able to work, and housing.
4. **Personal and community support** - inclusion and participation in the community, person-centred care and support provided by specialist disability services and mainstream services; informal care and support.
5. **Learning and skills** - early childhood education and care, schools, further education, vocational education; transitions from education to employment; life-long learning.
6. **Health and wellbeing** - health services, health promotion and the interaction between health and disability systems; wellbeing and enjoyment of life.

All Australian states and territories have agreed to develop implementation plans for the National Disability Strategy. The Disability Framework for Action 2013-2017 (the DFA 2013-2017) is Tasmania's implementation plan.

The Strategy includes draft measures of progress to determine its impact on improving life outcomes for people with disability. The Tasmanian Government has adopted these same performance measures for the DFA 2013-2017 (and added additional measures).

The Productivity Commission's *Inquiry Report into Disability Care and Support* recommended the Australian Government fund a NDIS that would ensure that all Australians with disability would have their care and support needs met. The report has resulted in the launch of the NDIS in five locations around Australia. In Tasmania the launch will be for 15-24 year olds with disability. The Australian Government has committed to the roll out of a full NDIS, but has yet to determine how this will be funded.

# People with disability in Tasmania

Australian Bureau of Statistics figures indicate that there are around 113 000 Tasmanians with disability - around 23 per cent of our population<sup>1</sup>. These figures refer to people who reported a limitation, restriction or impairment, which has lasted, or is likely to last, for at least six months and restricts everyday activities. We know that people with disability do not always recognise or report that they have a disability so the figures are likely to be slightly higher than those reported.

Tasmania has a higher proportion of people with disability than other states and this is partly due to our proportionately larger population of older people who have acquired disability as they age. Tasmania has an ageing population and thus we can expect numbers of people with disability in our community to increase. This does not mean that disability is primarily associated with older people, over 60 per cent of Tasmanians with disability are under the age of 65<sup>2</sup>, but a higher incidence of disability can be expected among older people.

Over 40 per cent of Tasmanians with disability have a post-school qualification such as a certificate, advanced diploma, bachelor degree or above and around half of Tasmanians with disability aged 15-64 participate in the labour force<sup>3</sup>.

Of the population of Tasmanians with disability, about half experience some education or employment limitation and around 23 000 Tasmanians require significant daily assistance with self-care, mobility or communication because of a long-term health condition, disability or old age<sup>4</sup>. This assistance is provided by State and Australian Government funded services and many of the more than 40 000 Tasmanians who provide unpaid assistance to people with disability<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> 4430.0 *Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia, 2009*, Australian Bureau of Statistics, State tables for Tasmania.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Ibid

<sup>5</sup> Ibid

## What people with disability told us

In early 2012 the Tasmanian government held community consultations in relation to what people with disability, their carers and family members wanted included in a new Disability Framework for Action.

People with disability told us:

- They want a National Disability Insurance Scheme.
- They want the Tasmanian government to provide leadership in achieving better outcomes for people with disability.
- They want to be meaningfully engaged in decision-making processes and development of policy and legislation.
- They want more responsive mainstream services and to be better informed about what is available.
- They want to work.
- They want housing.
- They want to be able to access affordable transport.
- They want to feel respected and safe in their community.
- They want greater monitoring and accountability of government services.

These are basic challenges for the Tasmanian Government. We are developing a new plan for responding better to the needs of Tasmanians with disability. We will be taking a fresh look at how we consult. The DFA 2013-2017 will contain performance indicators as to how we are tracking in meeting the needs of people with disability. We will continue to work with the Australian Government to progress the roll-out of the full NDIS so that all Tasmanians with disability are able to access the support they need to lead full and productive lives.

# The new framework

## How will the new framework be implemented?

The DFA 2013 -2017 will be implemented through the following activities:

- Development of new Disability Action Plans by Tasmanian government departments.
- Working collaboratively with Commonwealth and Local Government, with industry and community organisations.

### Agency Disability Action Plans

In response to the DFA 2005 - 2010, each State Government agency developed a disability action plan to show how they would meet the objectives of the Framework. New agency action plans will be developed on the basis of the DFA 2013 – 2017.

### Working collaboratively

Achieving lasting change for people with disability in Tasmania requires action by the whole of the community. The Tasmanian Government will work collaboratively with Commonwealth and Local Government, industry and community groups to make a difference.

Collaboration with the Commonwealth will focus on three key areas, the National Disability Agreement, the National Disability Strategy and the NDIS.

Tasmanian Government officials will continue to work with their Commonwealth and State counterparts in relation to the National Disability Agreement, through which the Commonwealth provides its contribution to funding State Government specialist disability services and the implementation of the National Disability Strategy which provides the national framework for action in relation to disability.

There will be a particular focus on the implementation of the NDIS as Tasmania continues to work with the Commonwealth and the NDIS Launch Transition Agency in relation to the launch of the NDIS in Tasmania and the roll-out of the full NDIS.

While State Government has responsibility for delivering a range of services to people with disability, Local Government in Tasmania have provided leadership in relation to the engagement of people with disability, infrastructure development and raising community awareness in relation to the needs of people with disability. The Tasmanian Government will continue to find opportunities to work with Local Government to deliver better outcomes for people with disability.

## How will we know if it is working?

### Monitoring and reporting

Outcomes for people with disability will be measured using the range of performance indicators set out in the table at the end of this document. These indicators include data collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Australian Institute of Health and Wellbeing. These are based on the set of draft trend indicators used in the National Disability Strategy.

### The Premier's Disability Advisory Council (PDAC)

The Premier's Disability Advisory Council (PDAC) is a community advisory group of people with disability and/or strong community connections to people with disability, their families and carers.

The key role of PDAC is to monitor the Government's progress towards achieving the objectives of the Framework. PDAC has monitored the Government's progress through:

- Agency annual reports to PDAC on implementation of the Framework; and
- Attendance of Heads of Agency at PDAC meetings to discuss implementation issues directly with PDAC members.

PDAC community members also prepare an annual report to Government on implementation of the Framework, which highlights examples of good practice and recommends areas for future action.

### Agency Reports to PDAC

Agency annual reports to PDAC describe activities to remove barriers to equitable access for people with disability. Agencies report on the following outcome areas:

- Access to Services and Programs;
- Access to Employment Opportunities, Career Development, Recruitment and Retention;
- Access to Buildings, Facilities, Venues, Off-premises Events; and
- Access to Information (printed materials, websites, audio and video).

**Attendance of Heads of Agency at PDAC meetings**

Heads of Agency will continue to be invited to PDAC meetings to discuss how their agency is meeting its commitments in the DFA 2013 - 2017. This is an opportunity for PDAC members to talk about disability issues directly with the most senior agency representatives. It is an important way to encourage agency leaders to take responsibility for agency actions and promote cultural change.

# Vision

A fully inclusive and participatory society in which people with disability are valued and respected as equal and contributing members of the community.

This will happen when people with disability:

- Are able to pursue their individual economic, civic, cultural, political and recreational goals free from discrimination.
- Feel embraced and respected by a community that is welcoming and accessible.
- Have their needs met by a person-centred disability support system.
- Have their independence recognised so that they are able to make choices about decisions which impact on their lives.
- Participate meaningfully in policy development and legislation that affects them.

The *Disability Framework for Action 2013-2017* adopts the definition of persons with disabilities set out in Article 1 of the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*:

Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

# Guiding principles

The DFA 2013 - 2017 adopts the principles agreed in the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*:

- Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;
- Non-discrimination;
- Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
- Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disability as part of human diversity and humanity;
- Equality of opportunity;
- Accessibility;
- Equality between men and women; and
- Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disability to preserve their identities.

In addition, the Framework is guided by the following principles:

## **Involvement of people with disability**

People with disability are meaningfully engaged in shaping policy, program development and legislation.

## **Community engagement**

A whole of community effort is required to support the inclusion of people with disability in the life of their communities.

## **Simplicity**

The service system for people with disability is easy to understand and navigate.

## **Choice**

People living with disability are the natural authorities over their own lives and can make choices about their care and support.

## **Universal approach**

Products, services, environments and communities are accessible and usable by all people to the greatest extent possible without the need for specialised modification.

## **Life course approach**

A person's likely needs and aspirations over their lifetime are taken into account, paying particular attention to times of significant change.

**Person-centred**

Policies, programs and services for people with disability are designed to respond to the needs and wishes of each individual.

**Independent living**

Services and equipment enable people with disability to be independent.

**Collaboration**

Governments work together to ensure that policies and programs work well together.

# Areas for action

## 1. Inclusive and accessible communities

People with disability are able to participate meaningfully and be a part of their community, including involvement in its social, cultural, sporting and recreational life. People are able to access information, appropriate housing, transport networks and facilities.

<b>1.1 Strengthen and support social networks</b>
1.1.1 Support people with disability, their families and carers to build and strengthen supportive networks that will assist people with disability create an enduring link with the community.
<b>1.2 Enhance community understanding and positive attitudes toward people with disability</b>
1.2.1 Undertake initiatives to assist people with disability to have a sense of safety and security in their community.
1.2.2 Undertake disability awareness training for State Service Employees including senior management.
1.2.3 Foster links between people with disability and community organisations.
1.2.4 Work to improve media coverage in relation to mental illness.
<b>1.3 Build community capacity</b>
1.3.1 Support an effective network of community organisations and peak bodies that provide services and support to people with disability, carers and families.
1.3.2 Provide opportunities for people with disability to develop their leadership capacity.
<b>1.4 Improve access to and participation of people with disability in community, cultural, sporting and recreational activities</b>
1.4.1 Increase the opportunities for and participation of people with disability in community, cultural, sporting, recreational and physical activity
1.4.2 Make state government volunteering programs more accessible to people with disability.

## **1.5 Make buildings and public places more accessible**

- 1.5.1 Provide support to State Government agencies with implementation of the Commonwealth Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010.
- 1.5.2 Work with local government to improve accessibility of community facilities including kerbside infrastructure for passenger transport.

## **1.6 Increase the range of transport options available to people with disability**

- 1.6.1 Increase the number of accessible and affordable passenger transport services in urban and regional areas.
- 1.6.2 Monitor adherence to the Disability Standards for Accessible Public Transport and improve the accessibility of reports.
- 1.6.3 Improve the operation of disability parking including participation in the Australian Disability Parking Scheme.

## **1.7 Ensure State Government policy making is responsive to the needs of people with disability**

- 1.7.1 Form a cross-agency working group to document available disability data and develop an approach for addressing data needs.
- 1.7.2 Meaningfully engage people with disability in the design of policy and legislation.

## **1.8 Improve the accessibility of information**

- 1.8.1 Promote the provision of information in accessible formats including Easy Read versions of State Government publications.
- 1.8.2 Ensure that all new Tasmanian Government websites are compliant with level A of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0 at a minimum.
- 1.8.3 Develop a new structure for web content accessibility reporting based on WCAG 2.0 compliance.
- 1.8.4 Initiate a project for the provision of accessibility advice and testing of Tasmanian Government websites and publications.
- 1.8.5 Ensure that Tasmanian Government IT systems support the effective use of accessibility software.
- 1.8.6 Provide public information, including safety information during emergency situations, in a range of accessible formats, modes and technologies that are appropriate to the diverse communication needs of people with disability.
- 1.8.7 Increase the availability of accessible mainstream and assistive technologies in public places and services such as libraries, education and training facilities, and Tasmanian Government and local government services and agencies.

## 2. Rights protection, justice and legislation

Appropriate laws and regulations are in place to protect the rights of people with disability. There are effective complaints mechanisms and support for people to exercise choice and control over their lives. People are able to exercise their rights to vote, stand for election and be a member of a jury.

### **2.1 Increase awareness and acceptance of the rights of people with disability**

2.1.1 Promote awareness and acceptance of the rights of people with disability.

### **2.2 Protect rights**

2.2.1 Ensure that relevant Tasmanian legislation complies with the principles and articles in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

2.2.2 Maintain and strengthen protections and supports for people with disability who experience or are at risk of experiencing violence, sexual assault, abuse and neglect.

### **2.3 Enable rights and responsibilities to be exercised**

2.3.1 Ensure people with disability have every opportunity to be active participants in the civic life of the community—as jurors, board members and elected representatives.

2.3.2 Ensure supported decision-making safeguards for those people who need them are in place, including accountability of guardianship and substitute decision-makers.

2.3.3 Support independent advocacy to protect the rights of people with disability.

2.3.4 Enable people with disability to exercise their rights through self-advocacy and through appropriate complaints, review and appeal mechanisms.

2.3.5 Review Tasmania’s guardianship legislation to explore how “supported decision making” might be implemented in place of some “substitute decision making” arrangements and ensure that the legislation is consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

2.3.6 Explore ways to improve the experience of people with intellectual disability who come into contact with the child protection system.

### **2.4 Provide more effective responses from the criminal justice system to people with disability who have complex needs or increased vulnerabilities**

2.4.1 Improve support for people with an intellectual disability, cognitive impairment or mental illness in, or at risk of entering, the criminal justice system, and on leaving it.

## 3. Economic security

People with disability are able to find satisfying work, take up business opportunities, and be financially independent. People who are unable to work have appropriate housing and enough money to have a good quality of life.

### **3.1 Provide increased housing options for people with disability**

- 3.1.1 Promote universal design principles in procurement for public and social housing.
- 3.1.2 Increase the range of accessible, affordable and secure housing.
- 3.1.3 Develop a range of affordable supported accommodation options for people with disability including couples and families.

### **3.2 Increase access to employment opportunities as a key to improving economic security and personal wellbeing for people with disability**

- 3.2.1 Raise awareness of the capacity and contribution of people with disability as workers and volunteers, and provide information and assistance to employers to support workforce participation.
- 3.2.2 Strengthen the support system for the transition from school into post school education, training or employment for people with disability.
- 3.2.3 Facilitate social enterprise as a means of raising employment and enterprise opportunities in the private and community sectors for people with disability.

### **3.3 Improve employment, recruitment and retention of people with disability in all levels of state public sector employment**

- 3.3.1 Facilitate stronger relationships between disability employment providers and State Government Agencies.
- 3.3.2 Expand the Graduate Programme for People with Disability to include recruitment of cadets and trainees.
- 3.3.3 Provide support for hiring managers to facilitate recruitment of people with disability into the State Service.
- 3.3.4 Enhance agency reporting to the State Service Employer in relation to employment outcomes of people with disability.
- 3.3.5 Establish a project to review job and recruitment requirements that may be a potential barrier to the recruitment of people with disability

## 4. Personal and community support

People with disability receive the level and standard of care and support they need to participate fully in their community.

### **4.1 Provide appropriate personal care and support for Tasmanians with disability**

- 4.1.1 Participate as a launch site for the National Disability Insurance Scheme for 15-24 year old Tasmanians with disability.
- 4.1.2 Work with the Australian Government to implement a National Disability Insurance Scheme for all Australians with disability.
- 4.1.3 Provide access to timely, comprehensive and effective early intervention for people with disability.
- 4.1.4 Provide easily accessible information on services for people with disability.
- 4.1.5 Provide essential equipment and technology to assist people with disability to live independently.

### **4.2 Provide culturally appropriate services**

- 4.2.1 Work with the Tasmanian Aboriginal Community and disability services to better understand service issues, improve data collection and service delivery for Tasmanian Aborigines with disability.
- 4.2.2 Increase the cultural responsiveness of services so that they are non-discriminatory and culturally appropriate in meeting the needs of people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds.

### **4.3 Provide appropriate support for people with high and complex needs**

- 4.3.1 Build capacity in health and community services in relation to working with people with challenging behaviours.
- 4.3.2 Ensure that young people with complex needs have appropriate accommodation.

### **4.4 Enable people with disability to exercise increased choice and control over their support**

- 4.4.1 Expand the current capacity of the disability support system to enable people to self-direct individual packages of care.
- 4.4.2 Build the skills and capacity of people with disability, their families and carers to independently plan, organise and manage their disability supports.

### **4.5 Acknowledge and support the role of families and carers**

- 4.5.1 Provide opportunities for support that help carers maintain their caring roles.
- 4.5.2 Develop a Tasmanian Carers Policy and Action Plan.

## 5. Learning and skills

People with disability are able to access appropriate early childhood education and care, schools, further education, vocational education and participate in life-long learning. People receive the support they need to move from education to employment.

### **5.1 Strengthen the capability of all education providers to deliver inclusive high quality educational programs for people with all abilities from early childhood through adulthood**

- 5.1.1 Strengthen the focus of early childhood initiatives for children with disability.
- 5.1.2 Continue to build a positive culture of disability inclusion in school communities.
- 5.1.3 Promote inclusive education in all learning settings to create equitable educational opportunities and outcomes and foster communities that recognise and welcome the contributions of all people.
- 5.1.4 Provide information, mentoring and practical support to all members of the educational community, including teachers, parents and students, to support inclusive education.
- 5.1.5 Provide the range of support required within universal educational settings to maximise learning and social development.
- 5.1.6 Provide professional development for education communities in relation to the content and application of the Disability Standards for Education.

### **5.2 Improve pathways for students with disability from school to further education, employment and lifelong learning**

- 5.2.1 Enable students and parents, care givers or guardians to plan for and successfully transition through each phase of learning in conjunction with educators and employers.

### **5.3 Provide accessible learning environments**

- 5.3.1 Provide assistive and information technologies that facilitate learning and communication, and support educators and other students to understand and use alternative communication systems.
- 5.3.2 Ensure that buildings and campuses in educational and training settings across Tasmania are accessible to people with disability.

## 6. Health and wellbeing

Communities enable the wellbeing of people with disability. Health services are designed to meet the needs of people with disability.

### **6.1 Ensure that all health service providers are responsive to the needs of people with disability**

- 6.1.1 Strengthen health care planning, training and the capacity of universal health care providers to diagnose and treat the health conditions of people with disability.
- 6.1.2 Ensure a strong interface between disability services and Tasmanian Health Organisations including hospitals and primary health services to respond to the needs of people with disability in Tasmania and provide comprehensive, accessible and flexible services.
- 6.1.3 Work with services to improve access to coordinated health, community care and disability services.

### **6.2 Provide timely, comprehensive and effective prevention and early intervention health services for people with disability**

- 6.2.1 Further develop the evidence base for the social and environmental determinants of health and ensure it informs the development and implementation of programs and policies.
- 6.2.2 Address issues specific to people with disability as part of key public health strategies such as dental programs, nutrition and physical activity programs, mental health, drug and alcohol and sexual and reproductive health programs, so that they explicitly meet the needs of people with disability.

## Performance monitoring

Indicators	Data sources
<b>Inclusive and accessible communities</b>	
Proportion of people with disability reporting difficulty using public transport.	ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC)
Proportion of people with disability participating in common cultural and recreational activities.	ABS General Social Survey (GSS) or SDAC.
Evidence of increased opportunities available for people with disability to participate in sport, recreation and physical activity.	Department of Economic Development, Tourism and the Arts data
Evidence of increased accessibility of passenger transport	Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources
<b>Rights protection, justice and legislation</b>	
Feelings of safety in different situations by disability category.	GSS
Proportion of people with disability participating in civic life.	GSS
Proportion of complaints under the Disability Discrimination Act by sub-category.	Australian Human Rights Commission
Number of complaints to the Tasmanian Anti-Discrimination Commissioner lodged on grounds of disability.	Office of the Anti-Discrimination Commissioner Annual Report

Indicators	Data sources
<b>Economic security</b>	
Proportion of people with disability participating in the labour force.	SDAC
Proportion of people with disability in the Tasmanian State Service.	State Service Commissioner's Survey
Difference between the average income of people with disability and the average income for all Australians.	SDAC
Proportion of people with disability experiencing housing stress.	ABS SIH
<b>Personal and community support</b>	
Proportion of the potential population accessing disability services.	AIHW Disability Services National Minimum Data Set (DS NMDS)
Proportion of the potential population expressing unmet demand for disability support services.	SDAC
Proportion of carers of people with disability accessing support services to assist in their caring role.	DS NMDS
Proportion of Tasmanian Aborigines receiving disability services.	DS NMDS
<b>Learning and skills</b>	
Educational achievement of people with disability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proportion of people with disability in mainstream schools</li> <li>• proportion of people aged 19-25 with disability who have attained at least Year 12 or equivalent qualification</li> <li>• proportion of people with disability with post-school qualifications.</li> </ul>	ABS SDAC

Indicators	Data sources
<b>Health and wellbeing</b>	
Proportion of people with disability who report their health status as 'good' or better.	ABS GSS or SDAC
Access to general practitioners, dental and other primary health care professionals for people with disability.	ABS SDAC
Risk factors for preventable disease in people with disability.	ABS National Health Survey