



Government of
South Australia

State Disability Inclusion Plan 2025–2029

Easy Read version



Acknowledgement of Country



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are the First Peoples of Australia.



They have always looked after Country.

Country means the land, water, sky and everything within them.



We respect the important connection that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have with Country.



And we respect their Elders from the past and now.



How to use this plan



Government of
South Australia

We are the Government of South Australia

Department of Human Services.

We wrote this plan.



We wrote some words in **bold**.

We explain what these words mean.

There is also a list of these words on page [23](#).



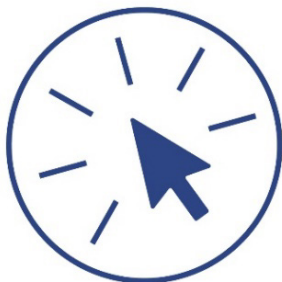
You can ask someone you trust for support to:

- read this plan
- find more information.



This is an Easy Read summary of our plan.

It only includes the most important ideas.



You can find our plan on our website.

www.inclusive.sa.gov.au/sdip



What's in this plan?

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About our plan



We created a plan called the State Disability Inclusion Plan 2025–2029.

We call it our plan.



Our plan is about making South Australia more **inclusive**.



When the community is inclusive, everyone can:

- take part
- feel like they belong.



Our plan is about making South Australia more **accessible**.



When the community is accessible, it is easy to:

- find and use things
- travel around.





Our plan is about supporting the **rights** of people with disability in South Australia.



Rights are rules about how people must treat you:

- fairly
- equally.



Our plan follows laws about how to support people with disability.

This includes:



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



- the Disability Inclusion Act 2018 (SA) – laws about how to be inclusive of people with disability.





We listened to what other people had to say when making our plan.

For example, people with disability.



We thought about their ideas when we made our plan.



Government organisations in South Australia have to follow our plan.



Local councils in South Australia also have to follow our plan.



Our plan will help them make their own plans to support people with disability.

These plans are called Disability Access and Inclusion Plans.



Who we thought about when making our plan

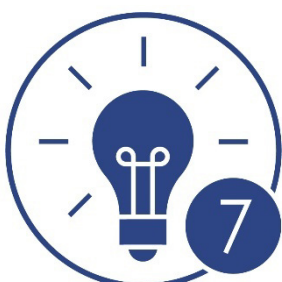


We wanted our plan to support all people with disability.

This means we need to think about:



- other parts of a person's life
- how people feel
- what people go through.



Our plan includes ideas to support **7** groups of people with disability.

1. **Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD)**

people with disability

CALD people:



- come from different cultures and backgrounds
- speak languages other than English.





2. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with disability



3. Women with disability



4. Children with disability



5. **LGBTIQ+** people with disability



The letters LGBTIQ+ stand for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer or questioning and asexual.

The '+' is for people who are part of the LGBTIQ+ community but don't talk about themselves using a word from this list.





6. People with **intellectual disability** or who are more at risk because of their disability



An intellectual disability affects how you:

- learn new things
- solve problems
- communicate
- do things on your own.



7. People with disability who live far away from cities and towns



What our plan focuses on



Our plan focuses on **5** important areas.



1. Accessible and inclusive communities



2. Learning and work



3. Good supports and services





4. Better health and wellbeing



5. Safety and the justice system



We explain these important areas on the following pages.



1. Accessible and inclusive communities



People with disability have the right to take part in all areas of life.



They also have the right to take part in communities that are:

- accessible
- inclusive.



We want to understand what can stop people with disability from taking part in the community.



And we want to put an end to the things that stop people with disability from taking part.



We also want to offer people with disability more chances to take part in the community.



2. Learning and work



People with disability have the right to take part in learning and work.



We want schools and training organisations to support people with disability to:

- finish studying
- start working.

We want people with disability to have a fair experience with:



- learning



- work.



3. Good supports and services

People with disability have the right to use different:



- home and living supports and services



- community supports and services.

This includes support to make sure people with disability:



- feel like they belong in their community



- feel like they are not alone.





We want there to be more community services and supports people can use.



We also want supports and services to work well for:

- each person with disability
- carers.



4. Better health and wellbeing



People with disability have the right to services that support their health and wellbeing.

They have a right to these services for all stages of their life.



This includes **mental health** services and supports.



Your mental health is about how you:

- think and feel about yourself
- deal with things in your life
- manage your feelings.



These services and supports should also treat people with disability:

- fairly
- with respect.



We want healthcare services to understand different:



- types of disabilities



- experiences for people with disability.

We also want health and mental health services to:



- be easy to find and use



- support people with disability at all stages of their life.



5. Safety and the justice system



People with disability have the right to feel safe and protected by the **justice system**.



The justice system makes sure people are treated fairly and follow the law.



The justice system includes:

- police
- courts
- prisons.



We want to improve the way the justice system works with people with disability.



We want to make sure the way the justice system works:



- keeps people with disability safe



- protects the rights of people with disability.

For example, we want to make sure the justice system keeps people with disability safe from:



- harm

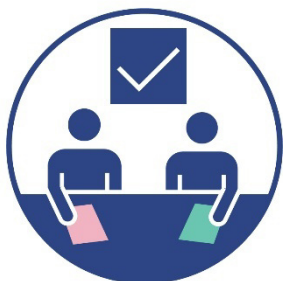


- being treated unfairly because of who they are.



How we will make sure our plan works well

We will keep updating the community on:



- the work we do to support our plan



- the work government organisations and local councils do to support our plan.



We will create a report each year that shares information about this work.



We will also share information on our website so people can know:

- what we are working on
- how to take part in our work.



Contact us



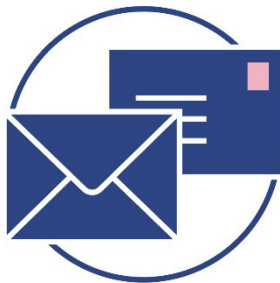
You can call us.

8429 7710



You can send us an email.

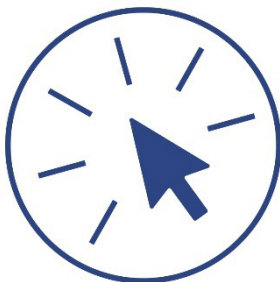
DHSDisabilityInclusion@sa.gov.au



You can write to us.

Disability Policy and Reform – State Disability
Inclusion Plan

Department of Human Services
GPO Box 292
Adelaide SA 5001



You can visit our website.

www.inclusive.sa.gov.au



Word list

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



Accessible

When the community is accessible, it is easy to:

- find and use things
- travel around.



Culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD)

CALD people:

- come from different cultures and backgrounds
- speak languages other than English.



Inclusive

When the community is inclusive, everyone can:

- take part
- feel like they belong.



Intellectual disability



An intellectual disability affects how you:

- learn new things
- solve problems
- communicate
- do things on your own.

Justice system



The justice system makes sure everyone is treated fairly and follows the law.

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- police
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LGBTIQA+



The letters LGBTIQA stand for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer or questioning and asexual.

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Mental health



Your mental health is about how you:

- think and feel about yourself
- deal with things in your life
- manage your feelings.

Rights



Rights are rules about how people must treat you:

- fairly
- equally.



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