

# Lessons from the Disability Royal Commission

People with an intellectual disability are more likely to:



## Live in a group home

Almost half of Specialist Disability Accommodation (SDA) participants have an intellectual disability as their primary disability (42%).



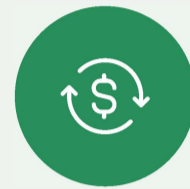
## Be unemployed, or work for subminimum wages

People with an intellectual disability are less likely to be employed full-time than other people with disability and are more likely to be employed in an Australian Disability Enterprise, with only 15% having a job in open employment on a full wage.



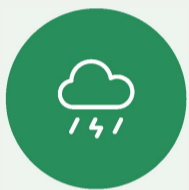
## Suffer from financial hardship

Among people with disability, people with an intellectual disability are among the least likely to receive an income from a wage through employment and report higher rates of financial hardship.



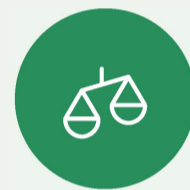
## Rely on government payments as a primary source of income

72% of people with an intellectual disability's main source of income comes from a government pension or allowance, usually the Disability Support Pension.



## Be a victim of violence and abuse

67% of people with an intellectual disability have experienced violence since the age of 15. The rate is higher among women with an intellectual disability.



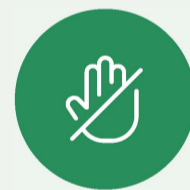
## Be overrepresented in the criminal justice system

People with an intellectual disability, especially First Nations people, are significantly overrepresented at all stages of the criminal justice system, from police contact and arrest, through to court processes and correctional settings.



## Be detained for longer periods if found unfit to stand trial

When a person with an intellectual disability does not have access to appropriate supports, they are likely to be detained for longer periods than had they been found guilty and sentenced accordingly, and are at risk of being detained indefinitely.



## Be subject to restrictive practices in response to 'behaviours of concern'

People with disability are subject to the greatest use of restrictive practices in segregated settings such as group homes, where people with an intellectual disability are more likely to reside.



## Be overprescribed psychotropic medications

In some cases, the number and dosage levels of psychotropic medications administered to people with an intellectual disability are so significant, they constitute abuse.



## Experience seclusion and solitary confinement in youth detention and prisons

Isolation amounting to solitary confinement is over-used in criminal justice settings, especially youth detention, in which people with an intellectual disability are overrepresented.



## Have limited access to legal aid as victims of crime

People with an intellectual disability are likely to experience a range of barriers to access to justice, such as support to give evidence with proper legal representation.



## Have limited access to quality healthcare

People with an intellectual disability experience significant barriers in accessing safe and quality healthcare, and experience higher mortality rates, increased incidence of preventable illness and more frequent hospital admissions.