Out of a total sample of 25,126 Youth Survey 2019 respondents: 1,623 respondents reported having a disability.

The most cited disabilities were: autism, learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), physical disability and anxiety disorder.

Key differences

**POST SCHOOL PLANS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plan</th>
<th>With disability</th>
<th>Without disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Go to university</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get a job</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel gap year</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go to TAFE or college</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Get an apprenticeship</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDUCATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>With disability</th>
<th>Without disability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Studying full time</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Studying part time</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not studying</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"We need more 'classroom talk' around not discriminating against people with disabilities." Male, 15

**POST SCHOOL GOALS**

Barriers impacting upon the achievement of their post-school goals:

- mental health: 28% compared with 16% of young people without disability
- academic ability: 25% compared with 20%
- financial difficulties: 13% compared with 21%
- physical health: 12% compared with 4%

**PERSONAL CONCERNS**

Young people with disability were much more concerned* about:

- mental health: 46% compared with 32%
- suicide: 26% compared with 14%
- bullying/emotional abuse: 26% compared with 14%

* Compared with respondents without disability
More than the proportion of young people with disability reported* that they had experienced bullying in the past twelve months (43% compared with 19%).

* Compared with respondents without disability.

Higher proportions of young people with disability who had experienced bullying reported that they experienced this at home or in my neighbourhood (28% and 15% compared with 17% and 5% of respondents without disability).

Higher proportions of young people with disability who had experienced bullying reported that they had experienced:

- **Physical bullying** (e.g. hitting, punching) (34% compared with 20% of respondents without disability)
- **Cyberbullying** (e.g. hurtful messages, pictures or comments) (42% compared with 36%)

Key policy recommendations

**In consultation and collaboration with young people with disability Governments should:**

- Develop a National Education Strategy; increase awareness about the Disability Standards for Education; and increase flexible learning options.
- Develop a National Jobs Plan; improve employment services for young people with disability; and develop a national advertising campaign to promote employment of people with disability.
- Implement a national campaign to prevent bullying of young people including young people with disability.
- Ensure public spaces are more accessible for people with disability.
- Embed voices of young people with disability in the next National Disability Strategy.