**Episode #3 STUCK IN THE MIDDLE:
HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT**

TESSA DEVRIES – Welcome to One in Five, a podcast created by the Melbourne Disability Institute, at the University of Melbourne. I’m Tessa de Vries. In this series we will be looking at how research can tackle some of the biggest issues facing people with disability and their families. Join us as we talk to a range of people about new research findings, possible solutions and policy ideas.

Housing pressure is a major issue in Australia with housing affordability on the increase and a shortage of available housing across capital cities

OLIVER HUNTER -I’ve probably been hunting legitimately properly for probably nine months. But as I said, if the access wasn't an issue, I would have slotted in somewhere well before that, but then I've properly been looking, trying to find somewhere for probably nine to 12 months and gotten nowhere like, not even close.

TESSA DEVRIES - in this episode be looking at housing from a disability perspective. What the research says about current conditions,

ZOE AITKEN -People with disabilities were more likely to experience housing disadvantage across a number of different housing characteristics compared to people without disability.

TESSA DEVRIES - How the housing market is responding to changes brought about by the introduction of the NDIS

ILAN WEISEL- Currently there’s just not enough supply of affordable housing for them in the private market, or in social housing.

TESSA DEVRIES - But also what research shows works.

KEITH MCVILLY-There are people out there for whom individualised supported living is possible. They are not only making it possible, but they are thriving in the situations

TESSA DEVRIES - We’ll talk to families who have made the transition to supported independent living,

LEONIE BRIGGS -we actually never ever saw ourselves without Todd living with us.

TESSA DEVRIES - And we'll hear more from Oliver about his experience in trying to move to the city.

OLIVER HUNTER -For me, it's more the physical access, I need to live somewhere I can get to the toilet, or to the shower or actually just in the building.

TESSA DEVRIES - Stay with us as we hear from all these people and more about the impact of housing for people with a disability,

but first let's hear more from Oliver as he hunts for a house in Melbourne.

OLIVER HUNTER - My name is Oliver hunter on 24. I’m from Albury, some people call it small Bry, trying to move to Melbourne to find some work and just live the Melbourne life, but as of now I'm still at home in Albury and trying to figure out what I want to do with my life.

I’ve always loved Melbourne, everything I want to do is in Melbourne. I love sport. So the AFL, cricket, tennis and I want to find work hopefully, whether a straight up sort of marketing or radio or media job, or I do some stand up comedy as well. So I want to pursue that. So yes, everything I want to do at this stage is in Melbourne, but yeah, that finding that accessible accommodation is proving…… I don't want to say impossible, but if it was more probable I would already be here and living here.

So I was born with cerebral palsy. It's a neurological condition, meaning that starts in your brain and many everything is affected in some way. So yes, I, the obvious one, the one that people can see is I use a wheelchair my legs don't function the way they should. And I have explained to people that as far as I can tell, the part of my brain that says to my legs to walk just isn't as active as someone else, but then it also affects my coordination and fine motor skills. So I'm no good at Jenga and stuff like that.

I’ve been coming back and forth from Albury. And that’s fine, to a point. It does it sort of start to grind on you. You try and stay up and keep your head in the game and think all the positive things that you told to think. But you do get to a point after you you've trawled through all the apartments on all the mainstream, like flatmates sites or whatever you call it. And then you get, you look and you’re like, I can't stay there, I can't live there because the shower’s in the bath or I can't do that because there’s steps to the door, yeah, so some that's the hardest thing sometimes you look at apartments in Richmond or, or wherever, and I couldn't even get in the door, let alone use whatever else is there.

TESSA DEVRIES - Finding a good rental property in any capital city is not easy. There's lots of competition and lots of unsuitable properties. And when accessibility is your number one criteria, think about how many of those properties don't even make the shortlist, it gets even harder. We're joined now by Zoe Aitken.

ZOE AITKEN - I'm a research fellow in social epidemiology at the University of Melbourne.

TESSA DEVRIES – Zoe’s research has demonstrated alarming statistics for the housing circumstances of people with a disability.

ZOE AITKEN - So we conducted a study Describing the housing circumstances of Australians with disabilities before the implementation of the NDIS. so most NDIS participants will not have funding for housing as part of their NDIS package. But the NDIS is still likely to impact on people's housing, because more people with disabilities will be able to live independently. So it might even increase the demand for housing. And we need to be able to evaluate the impact of the NDIS on people's housing. And to do that we need high quality baseline data, which is what we generated in this study.

TESSA DEVRIES - This is going to come up a bit so a short explainer. The NDIS only funds housing for 6% of participants who are considered high or complex needs, they're eligible for something called specialist disability accommodation or SDA for short. SDA is fully funded by the NDIS and pays for purpose built or modified accommodation which caters to specific needs. Some of these will look at a bit later on.

But as Zoe said most people in the NDIS will not get financial assistance for housing, but they will have an increase in support that might assist them and living independently. Because of this, it is likely that there will be an increase in people who are able to live independently, and who are looking for housing in the mainstream market, because they're not eligible for SDA. Now back to Zoe,

ZOE AITKEN - to really understand where we needed to target more services and solutions, We examined what type of housing people live in. So we we looked at social housing, private rental accommodation, but we also looked at people who had a mortgage or who were owner occupiers. We found that the most interesting findings were for social housing, and for private rented accommodation. A substantial proportion of people with disabilities were living in social housing. And that was about four times greater compared to people without disabilities.

TESSA DEVRIES - And what about those people who couldn't access social housing?

ZOE AITKEN - Yes, they were more likely to live in unaffordable housing, we found a large proportion of people with disabilities lived in the private rental market. More than a quarter, we actually found that the risk of living in an affordable housing was about one and a half times greater for people with disabilities compared to people without disability.

But when we looked at an affordable housing, we didn't exclude any subgroups of the population. We just looked at everyone together. But the figures might actually be even more alarming than we quantified. Because we know that people who are living in social housing, do not by definition, experience unaffordable housing

TESSA DEVRIES - This is because social housing is capped at one third of people's income, a proportion generally understood to be manageable without causing financial stress.

ZOE AITKEN -S o if we were to exclude those people, we might see even greater differences in the proportion of people experiencing an affordable housing. But I think that really highlights that we need a lot of emphasis on affordability of private rented accommodation, as well as targeting social housing for people with disabilities.

TESSA DEVRIES - And were you expecting to see this level of housing disadvantage?

ZOE AITKEN - I think we were all quite surprised by the extent of the disadvantage experienced by people with disabilities across so many different aspects of housing. And maybe we shouldn't have been surprised about this because we have looked at in other studies that other measures of socio-economic disadvantage and we have seen very similar patterns where people with disabilities experience poor outcomes compared to people without disabilities, and that people with intellectual disability and psychosocial impairment tend to experience the worst outcomes. But seeing it across so many different aspects of housing was really quite shocking and really shows some of those large inequalities experienced by people with disabilities and I think really highlights that this is a situation that really needs to be addressed.

ILAN WEISEL - So I think in Australia we've historical process where home ownership was ideologically celebrated as something that is, is good for society, Australia wanted to be a homeowning society. So a lot of the incentives the government incentives tax incentives are went into homeownership rather than to housing for low income households like social housing.

Hi, I'm Ilan Weisel, I’m an urban geographer at the School of Geography. I do research on cities.

So there's been some work done on comparing the amount of funding that goes in directly into homeownership through things like exemption on capital gains, compared to the amount of funding that goes to social housing each year. And then you realise that it's disproportionately higher. So, so I think that's, that's the issue.

And I guess culturally, but also supported by those kinds of policies. Housing has shifted from being understood as shelters as homeless, a place that where you live into a commodity as an investment that people now see it something that they could profit from, or at least secure their retirement by investing in housing. So I think that created inflationary pressure on housing. And that's why we've seen since about the mid 1980s, the cost of housing rising well above inflation. So that's kind of the roots of the problem of our housing affordability crisis.

TESSA DEVRIES - And what do you think needs to change?

ILAN WEISEL - largely, I think we need some kind of structural change in terms of how we think about housing. But if we kind of move down from this kind of very, very big aspirational idea, how do we address specifically the problem of the 100,000 people that will be on the NDIS, but have no affordable housing? I think we need to understand who these people are, what are their specific needs, and then what specific housing models might suit them.

TESSA DEVRIES – So the NDIS will fund housing for those with the most complex needs, around 6% of NDIS participants

ILAN WIESEL - So in a way they are the ones who we think are in some ways will be well accommodated by the end is even though we still seeing issues with the SDA market, not really rising to the challenge, the funding is available, but the market is yet to respond that the scale that is needed, you know, they were in the very beginning of the scheme, so I think organisations are still trying to figure out, you know, where, where the market is where they should be building what they should be building.

So I think it's a start, but I think the SDA part is the part that I'm less worried about. And I'm more worried about 94% who won't get funding for housing from the NDIS. I guess within that 94%. We think there's about 100,000 people who are on low incomes and who will not get assistance by the end is so they will get individualised funding for support, but not for housing. So they will need to find housing either in the private sector, or in social housing, and there's currently just not enough supply of affordable housing for them in the private market, or in social housing. So that's, that's where the real worry is.

TESSA DEVRIES - so why are we looking at increased numbers of people seeking housing,

ILAN WIESEL -I think, close to half of these people who are adults who naturally with their parents. So until now, it was like silent hidden demand. They weren't actively pursuing housing. They didn't look out for housing because they lived at home. They were getting the support they needed from their parents. Now their parents are getting older, they finally can now access the end is and get alternative supports to move out. So now they'll be out in the market looking for housing. And if they live in Melbourne or Sydney or a major city, they'll struggle to find housing with their level of income.

TESSA DEVRIES - And that's definitely one part of all of his struggle to find housing, but he also has to find a home that is accessible. This difficulty in finding housing has had had an impact on other parts of his life.

OLIVER HUNTER - Because I can't access the housing, I can't access the ideal employment that I want. And I have got friends that have done the say the same degree or similar degrees that went to uni with their three, four years into their careers, sort of go to school with yesterday at the train station randomly. And he said, I you know, I'm working for this cool sports marketing company. We just did this photo shoot with some footy players. It's just hard when you see a guy like that, you know, the same age and he looks all cool in his corporate sports marketing set up. And yeah, you sit here and go, the reason I can't access that has nothing to do with me. Like it's, it's not that I'm not qualified enough or I don't have the skills or the personality. It's the fact that there is a barrier that I have no control over. And I think that's the key thing that me and other people with disabilities have barriers that are there, that they can't move or get around, but they also can't control

Obviously, living in inner city Melbourne, as in any capital city in Australia, it's become very expensive. It's much money. So that's, that's the hard thing. And there are there are some projects out there that are providing accessible accommodation. But that again, that is for what I’ve found is for high needs people, so people that need constant support. I definitely need some serious support from a structural point of view and some other support, but definitely not in that bracket of I need someone there. So I'm just kind of stuck in the middle. Because I've went to these projects and they said to me, so I but you can access mainstream housing. Well, I can, but I can't really.

ILAN WEISEL - there's a lot of rhetoric about choice, and how individualised funding my career choice What we saw is that there wasn't really any choice because part of it was the in the housing market, there was no choice. Even if people had support funding, they were still locked out of the housing market. So that was a big finding.

KEITH MCVILLY- I think Independent Living provides the basis for well being on a number of levels. It enables people with disability to explore their own potential. It provides them with an opportunity to excel and achieve in a whole host of areas that maybe they never saw possible. It also provides families with an opportunity to see their family member grow and develop in ways that they may never have imagined. It provides families with an opportunity for their their son or their daughter to move out of home into a space of their own. So mom and dad can actually experience a life of independence themselves, that maybe they never thought possible. So, independent living, I think has a multiplicity of benefits to a multiplicity of people. I think it also brings people with disabilities to the fore in our community, and challenges those stereotypes challenges, those low expectations that otherwise hold people with disability back. And the more that person with disability can have their own home, live in their own community, be seen by their neighbors as their own person. This is going to create, by default, a more inclusive society.

Right. So I'm Keith McVilly. I'm the University of Melbourne is professor of disability and inclusion.

TESSA DEVRIES - Can you tell us a little bit more about your research into supported independent living?

KEITH MCVILLY- Well, we've just completed a program of research played in partnership with our colleagues at Curtin University in Western Australia, and the University of Sydney, as well as here at Melbourne, and a host of community organisation partners across those three states. And we spent three years visiting people with disabilities in their homes in individualised supported living situations, and observing what was important for them, how they live their lives and importantly what made those individualised living situations possible.

TESSA DEVRIES - And what are some of the key factors for successful independent living?

KEITH MCVILLY- Yeah look, the vast majority of the arrangements and we looked at 150 of them in our study, were private arrangements, typically supported by a person's family and as you might imagine, individualised living situations are so individual. Some people were living lives in a home, or a flat or a unit of their own. They went to work each day. And that was their way of doing individualised living. Some people chose to share their home, and it might have been sharing their home with a co tenant who might have a job somewhere else, and simply shared the home with them. That co tenant didn't necessarily have a disability themselves. Other people chose to share their home with another person with that shared lived experience of having a disability. And we met a number of people who were lifelong friends, and that was the basis of their shared living arrangement. Some people had found a flat or a unit on the open market and some people had with the support of their family developed some very interesting arrangements where the family had purchased a unit as an investment. And that person was able to live in that home and pay rent on it. And eventually they would inherit that home. And those shared equity arrangements and family trusts were used by some families quite ingeniously to create situations of individualised living.

TESSA DEVRIES - And through your research, have you also identified barriers to independent living?

KEITH MCVILLY- I suppose one of the major barriers is simply having the vision that this is possible, because simply knowing that this is a possibility is really important. where families don't know that individualised supported living is a possibility. They think, well, what do we do? We want to make sure that our son or a daughter or a brother or a sister, is safe and secure and so they go out looking for a group home, which is the typical model that we have available now. And I suppose what we wanted to do was to, through this project showcase that there are alternatives to shared supported living arrangements.

TESSA DEVRIES - Although not part of Keith’s research project, we saw a lot of the things he talked about when we visited a family and Castlemaine, Todd and Josh welcomed us into their shared unit, where we talked to them and their families and housing support organisation MASARG about their own transition to supported independent living.

LEONIE BRIGGS - We actually never ever saw ourselves without Todd living with us. He had never shown any real indication of wanting to move out. But when it was put to him, he jumped on it when the offer came from Kyenton to go down and trial.

I'm Leonie Briggs. And I'm Todd’s mum, who is living independently

JOSH – I’m Josh, and I live with Todd.

SUE DIXON - I'm Sue Dixon. My son Josh is independent living and I support him to do that.

Well for me Josh wanted to move out, one of his goals was to live out on his own or you know, with somebody, and we were given the for a trial down in some accommodation in Kyenton, so we took it on and Todd seem to be just there as well.

BEVERLY VINES - It's a service some that's been a service provider in this area for a very long time called Windaring trying to get people into independent living away from the supported accommodations.

TESSA DEVRIES - That's Beverly Vines Chair of MASARG, a local organisation working to find a secure suitable independent living sites in central Victoria.

LEONIE BRIGGS - They actually taught them you know, cooking skills, cleaning skills, coping skills, just the general coping in the public outside in Kyneton. Preapration for this kind of independent living so, so that, you know, it could lead on to private, independent living. It definitely helps because, you know, there's issues you don't realise that are going to crop up. It's different when you're living at home and you're right on site to deal with these problems, but when they're on their own, and they don't know how to deal with it themselves, and they've always called on mum or dad. They didn't have that. And so they had to learn how to get around it and those people at the Windaring showed them.

TESSA DEVRIES - Todd and Josh spent 12 months learning skills and their initial accommodation, while Leone and Sue worked to find suitable accommodation for their more permanent, independent living arrangement.

LEONIE BRIGGS – It took that 12 months just watching and sourcing and going and asking the real estate agents. I found the internet very handy.

TESSA DEVRIES - We asked what was important when looking for suitable accommodation

SUE DIXON - Just somewhere quiet, you know there's certain parts that you've seen when I wouldn't like them that close or that far out and it was to be close enough that they could walk to places. We didn't want them relying on taxis or that sort of stuff.

Close to facilities and shops. Yeah. It was so easy because as you know, they just across from the station, they've a block and a bit from the shops, they can walk. Yeah, Josh can walk to the mushroom farm. He also goes to Windaring as an adult training center, so he can walk to that. But then if they want to go through to Bendigo, they can hop on the train, they can do that they know how to do that.

TESSA DEVRIES - While the unit leased by Leonie and Sue ticks many of the boxes, it is a rental property. This means that they are subjected to the insecurity of what can be a highly competitive rental market.

LEONIE BRIGGS

Really, private rental is what's available to us at the moment. There's nothing else out there. There's nothing else out there to cater for our needs. So private rental is the only way and that I suppose in some ways that’s why some parents are reluctant to move on.

TESSA DEVRIES - This is something that Bev Vines from MASARG comes up against often, when trying to find suitable accommodation for people with disability who are transitioning into independent living.

BEV VINES - We've been trying to push for housing in this area, because there hasn't been there is no independent housing except for private rental. At the moment there's no social housing for people with disabilities. And what we're trying to do is increase those opportunities so that people like Todd and Josh can actually rent within the city here, but if it's with supported housing, like social housing, then they can do that a lot cheaper than being on the private rental market. It's very expensive to live in Castlemaine. Now that was always the problem and there isn't that many opportunities but we're trying through MASARG and, and through key other people in the community to increase those opportunities.

SUE DIXON – I’ve sort of, I've worked in the disability field. And I've seen it from the other side where parents in the late 80s, early 90s are bringing their 40 or 50 year old child into care, and the stress that it put on the child. And I thought, well, I never wanted that for Josh, but he wants to move out that made it easier that being as a parent, I know that he can handle it. So I feel quite relaxed about him being out and know that if anything happens to me, he's fine. But even if for some reason something happens here and the owners decide they don't want to rent anymore they want to sell will look at it then as a new chapter, a new challenge

you know, whether they might be in the position to perhaps maybe buy if they want to stay here or we just go on somewhere else. It's that simple. It's life

LEONIE BRIGGS

The fact that we now know that they're capable together,

BEV VINES- taking risks, you've got to be prepared to take risk.

LEONIE BRIGGS - But don’t sugar coat it because there are things that crop up. We haven't told you all the stories that crop up. If any other person, or any other families want to, they do need to trial. I couldn't see the two boys coming into private rental, straight off. They do need to trial to see if they can work it out, work together. We're not trying to sugarcoat it and make it sound really great. Really fantastic. Because it's it's not easy

SUE DIXON - . It is hard work, but it's how you deal with problems, and how big or small you make them.

KEITH MCVILLY

I think it's always going to be a combination of government and families working together. I think with the National Disability Insurance game now well in place and the notion of individualised funding packages, it's going to make these options a lot more feasible in terms of people being able to secure the support that they need, when they need it, and where they needed on a very individualised basis. And whereas in the past, if you were looking for accommodation beyond the family home, the only place to look was with a block funded organisation, who typically ran for five or six bedroom group homes and that that was the standard off the shelf arrangement. I think the individualised funding that the National Disability Insurance game provides is really going to open up these opportunities.

TESSA DEVRIES - That's KEITH MCVILLYagain,

KEITH MCVILLY- out of this process we have developed the individualized supported living tool, which can be used to both evaluate an existing situation of individualized supported living, or to be used as a planning tool to help people and their families and indeed, National Disability Insurance Scheme local planners to prepare and plan for people’s successful transition from the family home to more individualised options.

TESSA DEVRIES - you'll find a link to this tool on our website.

Some research has shown shared equity models as an option for people with a disability to avoid relying on the private rental market. In a shared equity arrangement the cost of buying a house is split between the person with disability and an equity partner. The equity partner might be a family member, an NGO or even the government.

ILAN WEISEL – So sometimes it's actually beneficial for the state or the NGO that invested because they get back that investment. So that could work quite well for very specific cohort. I think there's a group of people who might get some financial assistance from their families. It's not a huge one, but I think it exists. And these are people who might be able to enter shared ownership or shared equity. It's hard to actually quantify the number of people. But you know, even if we're talking about 10,000 people, it's a significant amount. And then these are people that you can assist into homeownership. And then it reduces the pressure on social housing waiting list, for example.

TESSA DEVRIES And have you seen examples of this model that work?

ILAN WEISEL - Yes, we have. We have seen some organisations that have shared equity models, and they do work and people who have moved into shared equity. I guess the impact on their life has been it's been transformative. I guess first of all, like the emotional sense of being an owner, as we talked, we just talked about in Australia, how homeownership became a kind of an ideological thing and a status. So to feel as part of that was quite significant for people. But also, we just saw very positive outcomes from health perspectives. Inclusion, just having networks with people security of tenure. So in rental, your You never know how long you could stay there and when it's your own home, it's yours and people could invest in it.

QUEENIE TRAN - I think what we're starting to see is through SDA people are becoming more aware and conscious of the different housing types that people need. And at the end of the day, a lot of these design features that people are incorporating into SDA housing is generally just good design.

TESSA DEVRIES - That's Queenie Tran from Summer Housing. Summer housing and it’s parent organisation Summer Foundation, have been finding housing solutions for people with disability since 2006. They spearheaded the movement to get young people with disability out of aged care facilities, an ongoing effort, but one that is likely to benefit with the introduction of the NDIS. We talked to Queenie about the opportunities that special disability accommodation can provide.

QUEENIE TRAN - The NDIS has made a phenomenal change. Our projects with the 10 plus one models started off as a pilot completely funded through philanthropy. The 10 plus one model is basically taking 10 apartments within any standard residential complex and redesigning that for people with disabilities and having a plus one on site support apartment so that those 10 people would have access to 24 hours support. Now, you know, we would love to be able to have more philanthropists that are actively looking at how do you get younger people back into community and out of residential aged care but unfortunately, that's not something that a lot of philanthropists are able to really actively work in, so having something like the NDIS kicking and giving those opportunities and coming up with a scheme that is robust to not just look at the housing model, but understanding the supports required around it and being able to service and fund end to end on that.

The NDIS is really is the only mechanism and the only place that that could really be catered for. So we've seen that through the NDIS we've been able to get some really phenomenal outcomes because we've been able to provide not just accessible housing, but come up with a support model and working with some fantastic support providers to really look at providing a, I guess, a full wraparound service around the individual and making sure that they're going to be able to be safe while living in community.

A lot of our work is actually working with other providers, stakeholders, working directly with the NDIS and giving them feedback as to what it's like and really trying to understand more of the scheme. One of the biggest things that we want to be able to do is really pass through any of our learnings. So as an organisation, we develop our own design guide we create quite a lot of materials in terms of different design innovations, coming up with different strategies so that we can customize and adapt designs to suit people and their individual needs and work with OT’s and different people in the Allied Health space to really formulate different ways of thinking about accessible design.

But we also identified that there's a number of gaps missing in terms of what available options are in the community and what innovations people are looking towards adapt. It's really trying to understand those other facets of disability that aren't the typical type that a lot of Building and Construction is always focused on. We're really so limited to understanding it through building code requirements and Australian standards, which always talks about wheelchair accessibility. And we never really get to understand the complexities of disability and all the varieties of design that needs to be accommodated for that cohort.

We're really just now getting into that point where we're starting to see new projects popping up and more and more people talking about SDA. So I think it's going to be a matter of time before people are becoming more aware of housing options for people with disabilities to be not just the group homes, but you know, hopefully looking at apartments, villas, duplexes, and all sorts of different configurations of support.

TESSA DEVRIES - These projects and others that focus housing for people with complex support needs of a great potential for those who are eligible for housing support in the end is, but we need to be providing better and more affordable housing solutions for the 94% of NDIS participants who do not receive financial support for housing. And for those not eligible for the NDIS at all. We asked Ilan what research was showing as the most effective way to manage this.

ILAN WEISEL - I think social housing is sort of, to me the obvious solution for a large number of people. You provide security of tenure, people pay 25% of their income, so it's affordable for them. So social housing, the way the rent is structured it is designed to always be affordable.

 From talking to people who lived in social housing, we spoke to a lot of people in various studies that I did. The people who live in social housing were probably the happiest when we compare them to people who move to to say to private rental because they had that security of tenure. I think that was really meaningful for people. And we've that we've ran some economic models showing that in fact, every dollar you invest in housing gives you a much higher return by saving on those other systems, and especially the justice system, justice system and health are huge expenditures. We're housing we know, if we invest in housing, we can reduce those expenditure substantially.

LEONIE BRIGGS -

It's a huge change for me.

(laughing) Sorry.

It's a huge change for me. It's always been part of my life, and you can't turn away from it. At home it wasn't easy. Everything the way dis, had to involve Todd, and I don't want to think that so that's awful. But if we went away on holiday Todd came, if we went to have dinner with friends, Todd came and it was always provision for us part of our life. And we were lucky, very lucky. But this has allowed Todd to be independent, as well as the parents being independent. The parents , we are so independent now. We can go off on a holiday. It's just amazing. Yeah, yeah. I've noticed a lot more confidence in toward a lot more is coming to his own right as a person. Yeah. Definitely. Yeah.

TESS DEVRIES - That was Leonie Briggs closing this episode of One in Five. We have lots of information and links related to the housing research in this episode up on our website, visit disability.unimelb.edu.au to check it out.

You can sign up to our mailing list there too.

We'd love to hear your thoughts and we hope you join us next time on One in Five.