



Australian Government

Department of Health, Disability and Ageing

NDIS Evidence Advisory Committee Consultation

Robot Assisted Gait Training

Part 1





Australian Government

**Department of Health,
Disability and Ageing**

The Australian Government Department of Health Disability and Ageing wrote this.

We say **DHDA** for short.

When you see the word **we** it means DHDA.



We wrote this in an easy to read way.

We use pictures to explain some ideas.

Bold

We have some words in **bold**.

Not bold

This means the letters are thicker and darker.

These are important words.



This is an Easy Read summary of an online **survey**.

Surveys have questions about your ideas.



We can answer any questions by email.

Email us disabilityevidence@health.gov.au



You can ask for help to read this document.

You can ask

- A friend
- Family members
- A support person.



We recognise Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as the **Traditional Owners** of the land we live on.



They were the **first people** to live on and use the

- Land
- Waters.

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Who is this survey for



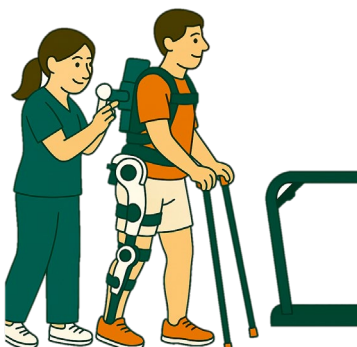
We made a **survey**.



This survey is about **Robot Assisted Gait Training** for people with disability.

Robot Assisted Gait Training is using a device to help people move around.

It is called **RAGT** for short.

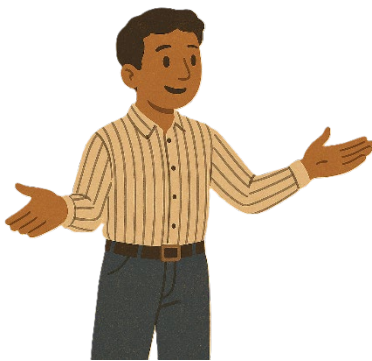


This survey is **only** for people with disability who

- Use RAGT



- Used RAGT but do **not** use it any more



- Use something else.



You can look at the other surveys on our website.

consultations.health.gov.au/evidence-advisory-committee-eac/february-2026

It is in Easy Read.



We have **2 parts** to this survey.



You need to do **part 1** first.

This is **part 1**.



You need to send both parts back to us by email.

You need to send it back before

11.59 at night

Sunday 29 March 2026.

What to do



You need to download both parts of the survey.

You can

- Write your answers



- Type your answers.



You need to send your answers back to us by email.

disabilityevidence@health.gov.au



Each part will have some

- Information
- Questions.



There are no right or wrong answers.

Do your best.



You can choose what questions to answer.

You do **not** have to answer them all.

About your disability



What is your

- Disability
- Family members disability

You can pick as many you have.



- Acquired Brain Injury

This is anything that damages your brain after you were born like

- Stroke
- Injury to your head
- Diseases.



- Amputations

This is when you have an operation to remove part of your body like your leg.

They only do this if they have to.



- Arthritis

This is pain or swelling in your joints like in your hands.

It can happen in

- 1 part of your body
- Many parts of your body.



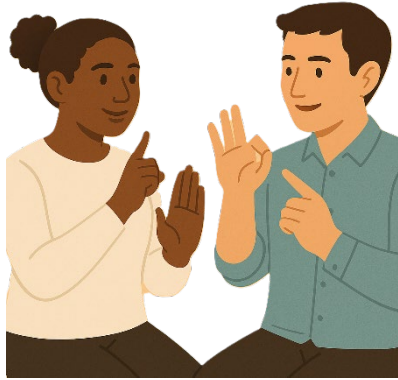
- Autism



- Cerebral palsy

This is a physical disability that can change how you

- Move
- Stand
- Sit.



- Deaf or hard of hearing



- Dementia

This is when you have trouble

- Thinking
- Remembering
- Doing things for yourself.

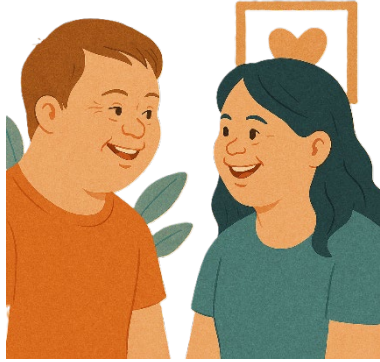


- Developmental Delay

This is when someone learns slower than other people their age.

They might need extra help with

- Talking
- Moving
- Their emotions.



- Down Syndrome

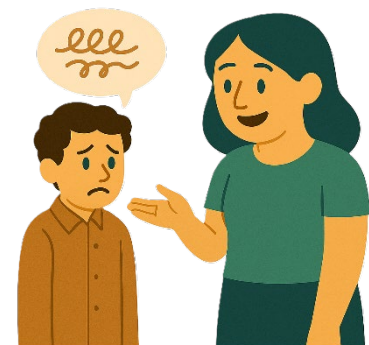


- Epilepsy

This is when someone has seizures.



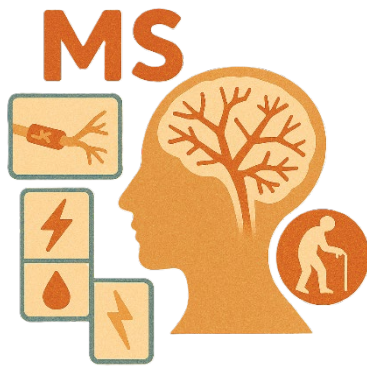
- Intellectual disability



- Language disorders

This is when someone has a hard time understanding or using language that is

- Spoken
- Written down
- Signed.



- Multiple sclerosis

This affects your

- Brain
- Spine
- Nerves

It is called **MS** for short.



- Psychosocial disability

This is a disability because of your mental health.



- Spinal cord injury

This is when you have damaged your spine.

This can change what you can do for yourself.



- Stroke

This is when the blood in your brain

- Is stopped for a time
- Can **not** get to where it needs to.

This can cause damage to your brain.



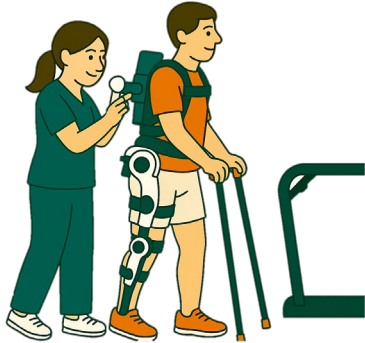
- Blind or have low vision



- Anything else

Please write in the box

Question 1 support



We want you to think about **Robot Assisted Gait Training**.

We call it **RAGT** for short.



RAGT uses devices to help people

- Walk



- Exercise



- Do other activities.



The devices can help someone

- Learn to walk again



- Feel good to move around again.



RAGT can be done with a person over a **treadmill**.

They have

- A harness to hold them up
- The device on their leg.

A treadmill is an exercise machine.

You can walk or run while staying in the same place.



RAGT can also be worn on your body.

It helps to keep you standing.

You then can walk on the ground.



Question 1

Do you think we have said everything about

- What RAGT is
- How RAGT is used.



Please tick only 1 box.

Yes



No

I want to change something.

Please write what you want to change in the box.

You can

- Add something
- Take something away.

Question 2 disability group



We want to think about all the different groups of people who might use RAGT.



So far we think they are people who have

- Had a stroke



- Spinal cord injury



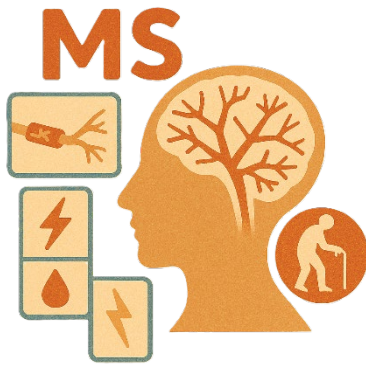
- Cerebral palsy



- Acquired brain injury



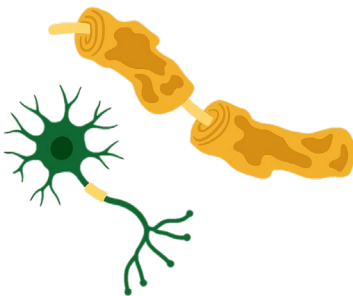
- Parkinsons disease



- Multiple Sclerosis



- Muscles that do **not** move well



- **Guillain Barre syndrome**

This is a sickness that affects your nerves.

The part of your body that fights germs attacks your nerves by mistake.

This can make you weak or not able to move.



- Other **neurological disorders**

These conditions affect your

- Brain
- Spine
- Nerves.



Question 2

- Do you think we have said all the groups of people who might use RAGT.



Please tick only 1 box.

Yes



No

I want to change something.

Please write what you want to change in the box.

You can

- Add something
- Take something away.

Question 3 outcomes



Supports are used to get good outcomes.



Outcomes can

- Make peoples lives better



- Keep people safer.



Aims are things you want to do.

We think that RAGT aims to help with



- Being able to walk



This could be how

- Fast you walk or take steps



- Smooth you walk



- Far you can walk



- Balance

This is also called being stable.



- How you move your body when you are walking



- Your **risk** of falling over

Risks are the chance that something bad might happen to you.



- Being able to take part in the community



- Feeling healthy



- **Wellbeing**

Wellbeing means that you are

- Happy
- Healthy.



Question 3

Do you think we have said the most important outcomes for this support.



Please tick only 1 box.

Yes

You can write extra things if you want.

You can put the outcomes you think are the most important.



No

I want to change the list.

Please write what you want to change in the box.

You can

- Add something
- Take something away.

Question 4 compare with other supports



We need to **compare** how well RAGT works to other supports.



Compare means to look at 2 or more things.

You might look at what

- Is different
- Is the same
- Works best.

This will help us say if 1 support is best.



We want to compare with supports that have the same goal.

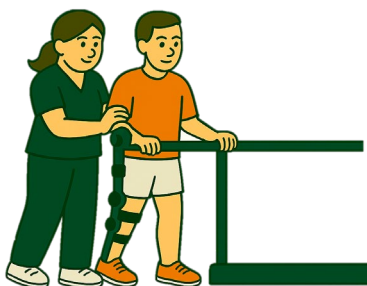


Other supports we could compare RAGT with are

- Walking on a treadmill without RAGT



- Practising how you walk on a treadmill



- Practice walking with bars to hold on to



- Other exercises



- Therapy.

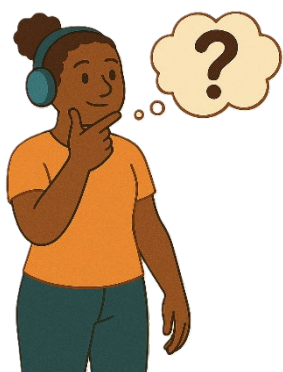


We think these supports will aim to help people with the same **outcomes**.

Outcomes are the things we see when our plans are working.



Have you tried different supports.



Question 4

Are these the best supports to compare to RAGT.



Please tick only 1 box.

Yes



No

I want to change something.

Please write what you want to change in the box.

You can

- Add something
- Take something away.



Thank you for doing **part 1**.

Please do **part 2** next.



You can take a break if you need it.

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January 2026.