Point-to-point response to the RDS Editorial Team

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| **Reviewer comments**  **Reviewer:1** | **We would like to thank reviewer 1 for valuable comments** |
| The paper contains numerous errors of English grammar and mechanics, and will benefit from a close copy-editing. The author(s) will want to have another reader/editor go through it carefully. The author uses numerous acronyms without defining them; they should be defined at the first use. There are incomplete sentences that are tricky to decipher. There are numerous APA issues in the reference list. | We (the authors) have now let another person, who is English speaking, read through the article carefully, and we have made corrections accordingly.  We have now defined all acronyms at the first use. The incomplete sentences have been worked out through the close copy-editing. If you find additional language problems, please let us know where.  The APA issues have been corrected (let us know if there are problems that we haven´t seen). |
| The author(s) describes the social model as being singular, and unitary, while the literature describes many social models, with a variety of different definitions and modalities. For example, not all social models differentiate between impairment and disability. Consider complexifying the definition of social model. The author(s) also indicates that the social model is pervasive, politically, in Sweden – which I find surprising. Perhaps providing some detail about how this manifests would help. | Yes, we agree that this was rather confusing. The section has now been revised and rewritten. The aim has been to clarify instead of complexify, to make it short and concise.  Because of the complexity in the political disability debate now in Sweden, we have chosen to not indicate that the social model is pervasive in Sweden. There are several parallel discourses in the Swedish political disability debate at the moment, and the debate is not dominated only by the social model. |
| The author(s) use numerous quotes to support their work. Consider limiting these quotes to only those that are essential, surprising, or outliers. Often, readers stumble over numerous quotes, and don’t necessarily find that they add to the paper. Data is important to the researcher, but not always to readers. | The quotes have now been limited to those that bring explanation and meaning to the results. Four quotes have been deleted. Do you have additional suggestions for deletion? |
| The author(s) state that “the right for people with CP and SB to have and retain employment is of great value for their feelings of participation in society…. However, this is not so much a question of the moral standards of citizens and politicians in general, as it is about what each employer considers profitable for business. Employers that are frightened of increasing costs or other problems are more likely to employ someone without a known disability.” This strikes me as a neoliberal excuse, and that the real reason most likely is rooted in ableism. The author(s) should consider complexifying their critique and discussion. | To problematize this further we have changed the reasoning: “Due to a lack of knowledge, employers might hesitate when considering hiring someone with CP or SB. A fear of increasing costs or other assumed problems that arise from ignorance can influence the decision-making ([Kaye et al., 2011](#_ENREF_19)). The way employers interpret the value of hiring someone with a disability is therefore dependent on laws and general attitudes and prejudices about people with disabilities that exist in society ([Barnes & Mercer, 2005](#_ENREF_6); [Shakespeare, 2013](#_ENREF_34))” |

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| Early on, present percentage of population with CP, SB. Both are developmental disability. Is this the basis on which you chose to focus on these two groups? | This is now presented in the second paragraph of the introduction. We decided to focus on these two diagnoses because they are developmental and chronic disorders. |
| Any differences based on gender, age, condition (CP, SB)?  Stigma? Impact of insufficient availability of supports such as PAS, transports, income. These are public policy problems. Does last hired, first fired phenomena exist in job market applied to people with disabilities? | Thank you for these interesting aspects. In research concerning work and health, the comparison of women and men is discouraged because of differences in work life, family life, and health, and the risk of creating generalizations of women and men rather than increasing the understanding is imminent. When it comes to age, all participants are middle aged 35-55. A qualitative approach was chosen because we wanted to explore experiences of adults with CP and SB. The goal was not to find quantitative differences or to make generalizations of these experiences, but to capture “freely” what was on the participants’ minds.  The last hired, first fired phenomena does not exist in job market applied to people with disabilities. This is because of the special form of employment that is called wage-subsides, described in the last paragraph at page three (introduction).  We have not collected information about income. However, when it comes to transportation hours, the same amount is available for people with disabilities in Sweden. |
| Early on, present percentage of population with CP, SB. Both are developmental disability. Is this the basis on which you chose to focus on these two groups? | We agree with this comment. Prevalence and basic facts about the conditions have now been incorporated in the second paragraph of the introduction. We have chosen these groups because they are both developmental disorders. This is now noted in the methods. |
| Statement of purpose in the first paragraph is useful. | The statement of purpose is now added to the introduction. |