



Building Disability Data in Aotearoa New Zealand

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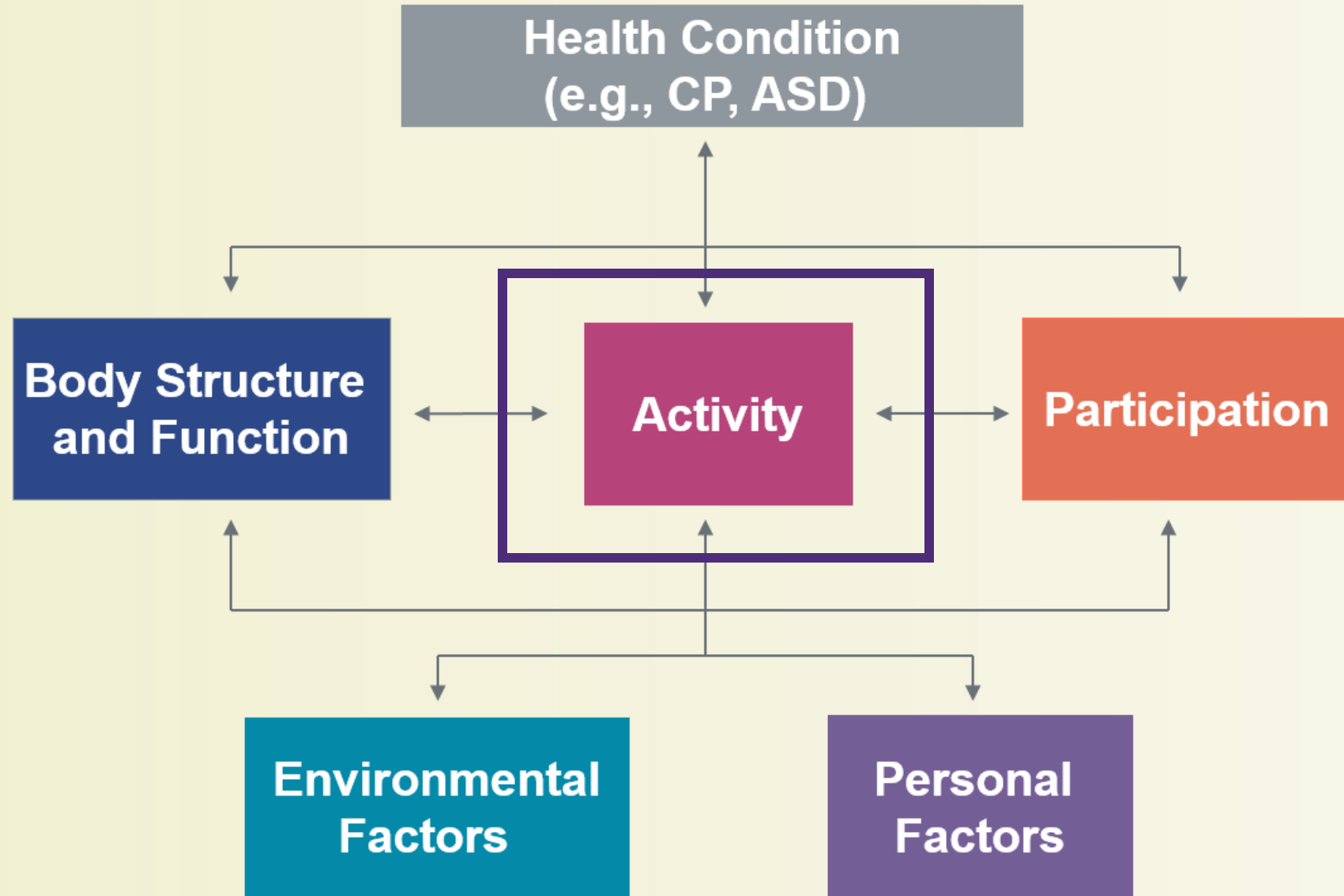


How do we define disability?

The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities** (UNCRPD) defines a disability as:

"any long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairment which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder the full and effective participation of disabled people in society on an equal basis with others."

How do we measure disability?





A brief history of disability data in New Zealand

NZ Disability Survey 1996 to 2013

2012: Decision to alternate Disability Survey and Te Kupenga (Māori Social Survey)

2016: General Social Survey

2017: Household Labour Force Survey, Crime and Victim Survey

2018: Population Census, Health Survey, Te Kupenga

Since 2018: over 20 nationally representative surveys covering topics such as employment, health, wellbeing, housing, travel and transport, sport, economic wellbeing

Household Disability Survey in 2023



About the 2023 Household Disability Survey

- The only disability specific survey in NZ
- 25,000 NZ residents living in households were selected
- 21,636 people took part (including both disabled and non-disabled people)
- All regions in NZ were included
- Sample also covered all age groups, genders and ethnic groups

What information was collected?

Disability screening module

Employment

Education

Housing

Transport

Wellbeing

Leisure

Assistive equipment and technology

Personal and household support

Health services

Information about child's main carer

Demographic information



Who was counted as Disabled?

In the 2023 HDS, a person was counted as 'disabled' if they had **long-term difficulty** carrying out at least one **basic function**



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A difficulty is long term if it has lasted or is expected to last for 6 months or more



Who was counted as Disabled?

In the 2023 HDS, a person was counted as 'disabled' if they had **long-term difficulty** carrying out at least one **basic function**

A person must say they have 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' at least one of the activities asked about

Who was counted as disabled?

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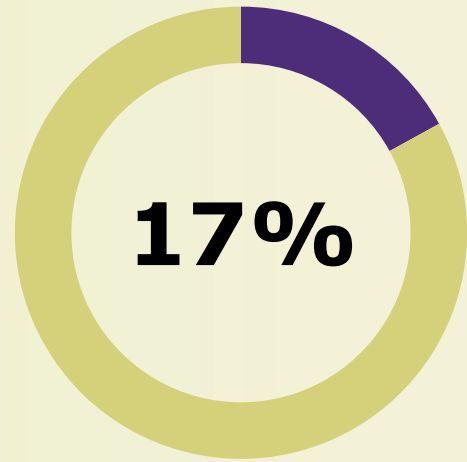
Seeing
Hearing
Walking
Flexibility/Dexterity
Remembering
Concentrating
Learning
Mental health

Intellectual
functioning
Communication
Personal care

Socialising
Pain
Fatigue

Accepting change to
routine
Making friends
Controlling own
behaviour
Developmental delay
Playing

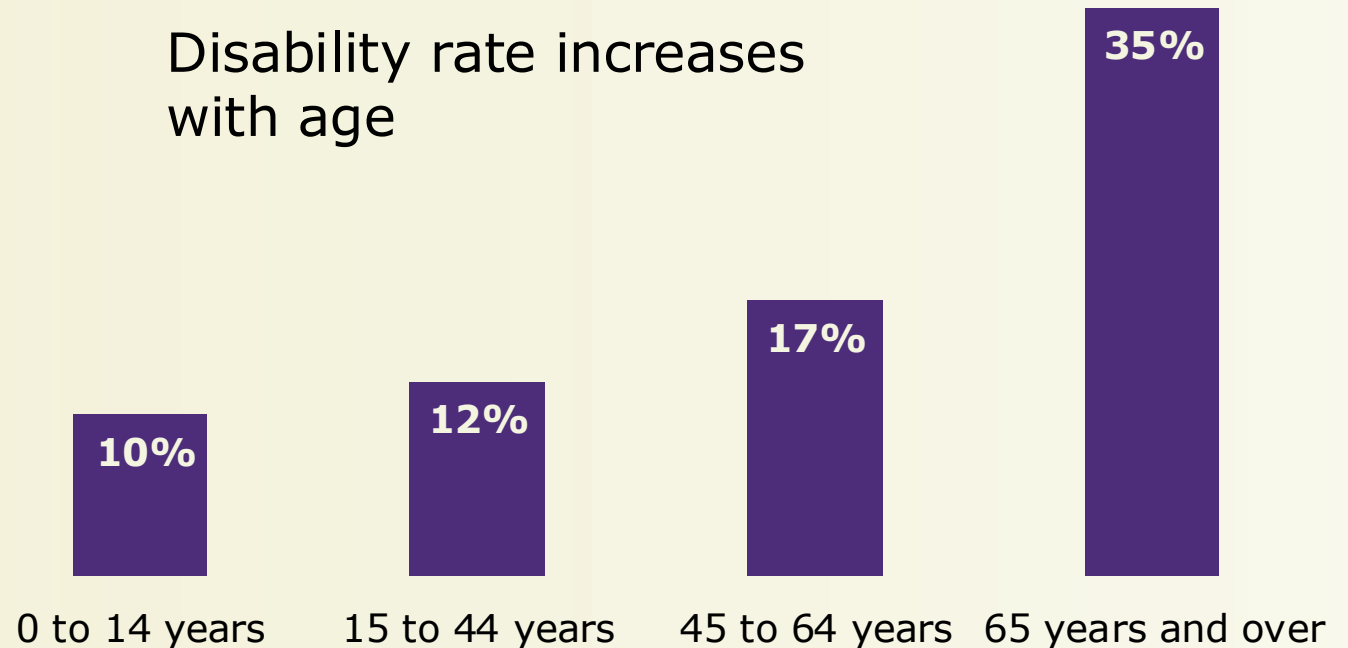
Results from the 2023 HDS



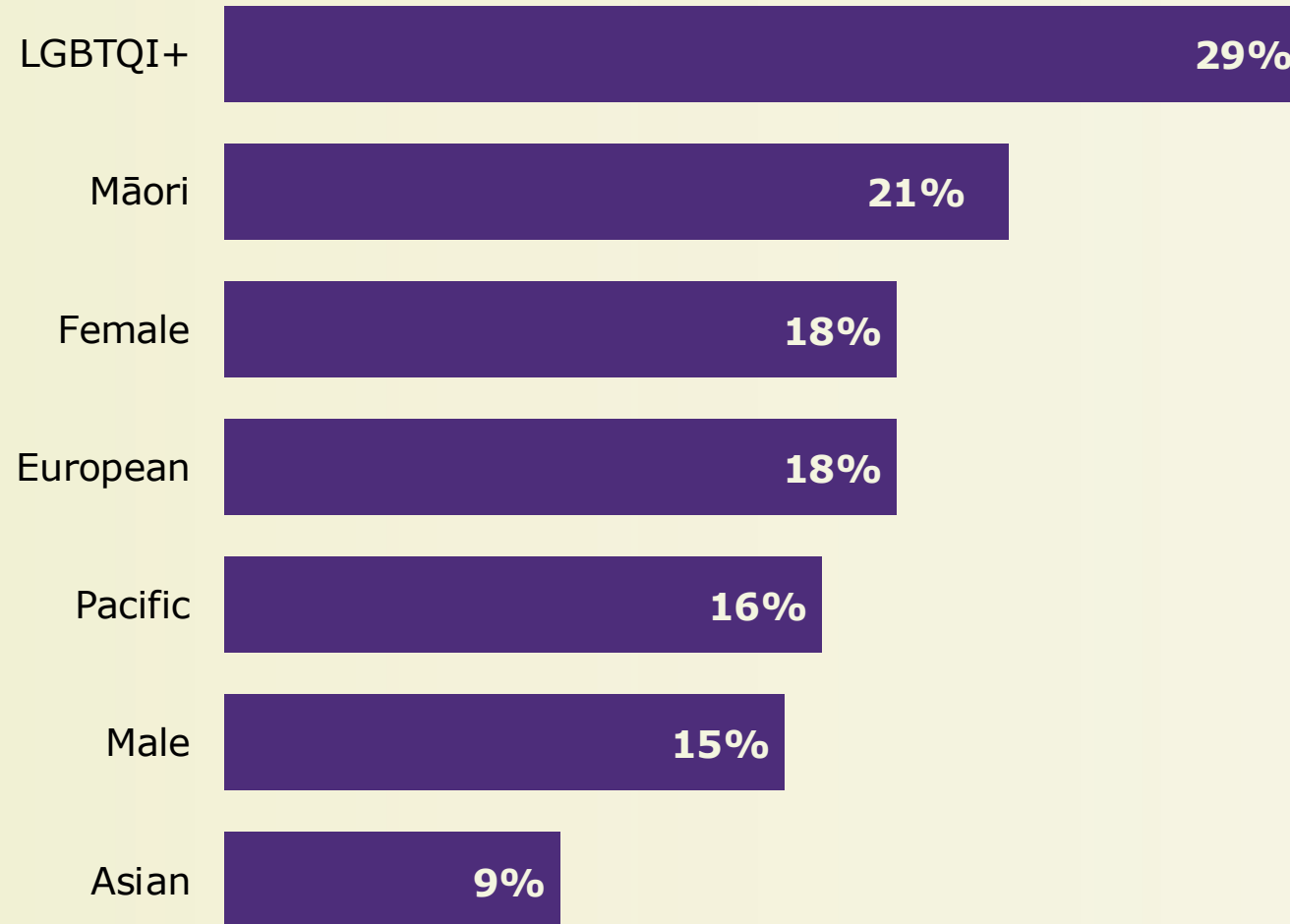
of people in New Zealand households are disabled - 851,000 people

470,000
'working age'
disabled people
(aged 15 - 64)

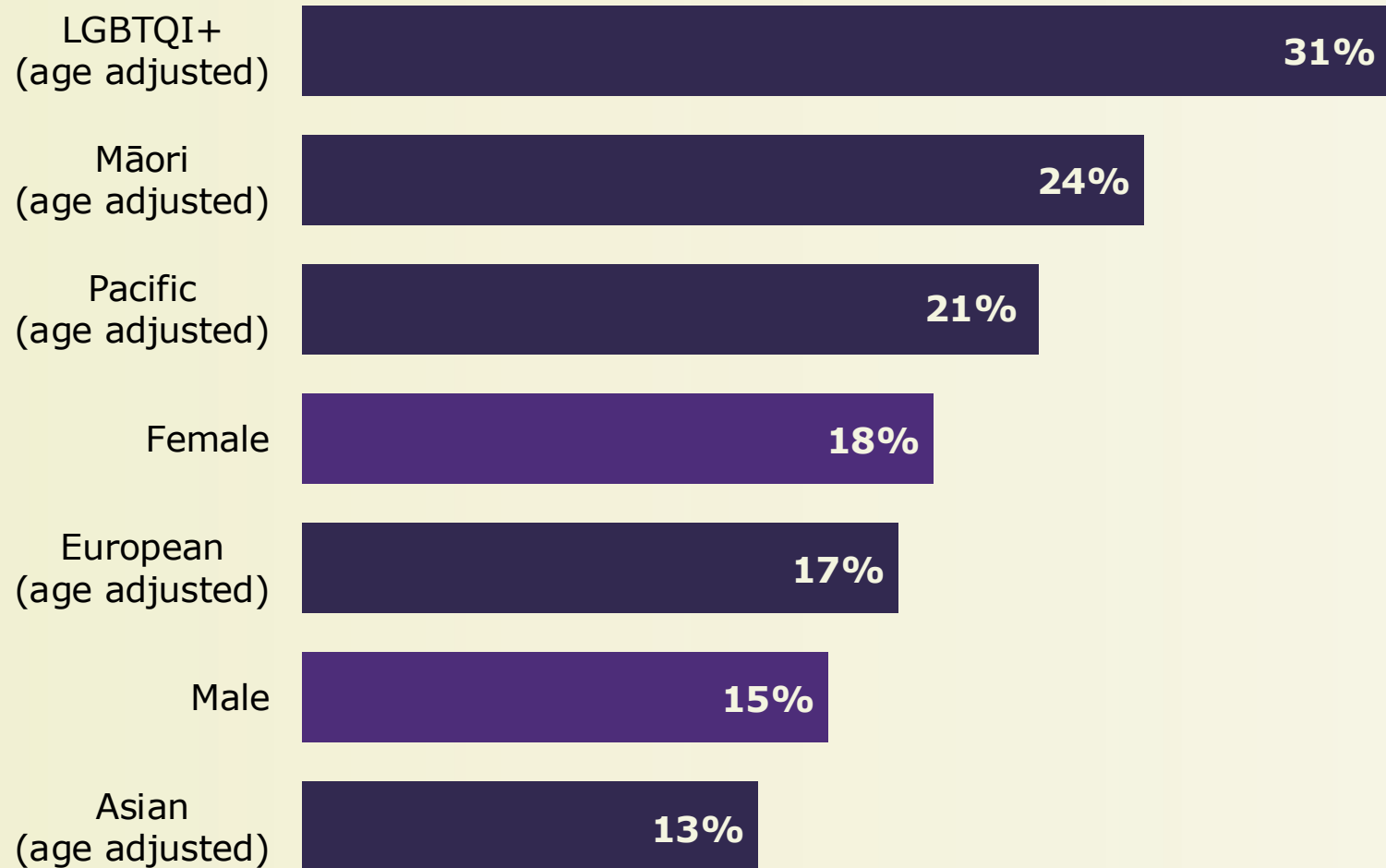
Disability rate increases with age



Disability rates by group

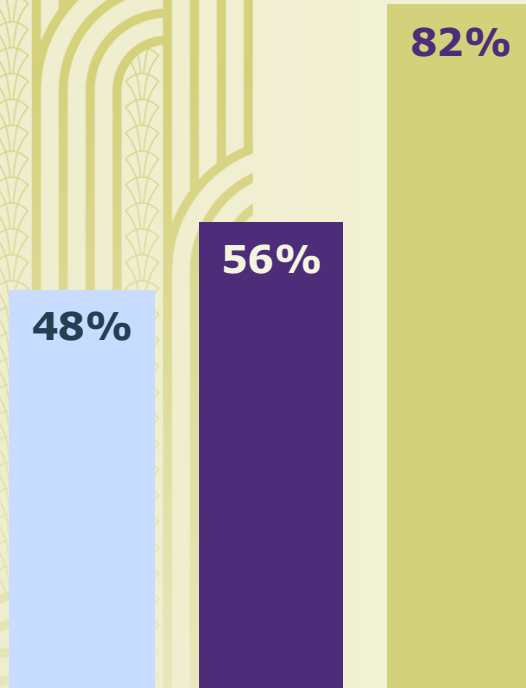


Age-adjusted disability rates



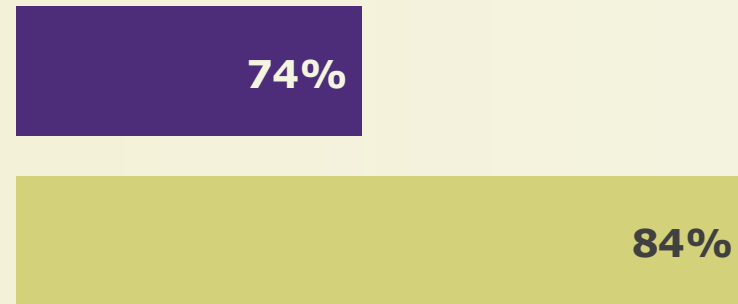
Employment outcomes

Had a paid job

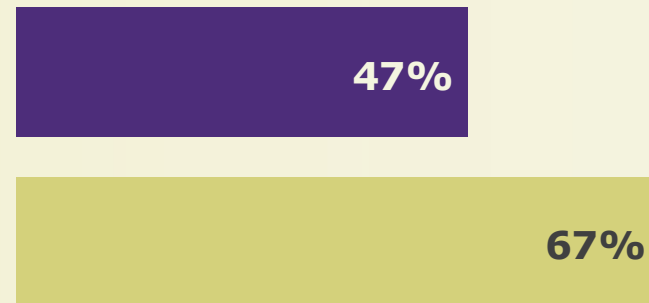


- Tāngata whaikaha Māori
- Disabled adults
- Non-disabled adults

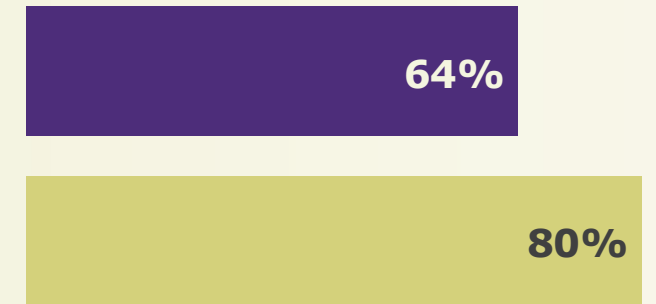
Work full-time (30 hours or more per week)



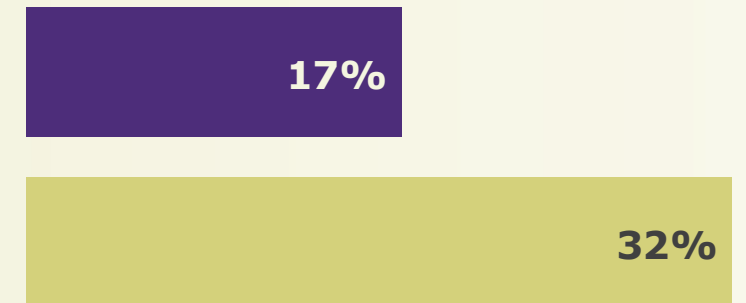
Enough/more than enough income (all ages)



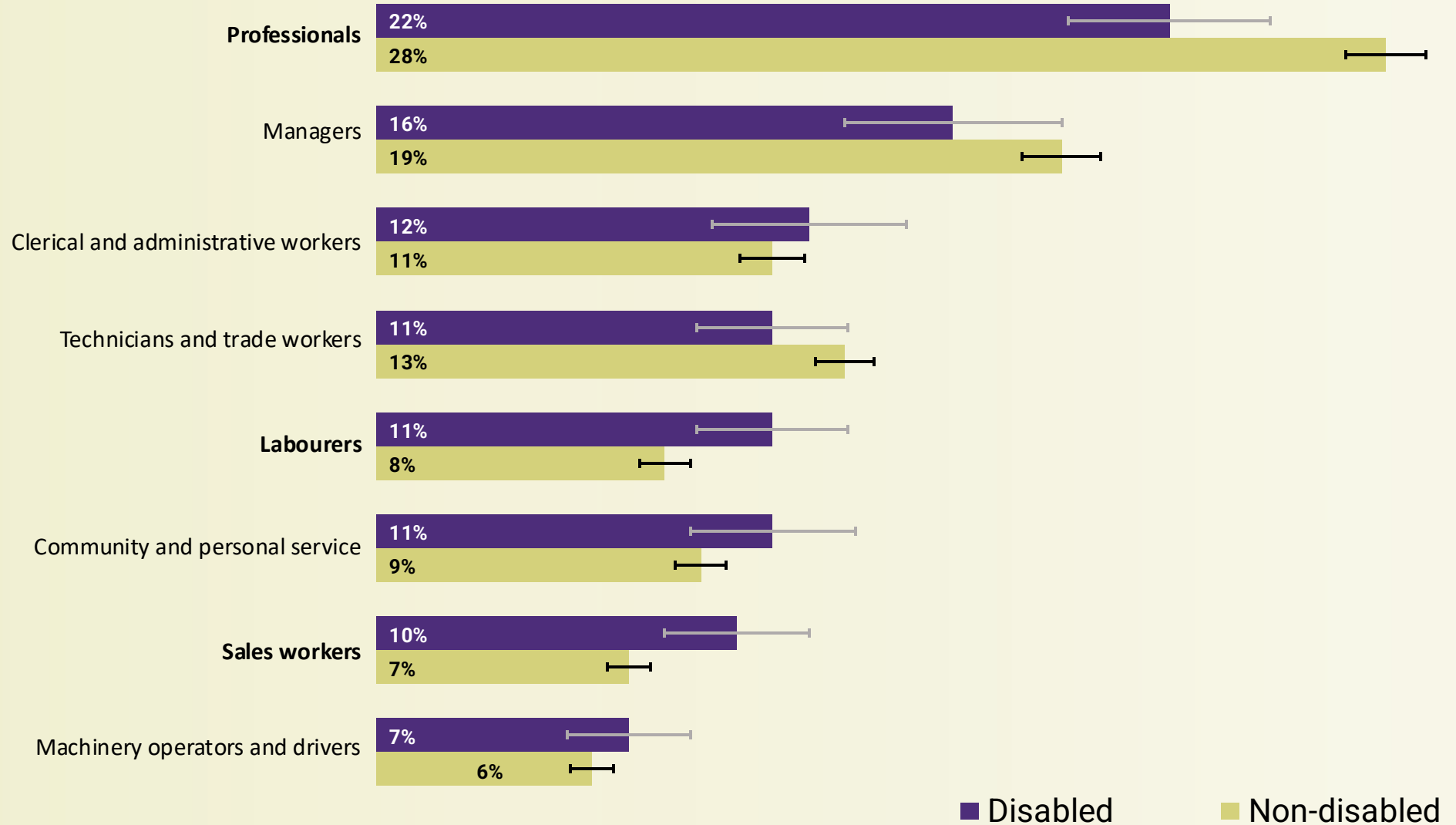
Satisfied with main job (4 or 5 on a scale from 1 – 5)



Bachelor's degree or above (15 years and over)

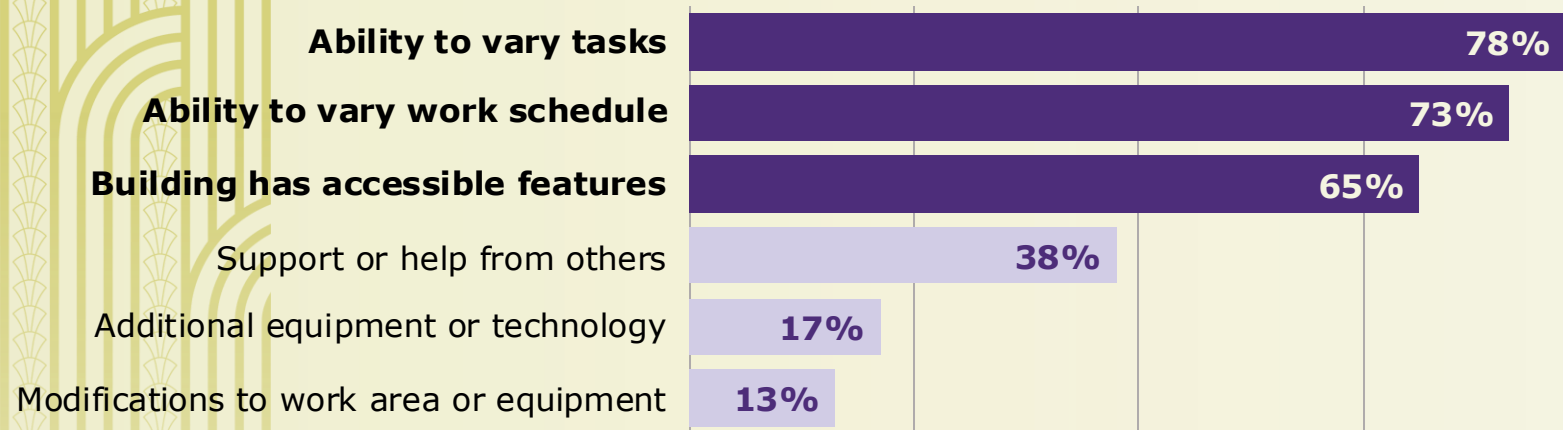


Occupation

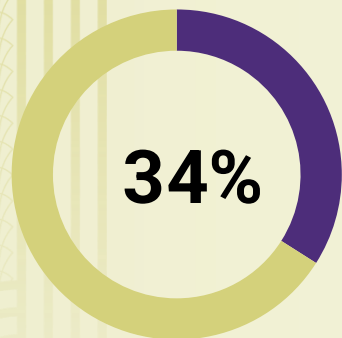


Workplace accommodations

Workplace accommodations received

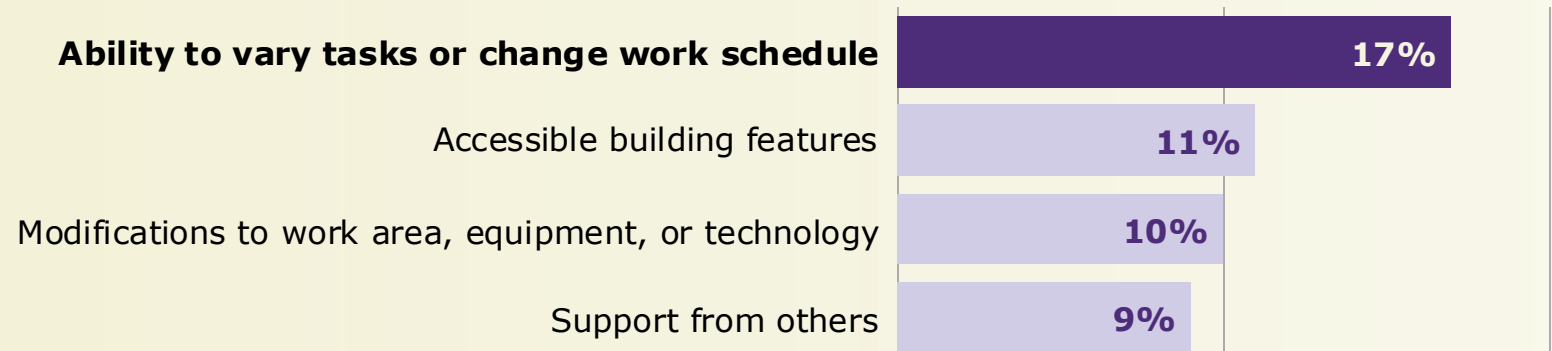


Most working disabled people received the workplace accommodations they need, but a third had at least one unmet need.



of working disabled people had unmet need

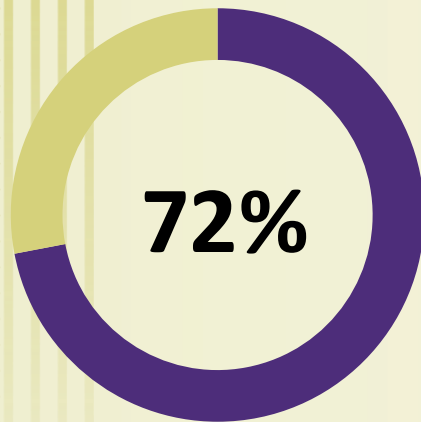
Type of unmet workplace needs



Untapped potential in the workforce

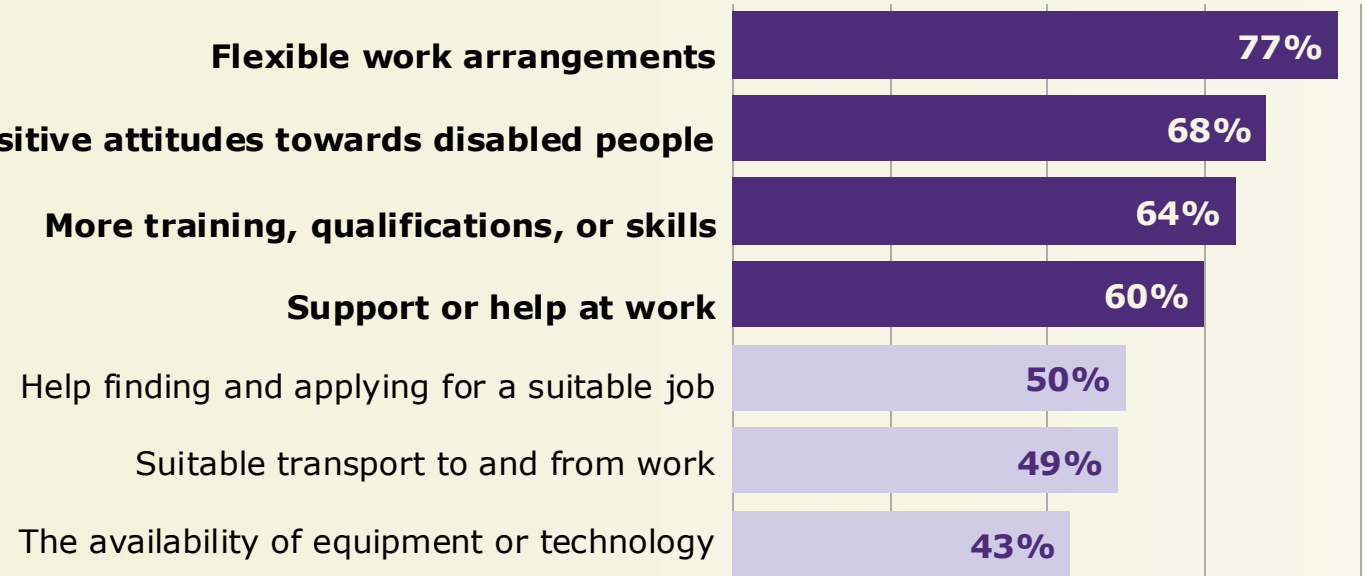


Disabled people and tāngata whaikaha Māori were less likely to have a paid job



of disabled people without a job said they would like one

Factors that would help non-employed disabled adults find a job



Comparing outcomes for disabled and non-disabled people

Washington Group Short Set on Functioning

Do you have difficulty **seeing**, even if wearing glasses?

Do you have difficulty **hearing**, even if using a hearing aid?

Do you have difficulty **walking or climbing steps**?

Do you have difficulty **remembering or concentrating**?

Do you have difficulty (with **self-care** such as) **washing all over or dressing**?

Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty **communicating**, for example understanding or being understood?

Response scale:

No difficulty

Some difficulty

A lot of difficulty

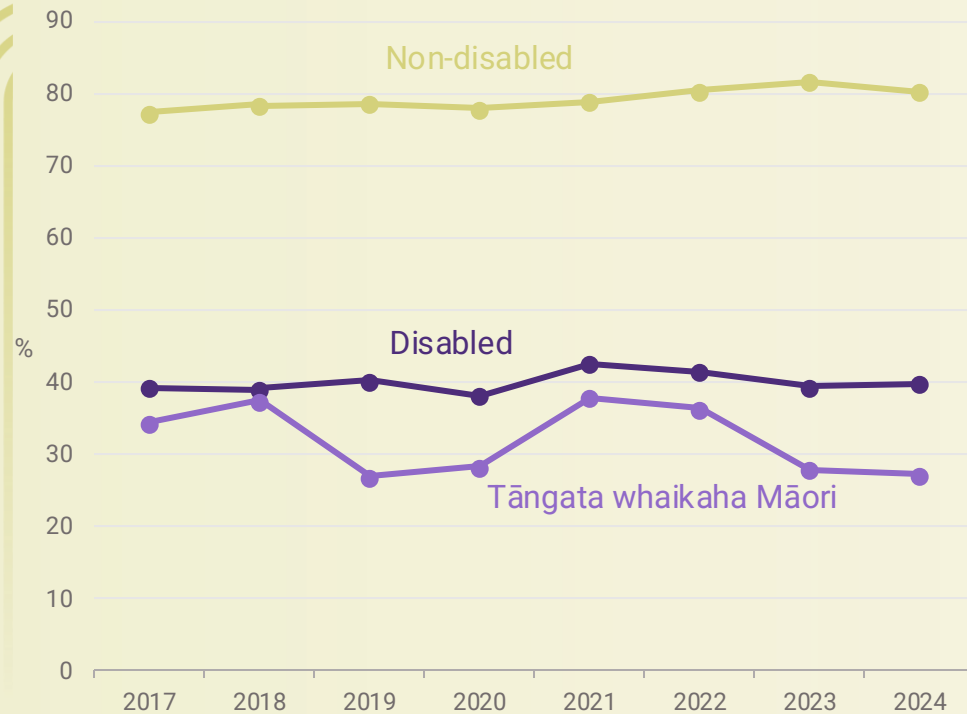
Cannot do at all

Disabled

Comparing outcomes for disabled and non-disabled people

Disabled people less likely to be employed

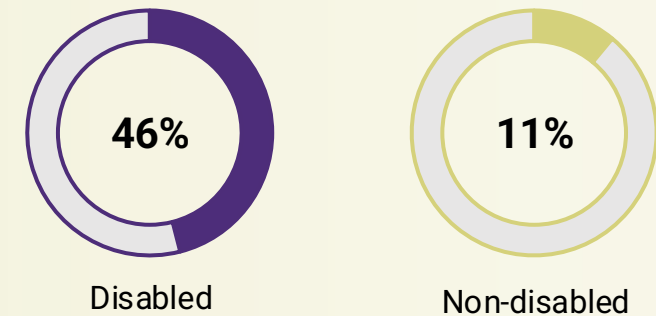
Employment rate (%) for people aged 15-64 years, by group



Source: Household Labour Force Survey June quarter quarters

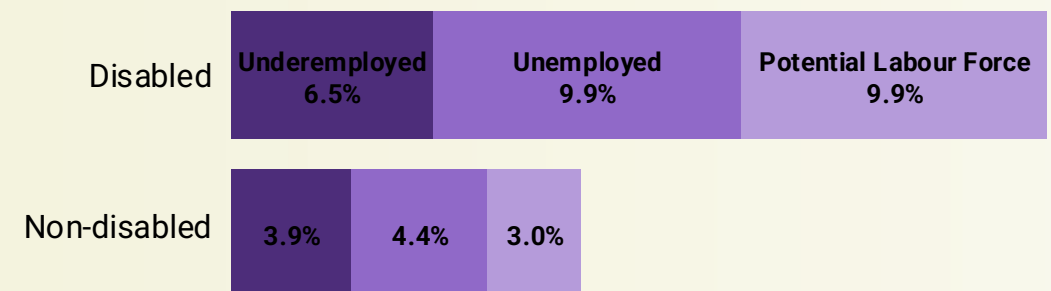
NEET rate higher for disabled young people

% of people (15-24 years) who are Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET), by disability status



More disabled people underutilised in the labour force

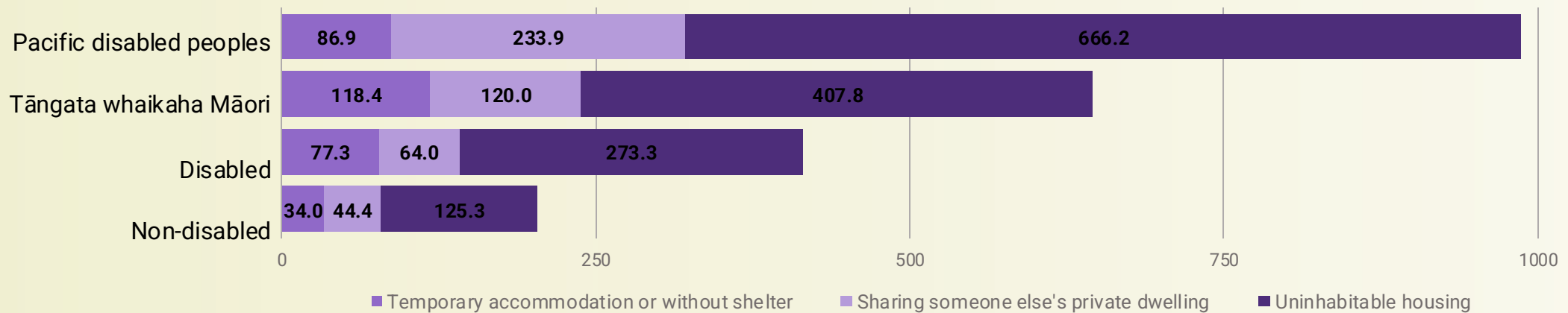
Underutilisation rate (%) for people aged 15-64 years, by disability status



Comparing outcomes for disabled and non-disabled people

Severe housing deprivation rate higher for disabled people

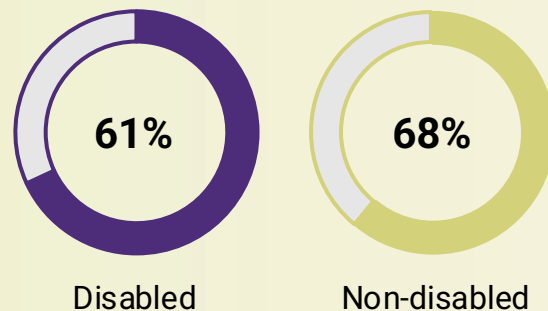
Housing deprivation rate per 10,000 people, by disability status



Source: Census 2023

Housing tenure

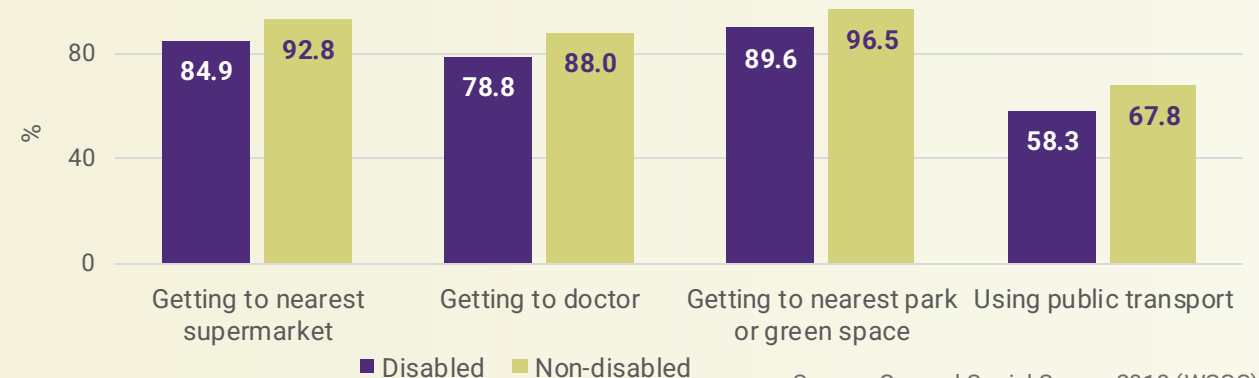
% of people aged 5+ living in owner occupied home



Source: Census 2023

Disabled people find it harder to access key public facilities

% of people aged 15+ who find access easy or very easy, by facility

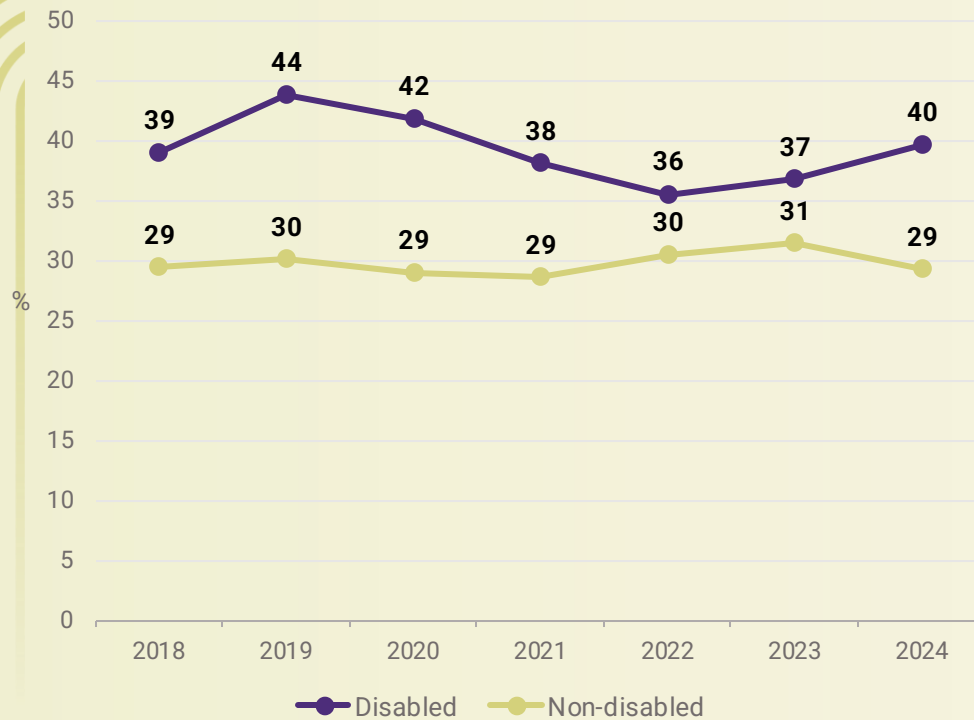


Source: General Social Survey 2018 (WGSS)

Comparing outcomes for disabled and non-disabled people

Disabled people more likely to be victims of crime

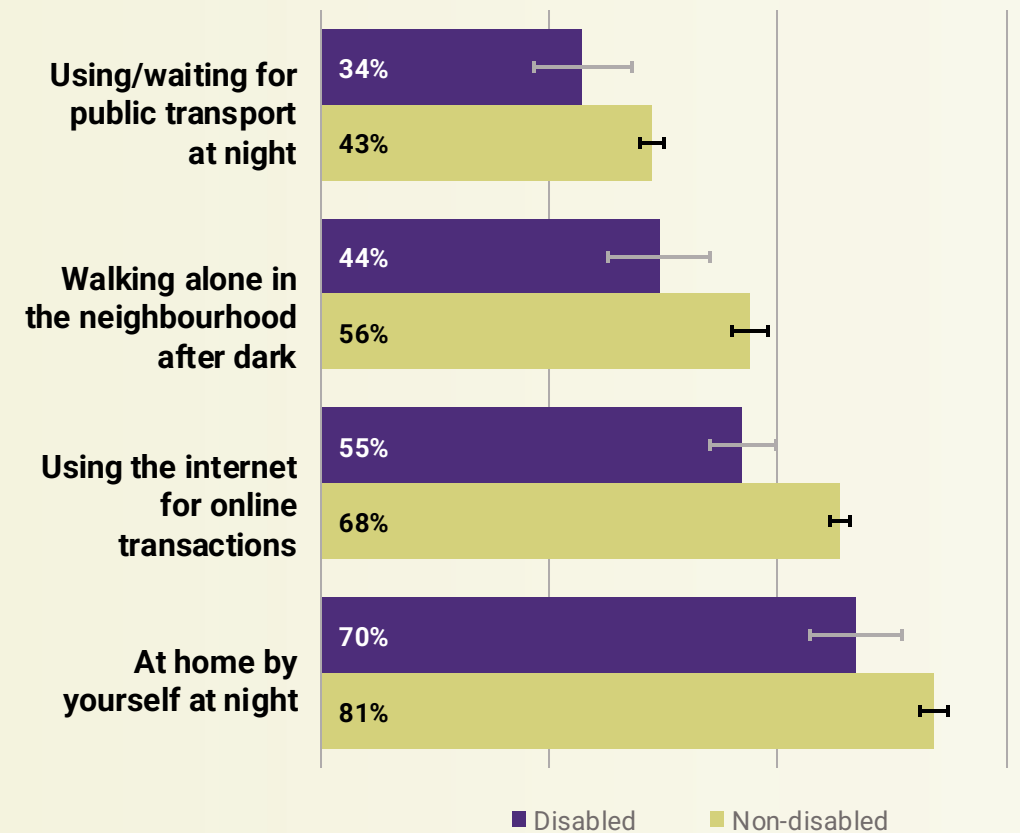
Age-standardised victimisation rate (%), by disability status



Source: New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey, cycle 1-7

Disabled adults less likely to feel safe

% of people (ages 15-64) who felt safe, by activity and disability status

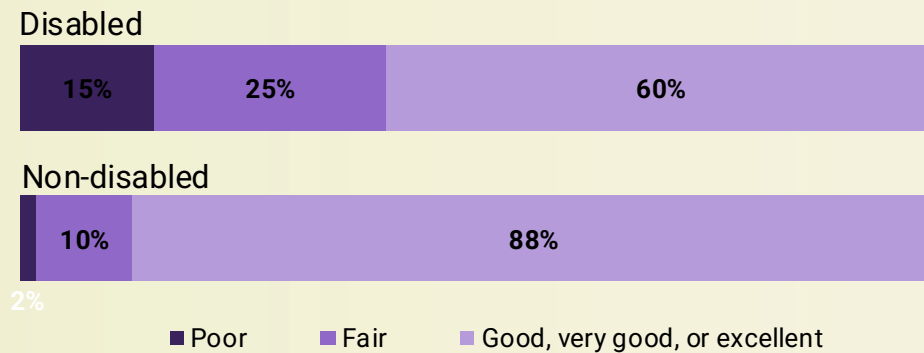


Source: General Social Survey 2023 (WGSS)

Comparing outcomes for disabled and non-disabled people

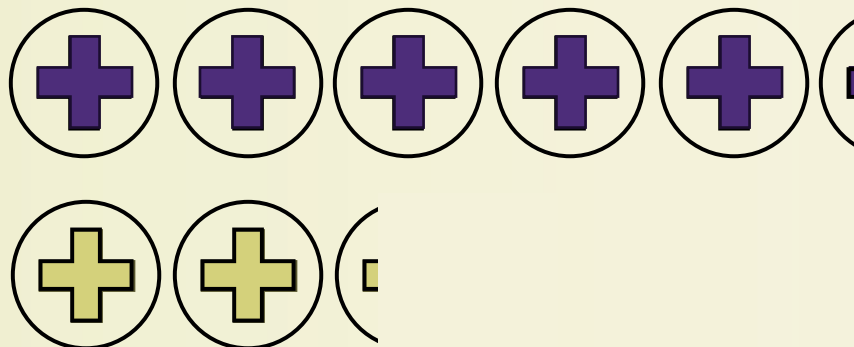
Disabled adults less likely to be in good health

% of adults (15+ years), by disability status and self-reported health



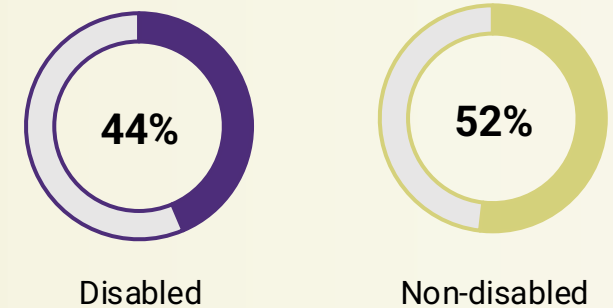
Disabled adults visit the GP more often

Mean annual GP visits per adult (15+ years), by disability status



Disabled people have lower trust in health system

% of adults (15+ years) with high trust (7-10 on a 0-10 scale) in the health system, by group



Half of disabled adults have poor mental wellbeing

% of adults (15+ years) who have poor mental wellbeing, by disability status

