

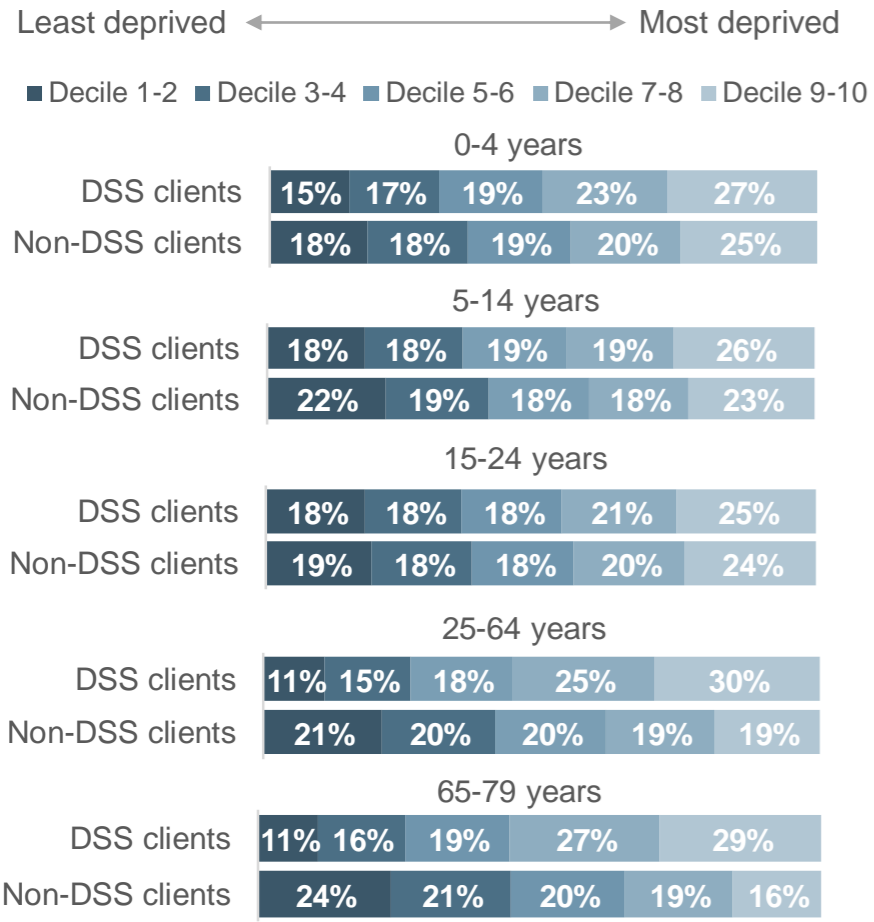
Wellbeing Outcomes for Disabled People: National DSS vs non-DSS

DSS clients

non-DSS clients

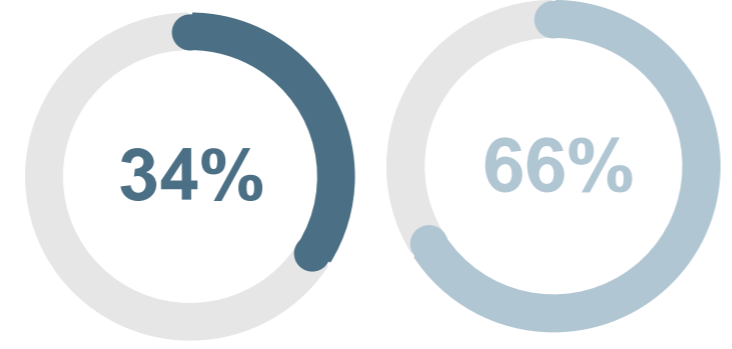
Demographics

Socioeconomic Deciles NZDEP

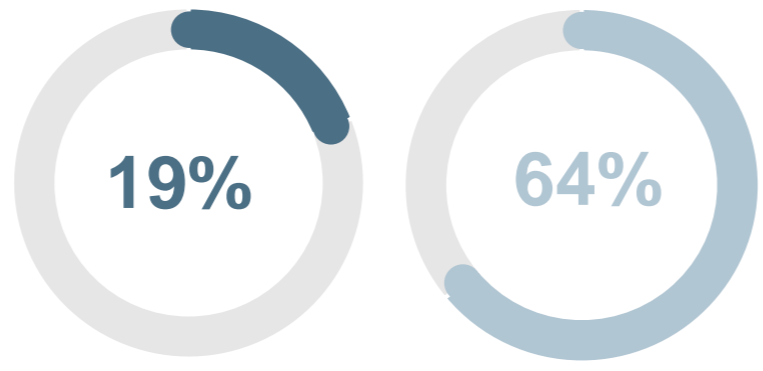


Education

Young people aged 15-19 accessing tertiary education and training



Young people aged 17-24 achieving NCEA level 2 or above

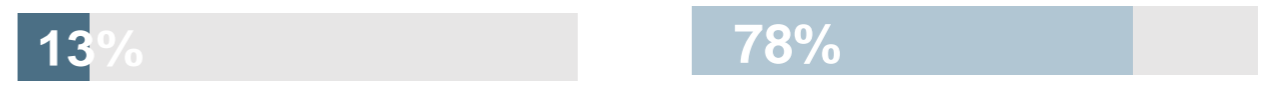


Employment & Income

Children aged 5-14 with caregiver(s) with at least one year of substantial employment over the period



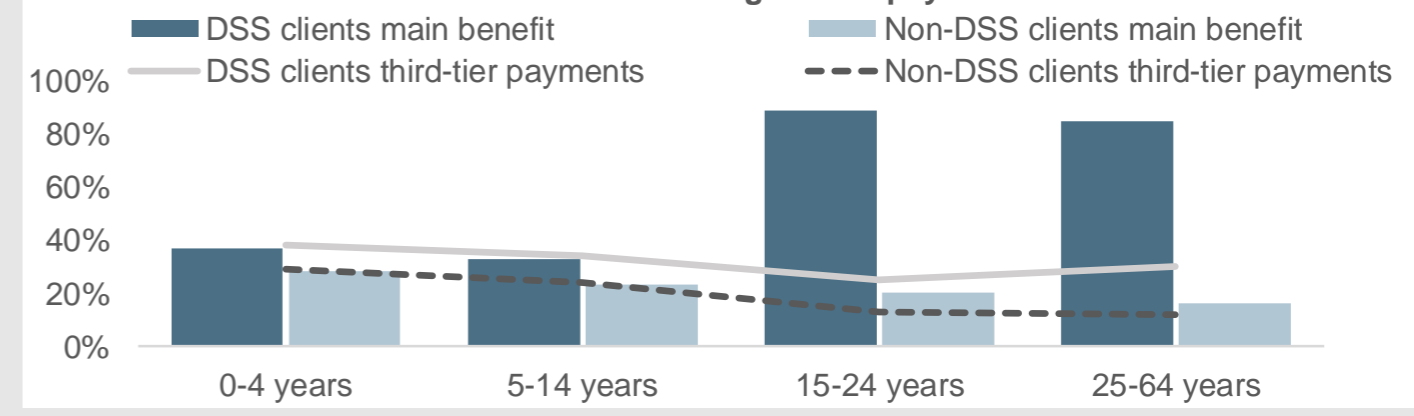
Young people aged 15-24 with employment income over \$5k for at least one year over the period



Adults aged 25-64 with employment income over \$5k for at least one year over the period

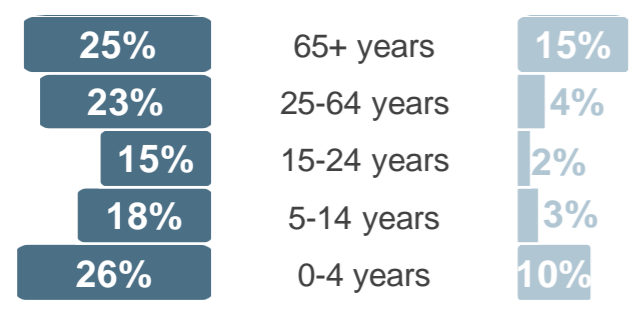


Parents/adults receiving benefit payments

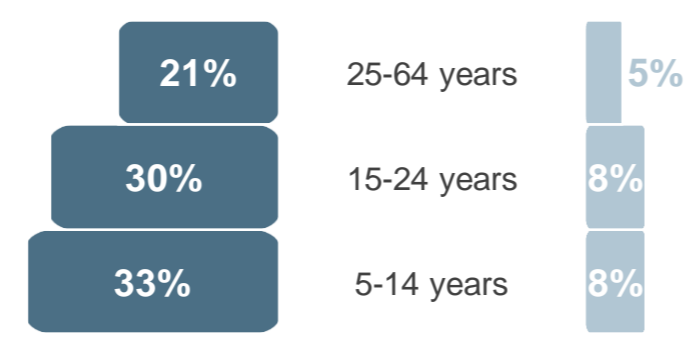


Health

Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalisations are higher for DSS clients across all age groups

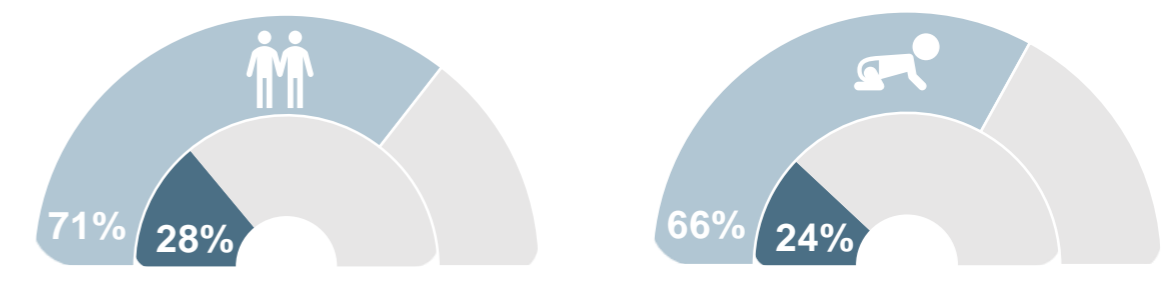


Use of mental health services is higher for DSS clients across all age groups

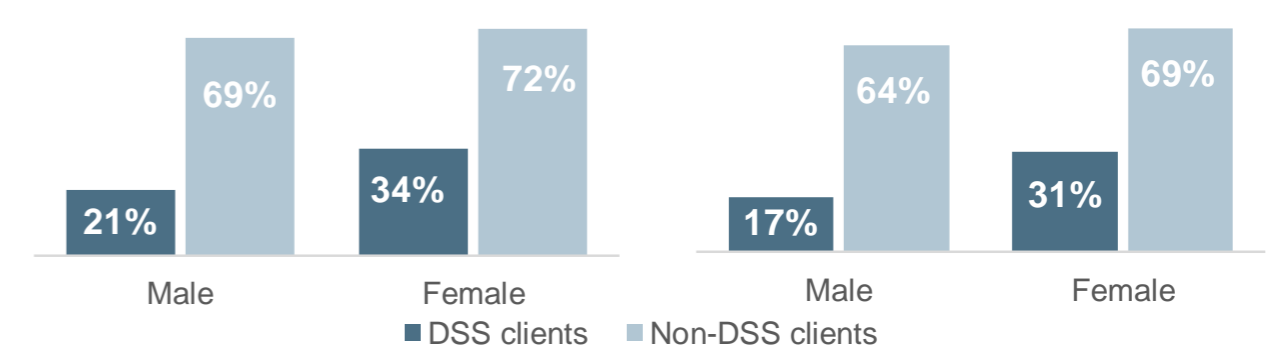


Family & Relationships

Less DSS adults aged 25-64 have been linked to a partner or children

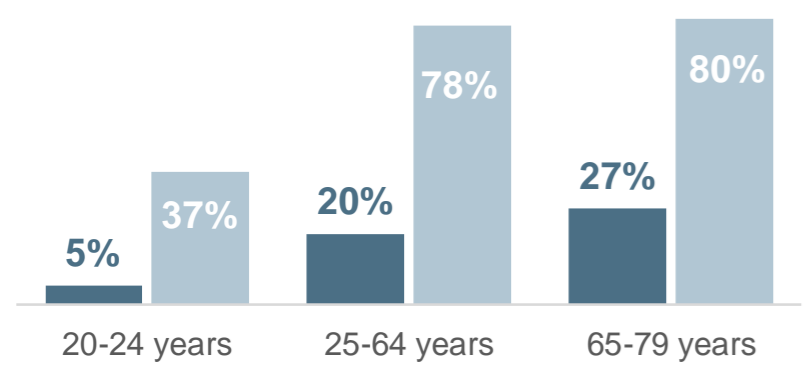


These rates are lower for males in the DSS population

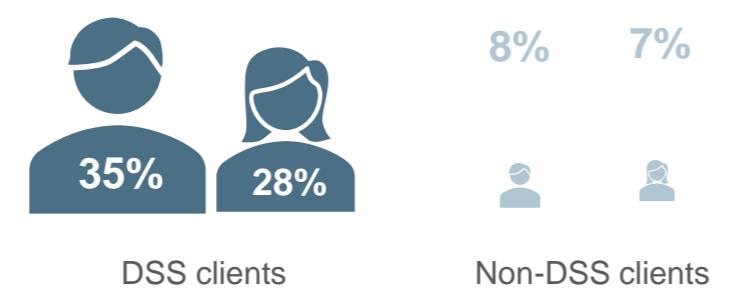


Transport

DSS clients are less likely to have a full driving licence



These rates are higher for DSS males aged 5-14 years



This document presents information from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) for people allocated disability support services (DSS) in New Zealand prior to the implementation of Mana Whaikaha in the MidCentral DHB (MidCentral) area. See the full report for more information. Indicators have been summarised over a historic 3 year period (in most cases, from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2018).