

Report on Demographics of Clients using Disability Support Services in September 2013

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide demographic information about the disabled people using the majority of disability support services funded by the Ministry of Health: Home and Community Support, Community Residential, Supported Living, Respite and Carer Support.

The report excludes disabled people using the following services: Equipment and Modifications, Behaviour Support, Child Development, and Assessment, Treatment and Rehabilitation.

Overall Client Demographics

- There are significantly more males (56%) than females (44%) receiving DSS Services. Males dominate the age groups from 5 to 25; females dominate the 50 to 70 age groups.
- The ethnicity percentages are: 69% European/Other, 16% Maori, 6% Pacific, 5% Asian, with 4% of unknown ethnic group.
- The Maori and Pacific age profiles reflect the lower life expectancy of these groups.
- The age profile for Asian clients shows a significant group of males aged 5 to 24.
- The distribution of clients is skewed towards high deprivation deciles. Maori and Pacific are over-represented in high-deprivation areas. 44% of Maori are in deciles 9-10. 53% of Pacific clients are in deciles 9-10. Asian and European clients are fairly evenly spread across all deprivation deciles.
- Males make up 57% of clients with Intellectual disabilities. Females make up 58% of clients with Physical disabilities. Males (80%) dominate the clients with ASD.
- Physical disabilities make up 51% of the clients receiving Home and Community Support.

DSS Services

- People with intellectual disabilities make up 42% of the clients receiving Carer Support.
- There are significantly more males than females in Residential Care. Pacific and Asian clients do not use Residential Care services to a significant degree. Intellectual disabilities account for 73% the clients in Residential Care.
- The age distribution of clients in Supported Living is flat across ages 20 to 59 years. Supported Living clients are heavily skewed towards high deprivation deciles, especially for Maori and Pacific clients. Asian Supported Living clients are highest in the middle deprivation decile range. Intellectual disabilities make up 63% the clients.
- Respite care is used predominantly for teenagers. Maori represent 20% of clients and Pacific clients represent 7% of those using Respite Care.

Disability Types

- Amongst people with intellectual disabilities, Maori are over represented (19%) compared to 16% of all clients. 27% of clients with intellectual disabilities are in the 9-10 deprivation deciles.
- Females make up 63% of clients with physical disability. 61% of clients are aged between 45 and 74 years. 30% of clients are in the 9-10 deprivation deciles, and Maori and Pacific clients make up a large proportion in the high deprivation deciles.
- The clients with ASD are very dominantly male (80%). The majority (75%) of clients are aged 5 to 19. ASD clients are evenly distributed across all deprivation deciles. Asian clients make up a disproportionately large portion (12%) of those with ASD as against 5% of total clients.

Trends

- In 2013 the number of clients receiving DSS services grew by 2.1%. There is an intake of 7.6% and an outflow of 5.5%. Carer support is growing fastest at 3.65% per year. Residential care, as a group, is declining at 1.77% per year.
- All service groups, except Supported Living, showed steady growth from 2008 up to the year ending June 2012 and a slight decline to year ending June 2013. Supported Living showed growth in each year but the rate of growth declined in the year ending June 2013.

Guide to Readers

The document presents information which can be viewed from a number of perspectives, depending on the aims of the reader. The following table should help readers to find specific information.

Section Header	Concentrates on...	Starting Page.
Executive Summary	Quick statements that summarise the significant points notes in the main body of this report.	1
Overall Client Demographics	Clients as a group. Describes the demographics, location, disabilities of all clients regardless of Service received.	11
Client Demographics by Service	Services individually. Examines the demographics and disabilities of the clients receiving a particular service.	26
Client Demographics by Disability	Clients who have the same class of principal disability. Examines the demographics of clients with each of the five disability classes.	63
Client Disabilities by Ethnicity	Ethnic groups. Describes the principal disabilities for each ethnic group.	75
Client Turnover	New and terminating clients. Describes the demographics of people joining and leaving DSS service provision and estimates the annual rate of change.	77
Disability Trends	New Zealand and overseas overall disability and disability service.	91
Appendices	Supplementary information about disabilities and services to DSS clients.	107

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to inform decision-making regarding the planning and procurement of disability support services.

This report provides demographic information about the disabled people and their family / whanau who use services funded by Disability Support Services (DSS) of the New Zealand Ministry of Health. It also conveys information regarding trends in disability support within New Zealand and in comparable countries overseas.

Audience

The principal audience of this document is the staff and managers of DSS who are involved with the development of annual business and procurement plans and the development of the next four-year DSS strategic plan.

Scope

The document reports on demographic information obtained from the Ministry's Socrates database collected by Needs Assessment and Service Coordination (NASC) organisations from the disabled people accessing Ministry-funded disability services.

Records relate to people receiving the following disability services as at September 2013:

- Home and community support
- Residential
- Carer support
- Supported living
- Respite.

The demographics presented relate to:

- Age
- Sex
- Ethnicity
- Marital Status
- Type of accommodation
- Location within New Zealand
- District Health Board area
- Deprivation
- Type of Disability
- Support Package Allocation (SAP)
- Needs Assessment Service Coordination (NASC)
- Trend information.

Exclusions

It is important to note that this report excludes people receiving the following Ministry-funded services as they are not recorded in the Socrates database:

- Equipment and modification
- Child development
- Assessment, treatment and rehabilitation
- Behaviour support.

Terminology

This report uses the noun 'client' to refer to a person with a disability who receives a service from Ministry of Health Disability Support Services (DSS).

Methodology

This report concentrates on analysis of data on people using Ministry-funded disability support services as at September 2013.

Demographic Profile Data

The majority of data was derived from the Ministry's Socrates database in an extract provided by the Contract and Information Support (CIS) team within the National Services Purchasing Unit. The Socrates database includes all clients who the Needs Assessment and Service Coordination (NASC) organisations have ever assessed for eligibility to access Ministry-funded disability support services. There are 16 NASCs across New Zealand.

The extract obtained for the purposes of this report included all NASC clients with a client status of active i.e. clients who the NASCs are currently working with. Two fields were manually added to this extract: NASC Name, and GL Account Description, both fields were added to assist the readability of the extract.

The extract contained one record for each client for each service being delivered to that client. **This means that for those clients accessing multiple services, their demographic data appears more than once i.e. in each service-related table.**

A copy of the extract was used to make a table with one record per client. A second extract was provided for the geospatial information on each client. This extract was taken at a time when Socrates had geospatial data, as meshblock numbers, for 93% of clients. The meshblock data was used to assign clients to District Health Board (DHB) areas, District Authority areas, and Deprivation deciles.

Client Transaction Data

A third extract from Socrates contained records of major changes of clients' status (Active or Inactive) over the time period 1 January 2013 to 25 September 2013 (267 days). This was used to inform the section of the report devoted to Client Turnover.

NZ Statistics Census Data

At the time this report was prepared in late 2013, only a limited range of provisional data was available from the 2013 Census. Hence the majority of comparisons with the NZ population made in this report use the 2006 NZ Census data.

During 2014 some parts of the report were updated to compare with 2013 Census data which became available in mid-2014. This report was finalised in August 2014.

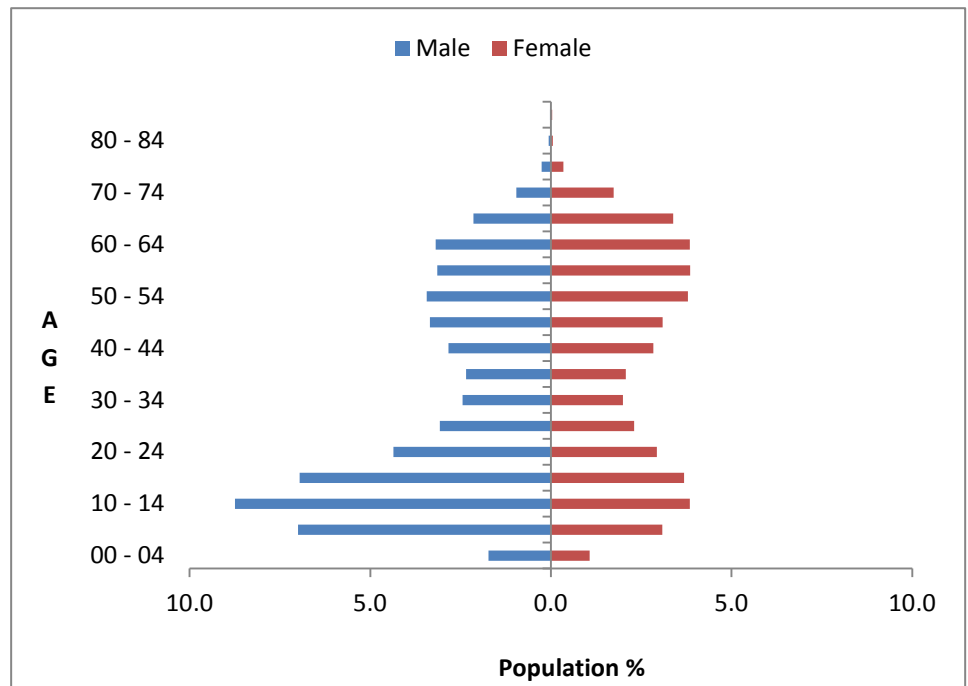
DSS Clients compared with the NZ Population

There are notable differences between the age and sex demographics of DSS Clients compared with the overall New Zealand population using the 2013 Census data.

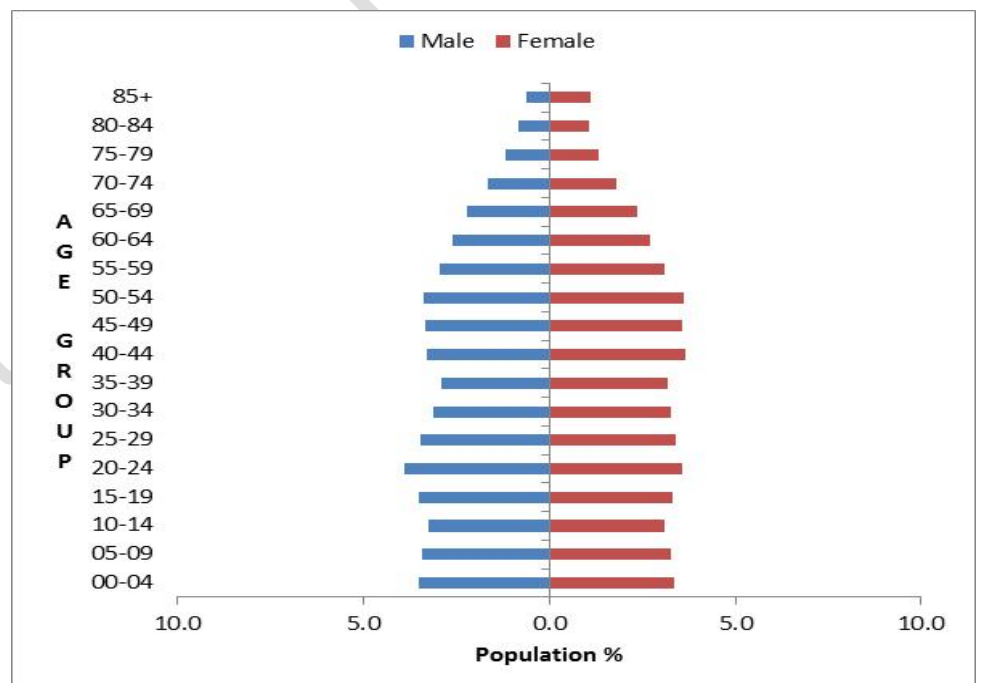
Age and Sex

Graphic 1: Age-Sex Pyramids of DSS clients and NZ Population 2013

DSS Clients 2013



NZ National Population 2013, Provisional



Observations:

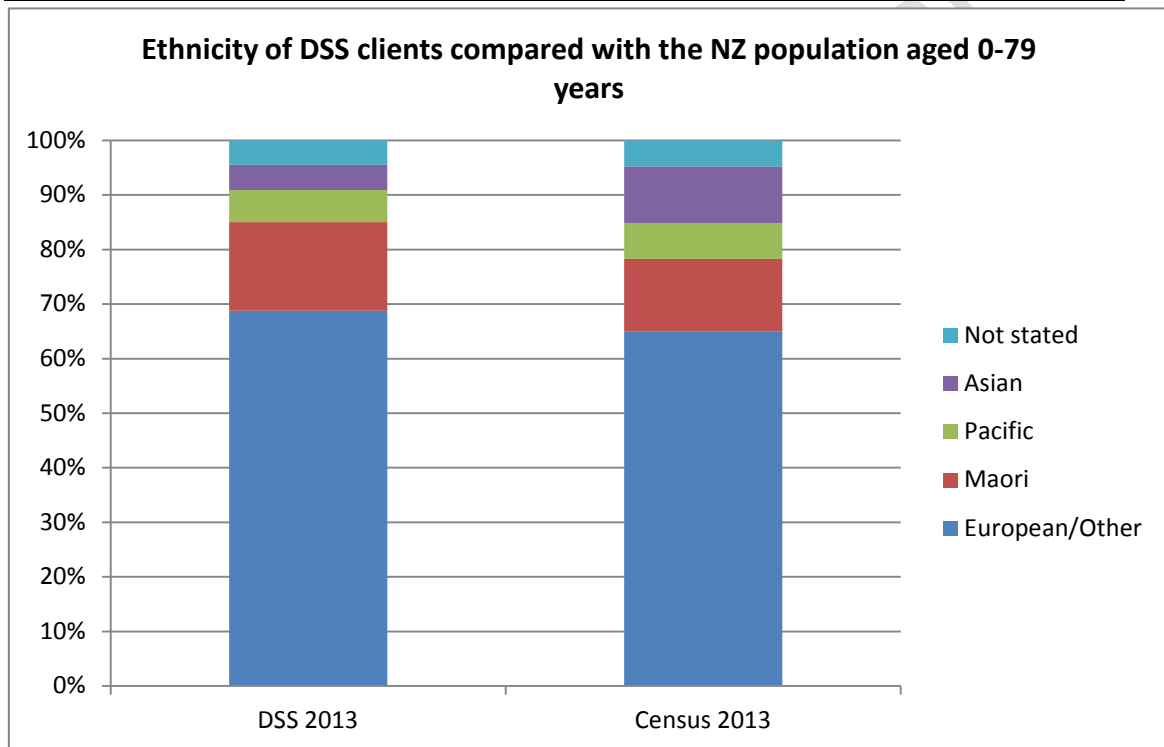
- DSS clients are more concentrated in the 5 to 19, and 45 to 65 age groups
- DSS client numbers decline more quickly as they age beyond 70 years old partly because DSS services are primarily for people under 65 years old.

Ethnicity

A comparison can also be made between DSS clients' ethnicities in 2013 compared to the 2013 Census ethnicity statistics for people aged 0 to 79 years. (At September 2013 there were only 47 people aged 80+ receiving DSS services.)

Graphic 2: Ethnicity of DSS clients compared with the NZ population aged 0-79 years

Ethnicity	Numbers		Percentages	
	DSS clients 2013	Census 2013 0-79 year olds	DSS clients 2013	Census 2013 0-79 year olds
European/Other	21,407	2,945,220	68.8%	72.1%
Maori	5,030	594,135	16.2%	14.5%
Pacific	1,839	293,814	5.9%	7.2%
Asian	1,426	467,769	4.6%	11.4%
Not stated	1,399	212,253	4.5%	5.2%
TOTAL	31,101	4,087,707 ¹	100.0%	110.4% ²



Observations:

- European/Other and Pacific Ethnicities are slightly under-represented in the DSS client group
- Asian ethnicity is significantly under-represented in DSS services
- Maori are slightly over-represented in the DSS client group.

Caveat

Care is needed when making inferences from comparisons between DSS and New Zealand wide numbers for the following reasons:

¹ This total is less than the sum of the figures, as some people identify as more than one ethnicity.

² Some people identify as more than one ethnicity.

- NZ Population statistics are based on people's chosen ethnicity and people may, and do, choose to have multiple ethnicities. DSS ethnicities are 'prioritised' and this will tend to exaggerate Maori and Pacific over Asian, European and Other.

Disability Services

Disability Service Groups

The Socrates database provides client and service delivery information for the following services:

Graphic 3: Client numbers per service type

Service Group Description	Clients	Group Total	Demographics Analysed
Home Support	7968	14969	Yes
Home Support - Personal Care	4647		
Home Support - Personal Care IF (Individualised Funding)	1600		
Home Support – IF (Individualised Funding)	687		
Home Support – EIF (Enhanced Individualised Funding)	67		
Carer Support	15890	15890	Yes
Residential – Community	6475	7191	Yes
Residential – Hospitals	485		
Residential - Rest Homes	231		
Supported Living	2797	2797	Yes
Respite Care	1637	1637	Yes
Day Programmes	1965	1965	No
TOTAL NON-UNIQUE CLIENT USERS ³		44,449	

This report reports on the following major services:

- Home Support (also referred to as Home and Community Support)
- Carer Support
- Community Residential Services
- Supported Living
- Respite.

³ Note: Many clients use more than one service.

Day Programmes are predominantly funded by Ministry of Social Development and this service has not been analysed in detail in this report. However, the Ministry of Health (MOH) does fund Day Programmes for 1,965 people and the appendix provides some demographic analysis of this group.

See Appendix 4 – Demographics of Day Programme.

Overall Client Demographics

This section shows the demographic details of all the clients receiving services from DSS service providers. The total number of clients at 12 September 2013 was 31,101.

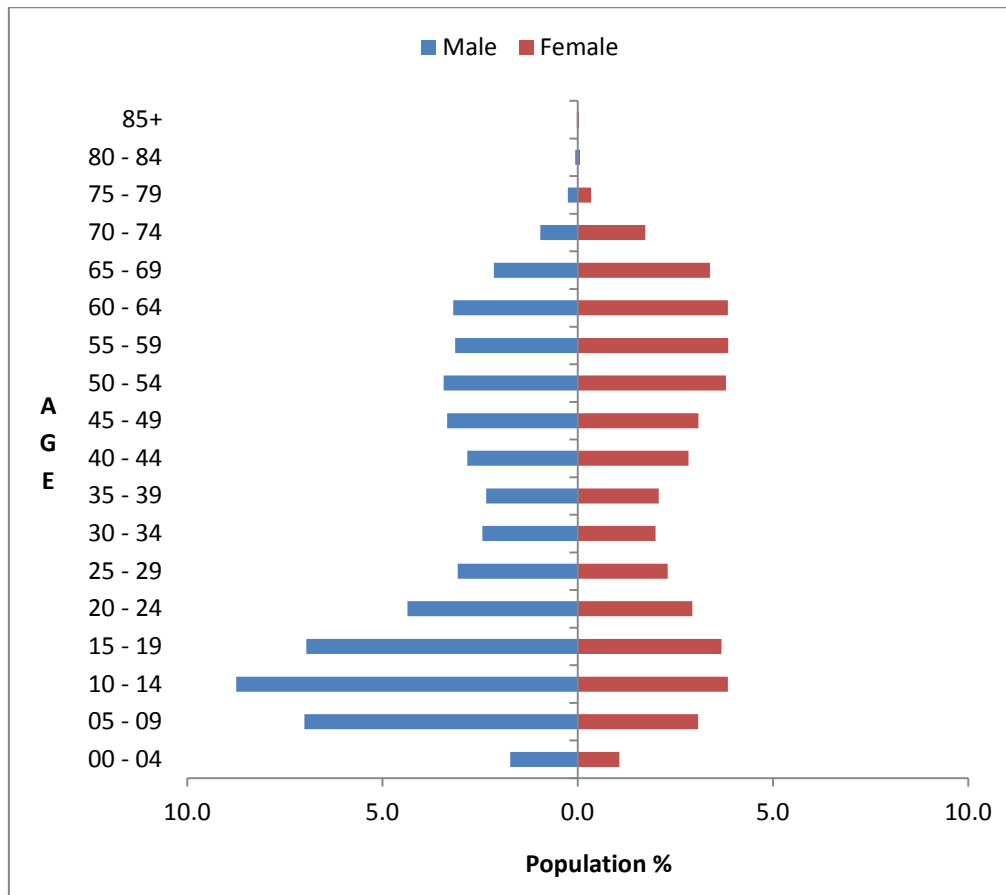
Age and Sex

This table shows the age and sex profile of DSS clients.

Graphic 4: DSS clients by age and sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00 - 04	939	491	1430
05 - 09	2369	1037	3406
10 - 14	2627	1242	3869
15 - 19	1992	1068	3060
20 - 24	1260	901	2161
25 - 29	872	686	1558
30 - 34	762	587	1349
35 - 39	761	682	1443
40 - 44	895	883	1778
45 - 49	1060	994	2054
50 - 54	1067	1183	2250
55 - 59	978	1213	2191
60 - 64	936	1239	2175
65 - 69	588	914	1502
70 - 74	254	447	701
75 - 79	55	72	127
80 - 84	16	20	36
85+	7	4	11
Total	17,438	13,362	31,101
	56.1%	43.9%	

Graph 5: Age-Sex Pyramid of DSS clients



Notes:

- There are significantly more males (56%) than females (44%)
- There are two high points in the age profile of clients: one in teenagers and the second in 50 to 70 year-olds.
- Males dominate the age groups from 5 to 25 and females are more numerous than males in the 50 to 70 age groups.

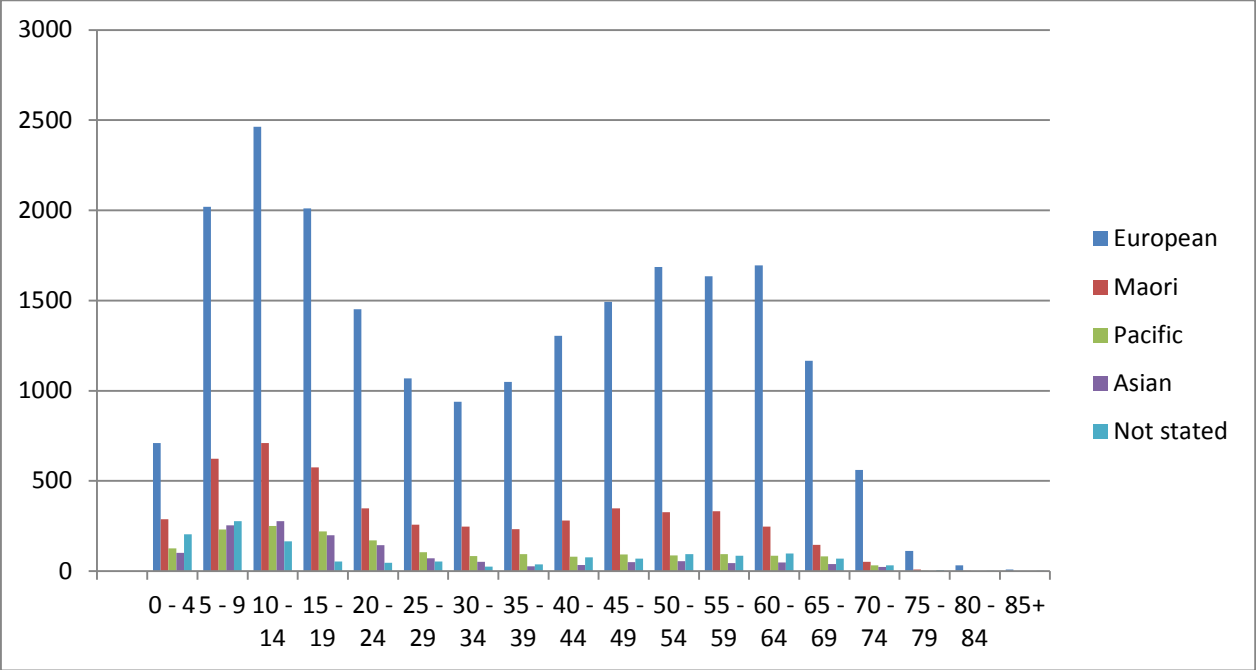
Ethnicity

This table shows the ethnicity and age profile of all clients.

Graphic 6: DSS Clients by Age and Ethnicity

Age Group	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not stated	Total
00 - 04	710	288	126	102	204	1430
05 - 09	2019	624	232	254	277	3406
10 - 14	2463	711	251	278	166	3869
15 - 19	2011	576	220	199	54	3060
20 - 24	1452	348	170	144	47	2161
25 - 29	1069	257	106	72	54	1558
30 - 34	939	248	84	52	26	1349
35 - 39	1050	233	95	27	38	1443
40 - 44	1305	280	81	35	77	1778
45 - 49	1492	349	93	51	69	2054
50 - 54	1686	327	87	56	94	2250
55 - 59	1634	332	94	45	86	2191
60 - 64	1695	248	85	49	98	2175
65 - 69	1166	146	82	39	69	1502
70 - 74	561	52	32	23	33	701
75 - 79	112	9	1	0	5	127
80 - 84	33	2	0	0	1	36
85+	10	0	0	0	1	11
Total	21,407	5,030	1,839	1,426	1,399	31,101
Percentage	68.8%	16.2%	5.9%	4.6%	4.5%	

Graphic 7: DSS Clients by Age and Ethnicity



Observations:

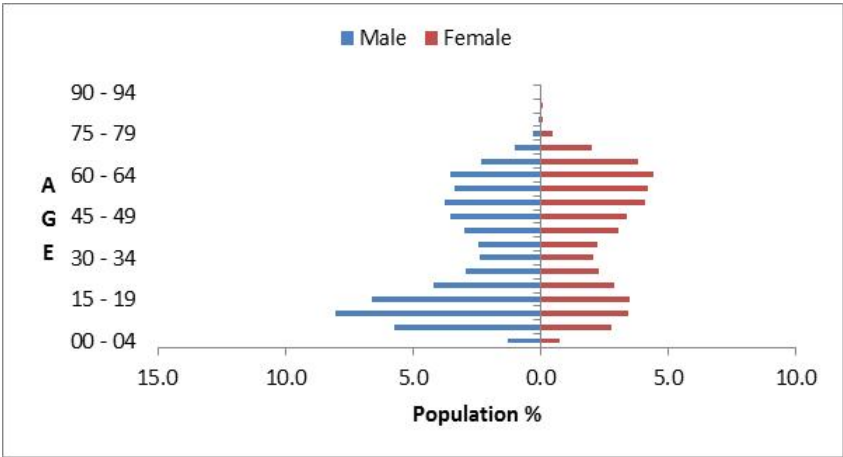
- The age profiles for Maori and Pacific peoples reflect the lower life expectancies of these groups in wider society.

Ethnicity-Age Profiles

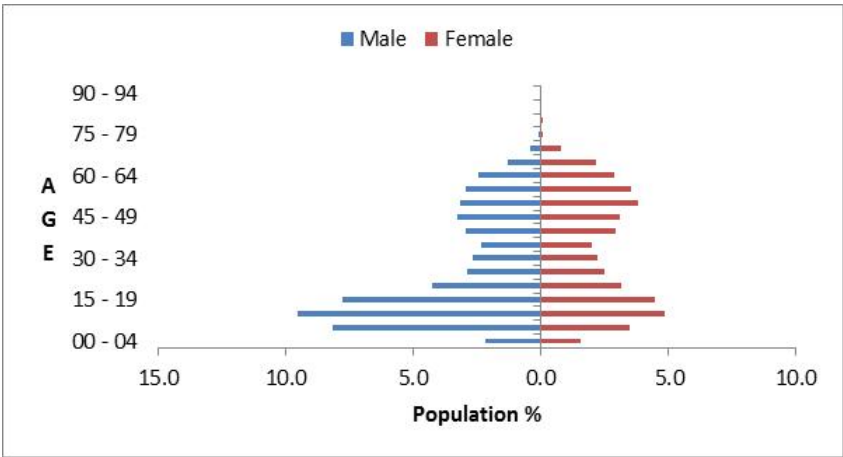
There are distinct differences in the age profiles of the four main ethnic groups.

Graphic 8: Age-Sex Pyramids for each Main Ethnicity Group

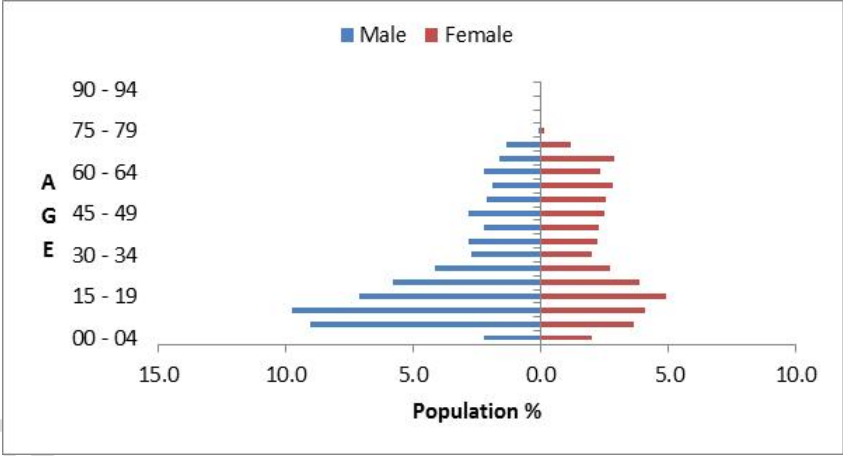
European /Other



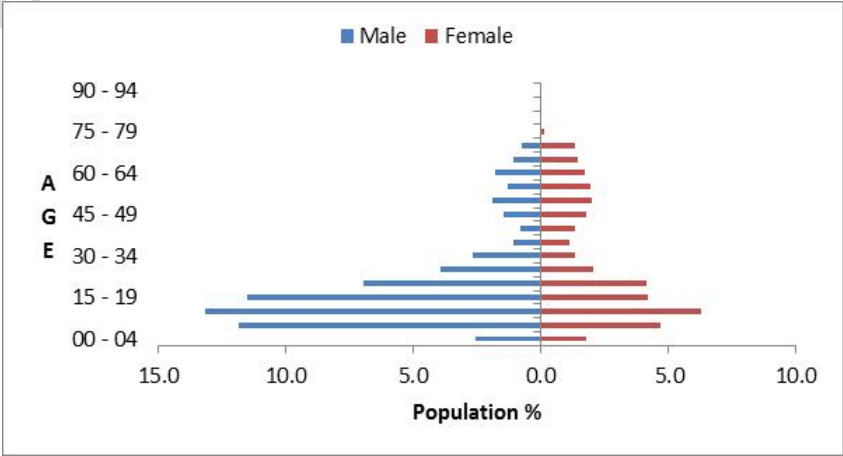
Maori



Pacific



Asian



Marital Status

This table shows the marital status and sex of DSS clients.

Graphic 9: DSS Clients by Marital status and Sex.

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total
(Blank)	11535	8573	20108
Non-partnered, not further defined	3246	2379	5625
Non-partnered, never married	1479	916	2395
Married (not separated), not further defined	429	782	1211
Not stated	360	296	656
Non-partnered, divorced	87	197	284
Partnered, not further defined	116	133	249
Non-partnered, widowed	39	184	223
Non-partnered, separated	93	124	217
First marriage (not separated)	17	30	47
Don't know	14	18	32
Response outside scope	13	7	20
Opposite-sex partnership	6	8	14
Remarried (not separated)	4	10	14
Same-sex partnership	1	5	6
Total	17,439	13,662	31,101

Observations:

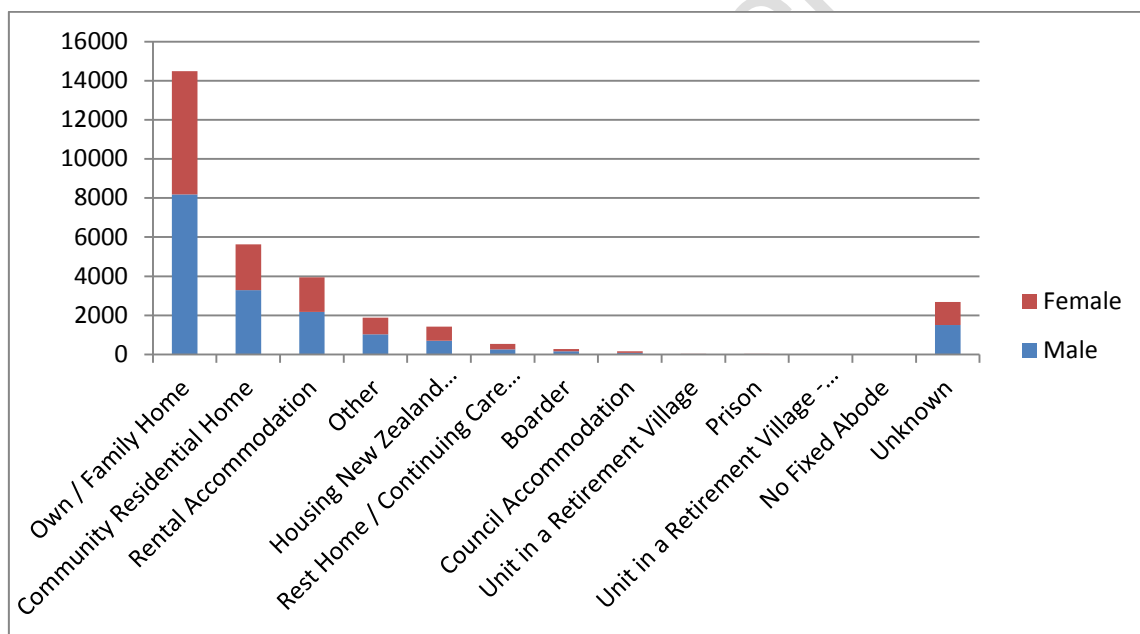
- Marital Status is not recorded for 65% of clients.
- Of clients where data is recorded 73% do not have partners.

Accommodation

This table shows the accommodation type and sex of all the clients.

Graphic 10: DSS Clients by Accommodation Type and Sex

Accommodation	Male	Female	Total
Own / Family Home	8185	6294	14479
Community Residential Home	3284	2341	5625
Rental Accommodation	2180	1759	3939
Other	1034	855	1889
Housing New Zealand Accommodation	708	720	1428
Rest Home / Continuing Care Hospital	255	289	544
Boarder	159	122	281
Council Accommodation	88	69	157
Unit in a Retirement Village	16	21	37
Prison	13	7	20
Unit in a Retirement Village - license to occupy	3	6	9
No Fixed Abode	4	4	8
Unknown	1510	1175	2685
Total	17,439	13,662	31,101



Observations:

- Almost half of DSS clients live in their own or their family home, and over half (57%) of these are male.
- The accommodation profiles are generally similar for men and women.
- The greater number of males in most living types presumably reflects the greater number of males receiving disability support services. The slight predominance of females in rest homes / continuing care hospitals may reflect the longer life span of females.

Deprivation

The NZ Census statistics allocate a deprivation decile to each meshblock where:

- A meshblock is one of thousands of small adjacent geographical areas in NZ
- Each client is assigned to a meshblock through their address
- A decile rating is calculated for each meshblock, based on the average income of all Census respondents within that meshblock
- The higher the decile number, the higher the deprivation level⁴.

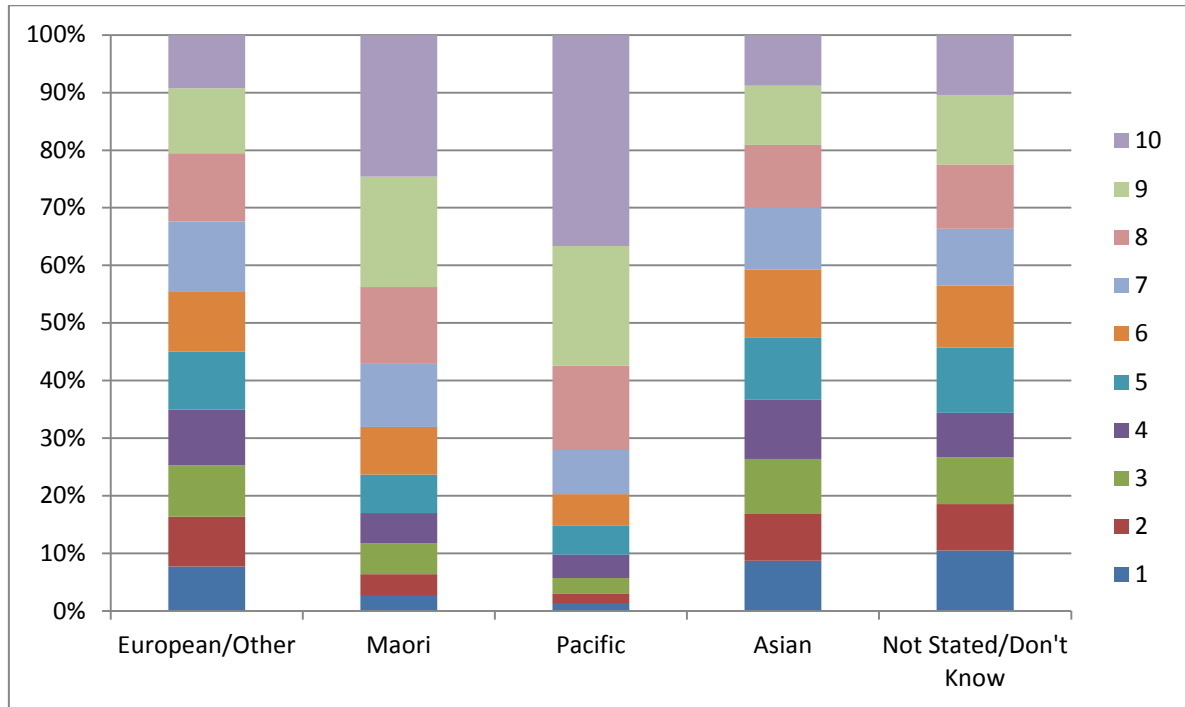
The information in this section was generated when geospatial coding in the Socrates database was at 93%.

Graphic 11: DSS Clients by Ethnicity and Deprivation Level

	Deprivation Decile										
	Lowest								Highest		
Ethnicity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
European/Other	1554	1748	1788	1945	2024	2108	2436	2383	2265	1868	20119
Maori	126	179	254	250	316	391	519	636	913	1169	4753
Pacific	25	30	47	72	88	98	135	259	368	649	1771
Asian	121	112	132	144	149	163	150	149	142	121	1383
Not Stated	138	106	107	101	149	141	130	147	157	138	1314
Total	1964	2175	2328	2512	2726	2901	3370	3574	3845	3945	29340
% of Total	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	13%	

⁴ See *NZDep2006 Index of Deprivation* for details.

Graphic 12: DSS Clients by Ethnicity and Deprivation Level



Observations:

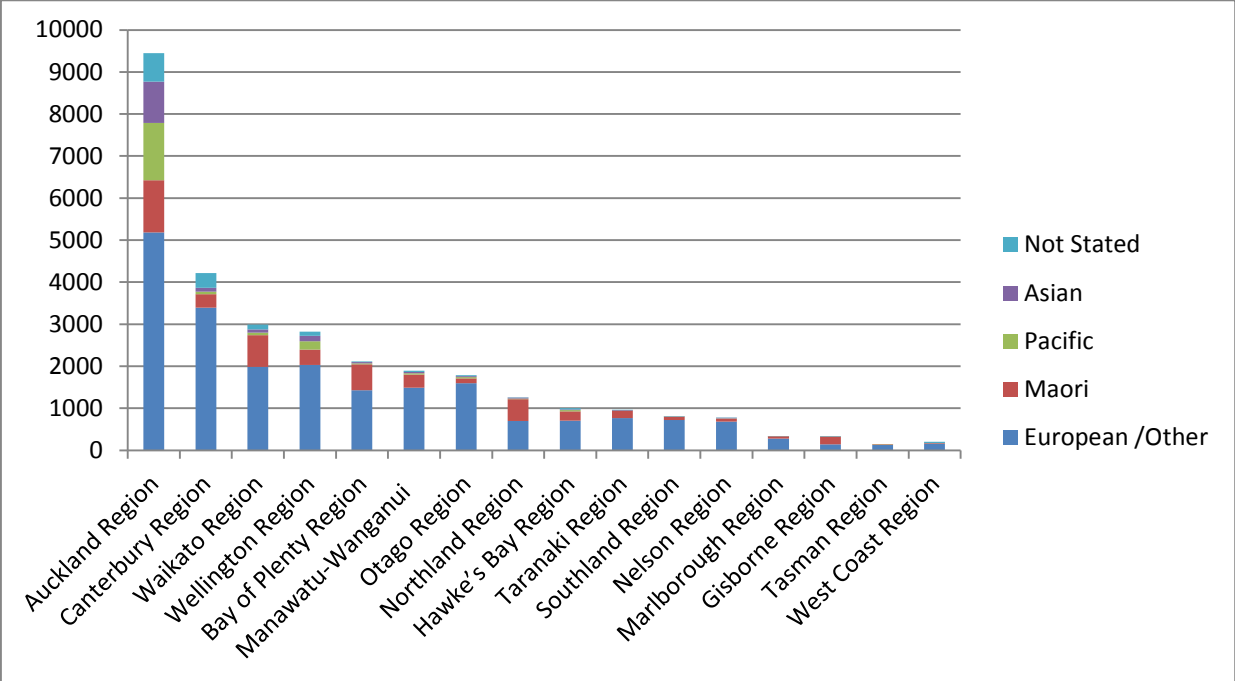
- The distribution of DSS clients is skewed towards high-deprivation deciles.
- Maori and Pacific clients are over-represented in high-deprivation areas:
 - 44% of Maori are in deciles 9 or 10.
 - 53% of Pacific clients are in deciles 9 or 10.
- Asian and European clients are fairly evenly spread across all deprivation deciles.

Regional Location

Graphic 13: DSS Clients by Ethnicity and Region

Regional Council	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated	Total	%
Auckland Region	5181	1242	1368	976	681	9448	30.4%
Canterbury Region	3397	319	59	89	351	4215	13.5%
Waikato Region	1986	751	60	77	114	2988	9.6%
Wellington Region	2035	361	197	131	101	2825	9.1%
Bay of Plenty Region	1433	611	26	33	13	2116	6.8%
Manawatu-Wanganui	1487	317	32	29	31	1896	6.1%
Otago Region	1598	116	25	23	29	1791	5.8%
Northland Region	696	522	17	18	3	1256	4.0%
Hawke's Bay Region	710	219	27	20	27	1003	3.2%
Taranaki Region	768	172	5	10	5	960	3.1%
Southland Region	723	73	8	2	4	810	2.6%
Nelson Region	681	72	5	15	2	775	2.5%
Marlborough Region	283	49	1	2		335	1.1%
Gisborne Region	144	180	7	1	9	341	1.1%
West Coast Region	161	11	1		29	202	0.6%
Tasman Region	124	15	1			140	0.5%
Total	21,407	5,030	1,839	1,426	1,399	31,101	

Graphic14: DSS Clients by Ethnicity and Region



Notes:

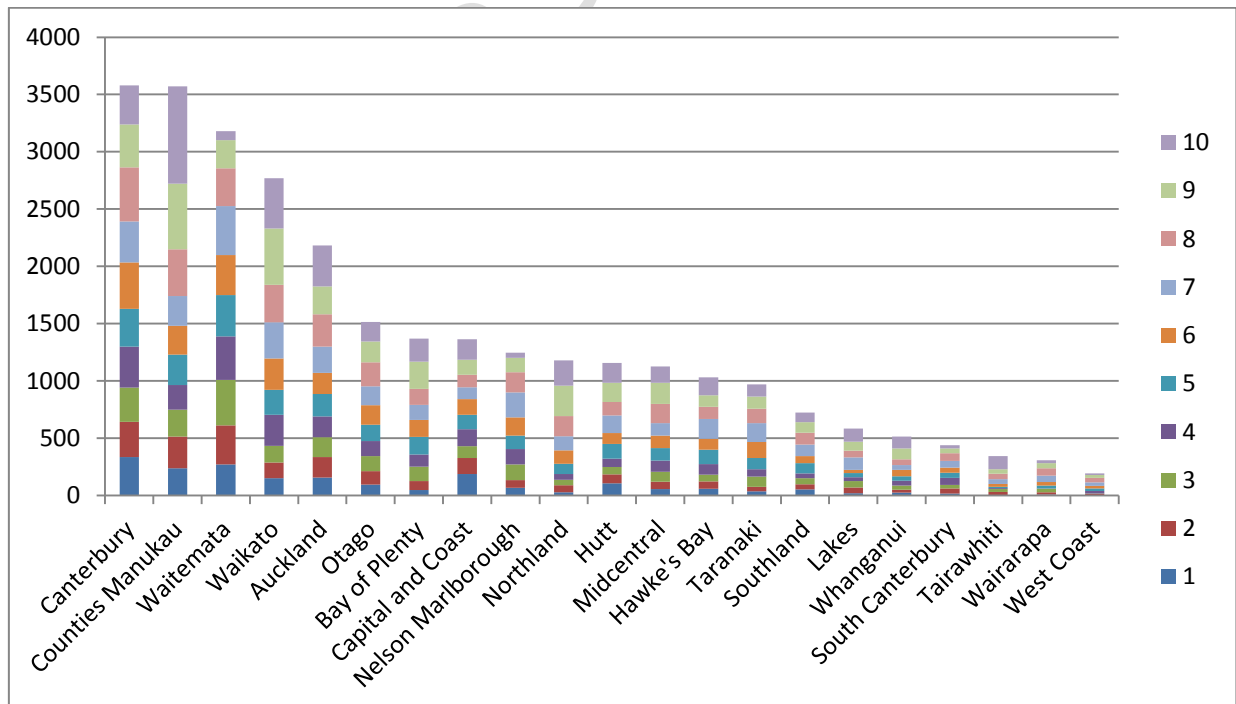
- This table was generated when geospatial coding in the database was at 93%.
- Half of DSS clients reside in the three most populous districts which include Auckland, Christchurch and Hamilton
- 75% of clients reside in the top six districts
- 68% of Asian clients reside in the Auckland region
- 74% of Pacific clients reside in the Auckland region.

District Health Board Area

Graphic 15: DSS Clients by District Health Board Area and Deprivation Level

	Lowest								Highest		
DHB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Canterbury	336	306	301	357	328	405	360	471	374	342	3580
Counties Manukau	238	277	233	216	267	251	260	407	572	851	3572
Waitemata	270	342	397	380	361	349	428	329	246	77	3179
Waikato	150	137	145	271	219	274	316	327	492	437	2768
Auckland	156	180	174	181	194	185	229	282	244	358	2183
Otago	94	119	131	130	145	168	166	209	181	173	1516
Bay of Plenty	48	78	126	106	154	148	131	140	237	200	1368
Capital and Coast	188	139	103	148	125	137	104	110	131	179	1364
Nelson Marlborough	66	67	138	133	118	160	218	177	124	45	1246
Northland	29	62	46	51	88	119	123	174	268	218	1178
Hutt	106	80	63	73	128	95	155	115	170	172	1157
Midcentral	57	62	87	99	108	110	108	168	184	143	1126
Hawke's Bay	60	63	59	93	125	96	171	106	101	157	1031
Taranaki	37	40	89	62	99	140	164	127	106	106	970
Southland	54	44	54	42	89	60	101	103	93	84	724
Lakes	20	50	57	33	35	29	110	57	79	114	584
Whanganui	26	24	37	42	38	56	44	50	95	102	514
South Canterbury	18	45	30	61	46	44	57	68	42	27	438
Tairāwhiti	1	30	24	9	12	24	43	47	38	115	343
Wairarapa	9	18	32	2	26	31	55	66	43	25	307
West Coast	2	12	3	22	22	22	31	41	24	15	194
Total	1965	2175	2329	2511	2727	2903	3374	3574	3844	3940	29342

Note: This table was generated when geospatial coding in Socrates was at 93%, hence not all clients are included.



Observations:

- Counties Manukau, Waikato and Auckland DHBs have a significantly higher proportion (40%) of clients in deciles 9 and 10.

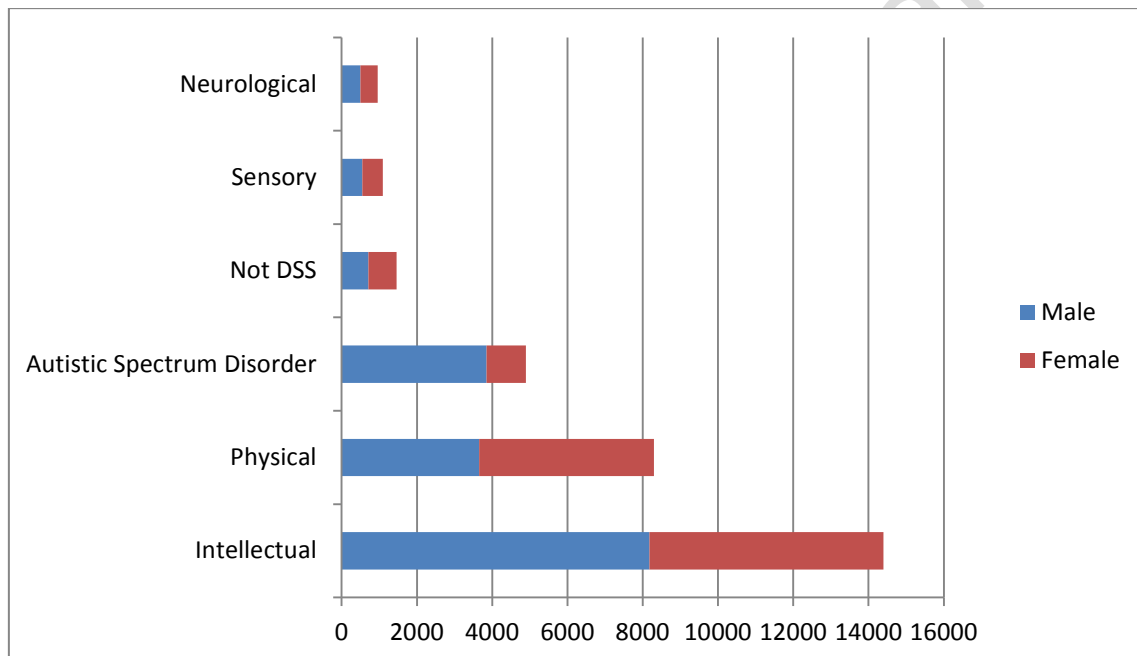
Principal Disabilities

Each DSS client is recorded in Socrates with a principal disability⁵. Some clients have multiple disability types, and occasionally a client will have two principal disabilities. In the data presented in this report, only the first principal disability is presented.

There are six Disability Classes: Intellectual, Physical, Autistic Spectrum Disorder, Sensory, Neurological, and Not DSS e.g. mental health, cancer, medical.

Graphic 16: DSS Clients by Sex and Class of Principal Disability⁶

Disability Class	Male	Female	Total	%
Intellectual	8177	6222	14399	46%
Physical	3650	4645	8295	27%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	3850	1048	4898	16%
Not DSS	708	749	1457	5%
Sensory	553	544	1097	4%
Neurological	501	454	955	2%
Total	17,439	13,662	31,101	



Observations:

- Almost half of DSS clients have an Intellectual Disability
- A further quarter have a Physical Disability
- Males (57%) are predominant in the group of clients with Intellectual Disabilities
- Females (58%) are predominant in the group of clients with Physical Disabilities.

⁵ See Appendix 3 – Details of Disability Types.

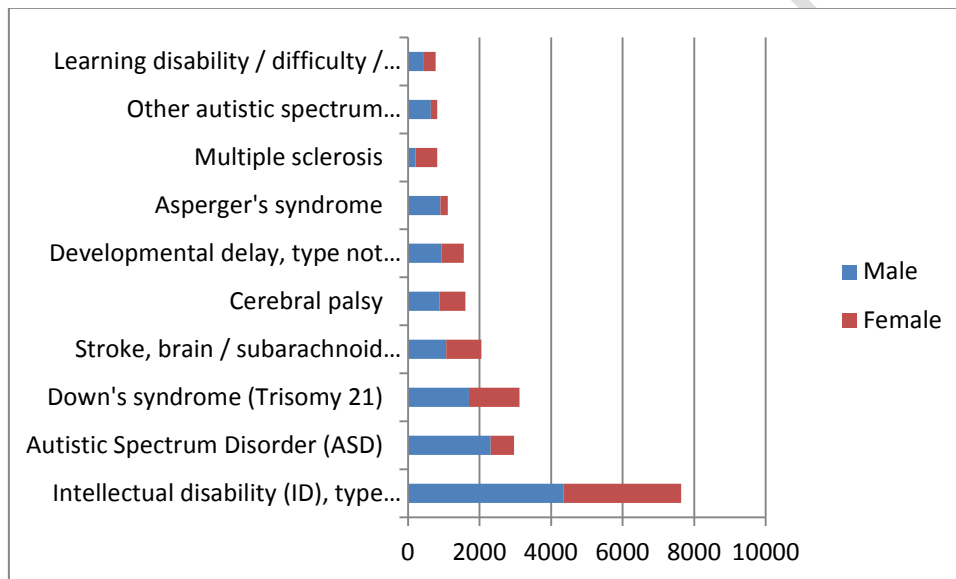
⁶ Where there are two principal disabilities recorded, only the first one is used.

Disability Top 10

Ten disability types account for almost three quarters of DSS clients.

Graphic 17: DSS Clients by Top 10 Disability Types

Principal Disability	Male	Female	Total	%
Intellectual disability (ID), type not specified	4346	3293	7639	25%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	2309	658	2967	10%
Down's syndrome (Trisomy 21)	1702	1420	3122	10%
Stroke, brain / subarachnoid haemorrhage, cerebrovascular accident (CVA), parietal / cerebral / cerebellar / middle cerebral artery (MCA) / thalamic / frontal lobe infarct	1068	984	2052	7%
Cerebral palsy	884	726	1610	5%
Developmental delay, type not specified	946	616	1562	5%
Asperger's syndrome	904	210	1114	4%
Multiple sclerosis	207	608	815	3%
Other autistic spectrum disorder (ASD)	637	180	817	3%
Learning disability / difficulty / delay, type not specified	422	349	771	2%
Total	13,425	9,044	22,469	74%
	59.7%	40.3%		



Observations:

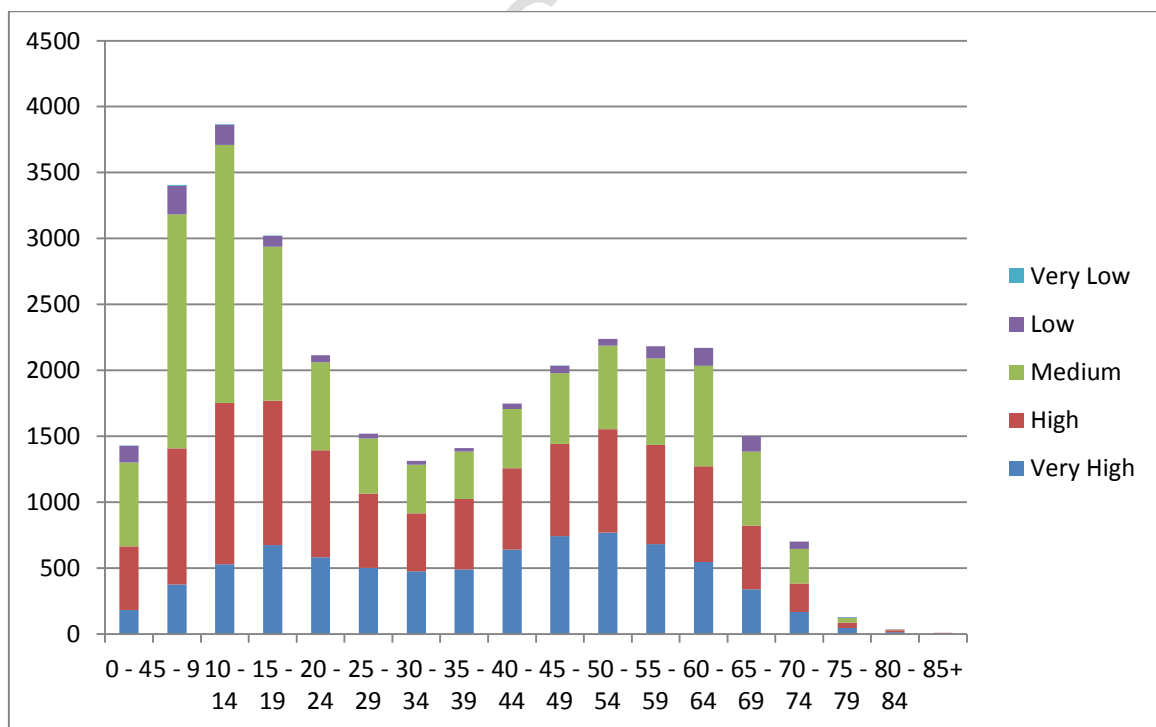
- 10% of DSS clients have Down Syndrome
- Cerebral Palsy and Stroke are the two most common Physical Disability types amongst DSS clients.

Support Package Allocation (SPA)

Each DSS client has a Support Package Allocation determined by the NASC on the basis of a detailed needs assessment.

Graphic 18: DSS Clients by SPA Level and Age

Age Group	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	(Blank)	Total
00 - 04	182	484	636	126	2		1430
05 - 09	376	1033	1773	218	6		3406
10 - 14	529	1223	1957	155	3	2	3869
15 - 19	676	1094	1168	83	2	37	3060
20 - 24	583	812	666	54		46	2161
25 - 29	502	565	417	36		38	1558
30 - 34	477	438	369	29		36	1349
35 - 39	491	535	357	28		32	1443
40 - 44	642	615	449	43		29	1778
45 - 49	744	699	535	58	2	16	2054
50 - 54	770	785	632	51		12	2250
55 - 59	683	752	655	93		8	2191
60 - 64	547	726	763	135		4	2175
65 - 69	340	484	559	117		2	1502
70 - 74	169	215	263	54			701
75 - 79	46	41	35	4	1		127
80 - 84	14	16	5	1			36
85+	6	5					11
Total	7,777	10,522	11,239	1,285	16	262	31,101
	25%	34%	36%	4%	0%	1%	



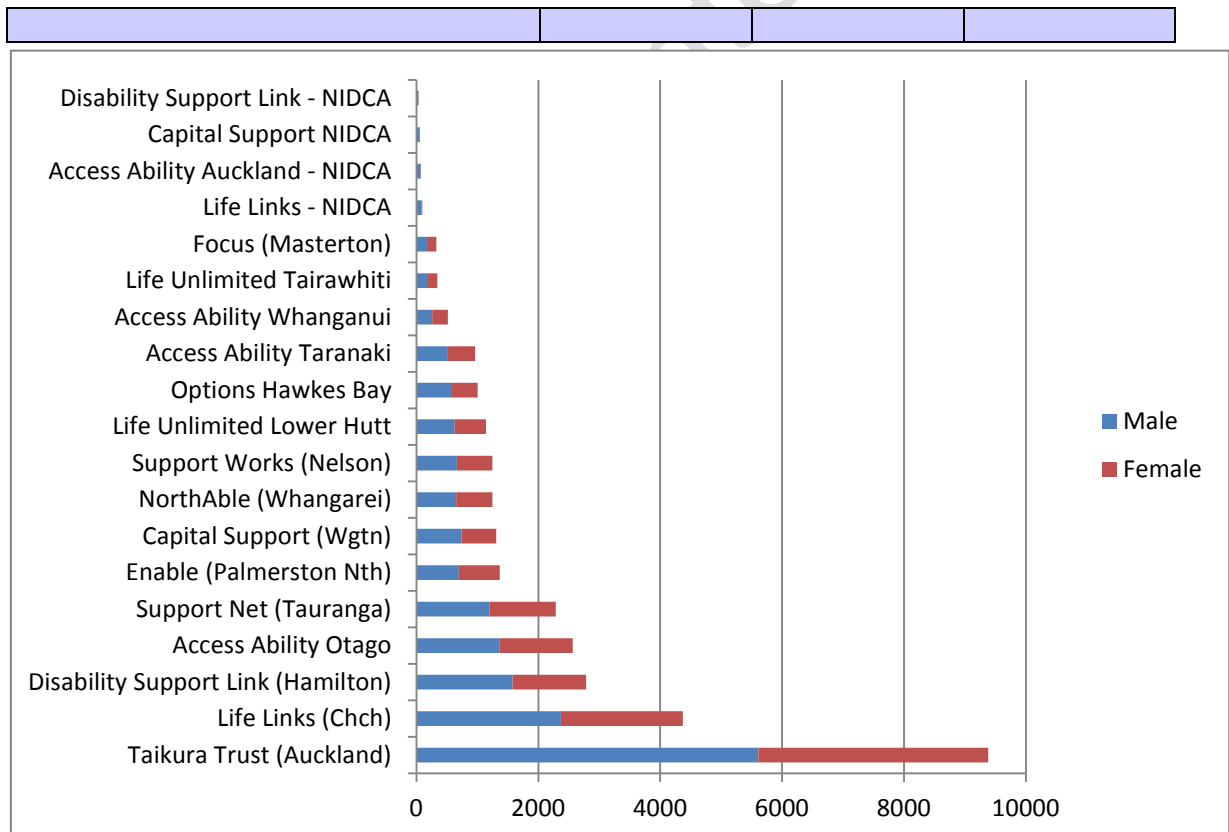
Observations:

- Medium Support Package Allocation Levels are more common in the 5 to 19 year age groups.

Needs Assessment Service Coordination

Graphic 19: DSS Clients by NASC

NASC	Male	Female	Total
Taikura Trust (Auckland)	5609	3775	9384
Life Links (Chch)	2370	1999	4369
Disability Support Link (Hamilton)	1575	1210	2785
Access Ability Otago	1365	1198	2563
Support Net (Tauranga)	1199	1084	2283
Enable (Palmerston Nth)	696	672	1368
Capital Support (Wgtn)	740	567	1307
NorthAble (Whangarei)	651	592	1243
Support Works (Nelson)	665	579	1244
Life Unlimited Lower Hutt	626	517	1143
Options Hawkes Bay	582	421	1003
Access Ability Taranaki	515	445	960
Access Ability Whanganui	257	261	518
Life Unlimited Tairāwhiti	189	152	341
Focus (Masterton)	173	154	327
Life Links - NIDCA	80	13	93
Access Ability Auckland - NIDCA	67	9	76
Capital Support NIDCA	46	12	58
Disability Support Link - NIDCA	34	2	36
Total	17,439	13,662	31,101



Observations:

- Taikura is more than twice as large as the second largest NASC and works with 30% of DSS clients.

Client Demographics by Service

Home and Community Support

This section provides demographic profiles for the clients receiving Home and Community Support Services (HCSS). There are 9,408 unique clients receiving these services, broken down as follows:

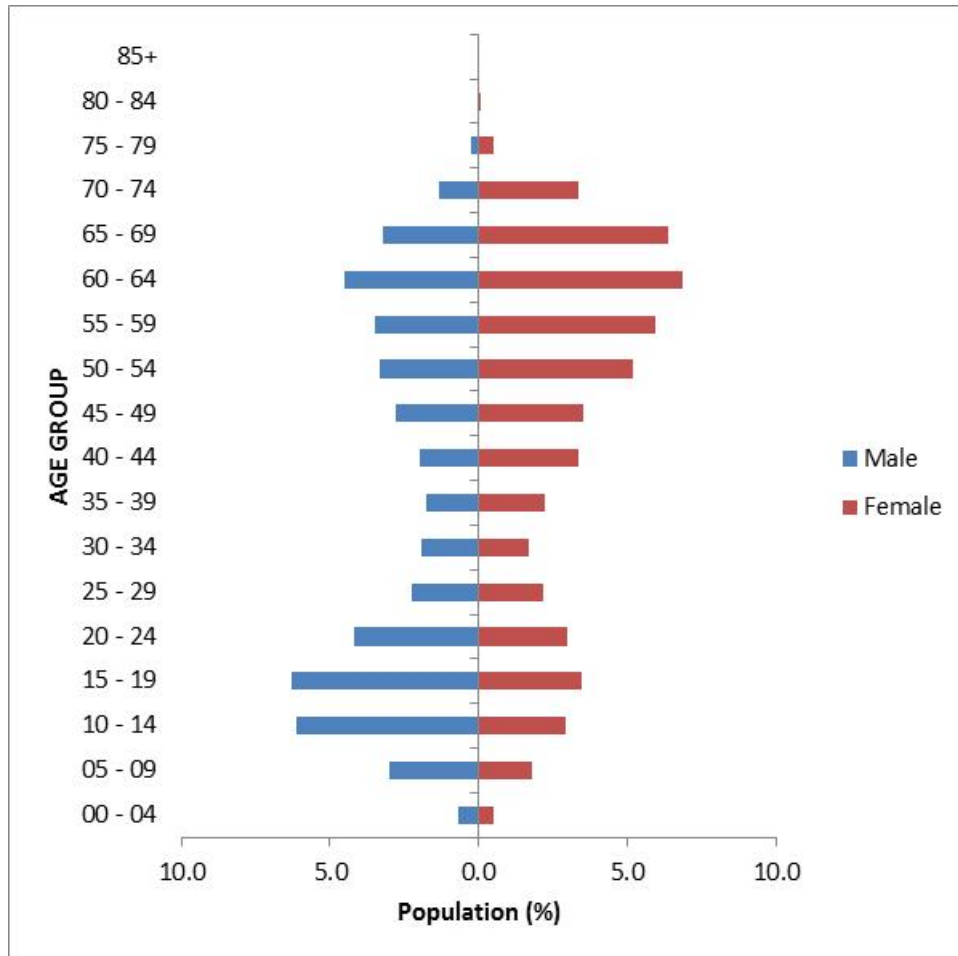
Service Group	Clients
Home Support	4,805
Home Support – Enhanced Individualised Funding	38
Home Support - Individualised Funding	194
Home Support - Personal Care	3,164
Home Support - Personal Care Individualised Funding	1,207
Total Clients	9,408

Age and Sex

Graphic 20: Home and Community Support Clients by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	113	72	185
5-9	373	218	591
10-14	552	295	847
15-19	529	305	834
20-24	304	249	553
25-29	192	188	380
30-34	145	150	295
35-39	152	221	373
40-44	192	289	481
45-49	261	363	624
50-54	311	499	810
55-59	348	597	945
60-64	388	760	1148
65-69	266	597	863
70-74	105	323	428
75-79	13	29	42
80-84	3	5	8
85+		1	1
Grand Total	4,247	5,161	9,408
	45%	55%	

Graphic 21: Age-Sex Pyramid of Home and Community Support Clients



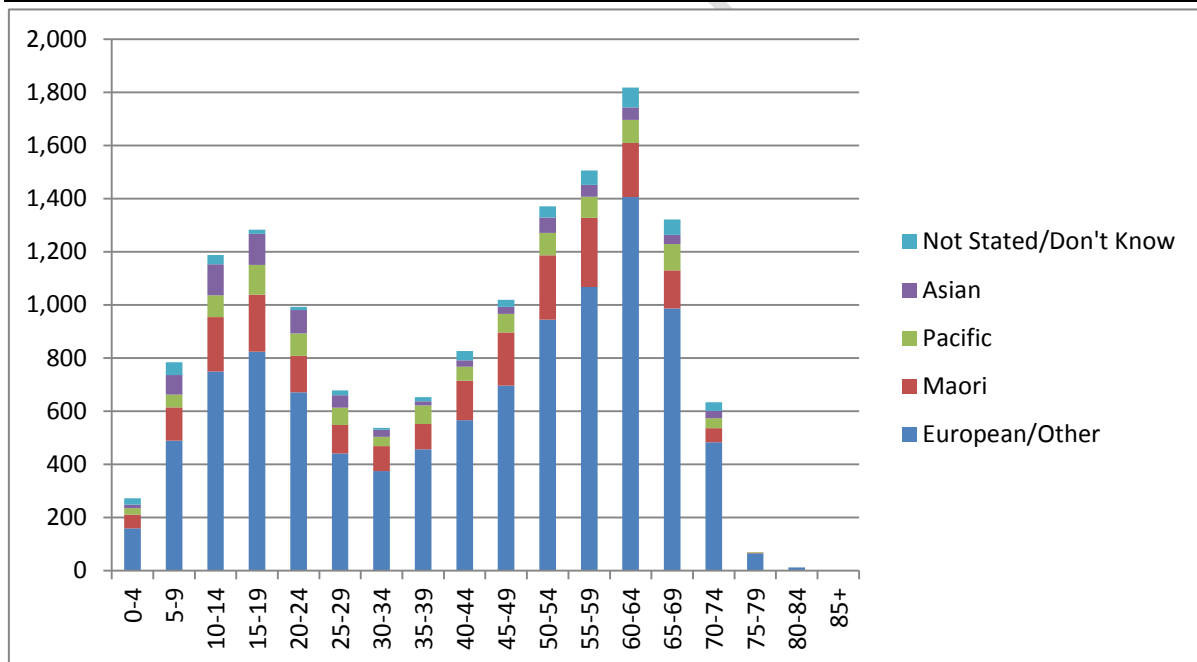
Observations:

- There are more females (55%) than males.
- There are two peaks in the age distribution: male teenagers and 55-69 year old females.

Ethnicity

Graphic 22: Home and Community Support Clients by Age and Ethnicity

Age Band	European/ Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated	Grand Total
0-4	160	51	24	14	24	273
5-9	490	125	48	73	48	784
10-14	749	205	82	117	35	1,188
15-19	824	214	113	116	16	1,283
20-24	671	138	84	88	12	993
25-29	441	107	66	46	18	678
30-34	375	94	35	26	8	538
35-39	457	95	70	15	16	653
40-44	566	149	53	24	35	827
45-49	697	199	70	27	26	1,019
50-54	945	242	84	58	42	1,371
55-59	1,067	261	79	44	55	1,506
60-64	1,406	203	87	47	74	1,817
65-69	987	143	99	35	57	1,321
70-74	484	52	38	28	32	634
75-79	66	2	2			70
80-84	13					13
85+	1					1
Grand Total	10,399	2,280	1,034	758	498	14,969
	70%	15%	7%	5%	3%	



Observations:

- European / Other and Pasifika clients are slightly over-represented in the Home and Community Support (HCSS) client group.
- Maori clients are slightly under-represented (compared with 16.2% of all DSS clients)

Marital Status

Graphic 23: HCSS clients by Marital Status

Marital Status	Female	Male	Grand Total
Non-partnered, not further defined	1,348	1,410	2,758
Married (not separated), not further defined	797	385	1,182
Non-partnered, never married	423	599	1,022
Non-partnered, divorced	213	90	303
Non-partnered, widowed	227	44	271
Non-partnered, separated	147	102	249
Partnered, not further defined	115	89	204
First marriage (not separated)	25	15	40
Remarried (not separated)	11	3	14
Opposite-sex partnership	5	3	8
Same-sex partnership	4		4
Don't know	21	12	33
Not stated	251	195	446
Response outside scope	5	3	8
(blank)	4,538	3,889	8,427
Grand Total	8,130	6,839	14,969

Notes:

- Marital Status was not recorded for most clients (60%).
- Of the clients whose Marital Status was recorded 76% were not in any form of partnership or marriage.

Accommodation

Graphic 24: HCSS clients by Sex and Accommodation Type

Usual Place Of Residence	Female	Male	Grand Total
Own / Family Home	4,375	3,673	8,048
Rental Accommodation	1,236	1,068	2,304
Housing New Zealand Accommodation	708	533	1,241
Community Residential Home	203	270	473
Council Accommodation	77	76	153
Boarder	52	37	89
Unit in a Retirement Village	24	17	41
Rest Home / Continuing Care Hospital	10	11	21
Unit in a Retirement Village - license to occupy	7	3	10
No Fixed Abode	1	1	2
Prison	1	1	2
Other	534	420	954
Unknown	902	729	1,631
Grand Total	8,130	6,839	14,969

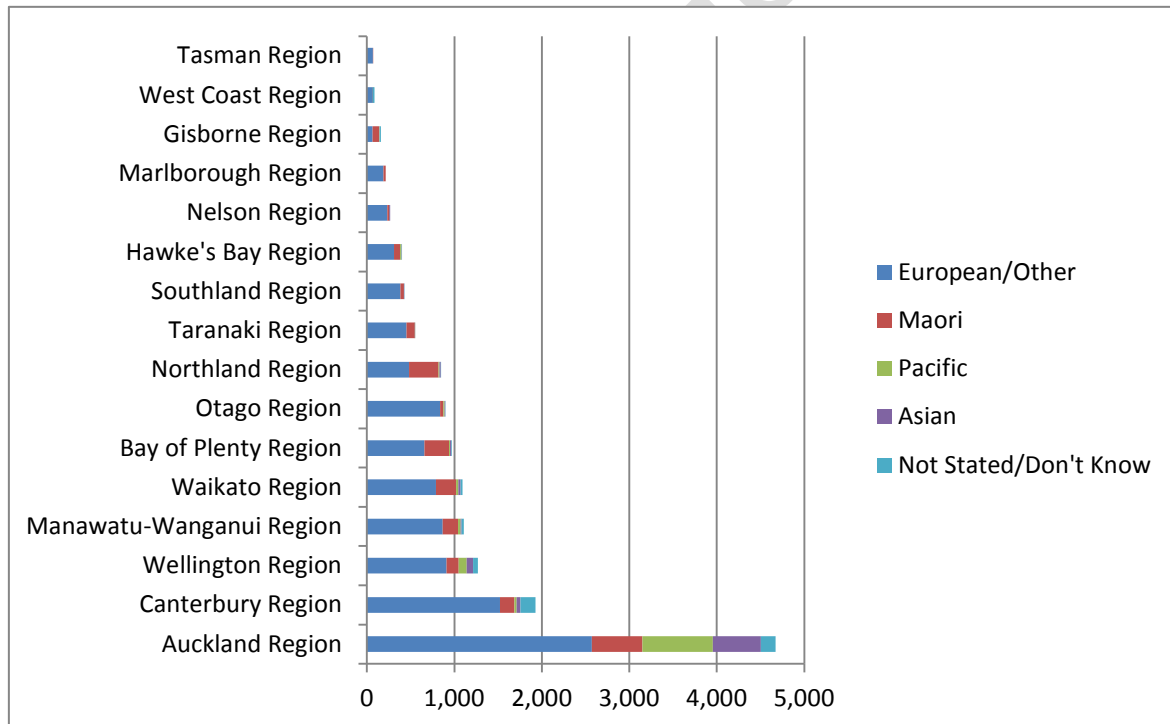
Notes:

- Of the home support clients whose accommodation type was recorded, the majority (65%) lived in their own home or the family home.

Region Location

Graphic 25: HCSS clients by Regional Authority and Ethnicity

Region	European / Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated	Grand Total	%
Auckland Region	2,570	580	806	547	171	4,674	31%
Canterbury Region	1,523	162	26	46	172	1,929	13%
Wellington Region	910	139	93	71	57	1,270	8%
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	865	177	29	12	25	1,108	7%
Waikato Region	791	228	25	26	23	1,093	7%
Bay of Plenty Region	656	285	8	15	9	973	7%
Otago Region	836	39	14	8	3	900	6%
Northland Region	481	338	10	14	3	846	6%
Taranaki Region	454	92	2	3		551	4%
Southland Region	384	40		1	2	427	3%
Hawke's Bay Region	308	71	14	4	2	399	3%
Nelson Region	234	20	2	11		267	2%
Marlborough Region	188	26				214	1%
Gisborne Region	65	76	4		13	158	1%
West Coast Region	67	1	1		18	87	1%
Tasman Region	67	6				73	0%
Grand Total	10,399	2,280	1,034	758	498	14,969	



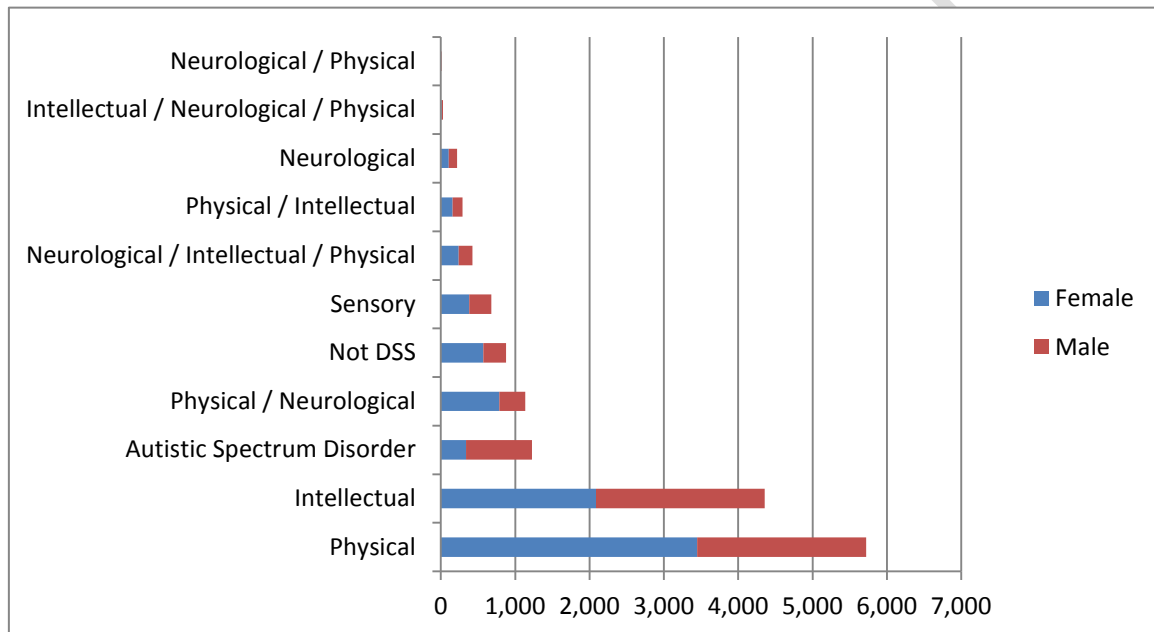
Notes:

- 31% of Home Support clients are in the Auckland Region.
- The Auckland Region has the largest ethnic diversity of clients: 55% European / Other; 17% Pacific; 12% Maori; 12% Asian.

Principal Disability

Graphic 26: HCSS Clients by Principal Disability Type and Sex⁷

Disability Type	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Physical	3,448	2,275	5,723	38.2%
Intellectual	2,086	2,271	4,357	29.1%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	339	885	1,224	8.2%
Physical / Neurological	785	351	1,136	7.6%
Not DSS	570	306	876	5.9%
Sensory	380	299	679	4.5%
Neurological / Intellectual / Physical	241	183	424	2.8%
Physical / Intellectual	157	136	293	2.0%
Neurological	105	113	218	1.5%
Intellectual / Neurological / Physical	13	16	29	0.2%
Neurological / Physical	5	5	10	0.1%
Grand Total	8,129	6,840	14,969	



Notes:

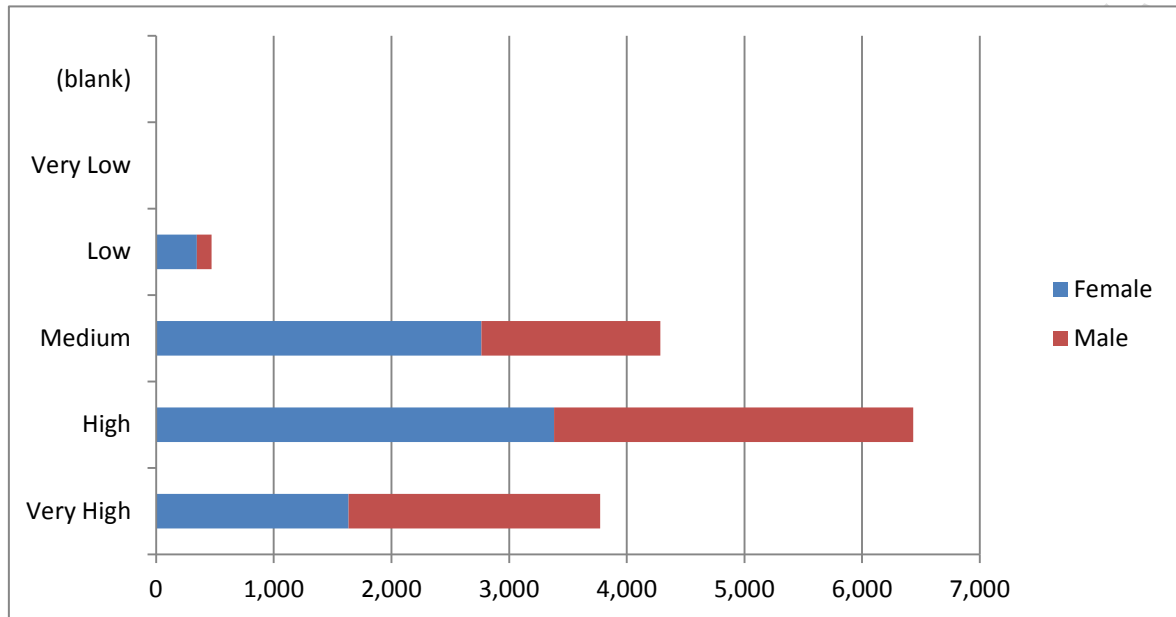
- The single largest principal disability type of people receiving home support is Physical Disabilities (38%).

⁷ Where there are two principal disabilities recorded, only the first one is used.

Support Package Allocation

Graphic 27: HCSS clients by SPA Level and Sex

SPA Level	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Very High	1,636	2,139	3,775	25%
High	3,383	3,052	6,435	43%
Medium	2,764	1,522	4,286	29%
Low	347	124	471	3%
Very Low		1	1	0%
(blank)		1	1	0%
Grand Total	8,130	6,839	14,969	



Notes:

- Two thirds of Home Support clients have high (43%) or medium (29%) Support Package Allocations.
- One quarter of Home Support clients have very high Support Package Allocations.

Carer Support

This section provides demographic profiles for the 15,890 clients whose carers were allocated the Carer Support subsidy of \$76 per day in order to access a break from caring⁸.

The Needs Assessment and Coordination service assesses the number of days per year allocated to each carer on the basis of need. Some of these clients also appear in demographics for other services.

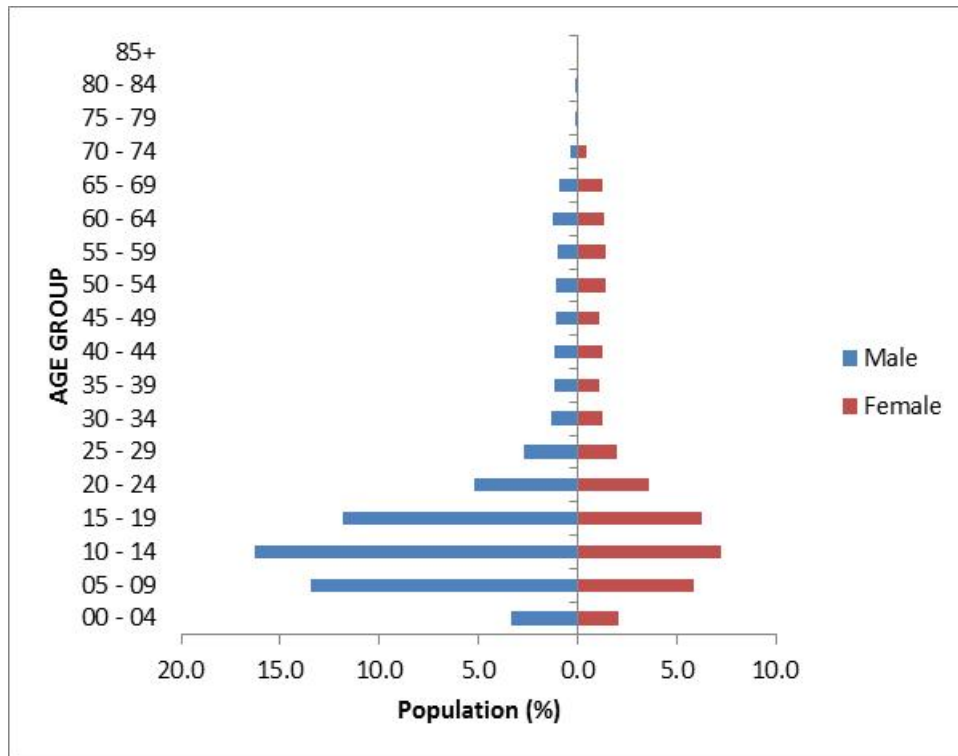
Age and Sex

Graphic 28: Care Support Clients by Age and Sex

Age Band	Female	Male	Total
0-4	468	911	1,379
5-9	1,009	2,298	3,307
10-14	1,180	2,504	3,684
15-19	895	1,659	2,554
20-24	524	713	1,237
25-29	285	369	654
30-34	182	213	395
35-39	171	186	357
40-44	178	168	346
45-49	176	176	352
50-54	227	172	399
55-59	222	168	390
60-64	228	196	424
65-69	167	138	305
70-74	53	44	97
75-79	4	4	8
80-84	1	1	2
Total	5,970	9,920	15,890
	37.6%	62.4%	

⁸ Not everyone who is allocated Carer Support necessarily uses it.

Graphic 29: Age-Sex Pyramid of Carer Support Clients



Notes:

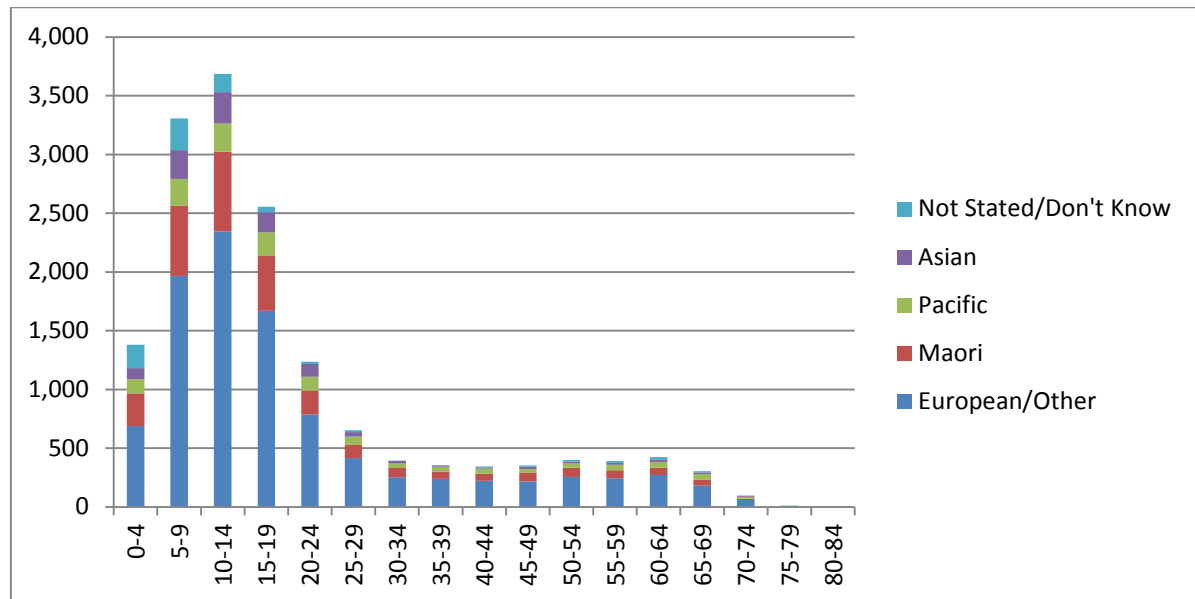
- Young (5-19 year old) males are significantly over-represented among clients whose carers received Carer Support

Ethnicity

Graphic30: Carer Support Clients by Age and Ethnicity

Age Band	European / Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated / Don't Know	Total
0-4	687	278	120	96	198	1,379
5-9	1,966	598	227	246	270	3,307
10-14	2,345	677	241	267	154	3,684
15-19	1,669	471	196	172	46	2,554
20-24	786	204	119	108	20	1,237
25-29	415	111	72	38	18	654
30-34	253	79	36	22	5	395
35-39	238	64	41	10	4	357
40-44	222	60	44	9	11	346
45-49	218	71	34	20	9	352
50-54	254	79	35	17	14	399
55-59	243	69	47	17	14	390
60-64	272	63	47	22	20	424
65-69	182	48	50	12	13	305
70-74	60	10	17	7	3	97
75-79	4	2	1		1	8
80-84	2					2
Total	9,816	2,884	1,327	1,063	800	15,890
	61.8%	18.1%	8.4%	6.7%	5.0%	

Graphic 31: Carer Support Clients by Age and Ethnicity



Notes:

- Maori, Pacific and Asian clients are over-represented in the DSS clients using Carer Support.
- European / Other are under-represented, compared with 68.8% in the DSS client population.

Accommodation

Graphic 32: Carer Support Clients by Sex and Accommodation Type

Usual Place Of Residence	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Own / Family Home	3,962	6,561	10,523	66%
Rental Accommodation	775	1,332	2,107	13%
Housing New Zealand Accommodation	328	452	780	5%
Other	289	473	762	5%
Boarder	32	38	70	0%
Community Residential Home	10	20	30	0%
Rest Home / Continuing Care Hospital	1	9	10	0%
Council Accommodation	1	7	8	0%
Unit in a Retirement Village	1	6	7	0%
Prison	4	2	6	0%
Unit in a Retirement Village - license to occupy	1	3	4	0%
No Fixed Abode		3	3	0%
Unknown	566	1,014	1,580	10%
Grand Total	5,970	9,920	15,890	

Notes:

- Two-thirds of Carer Support clients are living in their own home.

Marital Status

Graphic 33: Carer Support Clients by Marital Status and Sex

Marital Status	Female	Male	Grand Total
Non-partnered, not further defined	1,030	1,684	2,714
Non-partnered, never married	472	853	1,325
Married (not separated), not further defined	347	254	601
Partnered, not further defined	37	40	77
Non-partnered, divorced	14	10	24
Non-partnered, separated	14	8	22
Non-partnered, widowed	14	8	22
First marriage (not separated)	10	9	19
Remarried (not separated)	3	4	7
Opposite-sex partnership	3	1	4
Same-sex partnership	2		2
Not stated	107	160	267
Don't know	6	7	13
Response outside scope	4	11	15
(blank)	3,907	6,871	10,778
Grand Total	5,970	9,920	15,890

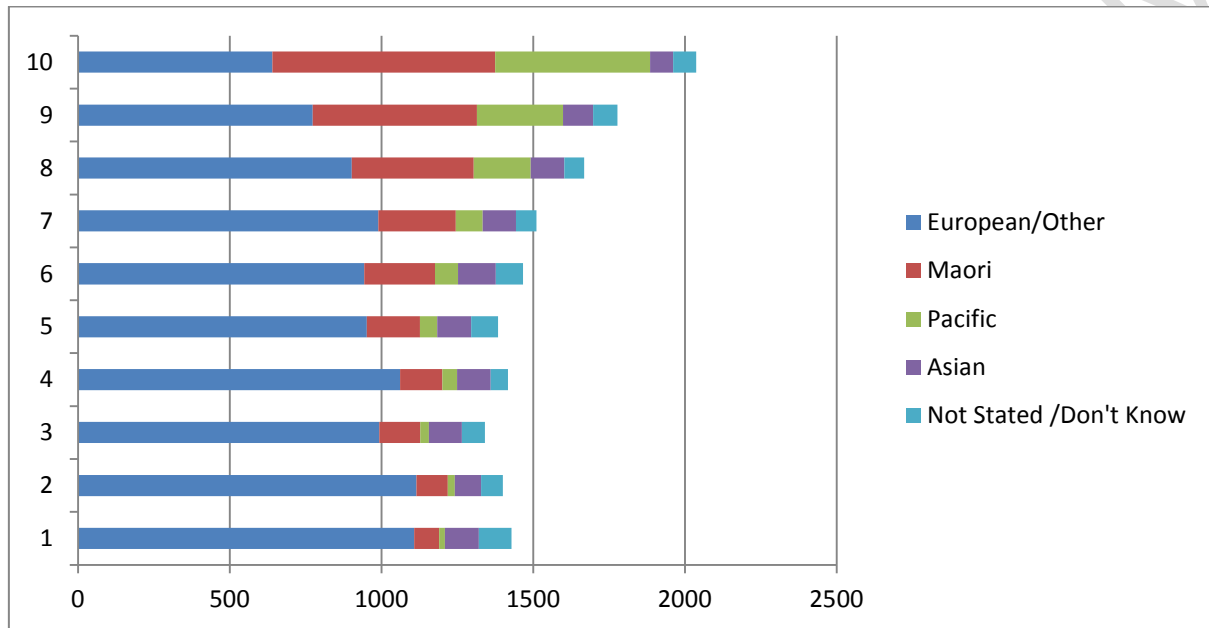
Notes:

- Marital Status is not recorded for 68% clients.
- Of the remaining clients, Carer Support is used mostly by clients who have do not have partners.

Deprivation

Graphic 34: Carer Support Clients by Ethnicity and Deprivation Level

Ethnicity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
European/Other	1108	1115	993	1061	952	943	990	902	773	640	9477
Maori	82	104	135	140	175	233	255	402	542	735	2803
Pacific	19	23	28	48	57	76	89	188	283	510	1321
Asian	112	86	109	111	112	125	109	111	100	76	1051
Not Stated /Don't Know	108	72	76	57	88	89	68	65	80	76	779
Total	1429	1400	1341	1417	1384	1466	1511	1668	1778	2037	15431



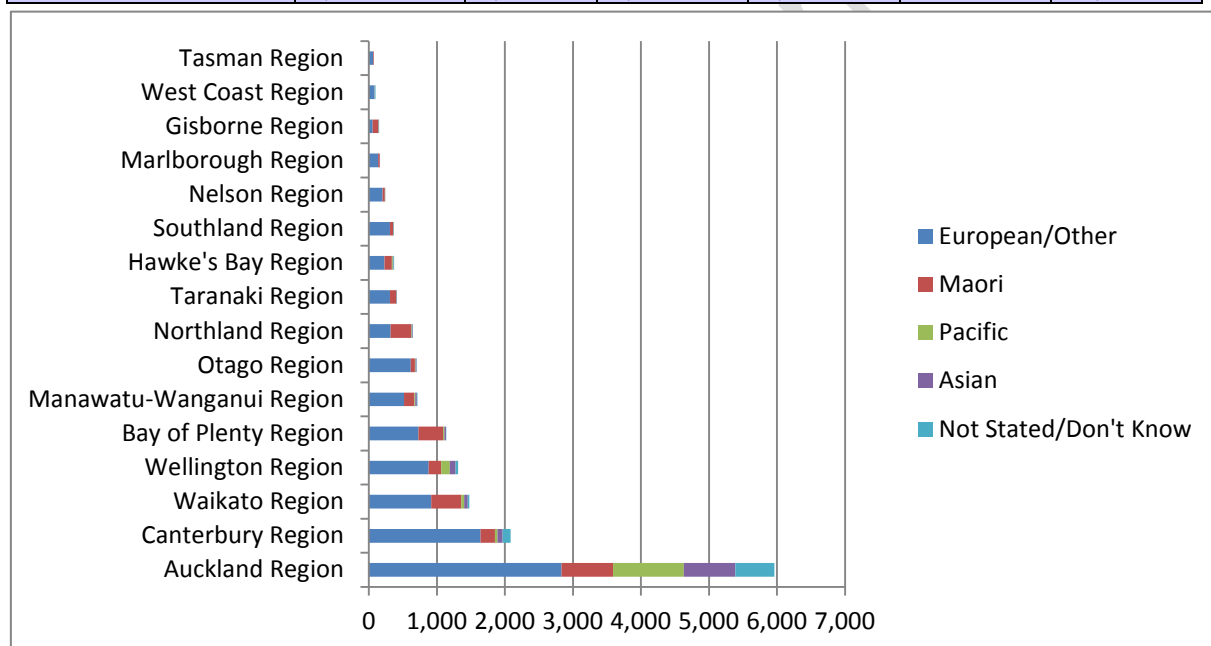
Notes:

- This table was generated when geospatial coding in the Socrates database was at 93%.
- The distribution of clients is markedly skewed towards high deprivation deciles.
- Maori and Pacific clients using Carer Support are significantly skewed towards high deprivation deciles.

Region Location

Graphic 35: Carer Support Clients by Regional Authority Area and Ethnicity

Regional	European / Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated	Total
Auckland Region	2,830	757	1,041	761	571	5,960
Canterbury Region	1,639	214	37	74	118	2,082
Waikato Region	918	441	42	51	25	1,477
Wellington Region	877	187	126	85	35	1,310
Bay of Plenty Region	726	366	19	23	5	1,139
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	514	152	16	23	8	713
Otago Region	616	60	11	12	7	706
Northland Region	320	301	8	12	3	644
Taranaki Region	311	91	2	5	3	412
Hawke's Bay Region	228	109	14	10	8	369
Southland Region	308	46	4	1	2	361
Nelson Region	199	33	2	4		238
Marlborough Region	134	24		1		159
Gisborne Region	55	85	5	1	2	148
West Coast Region	78	7			13	98
Tasman Region	63	11				74
Grand Total	9,816	2,884	1,327	1,063	800	15,890



Notes:

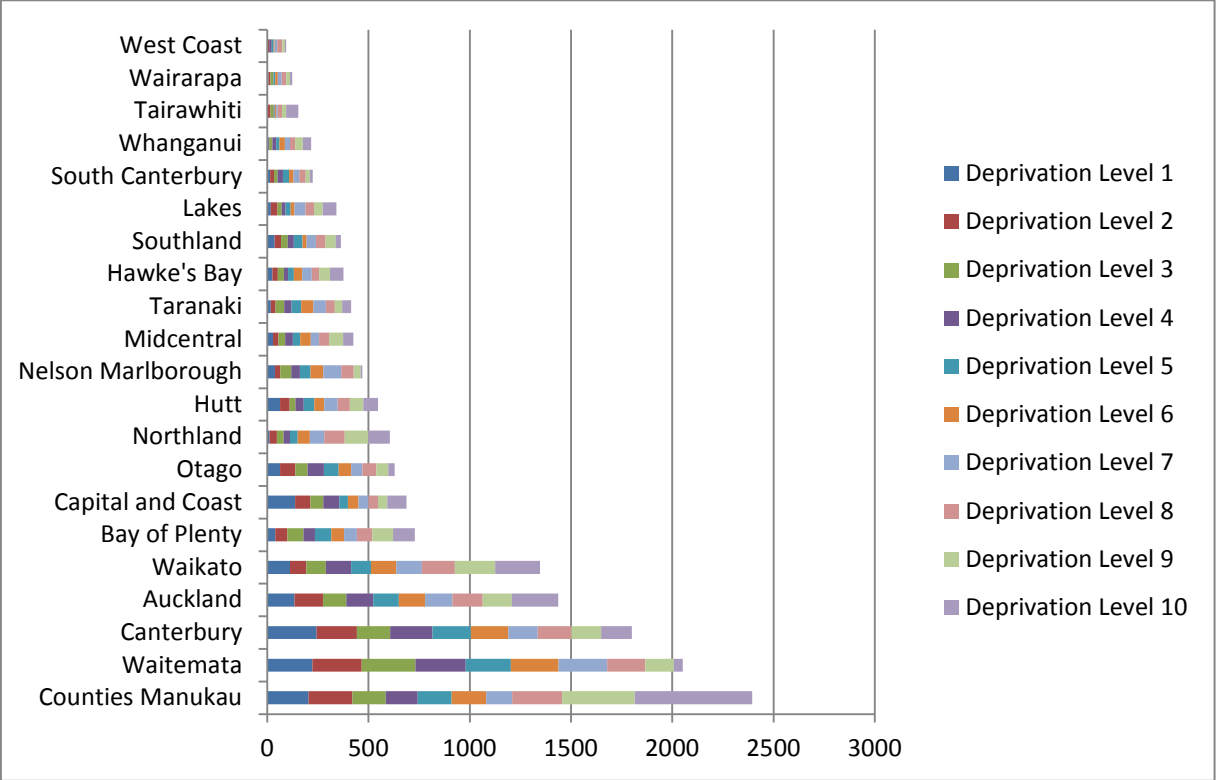
- 38% of Carer Support clients live in the Auckland Region
- The Auckland Region is the only area where less than half (47%) of Carer Support are European / Others.

DHB Area

Graphic 36: Carer Support Clients by District Health Board (DHB) area and Deprivation Level

DHB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Counties Manukau	204	217	164	158	167	171	128	246	359	581	2395
Waitemata	223	244	265	248	223	236	239	188	142	44	2052
Canterbury	244	198	165	209	189	185	146	165	147	153	1801
Auckland	135	140	115	133	126	130	135	150	144	229	1437
Waikato	113	80	96	125	99	124	127	162	199	222	1347
Bay of Plenty	40	60	79	57	80	64	62	77	103	107	729
Capital and Coast	138	76	63	79	43	52	48	48	46	94	687
Otago	64	75	60	81	73	62	55	69	58	32	629
Northland	11	37	33	31	39	60	71	101	116	106	605
Hutt	63	48	29	40	52	50	66	60	66	73	547
Nelson Marlborough	38	27	53	44	51	64	89	61	34	9	470
Midcentral	28	27	33	39	36	52	42	48	70	50	425
Taranaki	17	25	42	37	46	60	63	44	36	45	415
Hawke's Bay	25	28	29	21	29	40	48	36	54	66	376
Southland	37	31	33	31	42	21	45	48	50	25	363
Lakes	17	33	22	19	24	20	54	42	43	68	342
South Canterbury	14	19	17	27	30	23	28	32	20	15	225
Whanganui	8	4	13	20	16	26	25	25	38	41	216
Tairāwhiti	1	15	15	4	3	7	8	20	21	59	153
Wairarapa	6	10	14	2	7	14	19	21	19	12	124
West Coast	3	6	1	12	9	5	13	25	13	6	93
Total	1429	1400	1341	1417	1384	1466	1511	1668	1778	2037	15431

Graphic 37: Carer Support Clients by DHB area and Deprivation Level



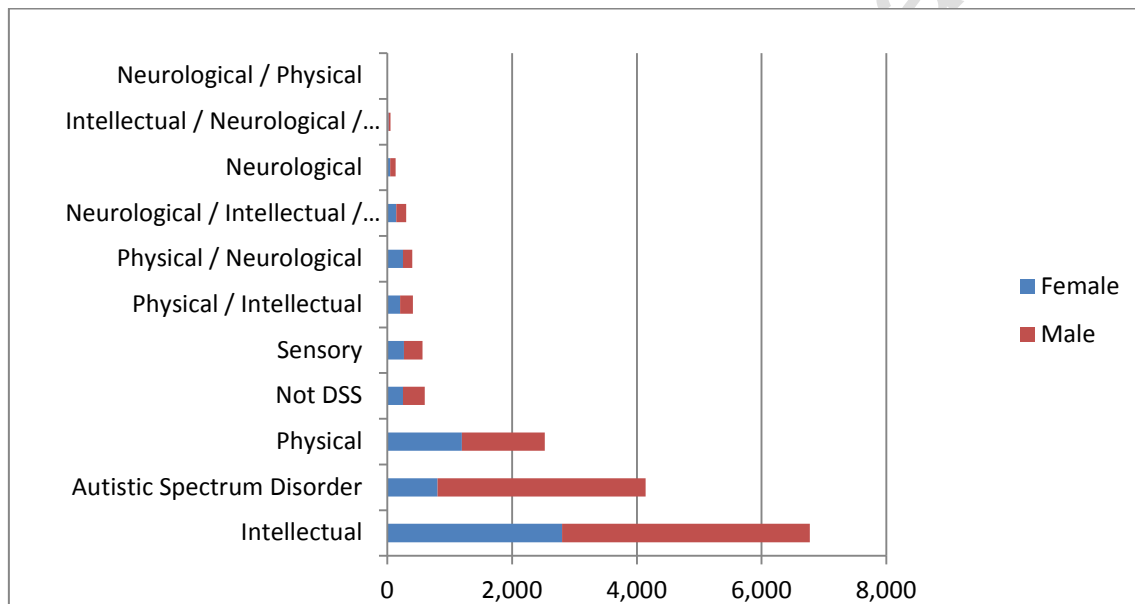
Notes:

- This table was generated when geospatial coding in the database was at 93%.
- 25% of clients were in deprivation deciles 9 and 10.
- In Counties Manukau 39% of clients are in deciles 9 and 10.

Principal Disability

Graphic 38: Carer Support Clients by Sex and Principal Disability⁹

Disability Class	Male	Female	Total	%
Intellectual	2,799	3,973	6,772	42.6%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	805	3,334	4,139	26.0%
Physical	1,196	1,326	2,522	15.9%
Not DSS	250	348	598	3.8%
Sensory	264	297	561	3.5%
Physical / Intellectual	201	209	410	2.6%
Physical / Neurological	248	151	399	2.5%
Neurological / Intellectual / Physical	140	160	300	1.9%
Neurological	46	85	131	0.8%
Intellectual / Neurological / Physical	18	30	48	0.3%
Neurological / Physical	3	7	10	0.1%
Grand Total	5,970	9,920	15,890	



Notes:

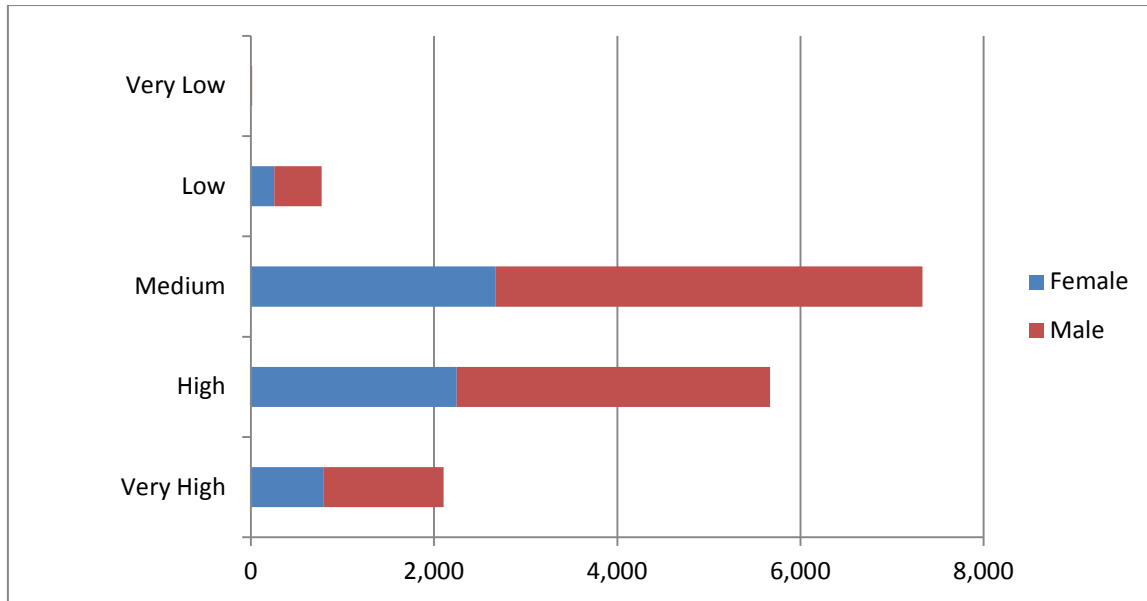
- Two-thirds of Carer Support recipients are caring for clients with intellectual disabilities or ASD.

⁹ Where there are two principal disabilities recorded, only the first one is used.

Support Package Allocation

Graphic 39: Carer Support Clients by SPA Level and Sex

SPA Level	Female	Male	Total	
Very High	789	1,315	2,104	13%
High	2,247	3,422	5,669	36%
Medium	2,673	4,657	7,330	46%
Low	257	516	773	5%
Very Low	4	10	14	0%
Grand Total	5,970	9,920	15,890	



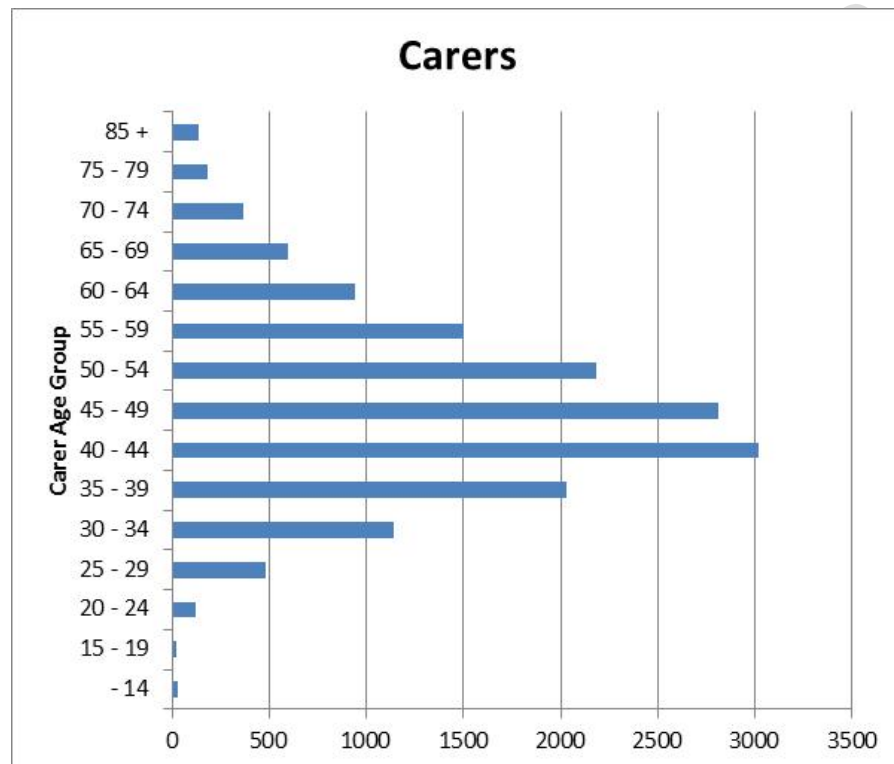
Notes:

- Most Carer Support clients have medium to high SPA levels.

Age of Carers

Graphic 40: Age Distribution of Carers Receiving Carer Support Subsidy

FTC Age Group	Carers	
0 - 14	28	0.2%
15 - 19	21	0.1%
20 - 24	124	0.8%
25 - 29	480	3.1%
30 - 34	1145	7.3%
35 - 39	2033	13.0%
40 - 44	3022	19.4%
45 - 49	2810	18.0%
50 - 54	2185	14.0%
55 - 59	1503	9.6%
60 - 64	942	6.0%
65 - 69	597	3.8%
70 - 74	371	2.4%
75 - 79	185	1.2%
85 +	137	0.9%
Total	15592	



Notes:

Date of birth of the carer is recorded for 98% of clients whose carers receive the Carer Support Subsidy. Their ethnicity, sex and relationship between client and carer is not recorded.

- 8% of carers are past the New Zealand standard retirement age of 65 years.

Community Residential Services

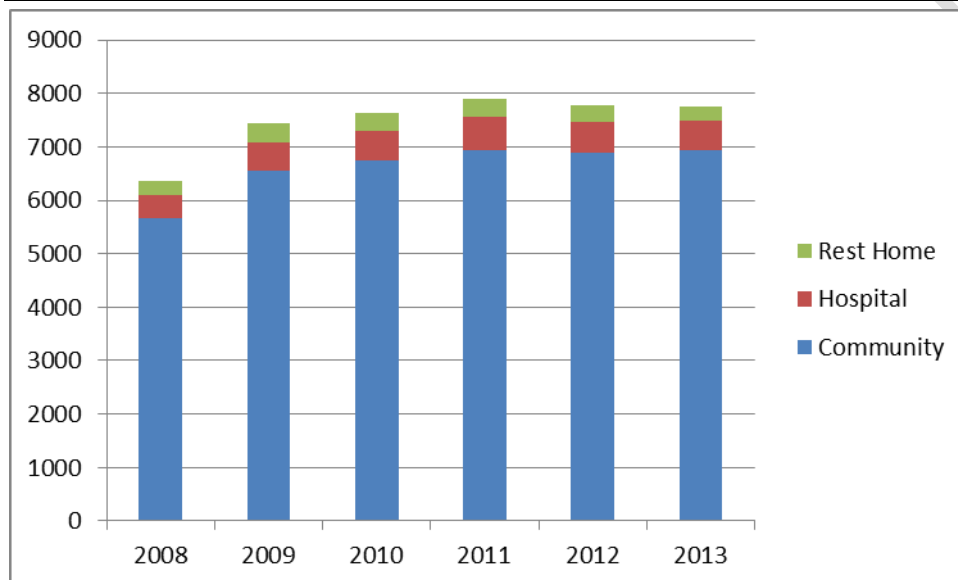
This section provides demographic profiles of clients receiving Community Residential Services. It does not include analysis of residential clients living in Hospitals or Rest Home services.

Some Community Residential clients will also appear in demographics for other services.

Trends in Use of Residential Services

Graphic 41: Number of Clients Using Residential Services 2008-2013¹⁰

Year Ending	Community	Hospitals	Rest Homes	Total
30-Jun-08	5657	439	260	6356
30-Jun-09	6558	528	364	7450
30-Jun-10	6747	551	330	7628
30-Jun-11	6942	615	337	7894
30-Jun-12	6880	593	312	7785
30-Jun-13	6928	553	281	7762



Notes:

- The total number of clients in residential care peaked in the year ending June 2011 and has declined slightly since then
- The decline in the last two years is mainly due to reductions in hospital and rest home residential care.

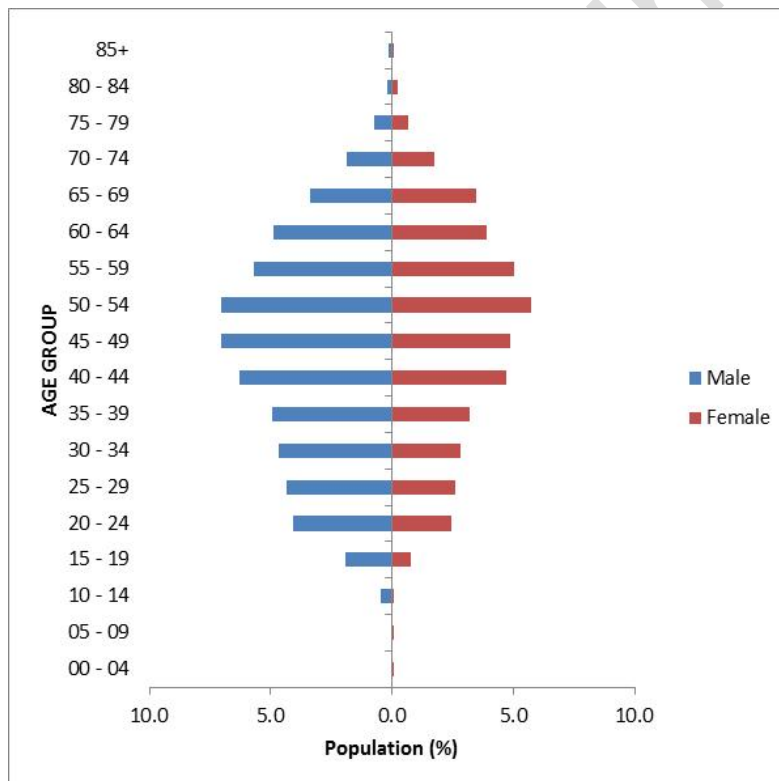
¹⁰ Note that the data for 2008 is tentative because of data quality issues when the Socrates database was first introduced.

Age and Sex

Graphic 42: Residential Services Clients by Age and Sex

Age Band	Female	Male	Grand Total
0-4	1		1
5-9	3	5	8
10-14	8	31	39
15-19	81	174	255
20-24	180	294	474
25-29	193	303	496
30-34	193	347	540
35-39	243	356	599
40-44	326	447	773
45-49	362	504	866
50-54	376	479	855
55-59	291	345	636
60-64	183	241	424
65-69	126	135	261
70-74	70	79	149
75-79	32	31	63
80-84	14	12	26
85+	3	7	10
Grand Total	2,685	3,790	6,475
	41%	59%	

Graphic 43: Age-Sex Pyramid of Community Residential Services Clients



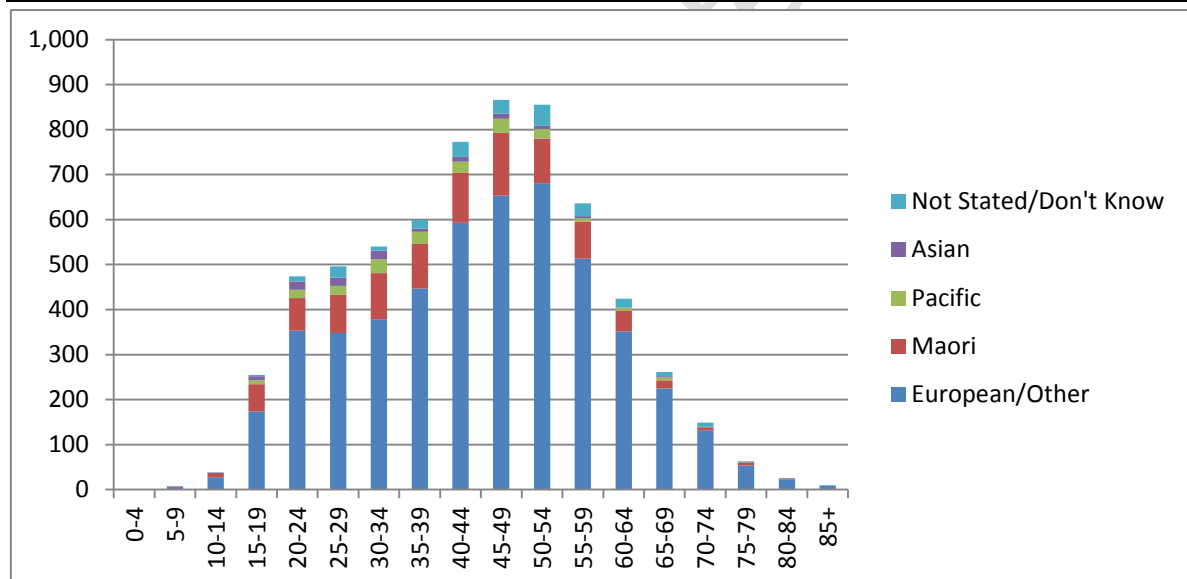
Notes:

- There are significantly more males than females.
- The 45 to 54 age groups are the largest for both males and females.

Ethnicity

Graphic 44: Residential Services Clients by Ethnicity and Age

Age Band	European / Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated	Total
0-4	1					1
5-9	4	2		1	1	8
10-14	27	10		1	1	39
15-19	174	60	9	9	3	255
20-24	353	73	18	19	11	474
25-29	348	85	20	18	25	496
30-34	379	102	31	19	9	540
35-39	447	99	27	7	19	599
40-44	593	111	25	10	34	773
45-49	653	140	31	11	31	866
50-54	681	99	21	7	47	855
55-59	513	82	8	5	28	636
60-64	352	46	6		20	424
65-69	225	18	6	3	9	261
70-74	132	6		2	9	149
75-79	54	7			2	63
80-84	23	2			1	26
85+	9				1	10
Total	4,968	942	202	112	251	6,475
	77%	15%	3%	2%	3%	



Notes:

- Pacific and Asian clients are significantly under-represented users of Residential services.
- Maori are well represented in all age groups between 15 and 64 years.
- European / Other clients are over-represented.

Marital Status

Graphic 45: Residential Services Clients by Marital status and Sex

Marital Status	Female	Male	Total	%
Non-partnered, not further defined	583	814	1,397	21.6%
Non-partnered, never married	219	376	595	9.2%
Not stated	43	101	144	2.2%
Married (not separated), not further defined	31	21	52	0.8%
Non-partnered, divorced	9	9	18	0.3%
Partnered, not further defined	5	9	14	0.2%
Non-partnered, separated	6	7	13	0.2%
Non-partnered, widowed	7	1	8	0.1%
First marriage (not separated)		2	2	0.0%
Opposite-sex partnership	2		2	0.0%
Response outside scope	1	1	2	0.0%
Same-sex partnership	1	1	2	0.0%
(blank)	1,778	2,448	4,226	65.3%
Total	2,685	3,790	6,475	

Notes:

- Marital Status is not recorded for almost two-thirds of Residential clients
- Of those where Marital Status is recorded, 16% were in some form of partnership.

Accommodation

Graphic 46: Residential Services Clients by Accommodation Type and Sex

Usual Place Of Residence	Female	Male	Grand Total
Community Residential Home	2,154	3,056	5,210
Own / Family Home	127	203	330
Unknown	52	82	134
Boarder	47	62	109
Rental Accommodation	50	51	101
Rest Home / Continuing Care Hospital	26	35	61
Housing New Zealand Accommodation	4	6	10
Council Accommodation	2	2	4
Prison		1	1
Other	223	292	515
Grand Total	2,685	3,790	6,475

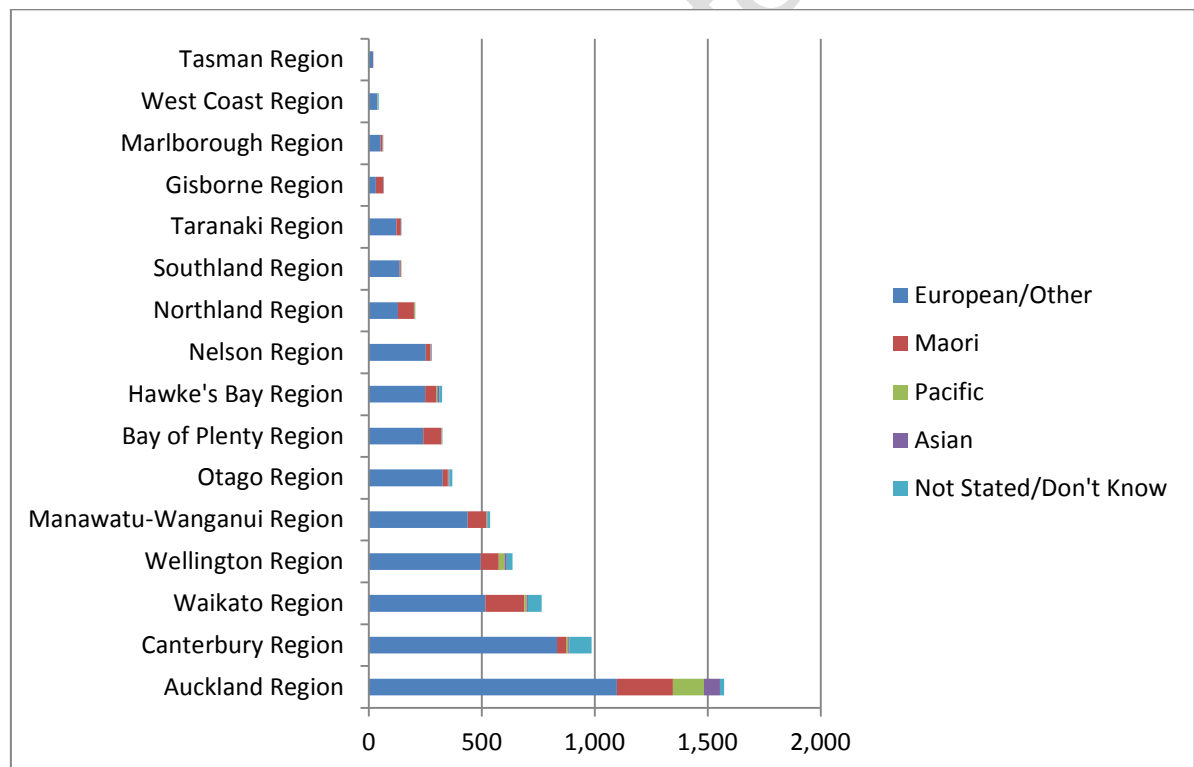
Notes:

- The majority (80%) of clients are living in community residential homes.

Region Location

Graphic 47: Residential Services Clients by Regional Authority Area and Ethnicity

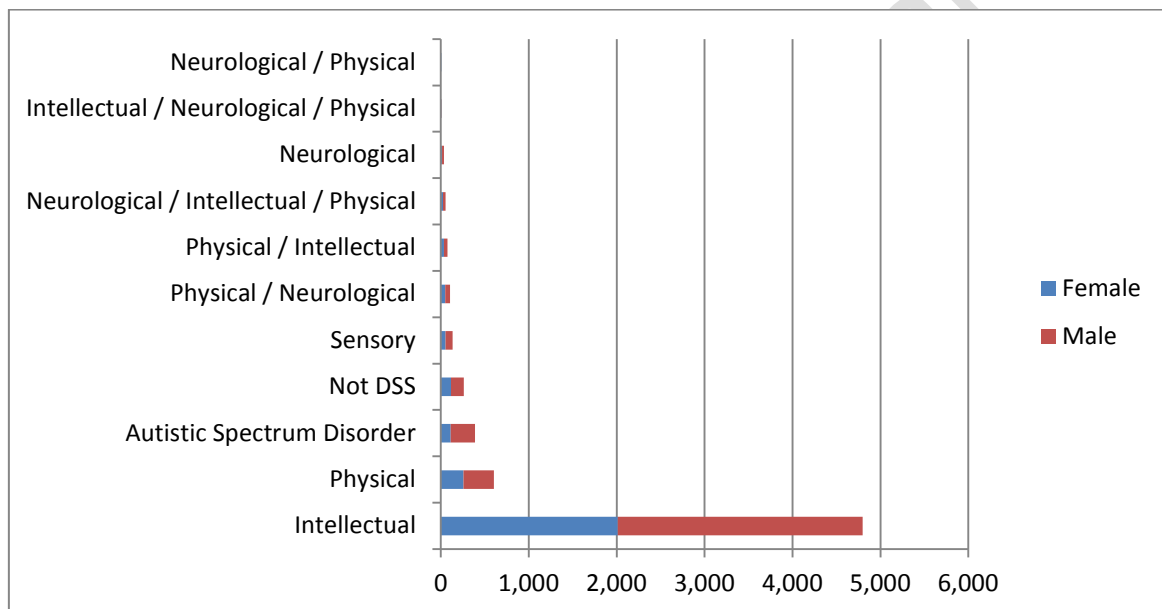
Regional Council	European / Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated	Grand Total
Auckland Region	1,098	248	137	71	18	1,572
Canterbury Region	833	43	7	4	99	986
Waikato Region	515	174	9	6	61	765
Wellington Region	496	79	25	10	26	636
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	437	84	2	2	12	537
Otago Region	327	22	4	4	12	369
Bay of Plenty Region	240	81	2	1	2	326
Hawke's Bay Region	249	48	6	8	13	324
Nelson Region	252	21	2	3	1	279
Northland Region	128	71	4	1		204
Southland Region	136	5	2		1	144
Taranaki Region	121	20		1	1	143
Gisborne Region	30	34			1	65
Marlborough Region	52	9	1	1		63
West Coast Region	36	2	1		4	43
Tasman Region	18	1				19
Grand Total	4,968	942	202	112	251	6,475



Principal Disability

Graphic 48: Residential Services Clients by Principal Disability and Sex¹¹

Disability Type	Female	Male	Total	%
Intellectual	2,014	2,784	4,798	74.1%
Physical	257	348	605	9.3%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	110	278	388	6.0%
Not DSS	117	145	262	4.0%
Sensory	55	80	135	2.1%
Physical / Neurological	49	56	105	1.6%
Physical / Intellectual	36	40	76	1.2%
Neurological / Intellectual / Physical	24	29	53	0.8%
Neurological	12	25	37	0.6%
Intellectual / Neurological / Physical	5	5	10	0.2%
Neurological / Physical	6		6	0.1%
Grand Total	2,685	3,790	6,475	



Notes:

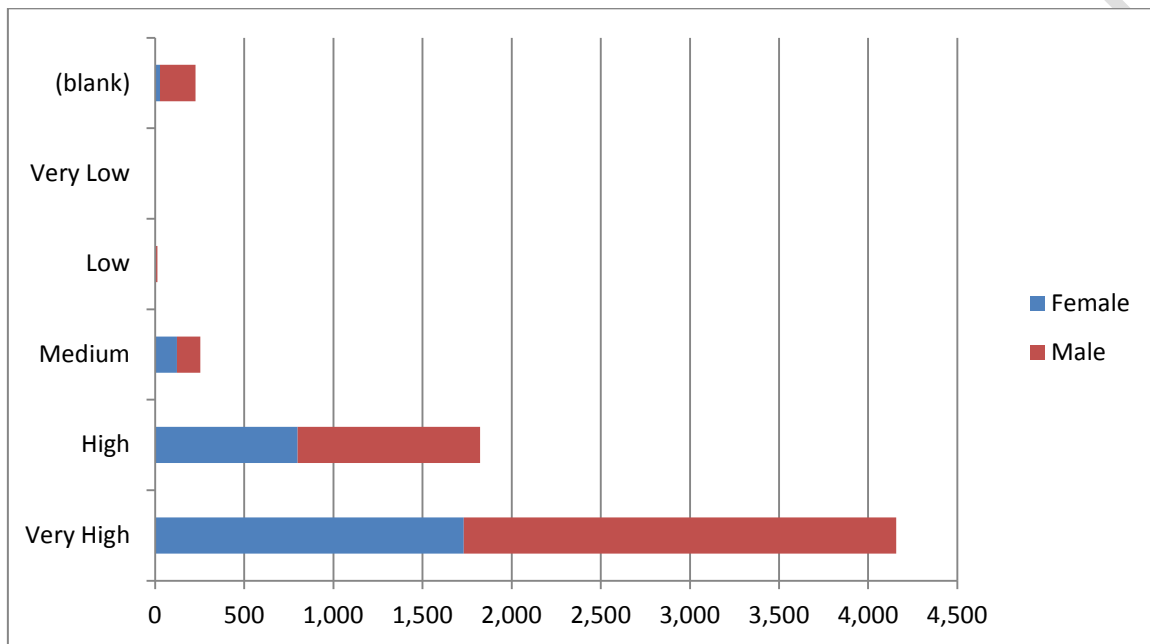
- Three quarters of clients in Community Residential Services have an Intellectual Disability.

¹¹ Where there are two principal disabilities recorded, only the first one is used.

Support Package Allocation

Graphic 49: Residential Services Clients by SPA level and Sex

SPA Level	Female	Male	Total	%
Very High	1,732	2,425	4,157	64%
High	800	1,023	1,823	28%
Medium	122	132	254	4%
Low	3	10	13	0%
Very Low	1	1	2	0%
(blank)	27	199	226	4%
Total	2,685	3,790	6,475	



Notes:

- 92% of Residential Services clients have high or very high Support Package Allocations.

Supported Living

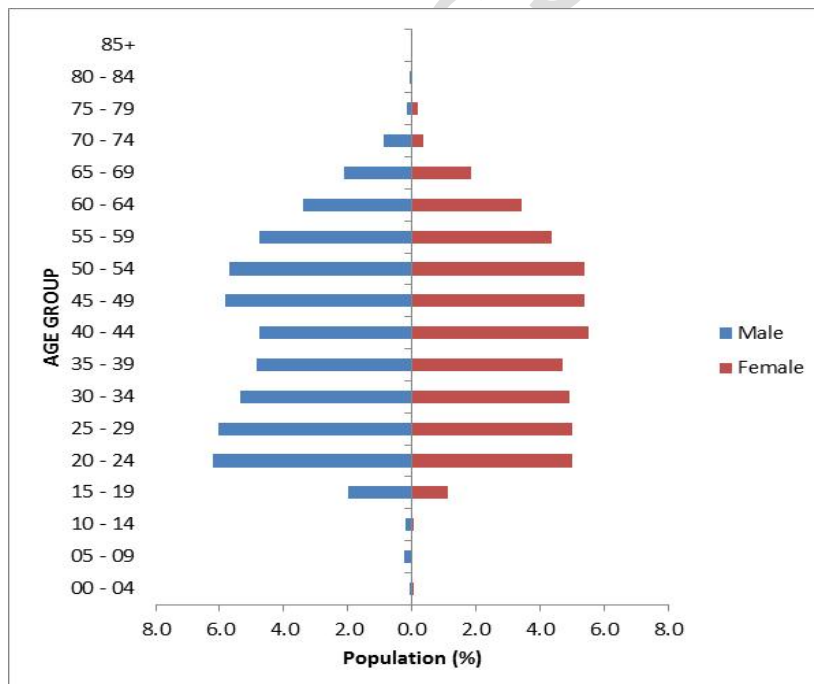
This section provides demographic profiles of the 2,797 clients receiving Supported Living services. Some of these clients will also appear in demographics for other services.

Age and Sex

Graphic 50: Supported Living Clients by Age and Sex

Age Band	Female	Male	Grand Total
0-4	1	3	4
5-9		6	6
10-14	3	10	13
15-19	44	80	124
20-24	153	197	350
25-29	136	157	293
30-34	131	144	275
35-39	127	128	255
40-44	160	155	315
45-49	142	165	307
50-54	143	166	309
55-59	119	117	236
60-64	83	95	178
65-69	33	58	91
70-74	10	20	30
75-79	4	3	7
80-84	1	2	3
85+	1		1
Grand Total	1,291	1,506	2,797
	46%	54%	

Graph 51: Age-Sex Pyramid of Support Living Clients



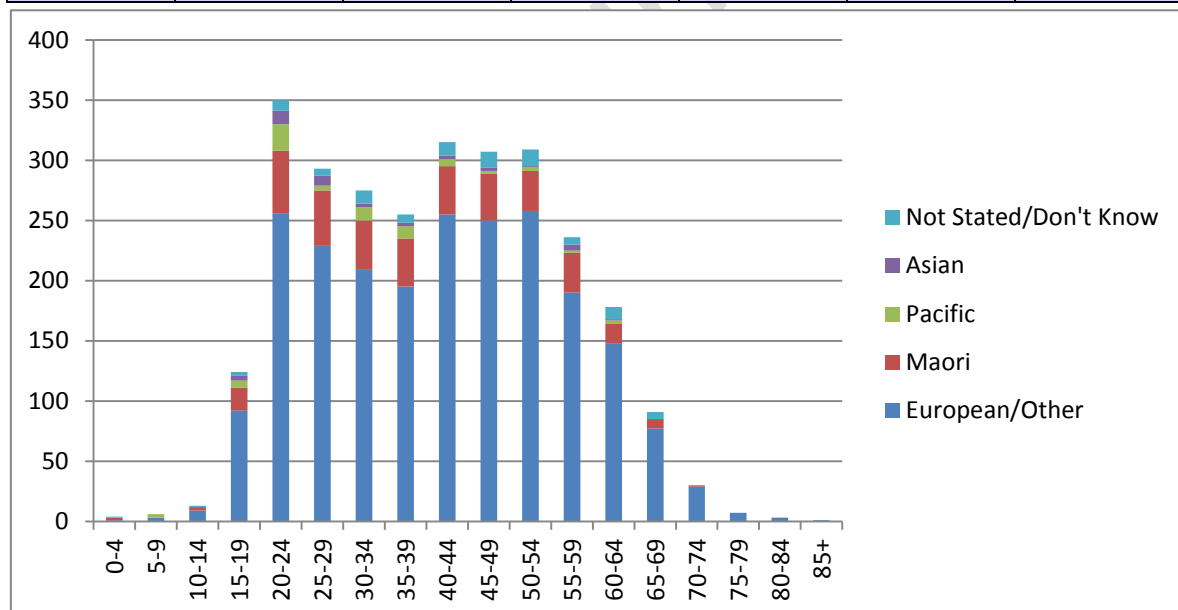
Notes:

- There are slightly more males than females
- The age distribution is relatively flat across ages 20 to 59 years.

Ethnicity

Graphic 52: Supported Living Clients by Ethnicity and Age

Age Band	European/ Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated	Total
0-4	1	2			1	4
5-9	3		3			6
10-14	9	2		1	1	13
15-19	92	19	6	4	3	124
20-24	256	52	22	11	9	350
25-29	229	46	4	8	6	293
30-34	209	41	11	3	11	275
35-39	195	40	10	3	7	255
40-44	255	40	6	3	11	315
45-49	250	39	2	3	13	307
50-54	258	33	3	1	14	309
55-59	190	33	2	5	6	236
60-64	148	16	3	1	10	178
65-69	77	8			6	91
70-74	29	1				30
75-79	7					7
80-84	3					3
85+	1					1
Total	2,212	372	72	43	98	2,797
	79%	13%	3%	2%	3%	



Notes:

- European / Other are significantly over-represented amongst users of Supported Living Services
- Maori are slightly under-represented
- Pacific and Asian are significantly under-represented.

Marital Status

Graphic 53: Supported Living Clients by Marital Status and Sex

Marital Status	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Non-partnered, not further defined	239	319	558	19.9%
Non-partnered, never married	104	122	226	8.1%
Married (not separated), not further defined	47	44	91	3.3%
Partnered, not further defined	28	20	48	1.7%
Non-partnered, divorced	13	5	18	0.6%
Non-partnered, separated	10	7	17	0.6%
First marriage (not separated)	6	1	7	0.3%
Non-partnered, widowed	6	1	7	0.3%
Opposite-sex partnership	3	1	4	0.1%
Don't know	1	2	3	0.1%
Not stated	22	28	50	1.8%
(blank)	812	956	1,768	63.2%
Grand Total	1,291	1,505	2,797	

Notes:

- Marital Status was not recorded for most clients.
- Of the remaining clients, Supported Living is used mainly by clients without a partner.

Accommodation

Graphic 54: Supported Living Clients by Accommodation Type and Sex

Usual Place Of Residence	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Own / Family Home	442	518	960	34.3%
Rental Accommodation	419	456	875	31.3%
Community Residential Home	76	112	188	6.7%
Other	79	108	187	6.7%
Housing New Zealand Accommodation	79	63	142	5.1%
Boarder	30	41	71	2.5%
Council Accommodation	27	39	66	2.4%
Rest Home / Continuing Care Hospital	3	3	6	0.2%
Unit in a Retirement Village	2	2	4	0.1%
No Fixed Abode	3		3	0.1%
Unit in a Retirement Village - license to occupy	2		2	0.1%
Unknown	129	164	293	10.5%
Grand Total	1,291	1,506	2,797	

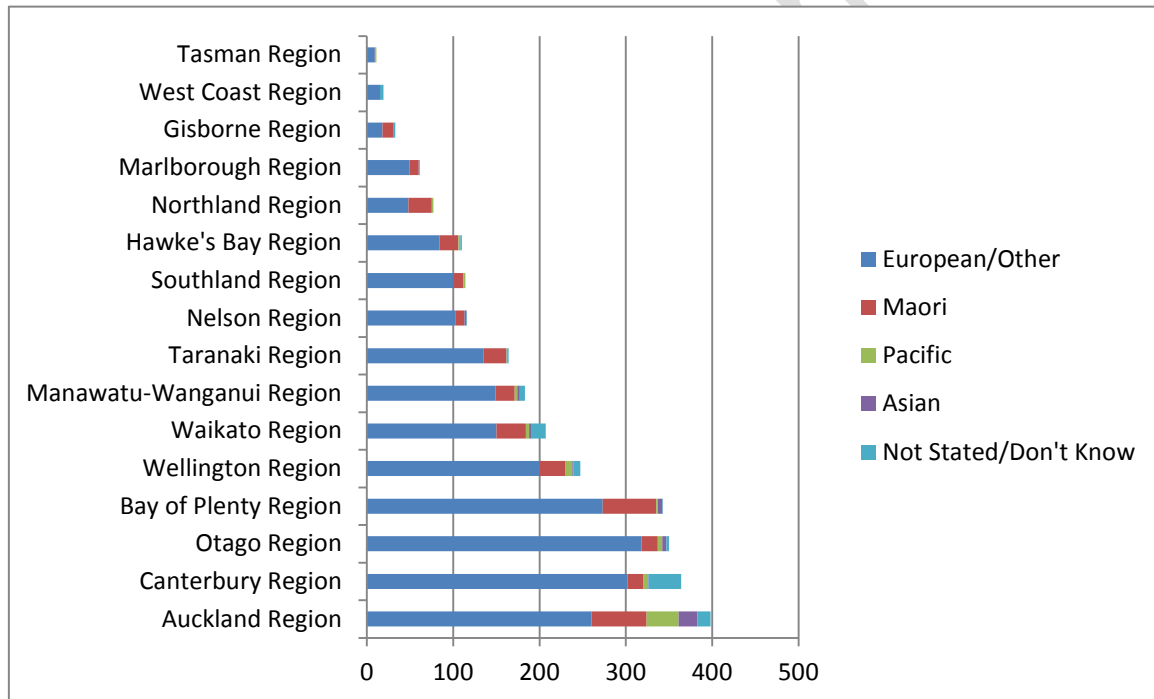
Notes:

- One third of Supported Living clients are living in their own or the family home
- Almost another third live in rental accommodation.

Region Location

Graphic 55: Supported Living Clients by Ethnicity and Regional Authority Area

Region	European/ Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated	Grand Total
Auckland Region	260	64	37	22	15	398
Canterbury Region	302	18	5	1	38	364
Otago Region	318	19	5	5	3	350
Bay of Plenty Region	273	62	2	5	1	343
Wellington Region	200	30	8	1	8	247
Waikato Region	150	34	4	2	17	207
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	149	22	3	3	6	183
Taranaki Region	135	26	1	1	1	164
Nelson Region	103	10		2	1	116
Southland Region	100	12	2			114
Hawke's Bay Region	84	22	2		2	110
Northland Region	48	27	2			77
Marlborough Region	49	11		1		61
Gisborne Region	18	13			2	33
West Coast Region	14	1			4	19
Tasman Region	9	1	1			11
Grand Total	2,212	372	72	43	98	2,797



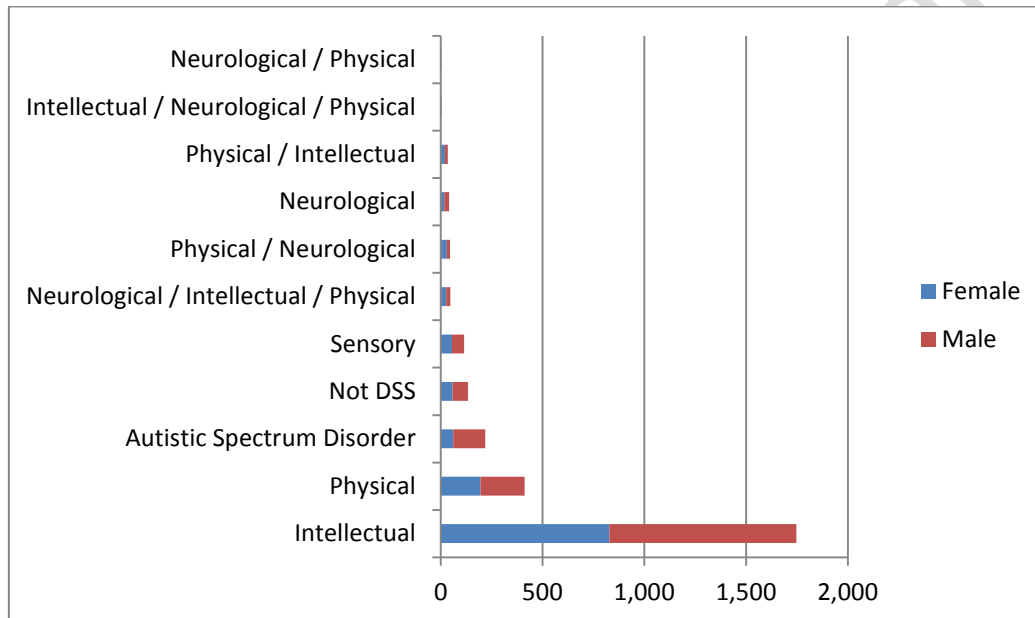
Notes:

- Bay of Plenty and Otago are significantly over-represented in numbers of people using Supported Living Services.

Principal Disability

Graphic 56: Supported Living Clients by Principal Disability and Sex¹²

Disability Type	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Intellectual	828	919	1,747	62.5%
Physical	194	217	411	14.7%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	61	157	218	7.8%
Not DSS	58	75	133	4.8%
Sensory	54	60	114	4.1%
Neurological / Intellectual / Physical	26	21	47	1.7%
Physical / Neurological	30	15	45	1.6%
Neurological	17	24	41	1.5%
Physical / Intellectual	20	14	34	1.2%
Intellectual / Neurological / Physical	3	1	4	0.1%
Neurological / Physical	0	3	3	0.1%
Grand Total	1,291	1,506	2,797	
	46%	54%		



Notes:

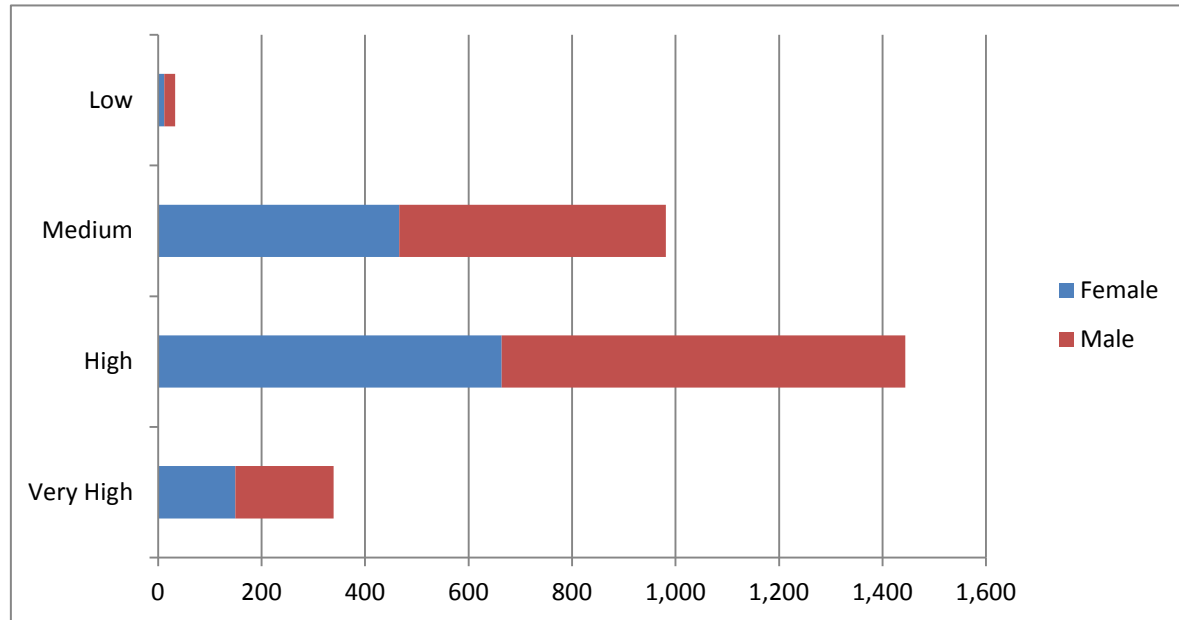
- The majority of Supported Living clients have an Intellectual Disability (63%).

¹² Where there are two principal disabilities recorded, only the first one is used.

Support Package Allocation

Graphic 57: Supported Living Clients by SPA Level and Sex

SPA Level	Female	Male	Total	%
Very High	149	190	339	12%
High	664	780	1,444	52%
Medium	466	515	981	35%
Low	12	21	33	1%
Grand Total	1,291	1,506	2,797	



Notes:

- Most Supported Living clients have medium (35%) or high (52%) Support Package Allocations.

Respite Services

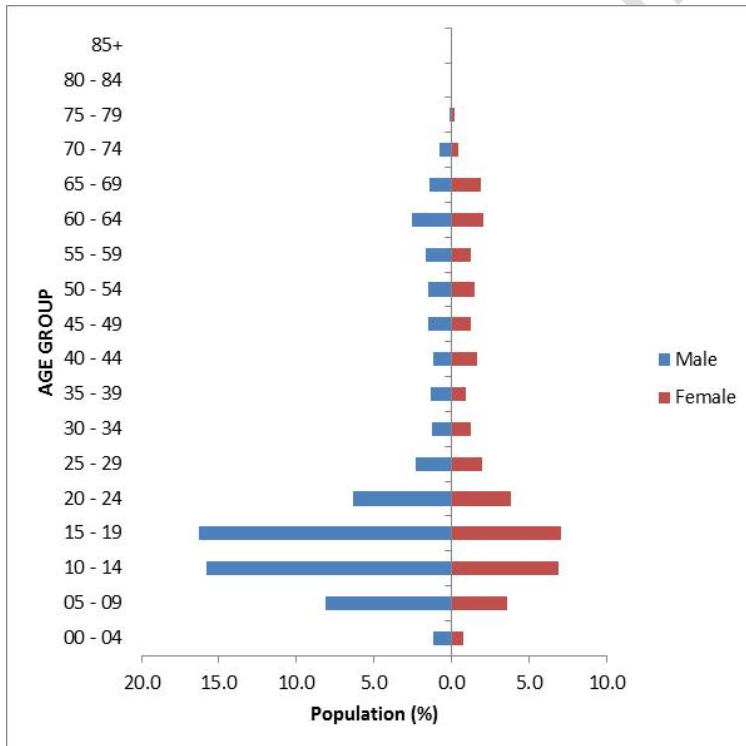
This section provides demographic profiles of the 1637 clients receiving Respite services. Some of these clients will also appear in demographics for other services.

Age and Sex

Graphic 58: Respite Clients by Age and Sex

Age Band	Female	Male	Grand Total
0-4	19	35	54
5-9	63	158	221
10-14	132	265	397
15-19	105	232	337
20-24	55	82	137
25-29	36	38	74
30-34	15	25	40
35-39	18	22	40
40-44	27	20	47
45-49	20	22	42
50-54	25	30	55
55-59	20	29	49
60-64	41	39	80
65-69	22	22	44
70-74	4	12	16
75-79	3	1	4
Grand Total	605	1,032	1,637
	37%	63%	

Graph 59: Age-Sex Pyramid of Respite Clients



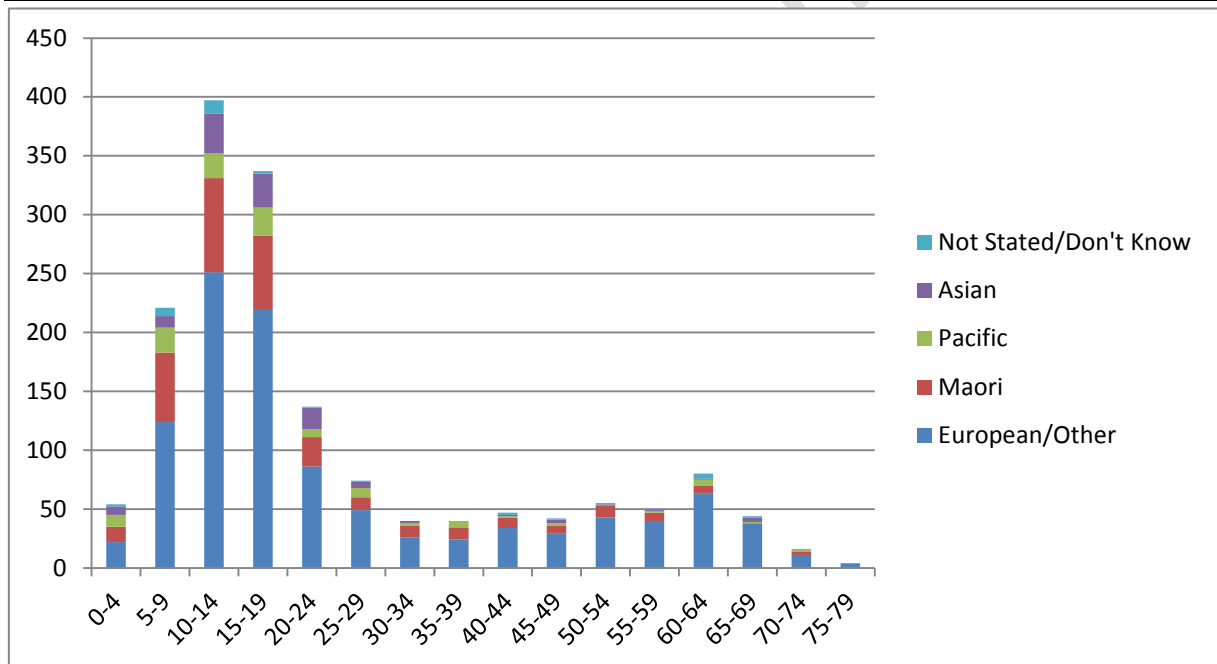
Notes:

- There are significantly more males (63%) than females using Respite Care.
- 70% of Respite Care users are under the age of 25 years.

Ethnicity

Graphic 60: Respite Clients by Age and Ethnicity

Age Band	European/ Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated	Total
0-4	22	13	10	7	2	54
5-9	124	59	21	10	7	221
10-14	251	80	21	34	11	397
15-19	219	63	24	29	2	337
20-24	86	25	7	18	1	137
25-29	49	11	8	5	1	74
30-34	26	10	2	2		40
35-39	24	10	6			40
40-44	34	9	1	1	2	47
45-49	29	7	2	3	1	42
50-54	43	10		1	1	55
55-59	39	8	1	1		49
60-64	63	7	5	1	4	80
65-69	38		1	4	1	44
70-74	11	3	1		1	16
75-79	4					4
Total	1,062	315	110	116	34	1,637
	65%	19%	7%	7%	2%	



Notes:

- European / Other and Asian people are slightly under-represented amongst users of Respite.
- Maori and Pacific people are slightly over-represented amongst users of Respite.

Marital Status

Graphic 61: Respite Clients by Sex and Marital Status

Marital Status	Female	Male	Grand Total	%
Non-partnered, not further defined	115	186	301	18.4%
Non-partnered, never married	43	110	153	9.3%
Married (not separated), not further defined	42	40	82	5.0%
Not stated	17	19	36	2.2%
Partnered, not further defined	7	11	18	1.1%
Non-partnered, separated	4	2	6	0.4%
Non-partnered, widowed	6		6	0.4%
Non-partnered, divorced	4	1	5	0.3%
Response outside scope		3	3	0.2%
Don't know	1		1	0.1%
Remarried (not separated)	1		1	0.1%
(blank)	365	660	1,025	62.6%
Grand Total	605	1,032	1,637	

Notes:

- Almost three quarters of people for whom Marital Status is recorded are single. This aligns with the large numbers of respite clients who are aged under 19.

Accommodation

Graphic 62: Respite Clients by Sex and Accommodation Type

Usual Place Of Residence	Female	Male	Total	%
Own / Family Home	371	640	1,011	61.8%
Rental Accommodation	79	106	185	11.3%
Housing New Zealand Accommodation	32	65	97	5.9%
Boarder	1	5	6	0.4%
Community Residential Home	3	2	5	0.3%
Council Accommodation	2	3	5	0.3%
Unit in a Retirement Village		2	2	0.1%
Rest Home / Continuing Care Hospital	1		1	0.1%
Other	46	100	146	8.9%
Unknown	70	109	179	10.9%
Grand Total	605	1,032	1,637	

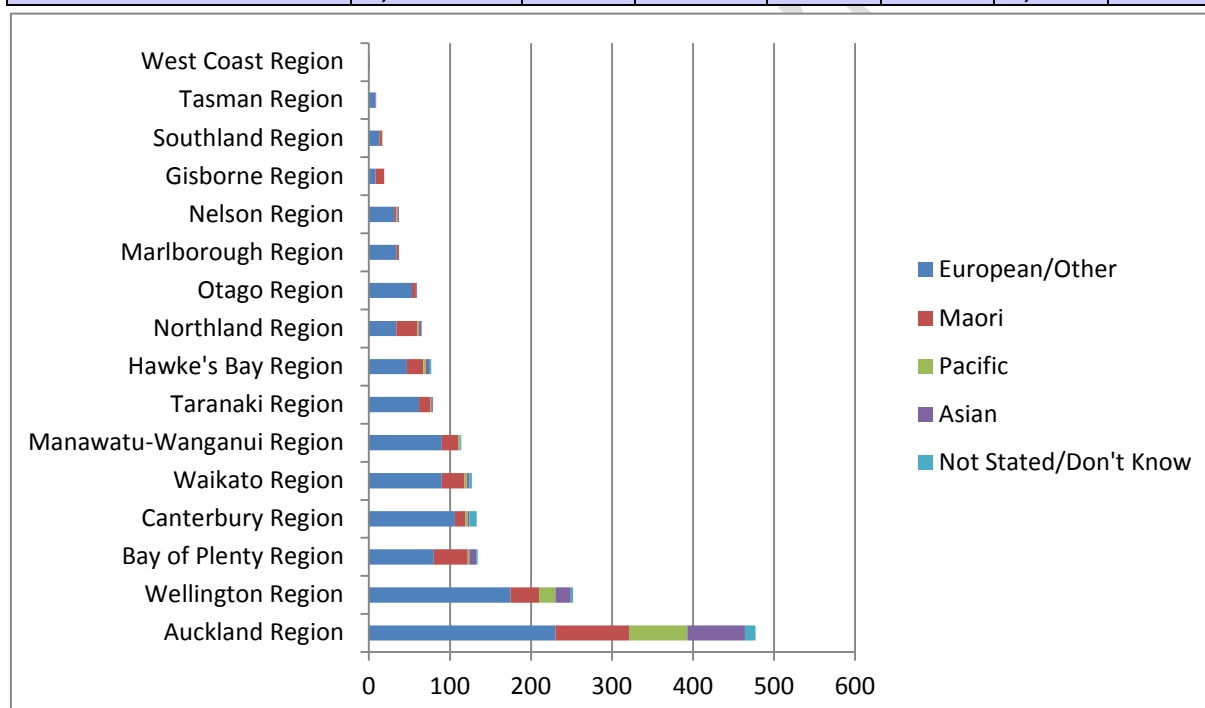
Notes:

- The majority of respite clients live in their own home or the family home.

Region Location

Graphic 63: Respite Clients by Ethnicity and Regional Authority Area

Regional Council	European/ Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Not Stated	Total	%
Auckland Region	230	91	72	71	13	477	29.1%
Wellington Region	175	35	20	19	3	252	15.4%
Bay of Plenty Region	80	42	2	8	2	134	8.2%
Canterbury Region	106	13	3	2	9	133	8.1%
Waikato Region	90	28	3	3	3	127	7.8%
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	90	20	2	1	1	114	7.0%
Taranaki Region	62	14	1	2		79	4.8%
Hawke's Bay Region	47	20	3	4	3	77	4.7%
Northland Region	34	26	2	3		65	4.0%
Otago Region	53	5		1		59	3.6%
Marlborough Region	34	3				37	2.3%
Nelson Region	31	3	1	2		37	2.3%
Gisborne Region	8	11				19	1.2%
Southland Region	13	3	1			17	1.0%
Tasman Region	8	1				9	0.5%
West Coast Region	1					1	0.1%
Grand Total	1,062	315	110	116	34	1,637	



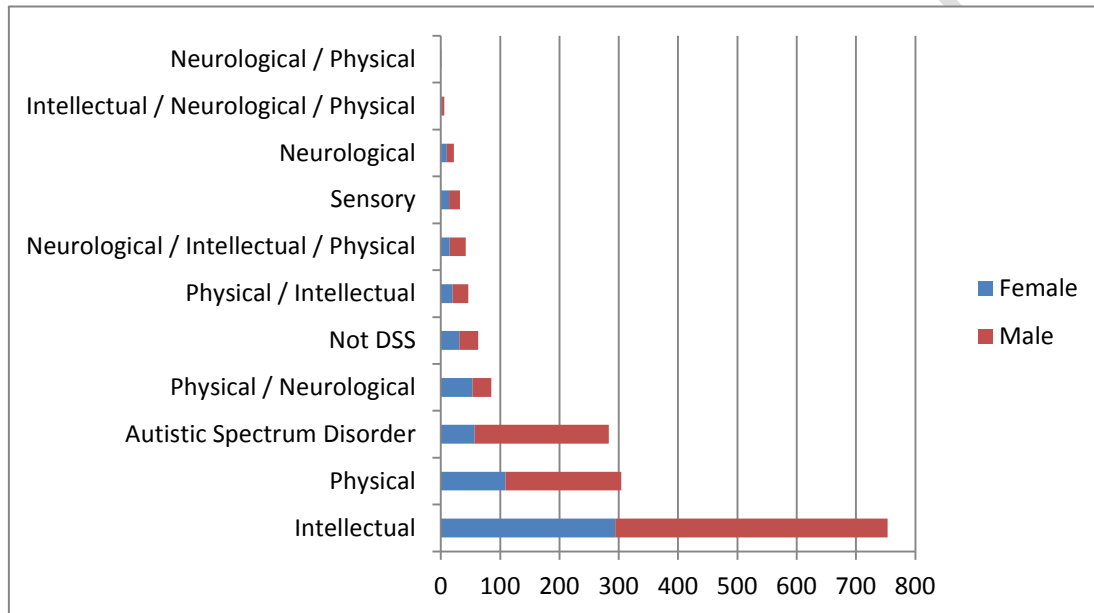
Notes:

- There are marked disparities in regional use of Respite Care.
- The Wellington Region is over-represented with 9% of the disabled people using Disability Support Services, but 15% of people using Respite Care.
- The Canterbury Region is under-represented with 13.5% of the people using Disability Support Services, but only 8% of those using Respite Care.

Principal Disability

Graphic 64: Respite Clients by Sex and Disability Type¹³

Disability Type	Female	Male	Total	%
Intellectual	294	459	753	46.0%
Physical	109	195	304	18.6%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	57	226	283	17.3%
Physical / Neurological	53	32	85	5.2%
Not DSS	31	32	63	3.8%
Physical / Intellectual	20	26	46	2.8%
Neurological / Intellectual / Physical	15	27	42	2.6%
Sensory	14	18	32	2.0%
Neurological	10	12	22	1.3%
Intellectual / Neurological / Physical	2	4	6	0.4%
Neurological / Physical		1	1	0.1%
Grand Total	605	1,032	1,637	
	37%	63%		



Notes:

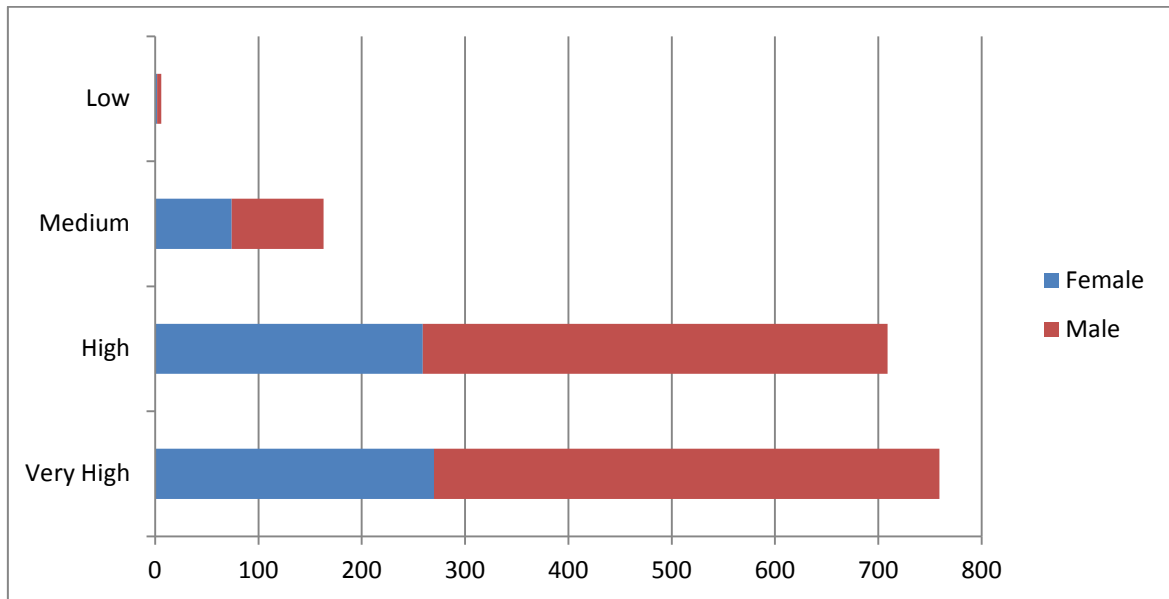
- Clients with Intellectual Disabilities make up 46% of Respite clients.

¹³ Where there are two principal disabilities recorded, only the first one is used.

Support Package Allocation

Graphic 65: Respite Clients by SPA Level and Sex

SPA Level	Female	Male	Total	%
Very High	270	489	759	47%
High	259	450	709	43%
Medium	74	89	163	10%
Low	2	4	6	0%
Grand Total	605	1,032	1,637	



Notes:

- Most Respite clients have high (43%) to very high (47%) Support Package Allocations.

Client Demographics by Disability

This section focuses on five specific disability types and provides demographic profiles of each.

While all clients are recorded as having one principal disability, some clients are recorded as having two principal disabilities. In this report only data using the first principal disability are presented.

Principal Disability	
Intellectual Disability	14,339
Physical Disability	8,295
Autism Spectrum Disorder	4,898
Sensory Disability	1,097
Neurological Disability	955

Also see Appendix 3 – Details of Disability Types.

Demographics of the disability support service users with each of these disabilities are described in the sections below.

Intellectual Disability

This section describes with clients who have one of the following disabilities:

• Birth asphyxia or intrauterine hypoxia
• Down's syndrome (Trisomy 21)
• Fragile X syndrome
• Intellectual disability (ID), type not specified
• Learning disability / difficulty / delay, type not specified
• Other intellectual, learning or developmental disorder
• Developmental delay, type not specified
• Edwards' syndrome (Trisomy 18)
• Hydrocephalus / hydrocephaly
• Klinefelter's syndrome
• Microcephalus / microcephaly

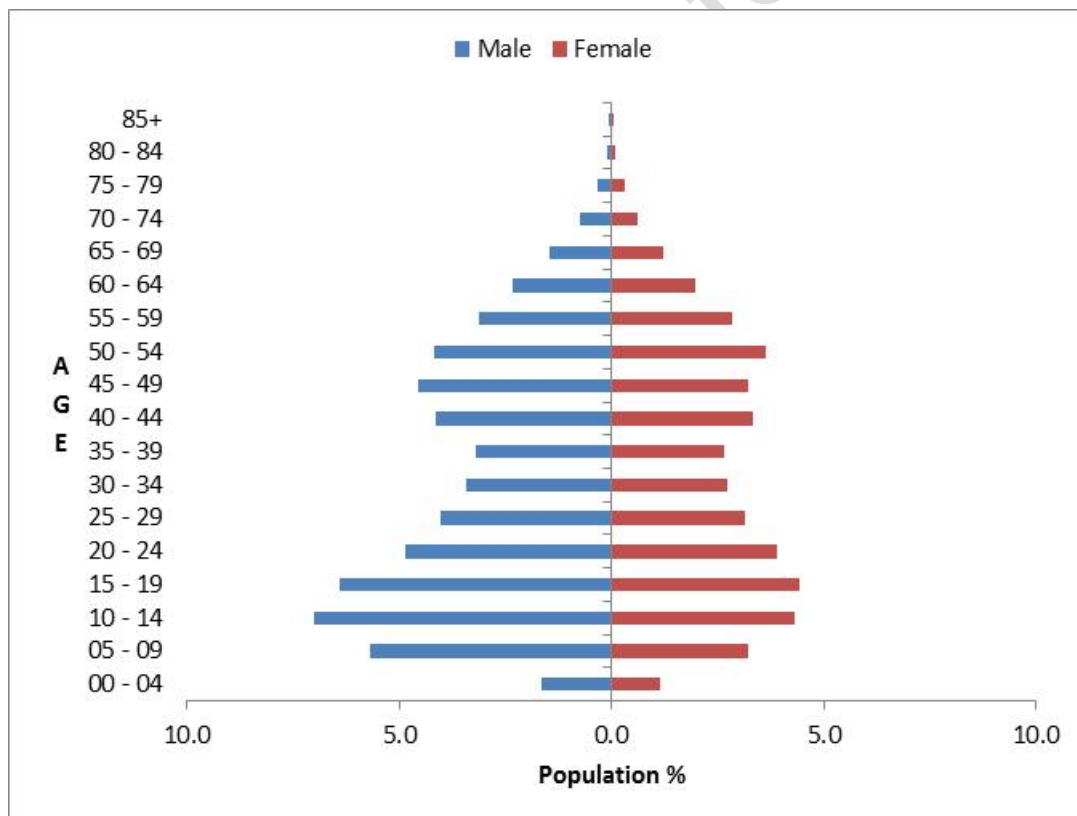
For an analysis of clients with Down's Syndrome see Appendix 1 – Down's Syndrome on page 107.

Age and Sex

Graphic 66: Clients with Intellectual Disability by Age and Sex

Age Band	Female	Male	Total
0-4	250	377	627
5-9	494	902	1,396
10-14	670	1,028	1,698
15-19	601	900	1,501
20-24	549	661	1,210
25-29	417	510	927
30-34	337	482	819
35-39	380	469	849
40-44	483	574	1,057
45-49	462	618	1,080
50-54	512	555	1,067
55-59	406	425	831
60-64	313	322	635
65-69	203	202	405
70-74	97	98	195
75-79	34	35	69
80-84	11	13	24
85+	3	6	9
Grand Total	6,222	8,177	14,399
	43.2%	56.8%	

Graph 67: Age-Sex Pyramid of Clients with Intellectual Disability



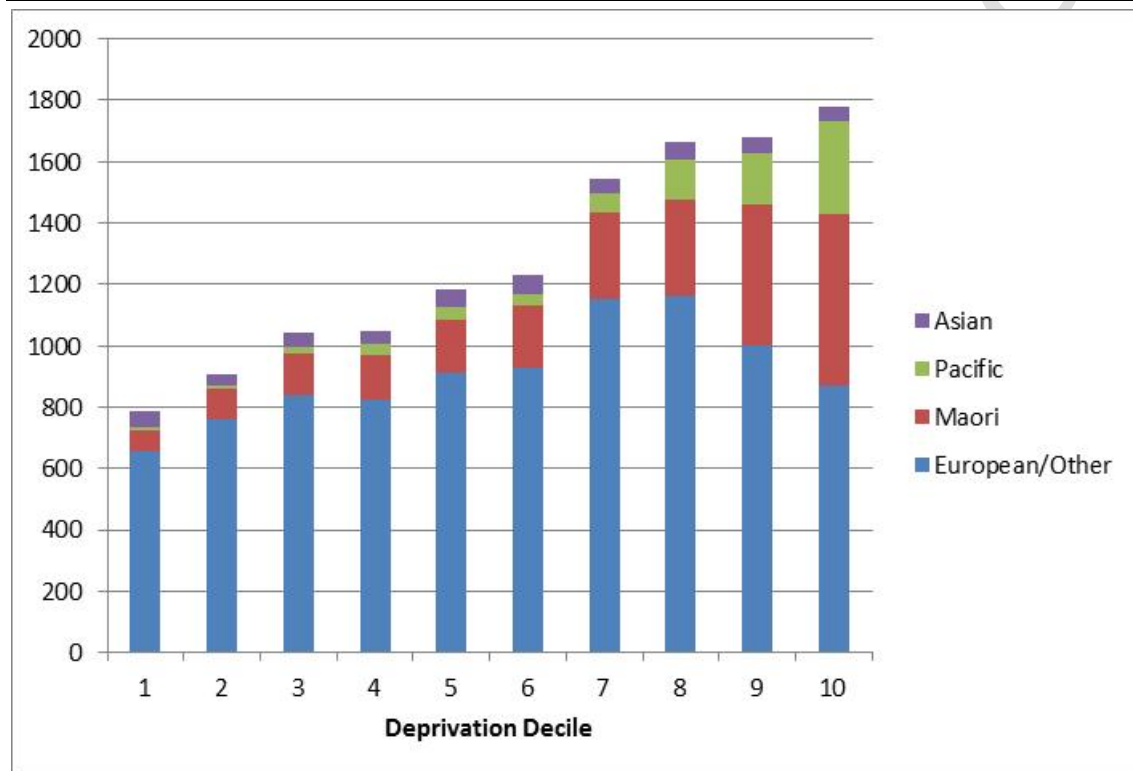
Notes:

- There are significantly more males (57%) with Intellectual Disability using disability support services than females
- There are two peaks in the age group profiles: 10-19 years and 40-54 years.

Ethnicity and Deprivation

Graphic 68: Clients with Intellectual Disability by Ethnicity and Deprivation

Deprivation Decile	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Total	%
1	656	67	12	49	784	6%
2	759	103	10	35	907	7%
3	836	136	22	49	1043	8%
4	823	146	36	45	1050	8%
5	912	174	41	54	1181	9%
6	929	203	36	64	1232	10%
7	1150	283	61	47	1541	12%
8	1161	312	131	59	1663	13%
9	999	461	166	53	1679	13%
10	868	562	300	46	1776	14%
Total	9,093	2,447	815	501	12,856¹⁴	
	71%	19%	6%	4%		



Notes:

- Maori and European / Other are over represented
- Asian and Pasifika are under-represented
- Maori and Pasifika clients with Intellectual Disability are strongly over-represented in the highest deprivation deciles.

¹⁴ This figure is lower than the total with ID, as not every client has their ethnicity recorded.

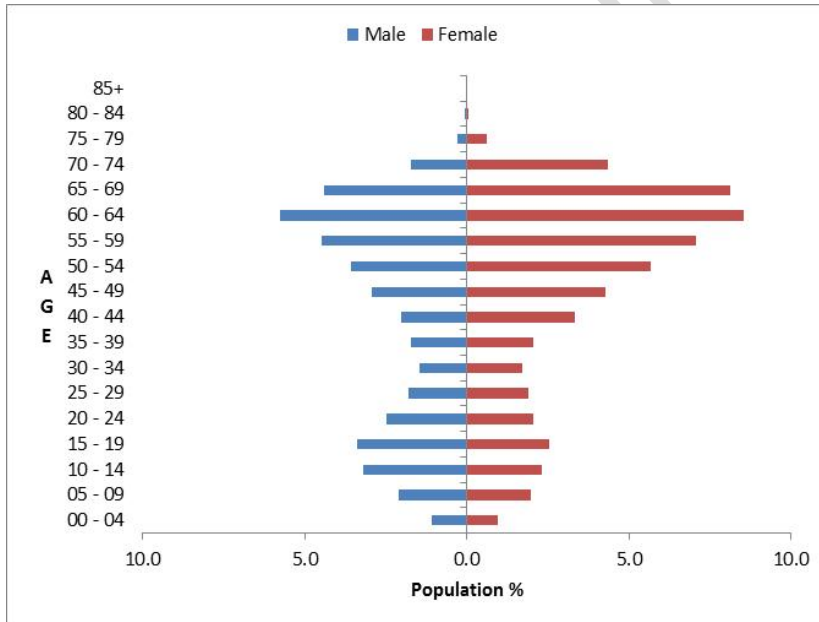
Physical Disability¹⁵

Age and Sex

Graphic 69: Clients with Physical Disability by Age and Sex

Age Band	Female	Male	Total
0-4	110	138	248
5-9	171	196	367
10-14	198	276	474
15-19	205	315	520
20-24	170	216	386
25-29	153	142	295
30-34	152	117	269
35-39	201	160	361
40-44	271	192	463
45-49	363	274	637
50-54	477	334	811
55-59	595	393	988
60-64	712	465	1,177
65-69	550	306	856
70-74	279	109	388
75-79	33	14	47
80-84	5	3	8
85+		0	0
Grand Total	4,645	3,650	8,295
	60%	40%	

Graphic 70: Clients with Physical Disability by Age and Sex



Notes:

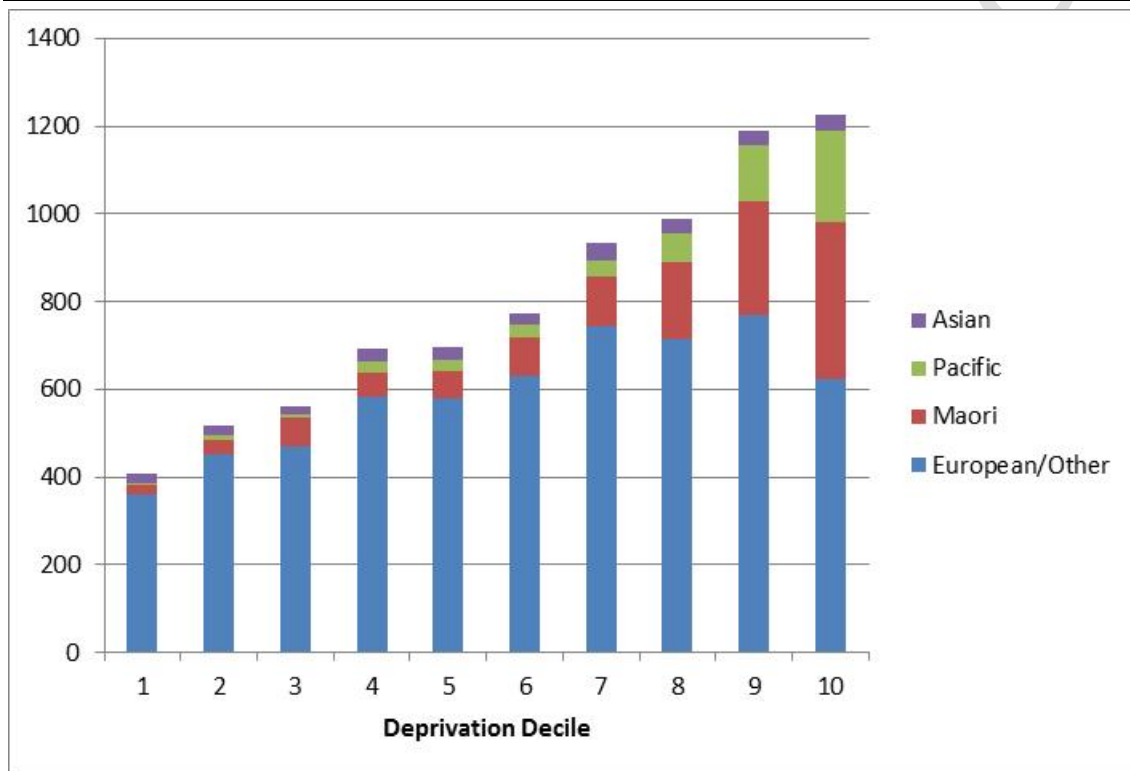
- Females make up 60% of clients with physical disability
- Clients with Physical Disability are a markedly older group, with 59% of clients aged over 45 years.

¹⁵ For a list of disabilities included in the Physical Disability Type see Appendix 3 – Details of Disability Types.

Ethnicity and Deprivation

Graphic 71: Clients with Physical Disability by Ethnicity and Deprivation

Deprivation Decile	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Total	%
1	359	22	5	23	409	5%
2	450	34	10	23	517	6%
3	470	67	5	21	563	7%
4	585	54	24	29	692	9%
5	580	62	27	29	698	9%
6	630	90	27	27	774	10%
7	745	113	36	39	933	12%
8	715	174	67	34	990	12%
9	770	258	128	34	1190	15%
10	623	360	208	37	1228	15%
Total	5927	1234	537	296	7994¹⁶	
	74%	15%	7%	4%		



Notes:

- European / Other clients with Physical Disability are over-represented
- 30% of clients are in the 9-10 deprivation deciles
- Maori and Pacific clients make up a large proportion in the high deprivation deciles.

¹⁶ This figure is lower than the total with PD, as not every client has their ethnicity recorded.

Autism Spectrum Disorder

This section describes clients who have one of the following disabilities:

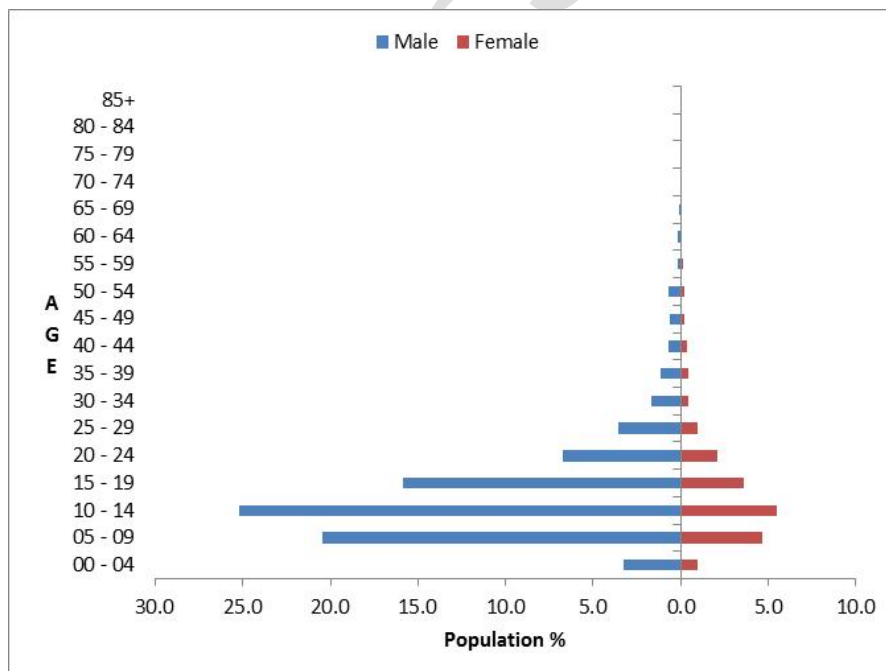
- Asperger's syndrome
- Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)
- Other autistic spectrum disorder (ASD)

Age and Sex

Graphic 72: Clients with ASD by Age and Sex

Age Band	Female	Male	Total
0-4	76	346	422
5-9	266	1,104	1,370
10-14	259	1,116	1,375
15-19	143	599	742
20-24	87	261	348
25-29	41	133	174
30-34	28	72	100
35-39	24	52	76
40-44	20	43	63
45-49	25	36	61
50-54	24	35	59
55-59	21	17	38
60-64	16	18	34
65-69	13	10	23
70-74	4	6	10
75-79		2	2
80-84	1		1
Total	1,048	3,850	4,898
	21%	79%	

Graphic 73: Age-Sex Pyramid of Clients with ASD



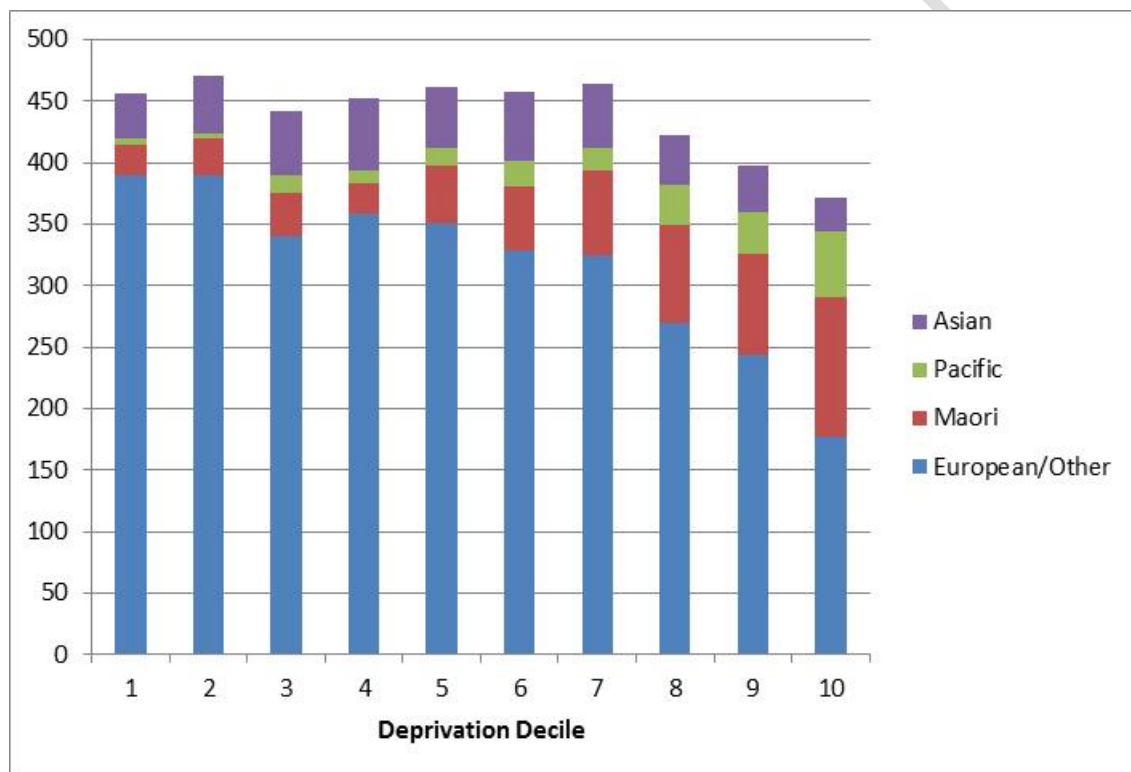
Notes:

- ASD clients are very dominantly male (79%) and youthful (65% of ASD clients are under the age of 15 years old).

Ethnicity and Deprivation

Graphic 74: ASD Clients by Ethnicity and Deprivation

Deprivation Decile	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Total	%
1	390	24	6	36	456	10%
2	390	30	4	47	471	11%
3	340	35	15	52	442	10%
4	358	25	11	59	453	10%
5	350	47	15	50	462	11%
6	329	52	21	56	458	10%
7	324	69	19	52	464	11%
8	270	79	33	40	422	10%
9	243	83	34	38	398	9%
10	177	113	54	28	372	8%
Total	3,171	557	212	458	4,398¹⁷	
	72%	13%	5%	10%		



Notes:

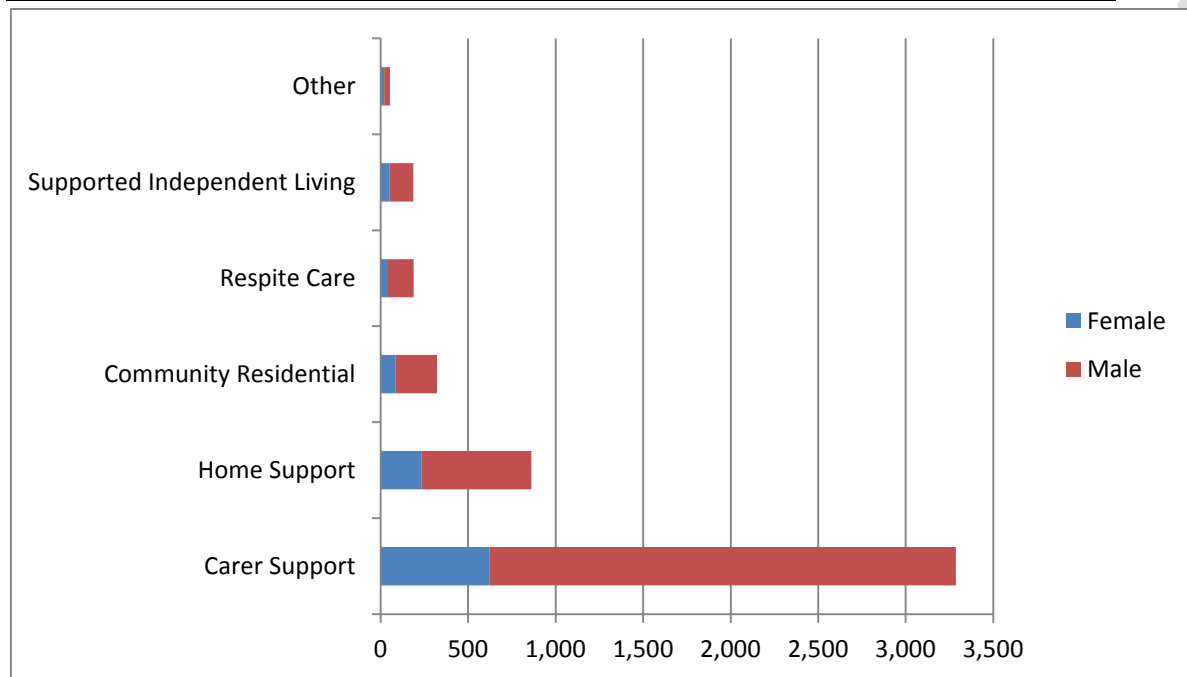
- ASD clients are relatively evenly distributed across deprivation deciles 1-8.
- Maori and Pasifika ASD clients are over-represented in the higher deprivation deciles
- Asian ethnicities are significantly over-represented amongst ASD clients.

¹⁷ This figure is lower than the total with ASD, as not every client has their ethnicity recorded.

Service Usage

Graphic 75: ASD Clients by Sex and Service Usage

Service Type	Female	Male	Total	%
Carer Support	622	2,665	3,287	67%
Home Support	235	626	861	18%
Community Residential	84	238	322	6%
Respite Care	36	153	189	4%
Supported Independent Living	51	135	186	4%
Other	20	33	53	
Grand Total	1,048	3,850	4,898	



Notes:

- Two-thirds of ASD service users use Carer Support Services which is by far the most used disability support service used by this group.

Sensory Disability

This section describes clients who have one of the following disabilities:

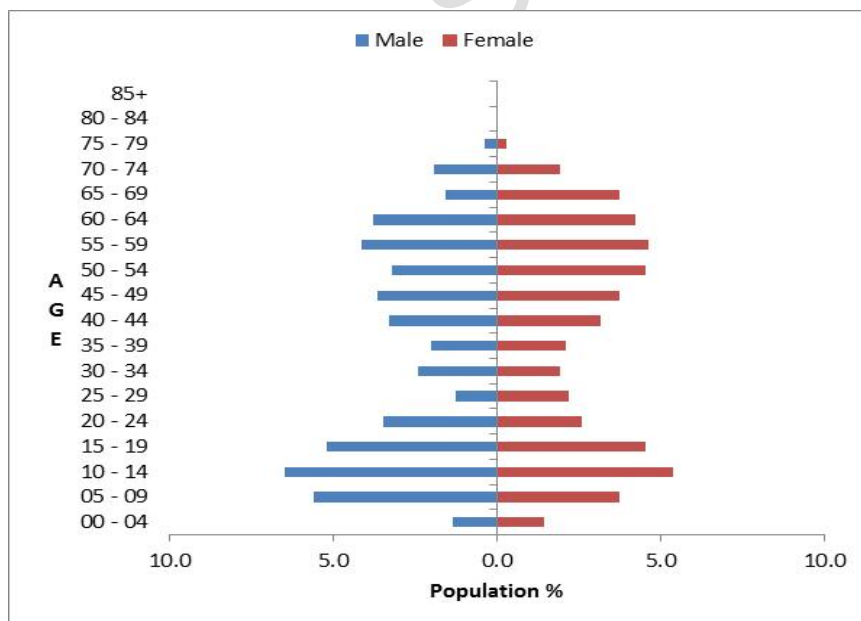
Blind or vision impaired, type not specified	Other ear or hearing disorder	Glaucoma
Deaf or hearing impaired, type not specified	Retinopathy, retinal dystrophy, retinitis pigmentosa, detached retina	Other cataract
Optic neuritis, optic atrophy	Congenital cataract (present at birth)	Other eye or vision disorder

Age and Sex

Graphic 76: Sensory Disability Clients by Age and Sex

Age Band	Female	Male	Total
0-4	22	25	47
5-9	43	55	98
10-14	52	68	120
15-19	38	53	91
20-24	35	38	73
25-29	30	25	55
30-34	20	31	51
35-39	27	28	55
40-44	29	32	61
45-49	43	41	84
50-54	51	42	93
55-59	54	48	102
60-64	46	32	78
65-69	35	14	49
70-74	17	19	36
75-79	2	1	3
85+		1	1
Grand Total	544	553	1,097
	50%	50%	

Graphic 77: Age-Sex Pyramid of Clients with Sensory Disabilities



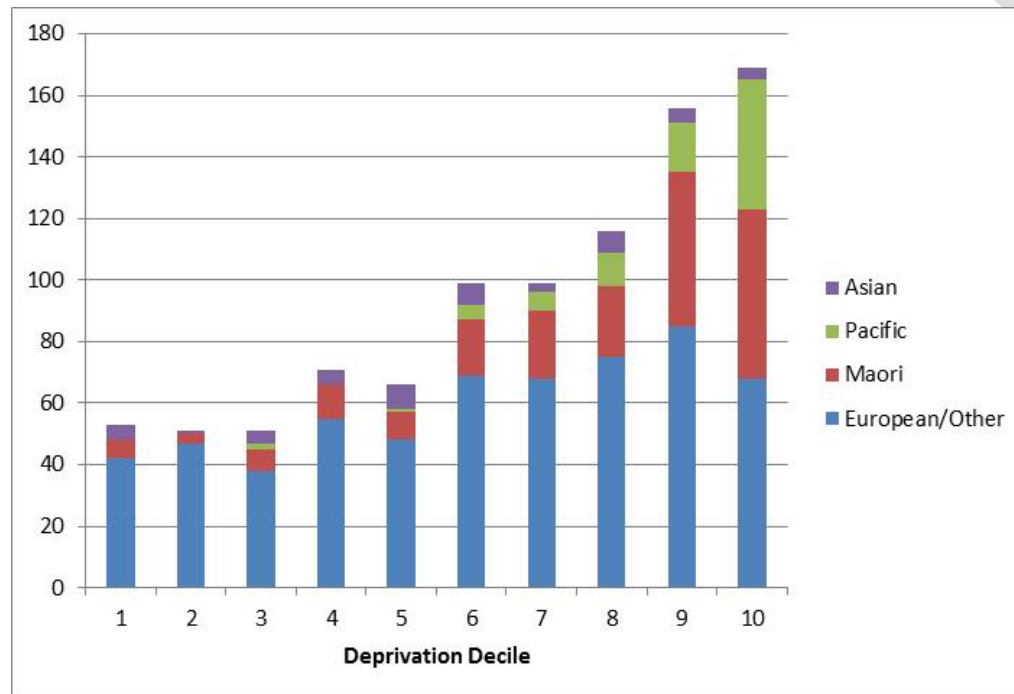
Notes:

- Males and females are evenly represented.
- There are two peaks in the age distributions with slightly more males in the 10-24 years age and slightly more females in 45-64 years.

Ethnicity and Deprivation

Graphic 78: Clients with Sensory Disability by Ethnicity and Deprivation

Deprivation Decile	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Total	%
1	42	6		5	53	6%
2	47	3		1	51	5%
3	38	7	2	4	51	5%
4	55	11		5	71	8%
5	48	9	1	8	66	7%
6	69	18	5	7	99	11%
7	68	22	6	3	99	11%
8	75	23	11	7	116	12%
9	85	50	16	5	156	17%
10	68	55	42	4	169	18%
Total	595	204	83	49	931¹⁸	
	64%	22%	9%	5%		



Notes:

- The deprivation profile is heavily skewed to the high end with 35% of clients in deciles 9 or 10.
- Maori (22%) and Pacific (9%) clients are over represented compared to DSS-funded clients as a whole.

¹⁸ This figure is lower than the total with Sensory Disabilities, as not every client has their ethnicity recorded.

Neurological Disability

This section describes clients who have one of the following disabilities:

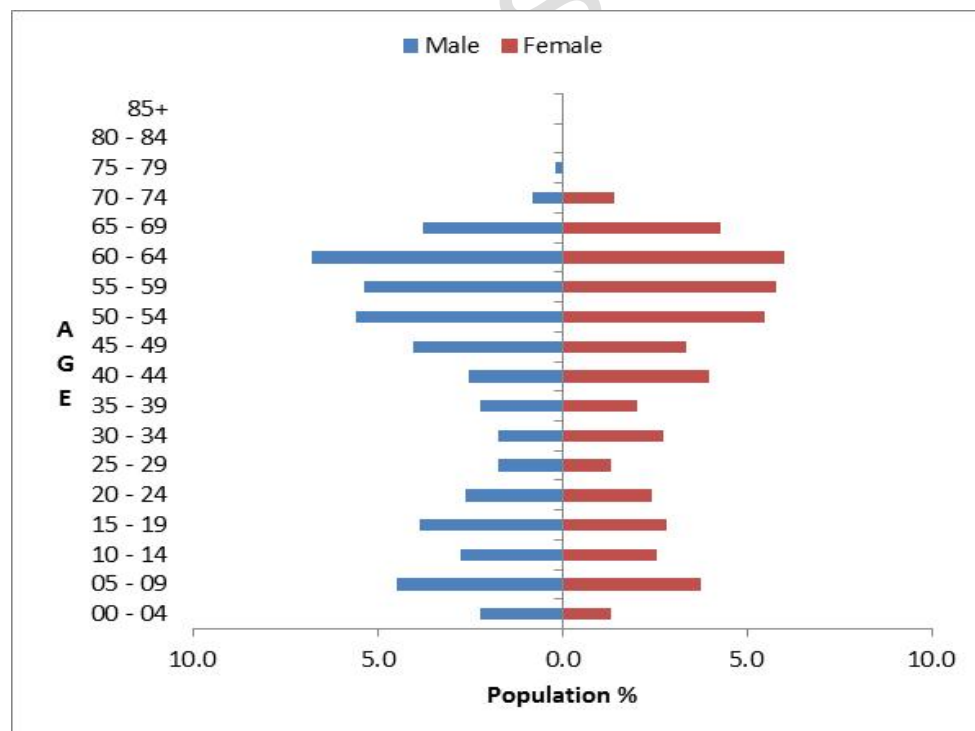
- Brain injury / head injury caused by accident
- Encephalitis
- Neurological disorder / disability, type not specified
- Brain injury, cause not specified
- Meningitis
- Other brain or nervous system disorder

Age and Sex

Graphic 79: Clients with Neurological Disability by Age and Sex

Age Band	Female	Male	Total
0-4	19	32	51
5-9	30	39	69
10-14	27	40	67
15-19	32	42	74
20-24	24	26	50
25-29	13	20	33
30-34	27	23	50
35-39	19	19	38
40-44	33	28	61
45-49	36	38	74
50-54	45	53	98
55-59	53	51	104
60-64	58	50	108
65-69	29	31	60
70-74	9	7	16
75-79		2	2
Grand Total	454	501	955
	48%	52%	

Graphic 80: Age-Sex Pyramid of Clients with Neurological Disability



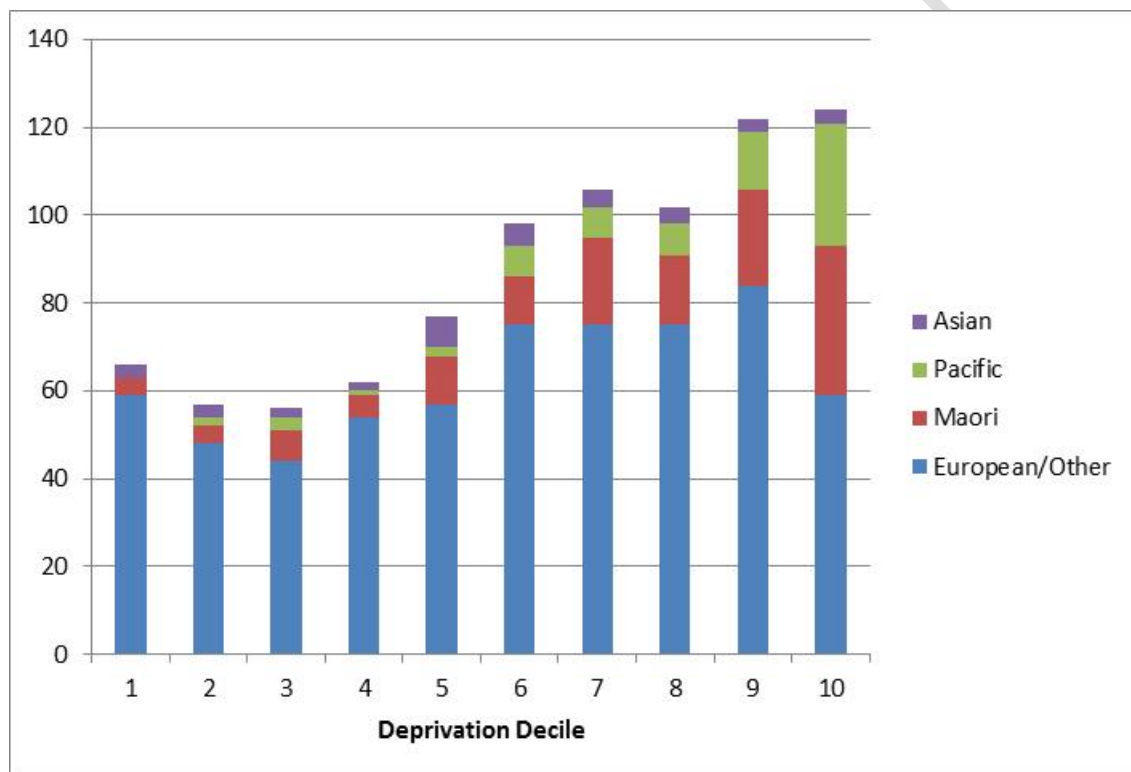
Notes:

- Almost half of clients with neurological disabilities are aged over 45 years.

Ethnicity and Deprivation

Graphic 81: Clients with Neurological Disability by Ethnicity and Deprivation

Deprivation Decile	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Total	%
1	59	4		3	66	8%
2	48	4	2	3	57	7%
3	44	7	3	2	56	6%
4	54	5	1	2	62	7%
5	57	11	2	7	77	9%
6	75	11	7	5	98	11%
7	75	20	7	4	106	12%
8	75	16	7	4	102	12%
9	84	22	13	3	122	14%
10	59	34	28	3	124	14%
Total	630	134	70	36	870	
	72%	15%	8%	4%		



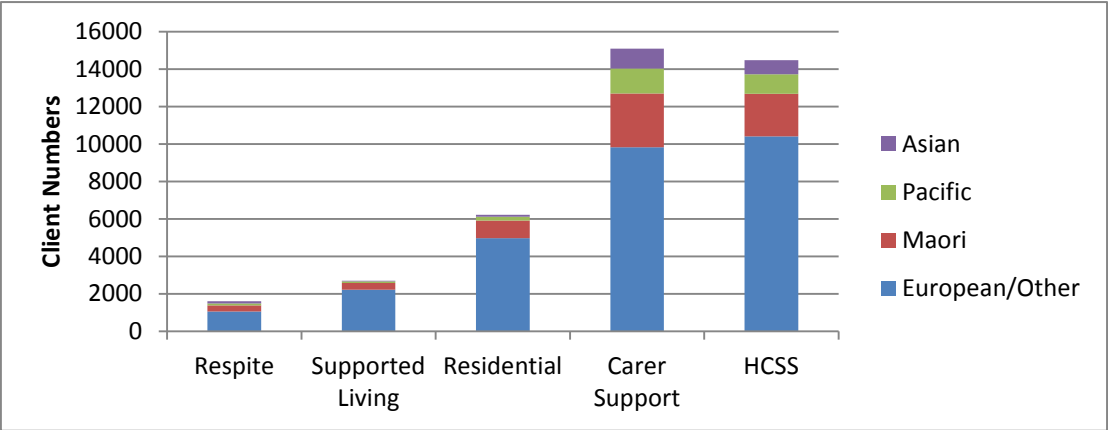
Notes:

- The deprivation profile is markedly skewed towards the high deciles with 28% of clients with Neurological Disability in deprivation deciles 9 and 10.
- Maori and Pacific clients are over represented in the high deprivation deciles 7 to 10.

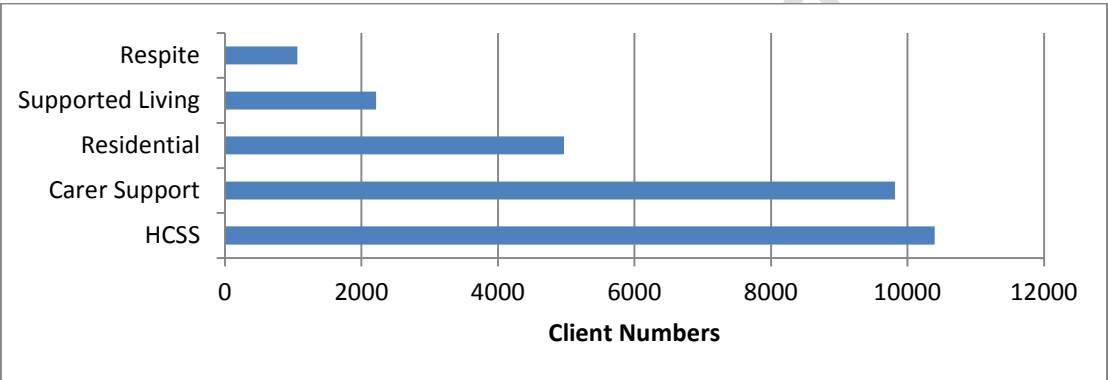
Service Usage by Ethnicity

This section shows tables and graphs of service usage for each of the four ethnicity groups.

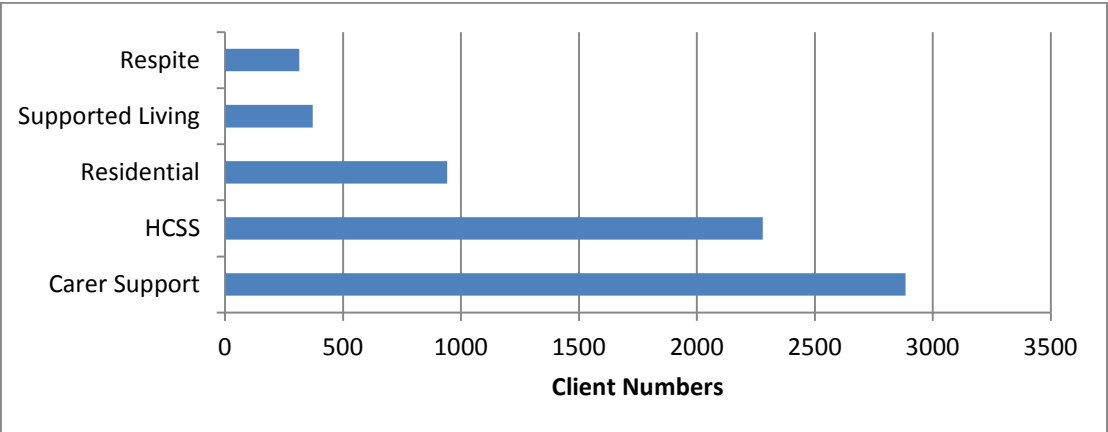
Graphic 82: Overall Service Usage by Ethnicity



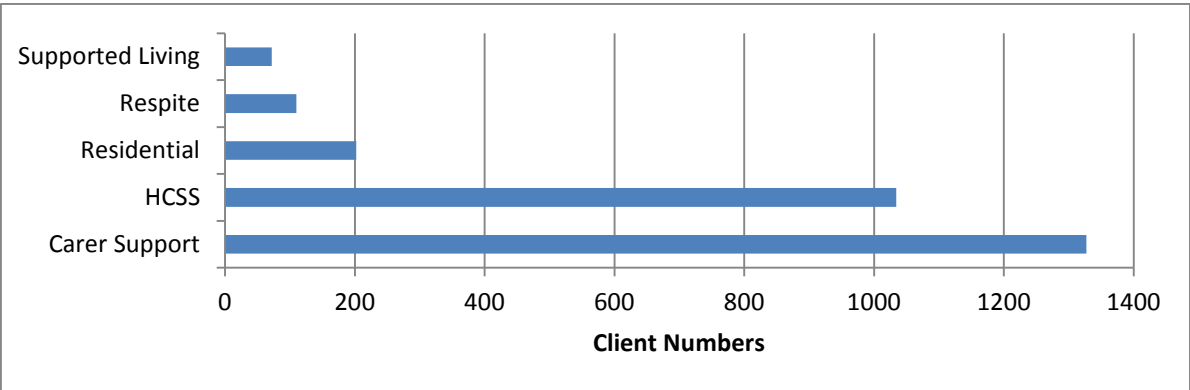
Graphic 83: Service Usage by Clients of European / Other Ethnicity



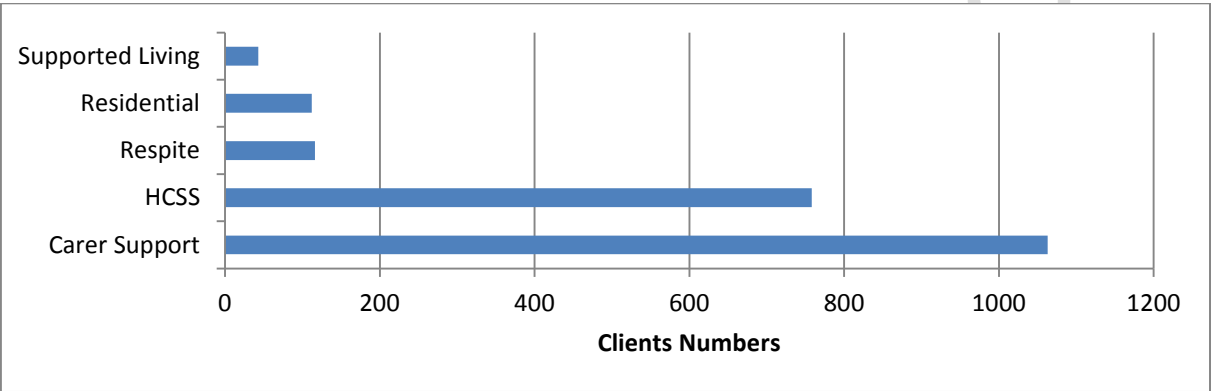
Graphic 84: Service Usage by Clients of Maori Ethnicity



Graphic 85: Service Usage by Clients of Pacific Ethnicity



Graphic 86: Service Usage by Clients of Asian Ethnicity



Client Turnover

Introduction

This section presents major changes of status for clients over the time period 1 January 2013 up to 25 September 2013 (267 days).

There are 5588 records in the extract relating to 3442 individual clients or 11% of total clients in the profile extract.

Change of client status occurs when:

- A new client begins receiving a service or services.
- A client changes from one service to another
- A client changes NASC
- A client ceases receiving a service of services
- A client becomes deceased.

The sections below examine the demographics of:

- New clients
- Terminating clients
- Deceased clients.

New Clients

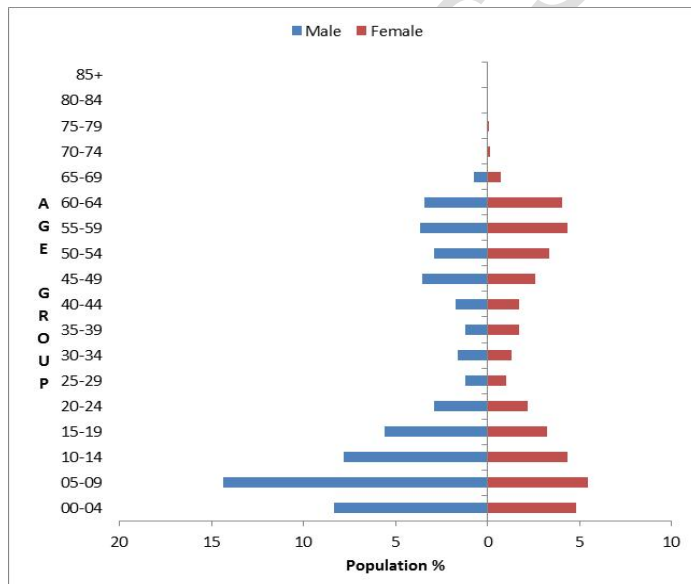
There are 1752 clients in the extract where the client first began receiving a service between 1 January and 25 September 2013.

Age and Sex

Graphic 87: New Clients by Sex and Age

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-04	146	84	230
05-09	252	95	347
10-14	137	76	213
15-19	98	56	154
20-24	51	38	89
25-29	21	17	38
30-34	29	23	52
35-39	21	30	51
40-44	31	30	61
45-49	62	45	107
50-54	51	58	109
55-59	65	76	141
60-64	60	71	131
65-69	13	12	25
70-74	1	2	3
75-79		1	1
Total	1038	714	1752
	59%	41%	

Graph 88: Age-Sex Pyramid of New Clients



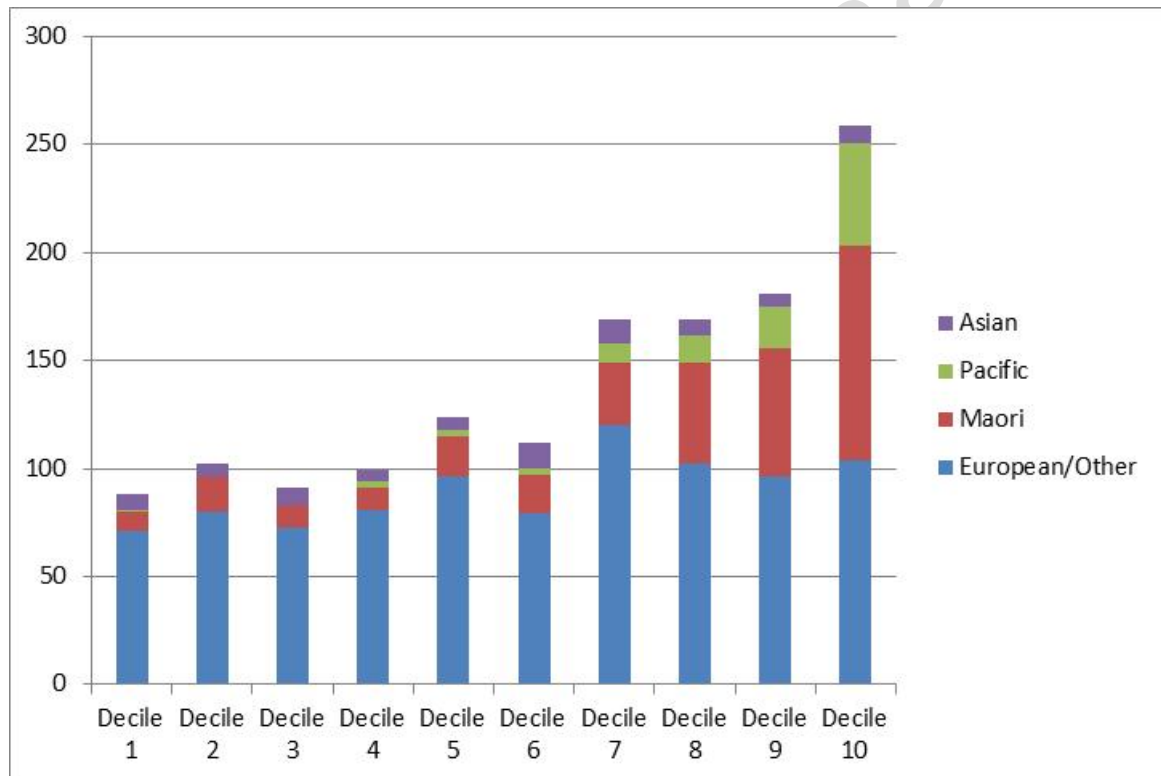
Notes:

- There are two peaks in the age groups of new clients: 5-19 years and 45-64 years
- Males dominate and this is most pronounced 0-19 years age group.

Ethnicity and Deprivation

Graphic 89: New Clients by Ethnicity and Deprivation Decile

Deprivation Decile	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Total	%
1	71	9	1	7	88	6%
2	80	16		6	102	7%
3	73	10		8	91	7%
4	81	10	3	5	99	7%
5	96	19	3	6	124	9%
6	79	18	3	12	112	8%
7	120	29	9	11	169	12%
8	102	47	13	7	169	12%
9	96	60	19	6	181	13%
10	104	99	48	8	259	19%
Total	902	317	99	76	1394	
	65%	23%	7%	5%		



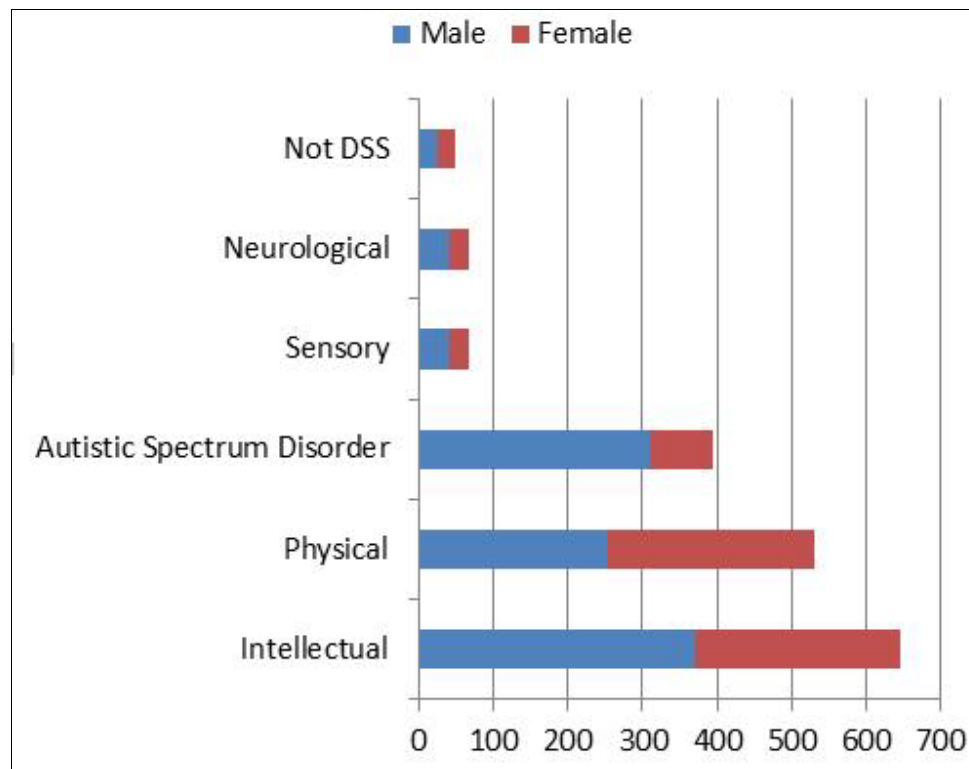
Notes:

- Maori are over-represented among new clients (23%) compared to the overall client base (16% Maori)
- New clients are dominantly in high deprivation deciles; 32% in deciles 9-10 and another 24% in deciles 7-8
- Maori and Pacific clients are significantly over-represented in deprivation decile 10.

Principal Disability

Graphic 90: New Clients by Principal Disability

Disability Class	Male	Female	Total	%
Intellectual	370	275	645	36.8%
Physical	252	278	530	30.3%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	310	85	395	22.5%
Sensory	40	28	68	3.9%
Neurological	40	26	66	3.8%
Not DSS	26	22	48	2.7%
Total	1038	714	1752	
	59%	41%		



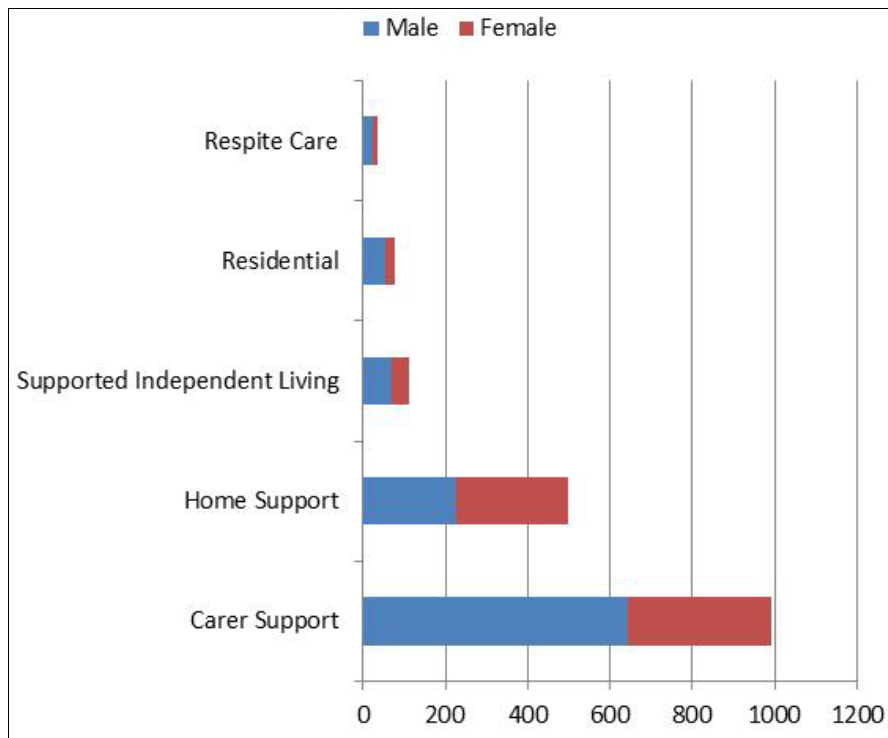
Notes:

- Intellectual and Physical disabilities account for 67% of new clients
- Over one-fifth of new clients have ASD as their principal disability.

Services

Graphic 91: New Clients by Service Type Used

Service Group	Male	Female	Total	
Carer Support	642	348	990	58%
Home Support	226	271	497	29%
Supported Living	68	43	111	6%
Residential	53	26	79	5%
Respite Care	24	11	35	2%
Total	1013	699	1712	



Notes:

- The majority (87%) of new clients are accessing Carer Support and Home and Community Support.

Client Departures

There are 1278 clients who stopped receiving disability support services between 1 January and 25 September 2013.

Reason for Departure

Graphic 92: Reasons for Client Departure

Reason for Departure	Male	Female	Total	%
No service needed/wanted/required	233	145	378	29.6%
Deceased	151	144	298	23.1%
Moved out of region or country	67	64	131	10.3%
No client response	68	31	99	7.7%
Transfer to older person health or ACC	43	56	99	7.7%
Unable to locate client	44	20	64	5.0%
Transfer to another NASC	30	26	56	4.4%
Not eligible for funding	30	21	51	4.0%
Other	29	10	39	3.1%
No Community Services Card	3	12	15	1.2%
Client withdrew request	10	5	15	1.2%
Moved to / supported by family	6	2	8	0.6%
Moved to hospital services	3	4	7	0.5%
Self-discharge	4	3	7	0.5%
Palliative care register	3	3	6	0.5%
Over 65	3	1	4	0.3%
Moved to acute care	2		2	0.2%
Transfer to mental health	2		2	0.2%
Total	731	547	1278	
	57.2%	42.8%		

Notes:

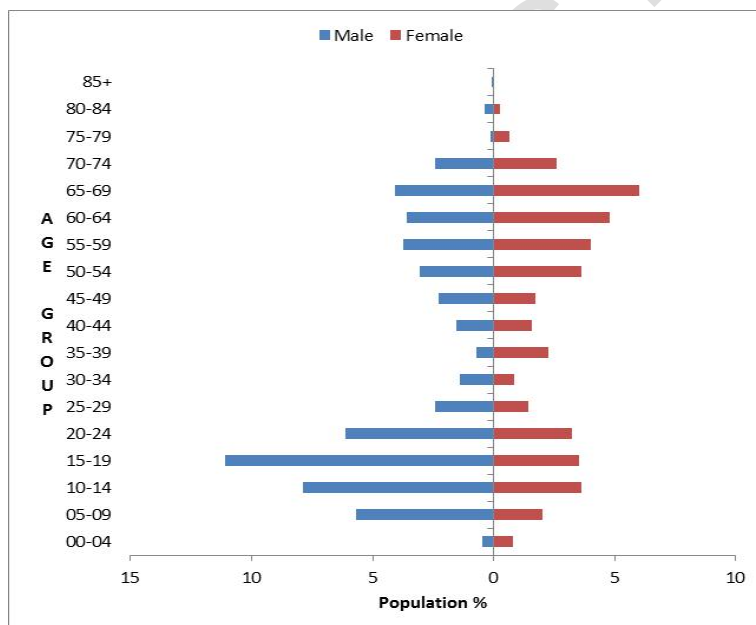
- Just over half of clients stop using disability support services due to no longer wanting / needing the service, or because they have died.

Age and Sex

Graphic 93: Client Departures by Sex and Age

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-04	6	10	16
05-09	73	26	99
10-14	101	46	147
15-19	142	45	187
20-24	78	41	119
25-29	31	18	49
30-34	18	11	29
35-39	9	29	38
40-44	20	20	40
45-49	29	22	51
50-54	39	46	85
55-59	48	51	99
60-64	46	61	107
65-69	52	77	129
70-74	31	33	64
75-79	2	8	10
80-84	5	3	8
85-89	1		1
Total	731	547	1278
	57%	43%	

Graphic 94: Age-Sex Pyramid of Client Departures



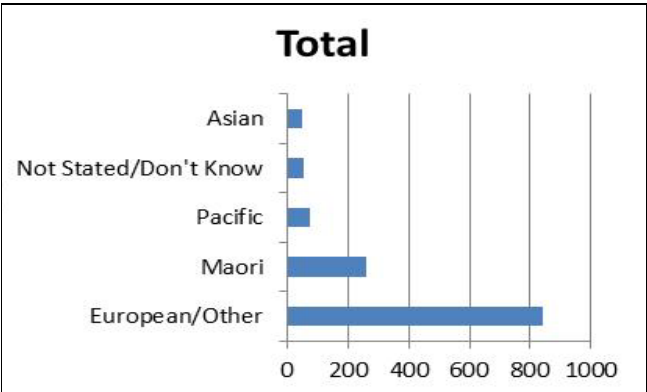
Notes:

- There are two peaks in the age distribution of departing clients:
 - Males in the 10-24 age groups
 - Females in the 65-69 age group
- The age-sex profile for clients departing is similar to that for new clients.

Ethnicity

Graphic 95: Client Departures by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total	%
European/Other	842	66%
Maori	260	20%
Not Stated/Don't Know	75	6%
Pacific	52	4%
Asian	49	4%
Total	1278	



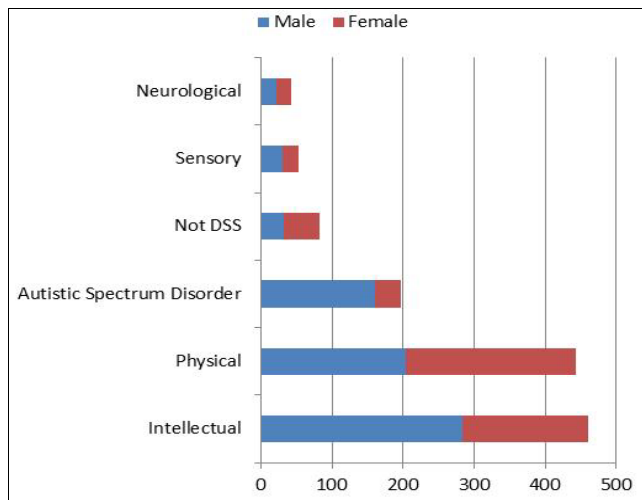
Note:

- Maori are slightly over represented amongst clients departing disability support services.

Principal Disability

Graphic 96: Client Departures by Principal Disability

Disability Class	Male	Female	Total	%
Intellectual	283	177	460	36.0%
Physical	203	240	443	34.7%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	161	36	197	15.4%
Not DSS	33	49	82	6.4%
Sensory	30	23	53	4.1%
Neurological	21	22	43	3.4%
Total	731	547	1278	
	57%	43%		



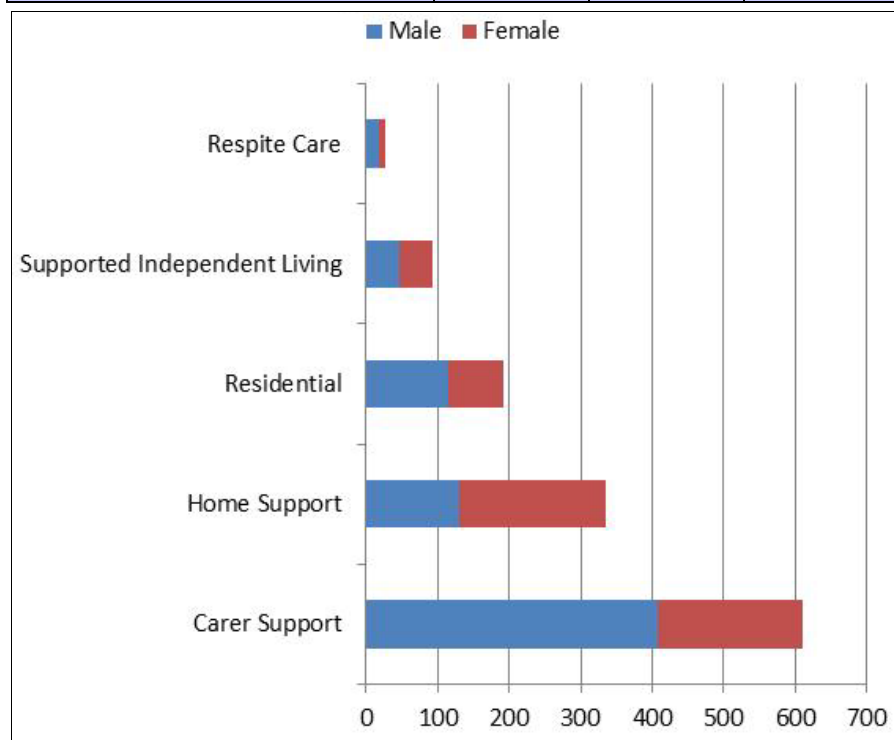
Notes

- 67% of clients departing have Intellectual or Physical disabilities
- Males (61%) with ID significantly outnumber females amongst those leaving services.

Services

Graphic 97: Client Departures by Service

Service Group	Male	Female	Total	%
Carer Support	407	203	610	49%
Home Support	131	204	335	27%
Residential	114	77	191	15%
Supported Living	47	46	93	7%
Respite Care	18	9	27	2%
Total	717	539	1256	
	57%	43%		



Notes:

- Carer Support is the dominant service (49%) for departing clients
- Some clients are receiving services not analysed in this report, e.g. Head Injury Rehabilitation. See Disability Service Groups on page 9

Client Deaths

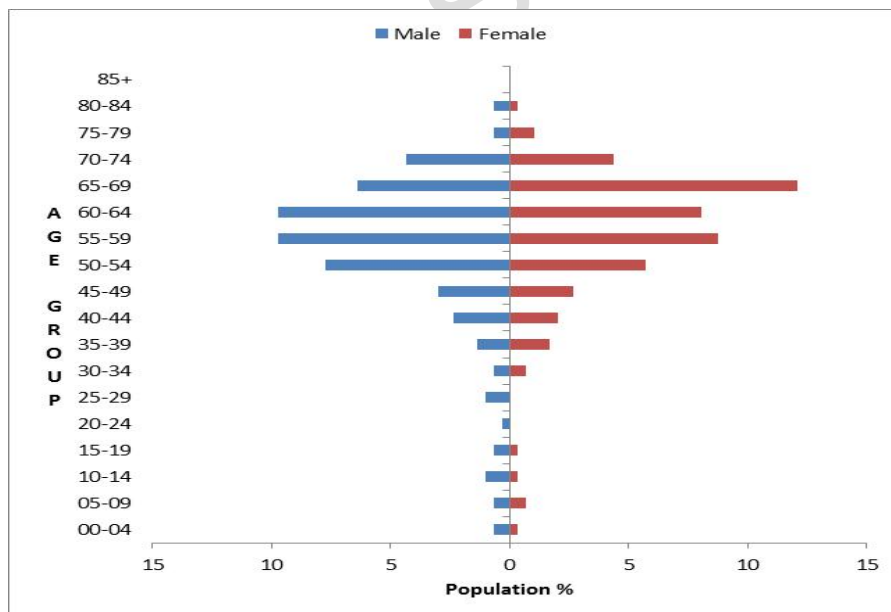
There are 298 clients with a date deceased recorded in the 1 January to 25 September 2013 period.

Age and Sex

Graphic 98: Deceased Clients by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00-04	2	1	3
05-09	2	2	4
10-14	3	1	4
15-19	2	1	3
20-24	1		1
25-29	3		3
30-34	2	2	4
35-39	4	5	9
40-44	7	6	13
45-49	9	8	17
50-54	23	17	40
55-59	29	26	55
60-64	29	24	53
65-69	19	36	55
70-74	13	13	26
75-79	2	3	5
80-84	2	1	3
Total	152	146	298
	51%	49%	

Graphic 99: Age-Sex Pyramid of Deceased Clients



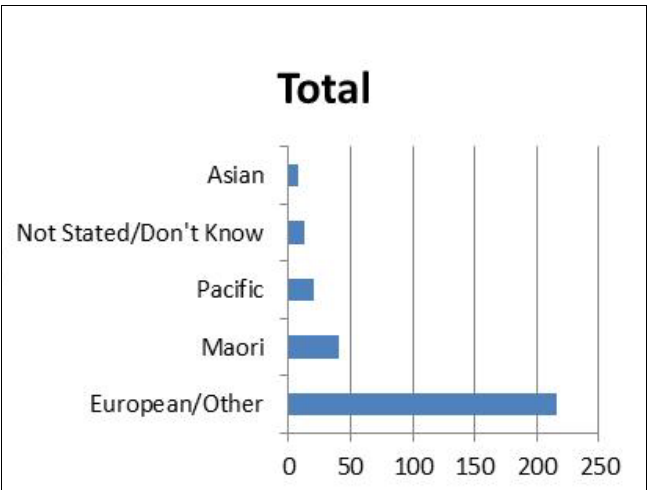
Notes:

- The profile peaks heavily in the 50-69 age groups
- Longer female life expectancy shows in a later peak than that for males.

Ethnicity

Graphic 100: Deceased clients by Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total	%
European/Other	216	72%
Maori	41	14%
Pacific	20	7%
Not Stated/Don't Know	13	4%
Asian	8	3%
Total	298	



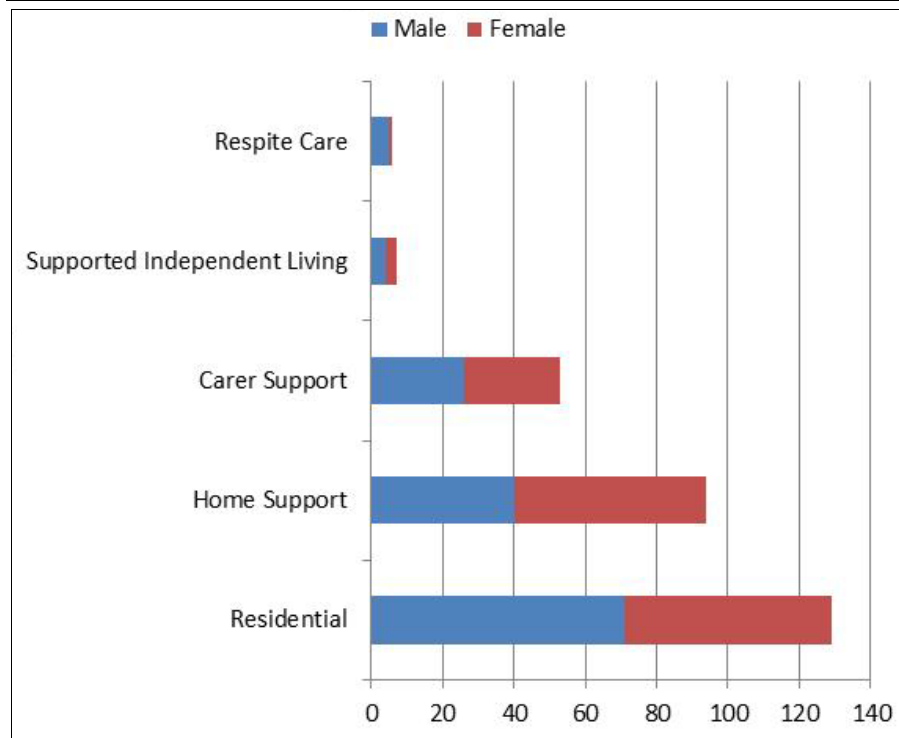
Note:

- Clients of European/Other ethnicity are over-represented among deceased clients.

Services

Graphic 101: Deceased Clients by Service Type

Service Group	Male	Female	Total	%
Residential	71	58	129	45%
Home Support	40	54	94	33%
Carer Support	26	27	53	18%
Supported Living	4	3	7	2%
Respite Care	5	1	6	2%
Total	146	143	289	



Notes:

- Almost half of deceased clients were using residential services at the time of their death
- Some clients are receiving services not analysed in this report. See Disability Service Groups on page 9

Turnover Rates

Graphic 102: Net Movement of Clients Entering and Departing Disability Support Services

Principal Disability	New Clients 1 Jan – 25 Sept 2013	Departing 1 Jan – 25 Sept 2013	Net Gain / (Loss)
Intellectual	645	460	185
Physical	530	443	87
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	395	197	198
Not DSS	48	82	(34)
Sensory	68	53	15
Neurological	66	43	23
Total	1752	1278	474

Notes:

- The highest pressure for disability support services is from clients with a principal diagnosis of Intellectual Disability or ASD
- Not DSS clients include those with cancer or medical conditions.

Disability Trends – New Zealand and Overseas

This section looks at the demographics of disability and trends in services to people with disabilities in New Zealand, Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom.

The prevalence of people requiring daily care is expected to rise from 4.7% in 2010 to 5.3% in 2050 for 'established market economies'.

DISABILITY PREVALENCE FORECASTING & HOUSING: A Selected Review, Working Paper 1, Kay Saville-Smith (CRESA) and Bev James (Public Policy & Research), July 2006. <http://www.chranz.co.nz/pdfs/working-paper-1.pdf>.

New Zealand Disability Trends

2006 Disability Survey

The major findings of the 2006 disability survey were:

- In 2006, 82% of people with disability were adults living in households, 5% were adults living in residential facilities and 14% were children (under 15 years) living in households.
- The percentage of people with disability increased with age, from 10% for children aged less than 15 years to 45% for adults aged 65 years and over.
- An estimated 5% of children had special education needs and this was the most common disability type for children. Chronic conditions or health problems and psychiatric or psychological disabilities were the next most common disability types.
- Conditions or health problems that existed at birth and disease or illness were the most common causes of disability for children.
- The most common disability types for adults were physical and sensory disabilities. This reflects the fact that the majority of people with disabilities manage their impairment without needing support from DSS.
- Disease or illness, and accidents or injuries were the most common causes of disability for adults. The most common type of accident or injury causing disability was one that occurred at work.
- Nearly all adults living in residential care facilities reported having a disability (99.7%) and most had multiple disabilities (94%) and high support needs (82%).

http://www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/health/disabilities/disabilitysurvey2006_hotp06.aspx

Australian Disability Demographics 2011-12

Disability support services: Appendix 2011–12

(<http://www.aihw.gov.au/WorkArea/DownloadAsset.aspx?id=60129543840>) provides detailed demographic data across all states and territories.

The totalled figures are presented below.

Disability Service Groups

Australia classifies their services into the following five groups:

- Accommodation support
- Community support
- Community access
- Respite
- Employment

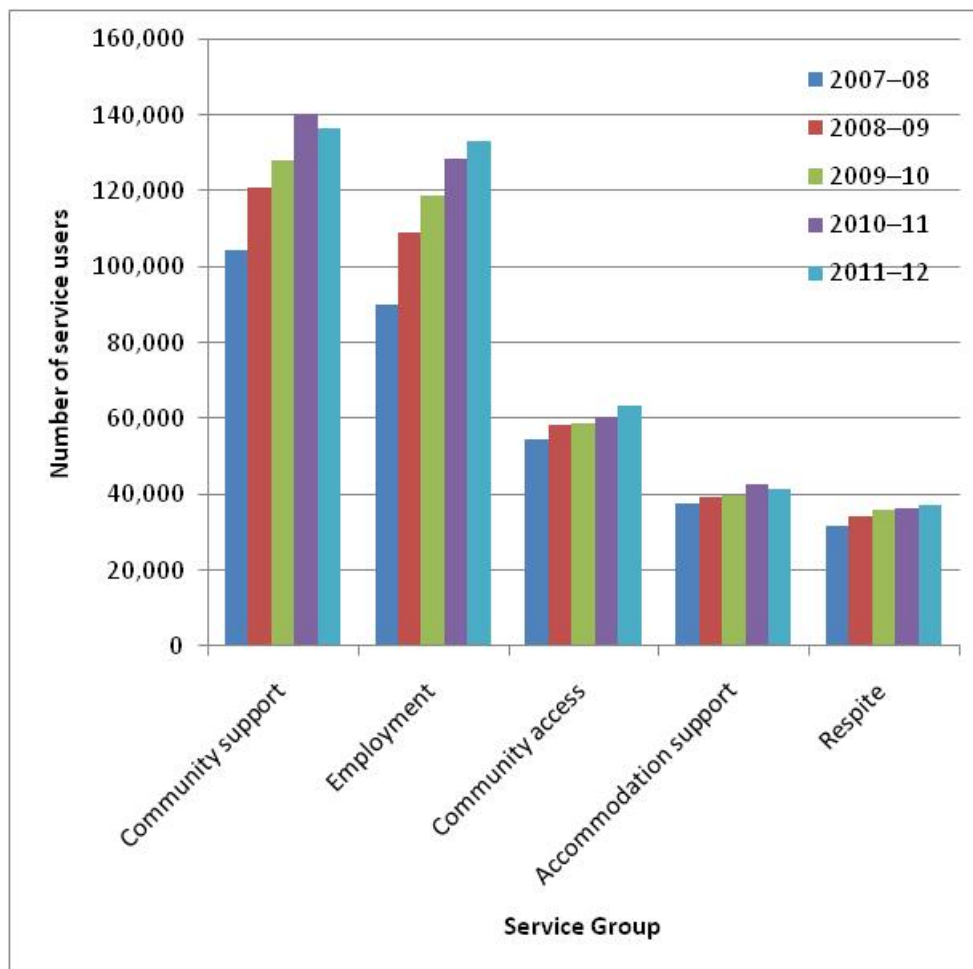
Client Service Numbers

Graphic 103: Change in Number of Clients Receiving Each Service in Australia

Service group	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	% change 2007–08 to 2011–12
Number of service users						
Community support	104,165	120,629	127,909	140,156	136,236	30.8%
Employment	89,935	109,003	118,801	128,321	132,949	47.8%
Community access	54,416	58,274	58,632	60,509	63,247	16.2%
Accommodation support	37,704	39,169	39,854	42,579	41,421	9.9%
Respite	31,604	34,331	35,978	36,266	37,015	17.1%
Total	246,281	279,301	295,024	314,252	317,616	29.0%

Graphic 104: Australian Disabled People by service type 2007-2012

Service group	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	% change 2007-08 to 2011-12
Community support	159,534	181,086	198,237	227,408	215,542	35.1%
Employment	95,592	110,552	122,133	130,556	134,442	40.6%
Community access	65,637	68,490	67,849	71,282	73,508	12.0%
Respite	42,447	46,081	48,205	50,509	50,616	19.2%
Accommodation support	42,484	43,364	43,694	48,385	46,042	8.4%
Total	405,694	449,573	480,118	528,140	520,150	28.2%



Notes:

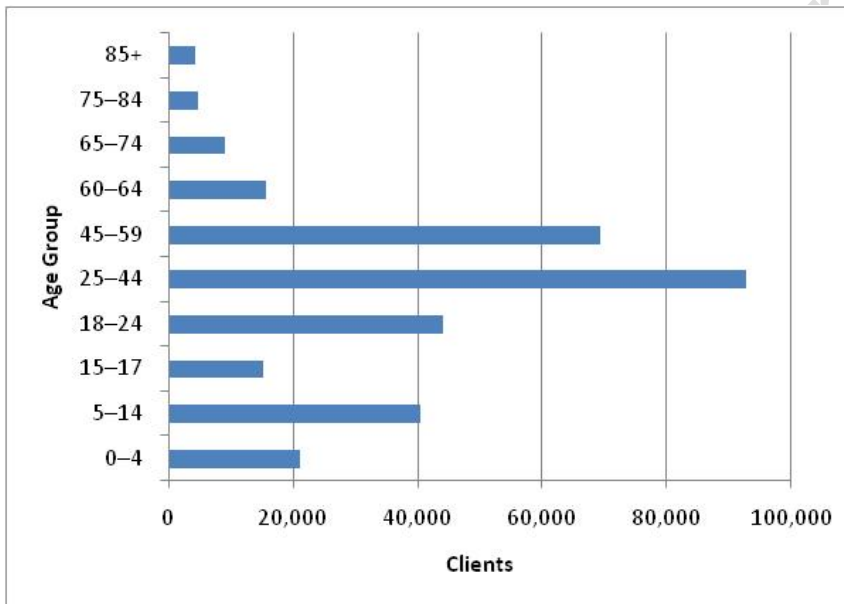
- All service groups have shown significant growth in client numbers between 2007 and 2012.

Age and Sex

The Australian report does not provide an age and sex profile by age group. The age distribution but does not use standard five-year age groups.

Graphic 105: Australian Disability Service Users by Age and Sex

Age Group	Clients	Percentage	DSS NZ %
0–4	21,161	6.7%	2.9%
5–14	40,436	12.7%	22.7%
15–17	15,195	4.8%	6.4%
18–24	44,283	13.9%	11.5%
25–44	92,974	29.3%	19.9%
45–59	69,555	21.9%	20.7%
60–64	15,747	5.0%	7.1%
65–74	9,015	2.8%	8.1%
75–84	4,886	1.5%	0.7%
85+	4,364	1.4%	0.1%
Total	317,616		



Note

The sex split is quite pronounced:

- 187,537 males (59%)
- 129,869 females (41%)
- New Zealand has a larger proportion of youthful service users. However this may be accounted for by the fact that the Australian statistics include Employment Support. In NZ this is provided by the Ministry of Social Development.

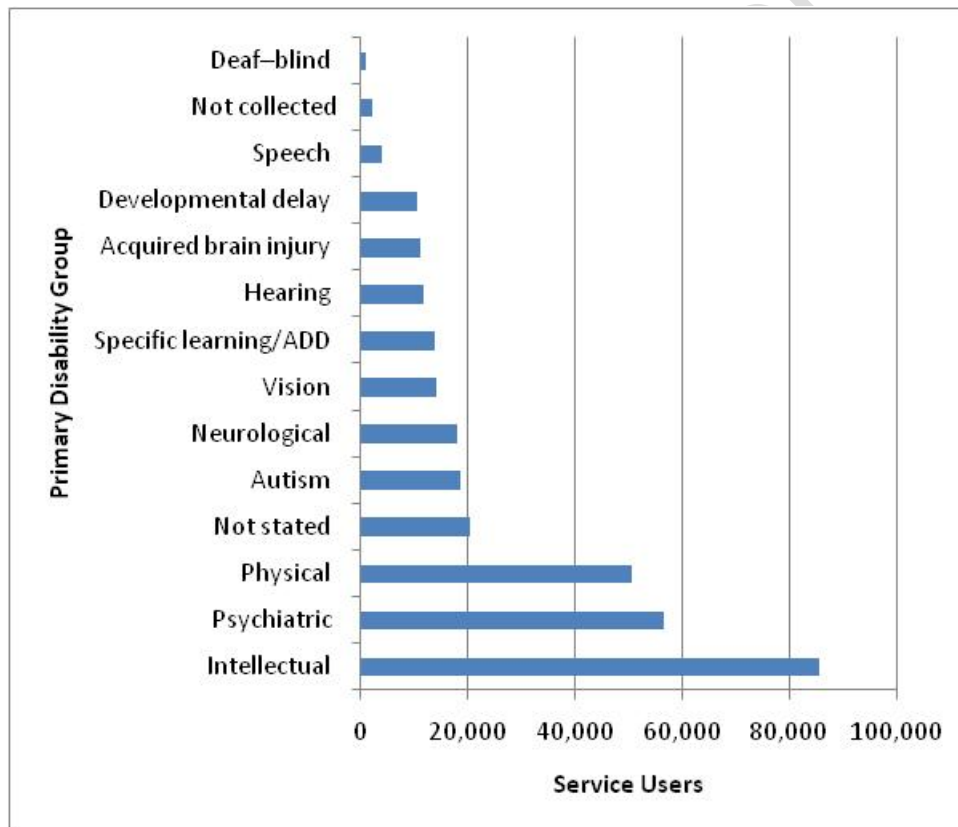
Ethnicity

The Australian tables do not list ethnic groups (European, Pacific, Asian, etc.) but do tabulate Indigenous peoples and Country of birth.

Principal Disability Groups

Graphic 106: Australian Disabled People Using Government-funded Supports by Primary Disability

Primary Disability	Clients	
Intellectual	85,550	26.9%
Psychiatric	56,733	17.9%
Physical	50,682	16.0%
Autism	18,639	5.9%
Neurological	18,060	5.7%
Vision	13,928	4.4%
Specific learning/ADD	13,709	4.3%
Hearing	11,658	3.7%
Acquired brain injury	10,989	3.5%
Developmental delay	10,391	3.3%
Speech	3,843	1.2%
Deaf-blind	999	0.3%
Not stated	20,368	6.4%
Not collected	2,067	0.7%



Note

- The profile of principal disabilities is similar to New Zealand but not directly comparable because of differing classification systems e.g. DSS does not include Mental Health or Employment services.

Accommodation

Graphic 107: Australian Disability Clients by Residential Setting

Residential setting	Clients	Percent
Private residence	201,263	63%
Domestic-scale supported living facility	17,395	5%
Boarding house/private hotel	11,665	4%
Supported accommodation facility	9,778	3%
Residence within an Aboriginal community	2,535	1%
Residential aged care facility	1,968	1%
Short-term crisis, emergency, transitional accommodation	1,822	1%
Psychiatric/mental health community care facility	1,384	0%
Independent unit within a retirement village	597	0%
Hospital	396	0%
Public place/temporary shelter	209	0%
Other	2,738	1%
Not stated	63,557	20%
Not collected (recreation/holiday programs)	2,309	1%
Total	317,616	

Notes:

- Like NZ, the majority of Australian disabled clients living in a private residence

UK Family Resources Survey

Family Resources Survey, United Kingdom, 2011/12

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/206887/frs_2011_12_report.pdf

Disability

Major conclusions:

- The percentage of disabled people differed by age group: in 2011/12, 6 per cent (0.8 million) of children were disabled compared to 16 per cent (5.8 million) of adults of working age and 45 per cent (5.3 million) of adults over State Pension age (67 years). The estimated percentage of the population who were disabled remained relatively constant over time at around 19 per cent, although the number of disabled people has increased (from 10.7 million in 2002/03 to 11.9 million in 2011/12), as a result of the increasing overall population.
- In 2011/12, 6.4 million (21 per cent) females and 5.5 million (18 per cent) males were disabled in the United Kingdom. The disability prevalence estimates by sex remained broadly stable over time. For example, in 2002/03, 5.7 million (19 per cent) females and 5.0 million (18 per cent) males in the United Kingdom were disabled.
- The percentages of the disabled population affected by different impairment types varies widely, ranging from 56 per cent (6.7 million) reporting a mobility impairment to 7 per cent (0.8 million) reporting an impairment with recognising when they are in danger.
- Disabled people of State Pension age were more likely than those disabled people of Working age to report impairment in a number of areas including mobility, and lifting and carrying. Disabled people of working age were more likely than those of State Pension age to report problems with a memory/concentration/learning impairment.
- The impairment types that were most likely to affect disabled children were memory/learning/concentration, communication, mobility, and recognising when in danger.
- While the vast majority of those in receipt of disability-related benefits have rights under the Equality Act (2010), not all covered by this act will be in receipt of a disability-related benefit, and not all those in receipt of a disability-related benefit will consider themselves as disabled.
- Families including disabled people were more likely to be in receipt of a government benefit compared with families with no disabled people.
- Thirty-eight per cent of benefit households with at least one disabled adult and no disabled children were in receipt of income-related benefits, and 80 per cent were in receipt of non-income-related benefits, including 9 per cent reporting receipt of Attendance Allowance, 20 per cent reporting receipt of Disability Living Allowance (Care), and 19 per cent reporting receipt of Disability Living Allowance (Mobility). This compares to 12 per cent of benefit units with no disabled members in receipt of income-related benefits, and 46 per cent in receipt of non-income-related benefits.

Carers

The major conclusions are:

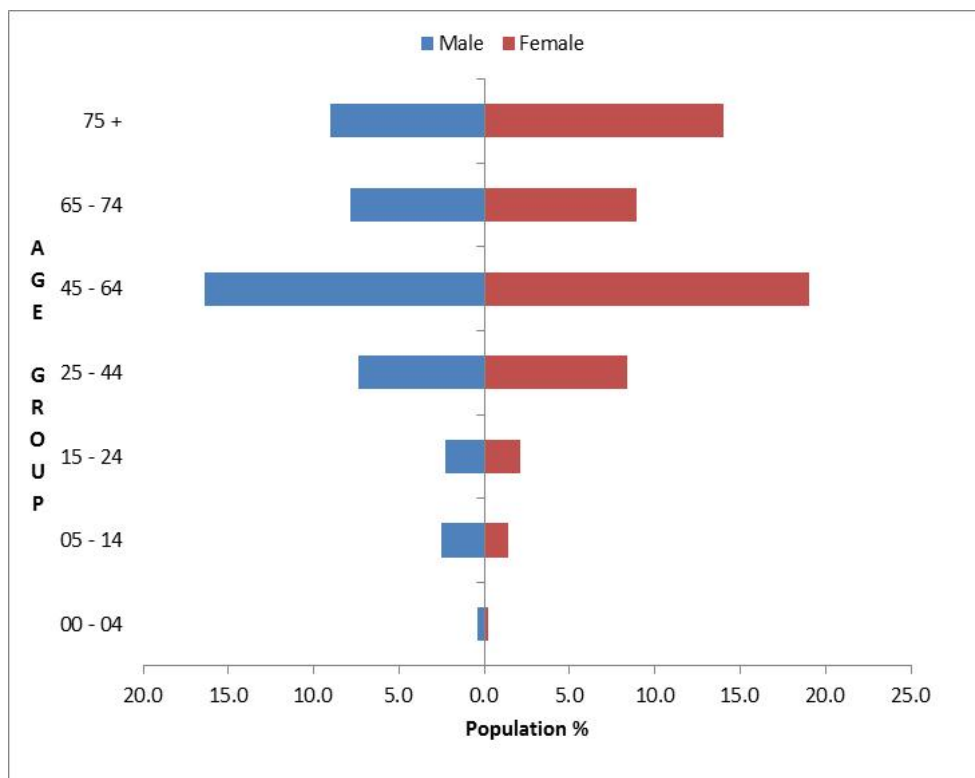
- Many people in the UK provide informal care to others. In 2011/12, 5.1 million individuals were carers (eight per cent of the population). In 2011/12, there were 3.6 million adults of working age (10 per cent), 1.4 million adults of State Pension age (67 years) (12 per cent), and 0.1 million children (1 per cent) who were carers. ...the percentage of carers by age has remained broadly stable over time.
- Females were more likely to report caring than males. Overall 10 per cent of females and 7 per cent of males in 2011/12 reported providing care to someone. In 2011/12, 60 per cent of individuals who reported caring responsibilities were female, and this has been stable over time.
- Sixty-one per cent of informal carers in the UK in 2011/12 were providing care to someone living outside their own household. ... family members were the main recipients of informal care from both household and non-household members.
- Many carers balance their caring responsibilities with paid work. Those in full-time employment made up the largest group (35 per cent) of carers in the UK in 2011/12. The next largest group was those in retirement (25 per cent), followed by those who were economically inactive (20 per cent) and then those in part-time employment (17 per cent).

Canada Disability Rates - 2006

Overall Age and Sex

Graphic 108: Canadian Persons with Disability by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00 - 04	17,770.00	9,770.00	27,540.00
05 - 14	111,440.00	63,370.00	174,810.00
15 - 24	100,940.00	94,560.00	195,500.00
25 - 44	326,460.00	370,070.00	696,530.00
45 - 64	724,130.00	841,780.00	1,565,910.00
65 - 74	346,720.00	392,790.00	739,510.00
75 +	397,240.00	620,850.00	1,018,090.00
Total	2,024,700.00	2,393,190.00	4,417,890.00



Source. Persons with disabilities, by age group and sex (2006),
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/health71a-eng.htm>

Notes:

- The overall disability rate in Canada rose from 12.4% in 2001 to 14.3% in 2006.
- Nova Scotia has the highest provincial rate of disability, at 20% in 2006.
- In 2006, approximately 4.5 million people in Canada self-identified as having a disability. In 2001, approximately 3.6 million people in Canada self-identified as having a disability.
- The rate of self-reported disability increases as people age.
- Problems related to pain, mobility and agility affect the largest number of adults both nationally and provincially.
- A large percentage of persons with disabilities experience multiple activity limitations
- The severity of disability for Canada as a whole is: Mild 35.4%, Moderate 24.8%, Severe 26.3%, Very Severe 13.5%.
- In 2006, only 47% of persons with disabilities were in the labour force in Nova Scotia, versus 73% for persons without disabilities.
- In 2006, 47% of persons with disabilities were not in the labour force in Nova Scotia, versus only 21% for persons without disabilities.

Source: Disability Statistics – Nova Scotia (Canada) (2006)

<http://novascotia.ca/coms/newstats/disability/index.html>

WHO 2011 World Report on Disability

Key Findings

Over a billion people, about 15% of the world's population, have some form of disability.

- Between 110 million and 190 million adults have significant difficulties in functioning.
- Rates of disability are increasing due to increased life expectancy, population ageing and increases in chronic health conditions, among other causes.
- People with disabilities have less access to health care services and therefore experience unmet health care needs.

Main Messages

- There has been a paradigm shift in approaches to disability. The move has been away from a medical understanding towards a social understanding. Disability arises from the interaction between people with a health condition and their environment.
- Disability prevalence is high and growing. The prevalence of disability is growing due to population ageing and the global increase in chronic health conditions.
- Disability disproportionately affects vulnerable populations. Disability is more common among women, older people and households that are poor. Lower income countries have a higher prevalence of disability than higher income countries.
- Disability is very diverse. While disability correlates with disadvantage, not all people with disability are equally disadvantaged.
- People with disabilities face widespread barriers in accessing services (health, education, employment, transport as well as information).
- People with disabilities have worse health and socio-economic outcomes. People with disabilities have poorer health, lower education achievements, less economic participation and higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities

Recommendations

1. Enable access to all mainstream policies, systems and services.
2. Invest in specific programmes and services for people with disabilities.
3. Adopt a national disability strategy and plan of action.
4. Involve people with disabilities.
5. Improve human resource capacity.
6. Provide adequate funding and improve affordability.
7. Increase public awareness and understanding of disability.
8. Improve disability data collection.
9. Strengthen and support research on disability.

Over a billion people, about 15% of the world's population, have some form of disability.

Glossary

ASD	Autistic Spectrum Disorder
Decile	A division of a population into a tenth part so that each of the parts contains the same number of observations.
Deprivation Decile	<p>A fixed proportion, one tenth, of the New Zealand population with the same level of socioeconomic deprivation as measured by Statistics NZ in a nationwide census.</p> <p>The deprivation index is a measure of socioeconomic deprivation which combines nine variables from the 2006 census which reflect eight dimensions of deprivation. NZDep2006 provides a deprivation score for each meshblock in New Zealand. The NZDep2006 index of deprivation ordinal scale ranges from 1 to 10, where 1 represents the areas with the least deprived scores and 10 the areas with the most deprived scores. For example, a value of 10 indicates that the meshblock is in the most deprived 10 percent of areas in New Zealand, according the NZDep2006 scores.</p>
DHB	District Health Board. An organisation operating in a defined area of New Zealand charged with providing or funding specified health services to people residing within that area.
EIF	Enhanced Individualised Funding. At Sept 2013, this is being trialled in the Bay of Plenty, used by 75 people to purchase the full range of disability support services. It is intended that numbers of disabled people using EIF will increase.
FMIS	Financial Management Information System.
Geospatial data	Information stored in a computer system in a form that can be represented on a map or plan, and can be selected by inclusion or exclusion from a geographic boundary.
IF	Individualised Funding. At Sept 2013 this is being used by 1,700 disabled people nation-wide to purchase Home and Community Support Services only. It is intended that numbers of disabled people using IF will increase.
Meshblock	A geographical area defined by Statistics New Zealand, containing a median of approximately 87 people in 2006.
Population pyramid	A conventional graphic used by demographers to depict the age and sex structure of a country or region. By convention the graph has a central vertical axis; males are on the right and females on the left; and age groups are shown in five year bands. The horizontal axis indicates the percentage of total population.

Over a billion people, about 15% of the world's population, have some form of disability.

Socrates	A Ministry of Health information system consisting of a database and computer application for managing the delivery of services to DSS clients.
SPA	Support Package Allocation. This is the funding or range of disability support services allocated to a disabled person, to address their disability support needs, as identified by the Needs Assessment and Service Coordination organisation.

Draft - DSS Internal Only

Over a billion people, about 15% of the world's population, have some form of disability.

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Appendices

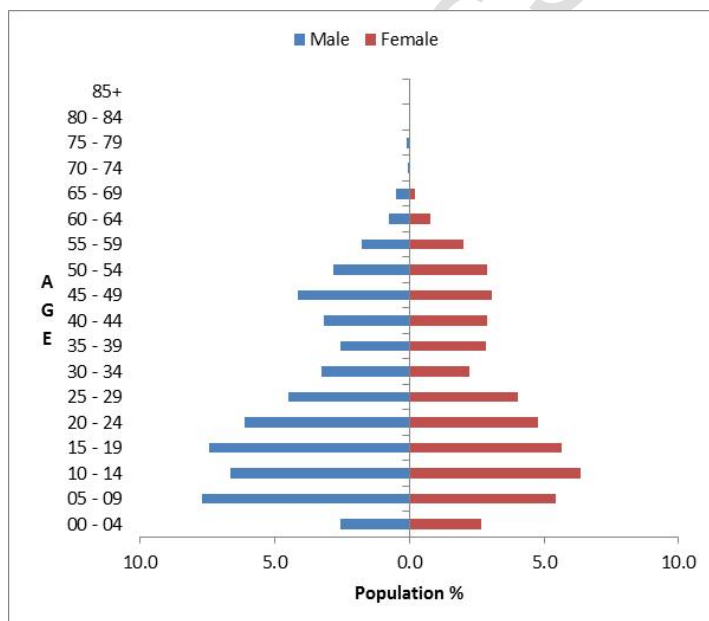
Appendix 1 – Down's Syndrome

There are 1869 clients using disability support services whose first principal disability is Down's Syndrome. A further 78 clients have Down's Syndrome as their second principal disability.

Age and Sex

Graphic 109: Down's Syndrome Clients by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
00 - 04	48	50	98
05 - 09	144	102	246
10 - 14	124	119	243
15 - 19	139	106	245
20 - 24	114	89	203
25 - 29	84	75	159
30 - 34	61	42	103
35 - 39	48	53	101
40 - 44	59	54	113
45 - 49	77	57	134
50 - 54	53	54	107
55 - 59	33	38	71
60 - 64	14	15	29
65 - 69	9	4	13
70 - 74	1	1	2
75 - 79	2		2
Total	1010	859	1869
	54%	46%	



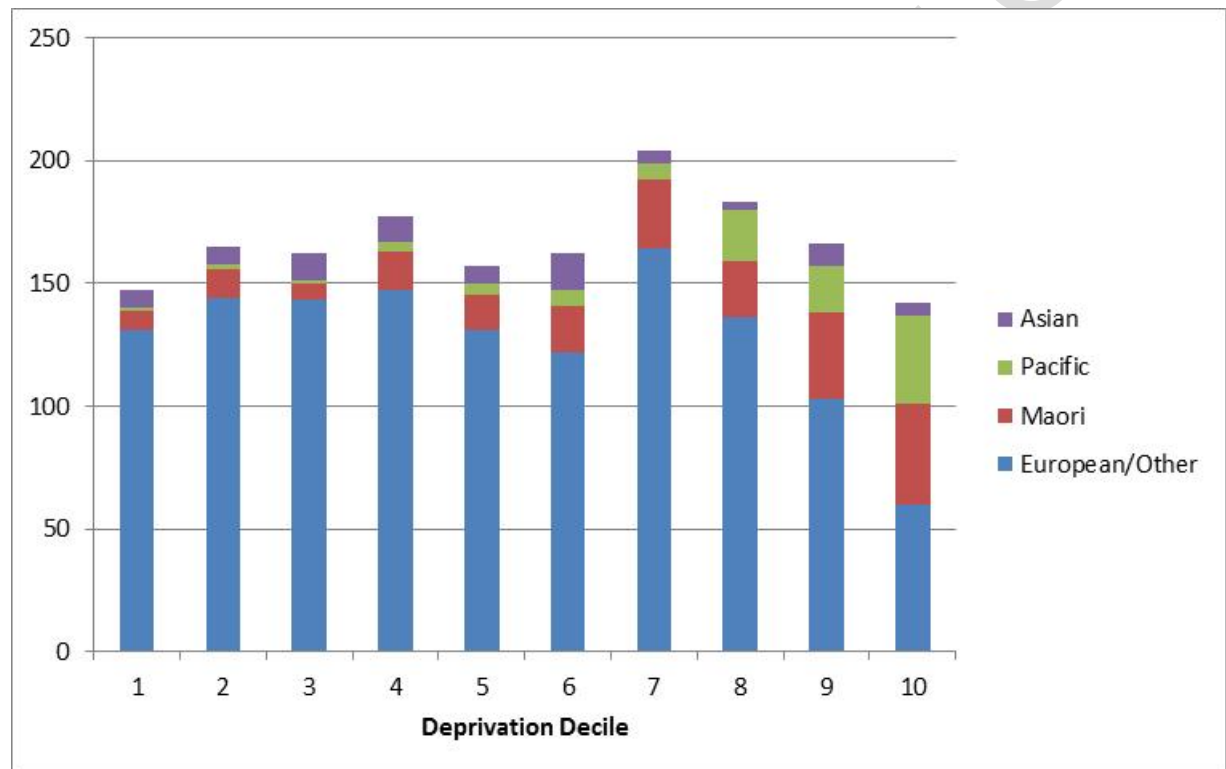
Notes:

- There are more males (54%) than females (46%).
- This is a youthful population with the median age in the low 20s (compared with median age of all DSS service users being in the low 30s).

Ethnicity and Deprivation

Graphic 110: Down's Syndrome Clients by Ethnicity and Deprivation

Deprivation Decile	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Total	
1	131	8	1	7	147	9%
2	144	12	2	7	165	10%
3	143	7	1	11	162	10%
4	147	16	4	10	177	11%
5	131	14	5	7	157	9%
6	122	19	6	15	162	10%
7	164	28	7	5	204	12%
8	136	23	21	3	183	11%
9	103	35	19	9	166	10%
10	60	41	36	5	142	9%
Total	1281	203	102	79	1665	
	77%	12%	6%	5%		



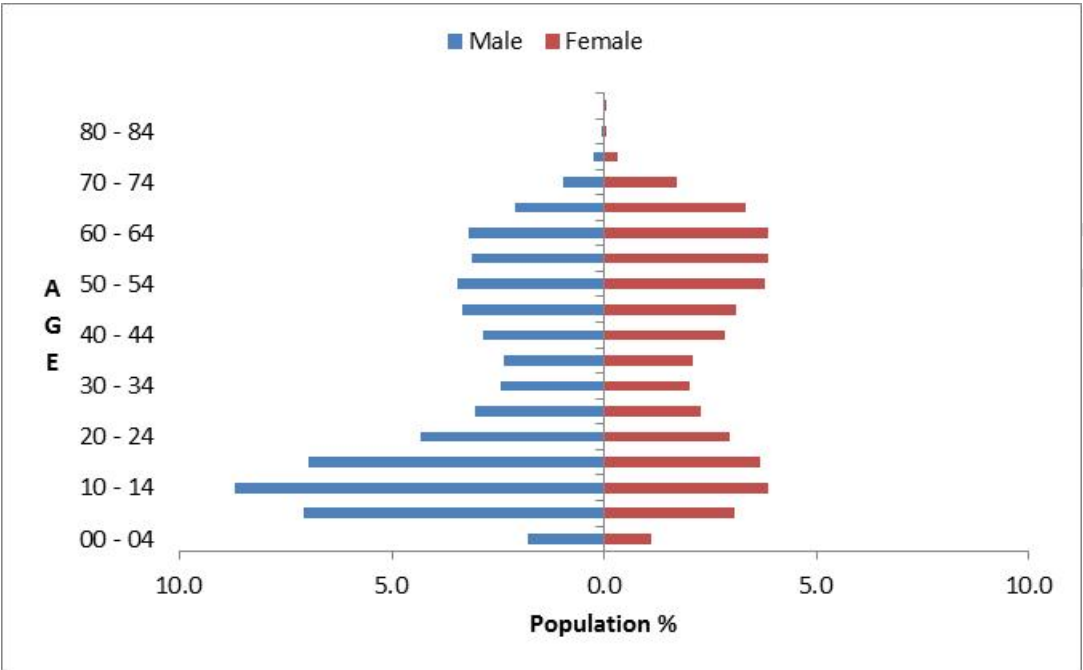
Notes:

- Down's Syndrome clients are relatively evenly distributed across deprivation deciles with a small peak at deciles 7 to 8.
- Maori and Pacific Down's Syndrome clients are over-represented in deciles 7 to 10.

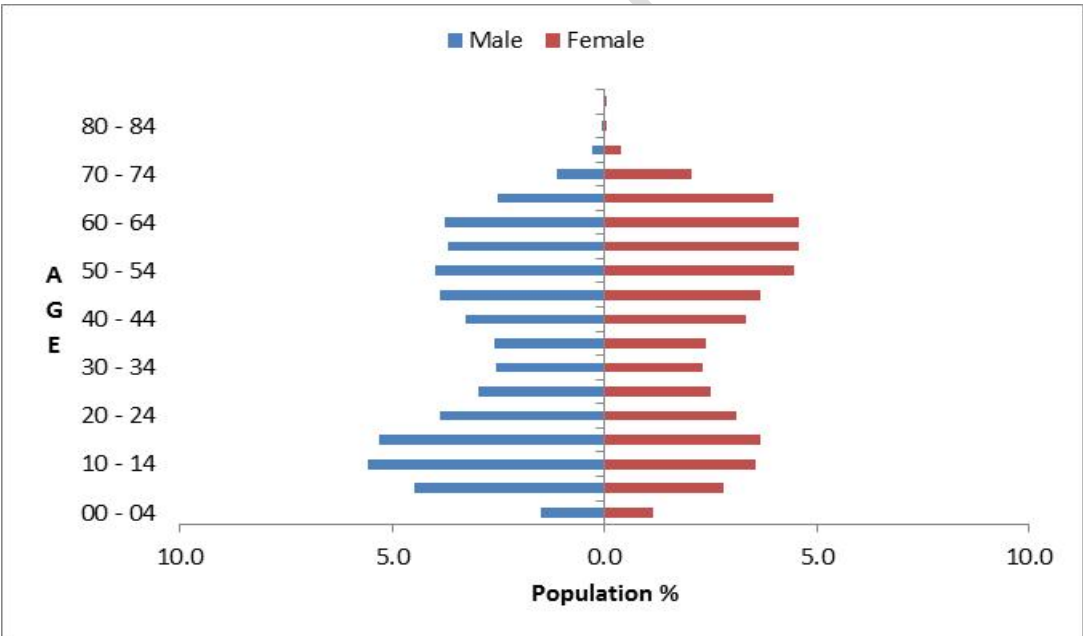
Appendix 2 – Total Client Demographics Excluding ASD

The following graphs show the difference in the population pyramid of current clients when the Autism Spectrum Disorder clients are removed.

Graphic 111: Total DSS Clients



Graphic 112: Total DSS Clients Excluding ASD Clients



Notes:

- The population pyramid with ASD clients removed is more balanced between males and females
- The population profile with ASD removed is older overall.

Appendix 3 – Details of Disability Types

Graphic 113: Principal Disability Types by Numbers of DSS Clients

Note: If a person has two principal disabilities then both disabilities are counted.

Disability Class	Principal Disability	Count
Intellectual	Birth asphyxia or intrauterine hypoxia	19
	Developmental delay, type not specified	1708
	Down's syndrome (Trisomy 21)	1947
	Edwards' syndrome (Trisomy 18)	8
	Fragile X syndrome	97
	Hydrocephalus / hydrocephaly	92
	Intellectual disability (ID), type not specified	9769
	Klinefelter's syndrome	28
	Learning disability / difficulty / delay, type not specified	1278
	Microcephalus / microcephaly	82
	Other intellectual, learning or developmental disorder	579
	Intellectual Total	15607
Physical	Amputation / partial amputation of arm / hand	22
	Amputation / partial amputation of leg / foot	149
	Ankylosing spondylitis	32
	Arthrogryposis	35
	Ataxia (cerebellar, spinocerebellar, Friedreich's)	167
	Back injury due to accident (external cause)	24
	Cerebral palsy	1863
	Club foot or feet (talipes)	22
	Congenital absence / partial absence of arm / hand (upper limb reduction)	11
	Congenital absence / partial absence of leg / foot (lower limb reduction)	20
	Guillain Barré syndrome	21
	Huntington's	135
	Kyphosis, lordosis or scoliosis	71
	Low birth weight / prematurity / short gestation	37
	Motor neuron disease	92
	Multiple sclerosis	930
	Muscular dystrophy	249
	Non-malignant growth / tumour	13
	Osteoarthritis	736
	Other bone, joint or cartilage disorder	212
	Other conditions originating around time of birth	58
	Other congenital or chromosomal defects affecting multiple systems	731
	Other muscle and tendon disorder	80
	Other musculoskeletal	141
	Other spine or back disorder	178
	Paralysis, paresis (hemiplegia, paraplegia, tetraplegia, quadraplegia, diplegia)	551
	Parkinson's disease	198
	Patau's syndrome (Trisomy 13)	1
	Polio and post-polio	88
	Polymyalgia rheumatica	8
	Prolapsed disc, disc degeneration, sciatica	38
	Rheumatoid arthritis	527
	Short stature / dwarfism, e.g. achondroplasia	40
	Spina bifida	342
	Spinal muscular atrophy	30

Disability Class	Principal Disability	Count
	Spinal stenosis	62
	Spondylosis	26
	Stroke, brain / subarachnoid haemorrhage, cerebrovascular accident (CVA), parietal / cerebral / cerebellar / middle cerebral artery (MCA) / thalamic / frontal lobe infarct	1642
	Systemic lupus erythematosus (lupus, SLE)	28
Physical Total		9610
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	Asperger's syndrome	1204
	Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	3222
	Other autistic spectrum disorder (ASD)	949
Autistic Spectrum Disorder Total		5375
Sensory	Blind or vision impaired, type not specified	633
	Congenital cataract (present at birth)	18
	Deaf or hearing impaired, type not specified	435
	Glaucoma	16
	Optic neuritis, optic atrophy	5
	Other cataract	5
	Other ear or hearing disorder	51
	Other eye or vision disorder	126
	Retinopathy, retinal dystrophy, retinitis pigmentosa, detached retina	50
Sensory Total		1339
Neurological	Brain injury / head injury caused by accident (external cause)	110
	Brain injury, cause not specified	167
	Encephalitis	37
	Meningitis	24
	Neurological disorder / disability, type not specified	95
	Other brain or nervous system disorder	676
Neurological Total		1109
Not DSS	Alcohol / drug related disorder (excluding Korsakov's syndrome)	5
	Alzheimer's (including early onset)	12
	Angina	4
	Anxiety disorder	47
	Asthma	36
	Attention deficit / hyperactivity, e.g. ADD, ADHD	199
	Behavioural problem / issue, type not specified	168
	Bipolar disorder (manic depression)	23
	Cancer (malignant, CA), e.g. leukaemia, lymphoma, melanoma, breast, lung, prostate, colon, neuroblastoma etc.	16
	Chronic back pain, type not specified	27
	Chronic fatigue syndrome / ME (myalgic encephalomyelitis)	38
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary or respiratory disease (COPD / CORD), e.g. chronic bronchitis, emphysema	29
	Chronic pain / chronic pain syndrome, cause not specified (excludes chronic back pain)	3
	Cleft lip / palate	4
	Congenital heart disease / defects / problems	23
	Cystic fibrosis	11
	Depression	22
	Diabetes (NIDDM or IDDM)	97
	Dyslexia, reading delay	6
	Eczema and dermatitis	3
	Epidermolysis bullosa	2
	Epilepsy, seizures	392
	Faecal incontinence, encopresis	2

Disability Class	Principal Disability	Count
	Fibromyalgia	56
	Foetal alcohol syndrome (FAS)	36
	Gout	1
	Haemophilia	1
	Heart attack (myocardial infarction)	10
	Heart failure	5
	Hypertension / high blood pressure	33
	Inflammatory bowel disease, e.g. Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, other non-infective bowel disease	6
	Ischaemic heart disease (IHD), type not specified	21
	Korsakov's syndrome / alcohol-related dementia	6
	Language delay	23
	Liver disease, e.g. hepatitis, cirrhosis	4
	Lymphoedema	4
	Motor delay, developmental dyspraxia	57
	Mute	4
	Neurofibromatosis	23
	Obesity	5
	Osteoporosis	54
	Other	33
	Other cancer / tumour	23
	Other connective tissue disorder	23
	Other dementia	11
	Other digestive disorder	13
	Other genitourinary disorder	7
	Other heart or blood vessel disorder	67
	Other nutritional, hormonal or metabolic disorder	18
	Other psychiatric disorder	22
	Other respiratory disorder	16
	Other skin and subcutaneous tissue disorder	9
	Other speech disorder	14
	Peripheral vascular disease	4
	Personality disorder	9
	Pick's	2
	Recurrent or chronic otitis media or ear infections (glue ear)	2
	Renal (kidney) failure, renal dialysis, haemodialysis	14
	Schizophrenia	62
	Sleep disorder, e.g. narcolepsy, sleep apnoea	4
	Speech delay	16
	Systemic sclerosis / scleroderma	12
	TIA (transient ischaemic attack)	4
	Unknown condition / no diagnosis available	3
	Urinary incontinence, enuresis	1
	Vascular dementia	3
Not DSS Total		1910
Total		34950

Appendix 4 – Demographics of Day Programme Clients

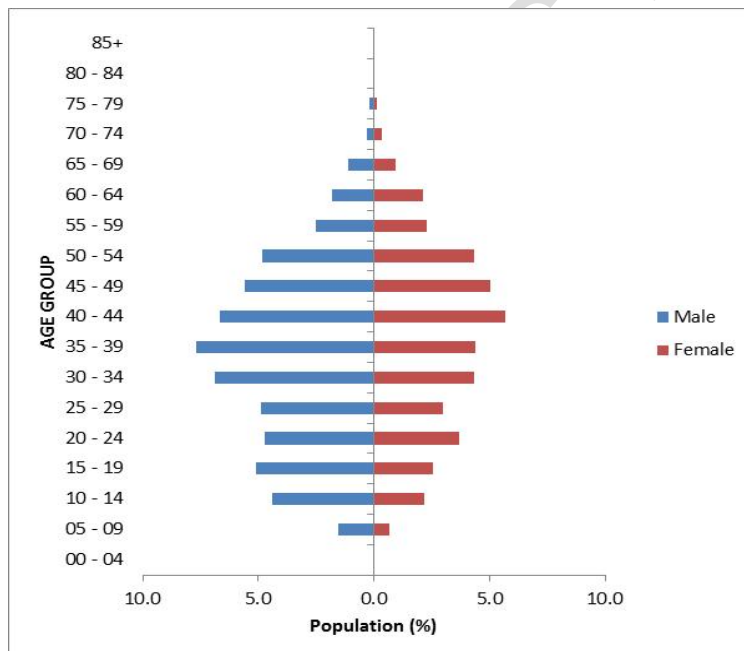
This section provides demographic profiles of the 2,300 clients receiving Day Programme services (FMIS Code 6661) from DSS.

Many of these clients also appear in the demographics for other services.

Age and Sex

Graphic 114: Day Programmes Clients by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
10 - 14	1		1
15 - 19	35	15	50
20 - 24	101	50	151
25 - 29	117	59	176
30 - 34	109	85	194
35 - 39	112	69	181
40 - 44	158	100	258
45 - 49	177	101	278
50 - 54	153	130	283
55 - 59	129	116	245
60 - 64	111	100	211
65 - 69	58	52	110
70 - 74	42	49	91
75 - 79	26	22	48
80 - 84	7	8	15
85 - 89	5	3	8
Total	1341	959	2300
	58%	42%	



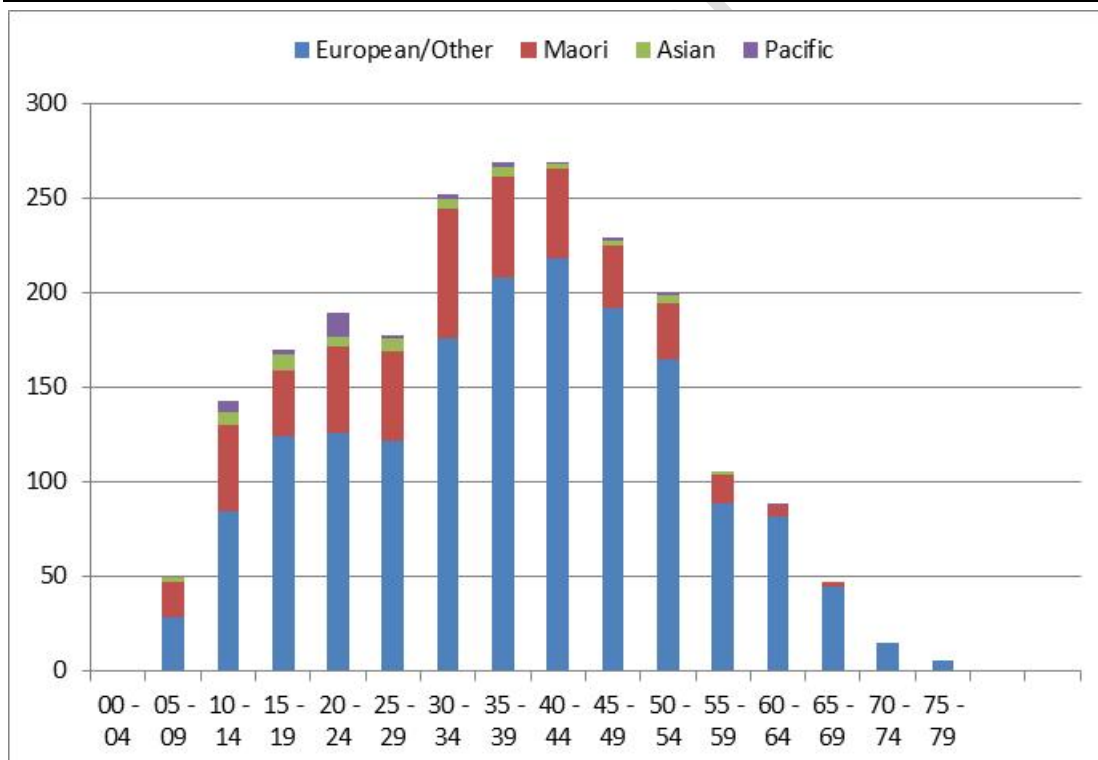
Notes:

- There are more males (58%) than females (42%).
- The majority of clients are aged between 30 and 55 years.

Ethnicity

Graphic 115: Day Programmes Clients by Age and Ethnicity

Age Group	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Total
10 - 14				1	1
15 - 19	29	18	3		50
20 - 24	85	45	7	6	143
25 - 29	124	35	9	2	170
30 - 34	126	46	5	13	190
35 - 39	122	47	7	2	178
40 - 44	176	69	5	2	252
45 - 49	208	54	5	2	269
50 - 54	218	48	2	1	269
55 - 59	192	33	3	1	229
60 - 64	165	30	4	2	201
65 - 69	89	15	2		106
70 - 74	82	6		1	89
75 - 79	45	2			47
80 - 84	15				15
85 - 89	6				6
Total	1682	448	52	33	2215
	76%	20%	2%	1%	



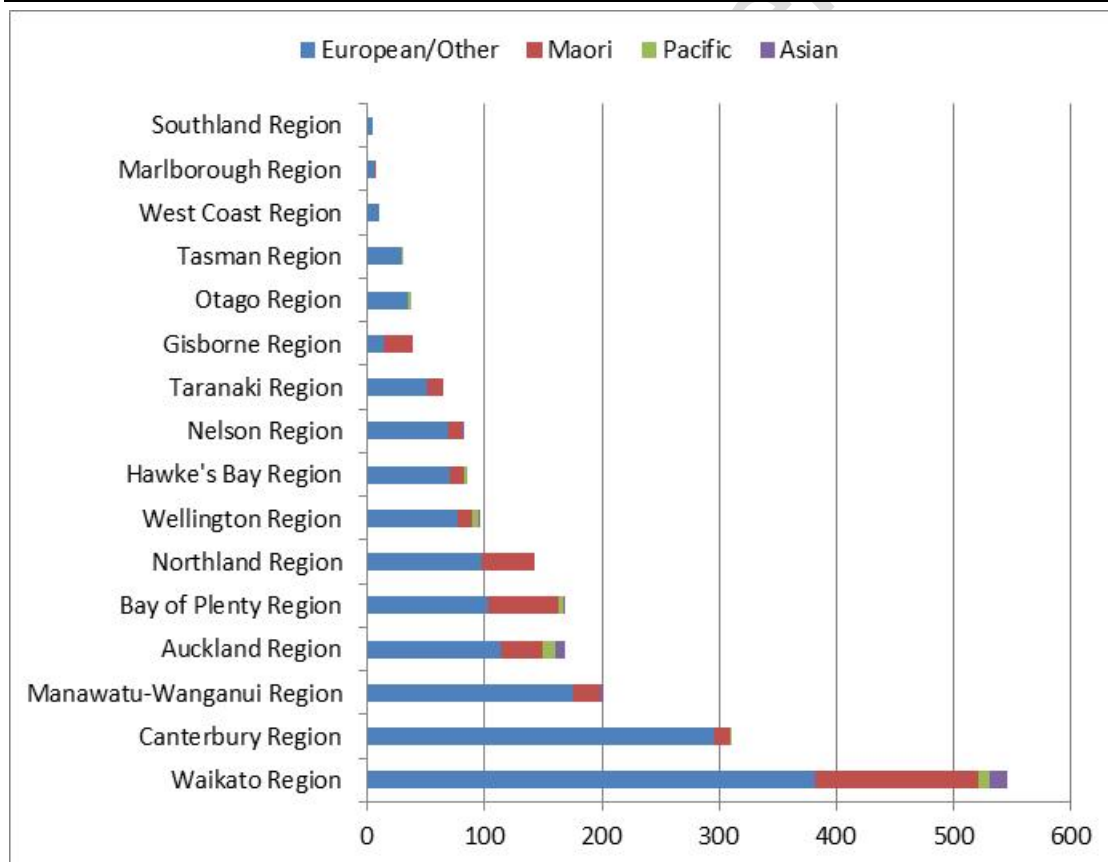
Notes:

- European/Other (76%) are significantly over-represented.
- Maori (20%) are slightly over-represented.
- Pacific (2%) and Asian (1%) are significantly under-represented.

Region Location

Graphic 116: Day Programme Clients by Regional Authority

District	European /Other	Maori	Pacific	Asian	Total	
Waikato Region	382	139	10	15	546	27%
Canterbury Region	296	13	1		310	16%
Manawatu-Wanganui Region	176	22	1	2	201	10%
Auckland Region	114	35	12	8	169	8%
Bay of Plenty Region	103	60	4	1	168	8%
Northland Region	97	45			142	7%
Wellington Region	77	12	6	1	96	5%
Hawke's Bay Region	70	12	3		85	4%
Nelson Region	69	12		1	82	4%
Taranaki Region	51	13			64	3%
Gisborne Region	14	25			39	2%
Otago Region	34		4		38	2%
Tasman Region	29		1		30	2%
West Coast Region	10				10	1%
Marlborough Region	6	1			7	0%
Southland Region	5				5	0%
Total	1533	389	42	28	1992	



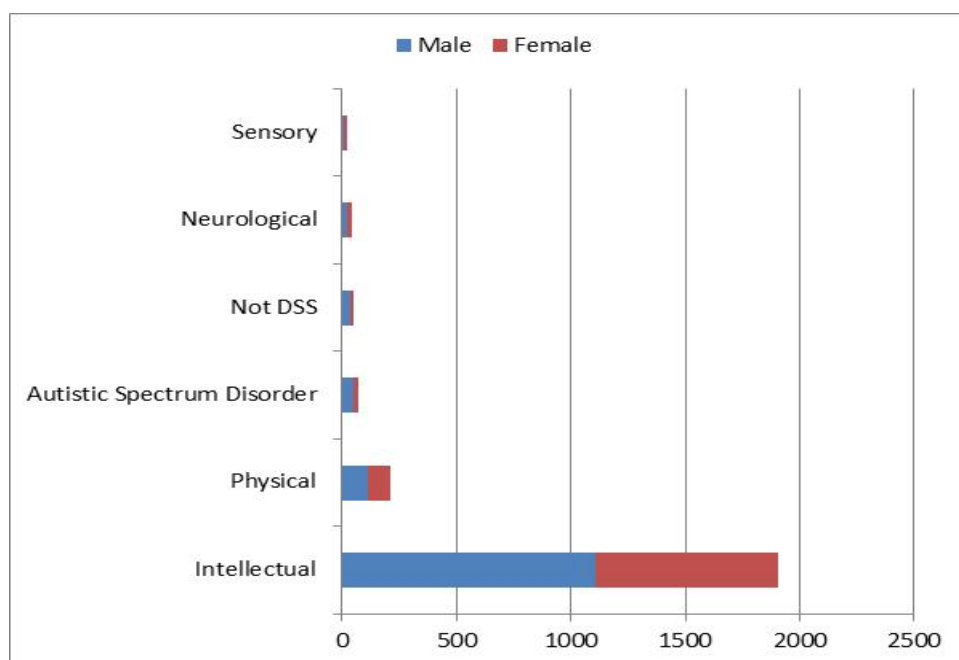
Notes:

- Waikato region has the largest number of clients in Day Programme services
- Waikato, Bay of Plenty, and Northland have significantly more Maori clients in Day Programmes.

Principal Disability

Graphic 117: Day Programme Clients by Principal Disability

Disability Class	Male	Female	Total	
Intellectual	1109	798	1907	83%
Physical	115	94	209	9%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	53	19	72	3%
Not DSS	34	16	50	2%
Neurological	20	20	40	2%
Sensory	10	12	22	1%
Total	1341	959	2300	
	58%	42%		



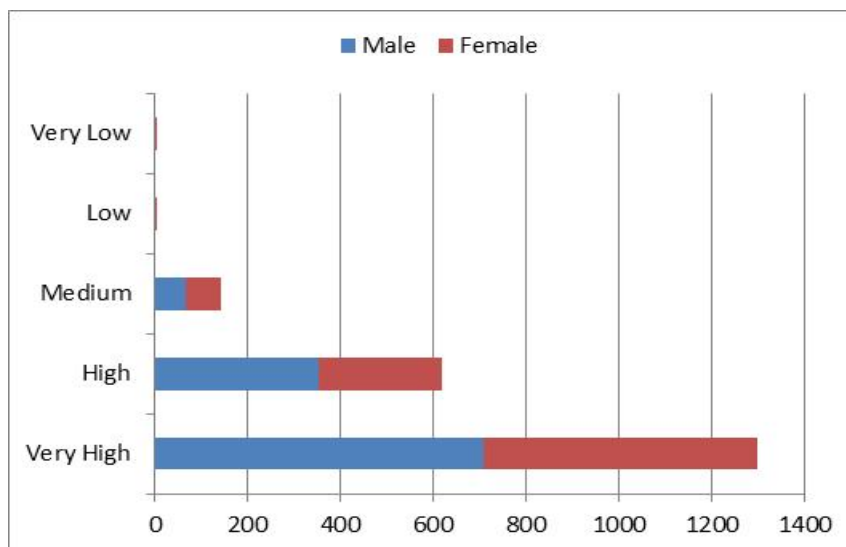
Notes:

- 83% of clients on Day Programmes have intellectual disabilities.

Support Package Allocation

Graphic 118: Day Programme Clients by SPA Level

SPA Level	Male	Female	Total	
Very High	707	591	1298	63%
High	353	266	619	30%
Medium	67	74	141	7%
Low		2	2	0%
Very Low		1	1	0%
Total	1127	934	2061	



Notes:

- A large majority (63%) have a very high support package allocation level and a further 30% have a high level.