

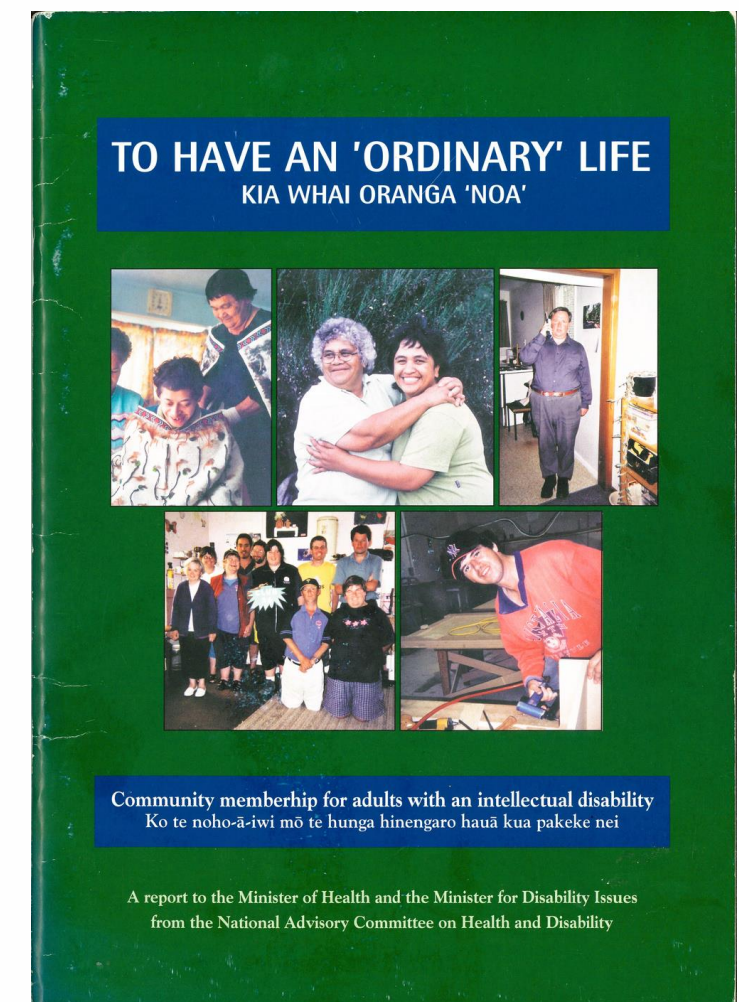


From Data to Dignity: Health and Wellbeing Indicators for New Zealanders with intellectual disability

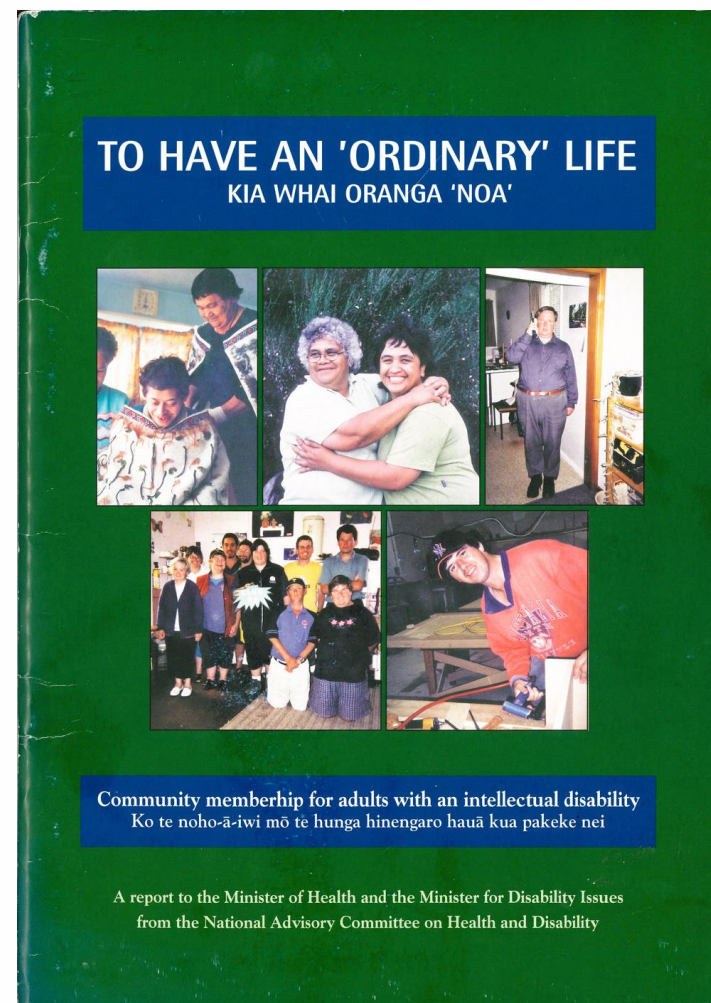
ASID 2023 Conference
22 November 2023

To Have an 'Ordinary' Life 2003

“adults with an intellectual disability have difficulty accessing rights of citizenship. Their lives are very different from other New Zealanders and not consistent with the vision of the New Zealand Disability Strategy. Adults with an intellectual disability are seldom integrated into community life on their own terms, individual choices in the most fundamental of life decisions are not available to them, and their aspirations and goals are not supported”



To Have an 'Ordinary' Life 2003



“that there was systemic neglect of the development potential of intellectually disabled people, inadequate and improper health care provision, low levels of understanding among people in authority of the impact of their actions and decisions, on the lives of adults with an intellectual disability and worryingly high poverty levels; low educational opportunities; little opportunity to form sustaining personal relationships; and a lack of purposeful futures”

Health Indicators for New Zealanders with Intellectual Disability 2011

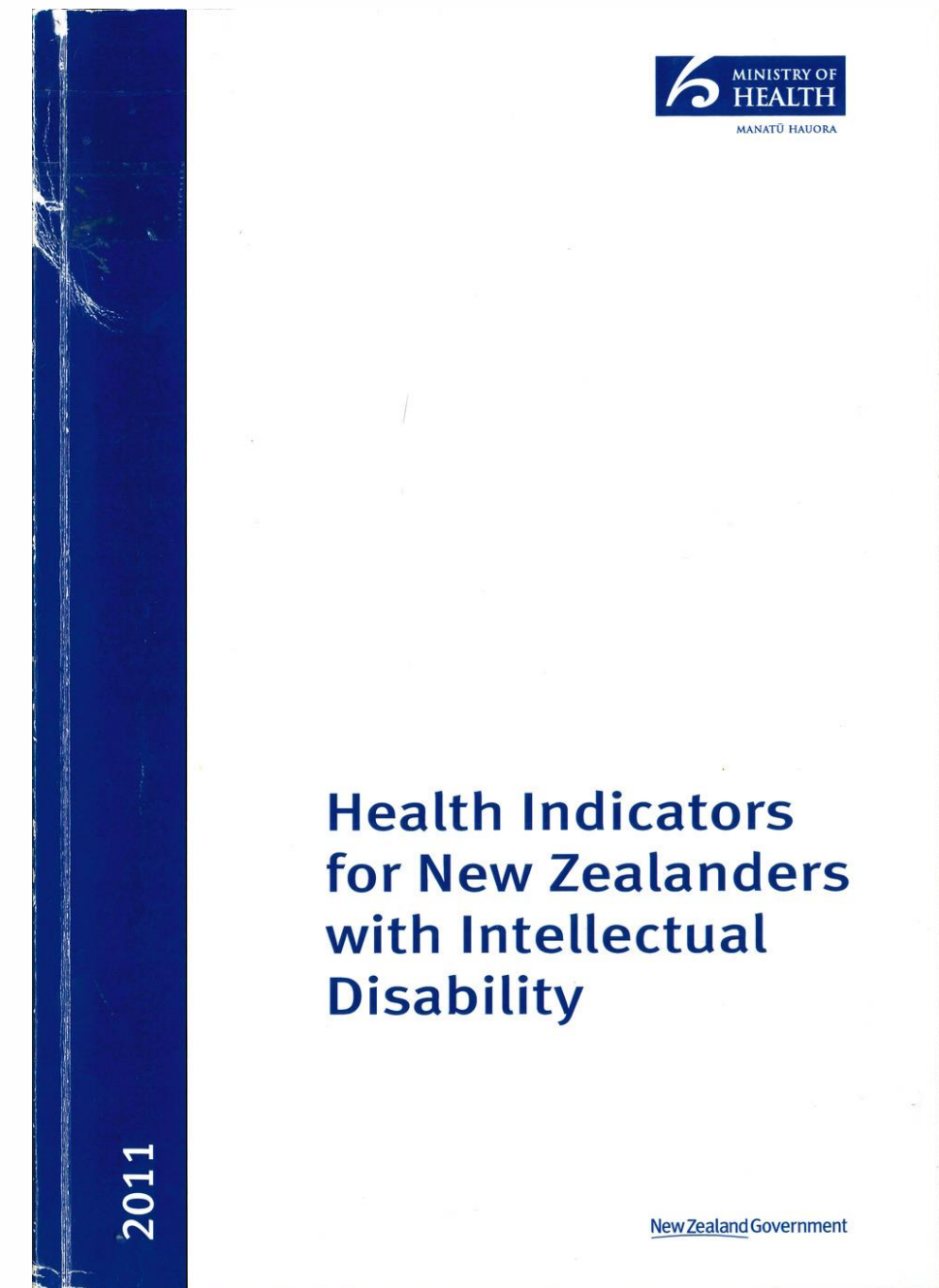
17 times more likely to be treated for a psychotic mental disorder

1.5 times more likely to be treated for one of the six most significant chronic health conditions

Health costs 3 times higher

Life expectancy estimates 23 years shorter

Less likely to have had preventative screening

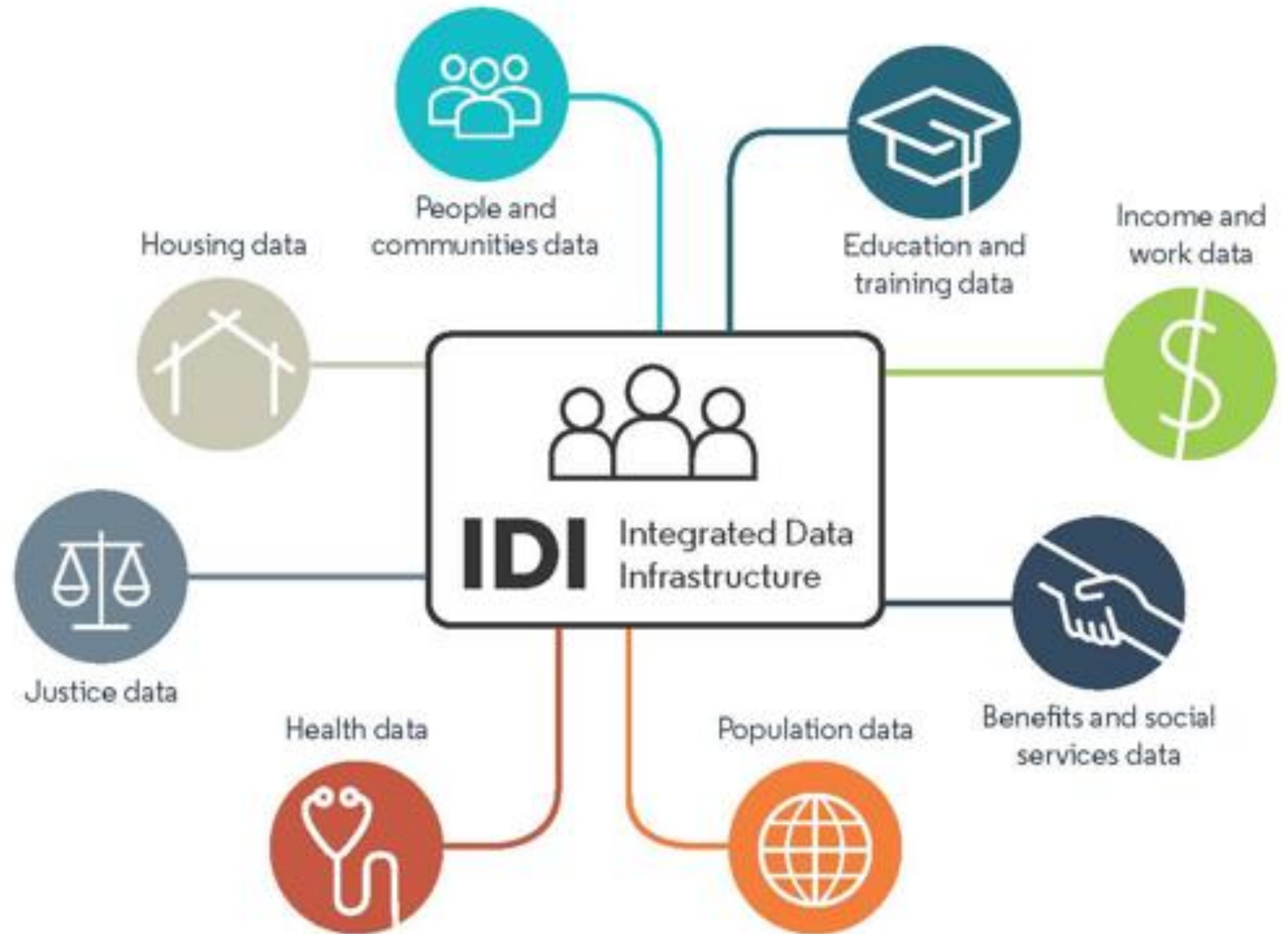


Information about more than nine million individuals

Information covering crime, education, health, medical, social welfare, tax data

The 'five safes' framework

Links each individual's records across multiple datasets before removing all identifiable features such as names, or unique identifies numbers



Health data

- B4 School Checks – from 2008
- Cancer registrations – from 1995
- Chronic conditions – pre 1985
- General medical services claims – from 2002
- Health Tracker – 2006–2014
- Immunisation – from 2005
- InterRAI – from 2014
- Laboratory claims – from 2003
- Maternity – from 2003
- Mortality – from 1988
- National Booking Reporting System – from 2003
- National Needs Assessment and Service Coordination Information System (SOCRATES) – from 1988
- National non-admitted patient collection – from 2007
- NES enrolments – from 2019
- New Zealand Health Survey – from 2011
- Pharmaceutical – from 2005
- PHO enrolments – 2003–2018
- Population cohort demographics and addresses – from 2003
- PRIMHD – from 2008
- Privately funded hospital discharges – from 2001
- Publicly funded hospital discharges – from 1988



Justice data

- Sentencing and remand – from 1998
- Court charges – from 1992
- New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey – from 2018
- NIA links – from 2009
- Recorded crime: offenders – from 2009
- Recorded crime: victims – from 2014



People and communities data

- Auckland City Mission – from 1996
- Migrant Survey – 2012
- Drivers licence and motor vehicle registers – from 2006
- Disability Survey – 2013
- General Social Survey – from 2008
- Longitudinal Immigration Survey of NZ – 2005–2009
- Te Kupenga – 2013 and 2018



Population data

- Border movements – from 1997
- Births, deaths, and marriages – from 1840
- Civil unions – from 2005
- Departures and arrival cards – from 1997
- Visa applicants – from 1997
- Census – 2013 and 2018



Education and training data

- Early childhood education participation – from 2006
- Industry training – from 2001
- Schooling data – from 2004
- Targeted training – from 2001
- Tertiary Education – from 1994
- Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies – 2014



Benefits and social services data

- Injury claims data – from 1994
- Early Start Project – from 2016
- Working for Families – from 1999
- Benefits – from 1990
- Child, Youth, and Family – from 1991
- Children's Action Plan – from 2013
- Family Start – from 2008
- Youth services – from 2004
- Student loans and allowances – from 1992



Income and work data

- Tax and income – from 1999
- Household Economic Survey – from 2006
- Household Labour Force Survey – from 2006
- NZ Income Survey – from 2006
- Survey of Family, Income, and Employment – 2002–2010



Housing data

- Tenancy – from 2000
- Social housing – from 2000





Disclaimer

These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) which is carefully managed by Stats NZ.

For more information about the IDI please visit <https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/>

The results are based in part on tax data supplied by Inland Revenue to Stats NZ under the Tax Administration Act 1994 for statistical purposes.

Any discussion of data limitations or weaknesses is in the context of using the IDI for statistical purposes, and is not related to the data's ability to support Inland Revenue's core operational requirements.

How did we find the intellectually disabled population?

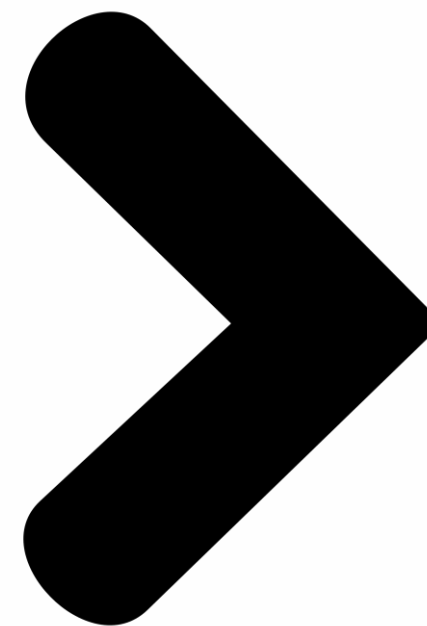


A diagnosis of intellectual disability

Treatment by health specialties for people with intellectual disability

Cognitive criteria defined as moderate to high cognitive needs, high cognitive needs, or very high cognitive needs

A need type of intellectual disability in a gateway assessment



47,725

1% of the New Zealand population

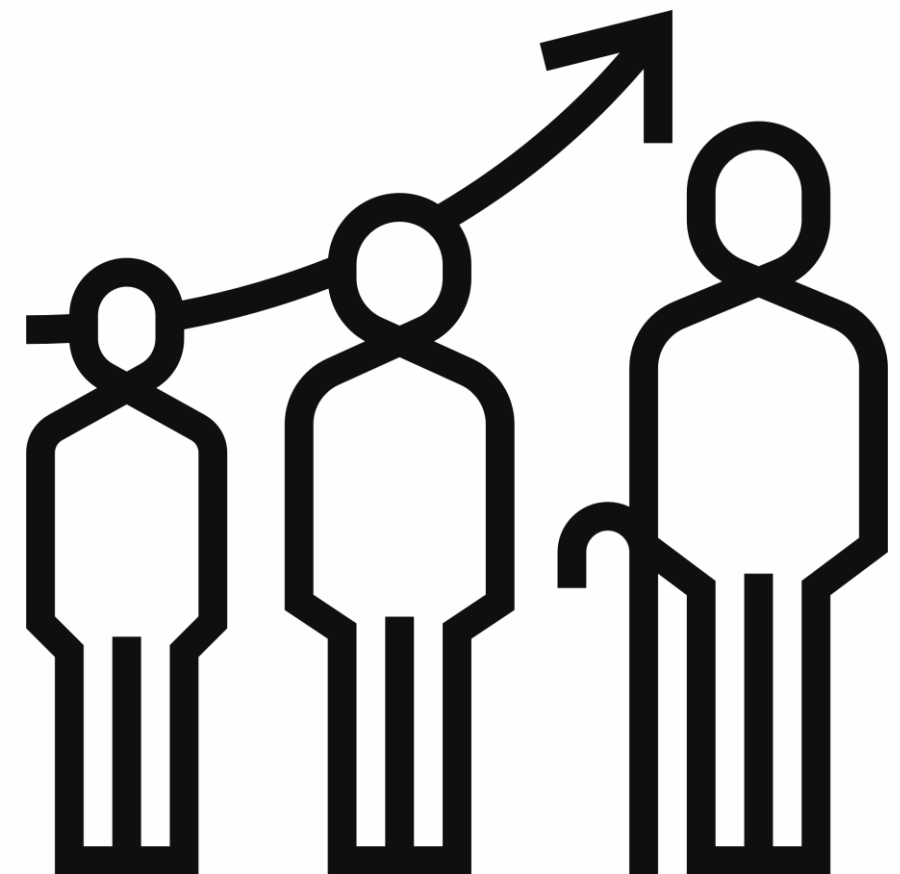
Life expectancy comparison

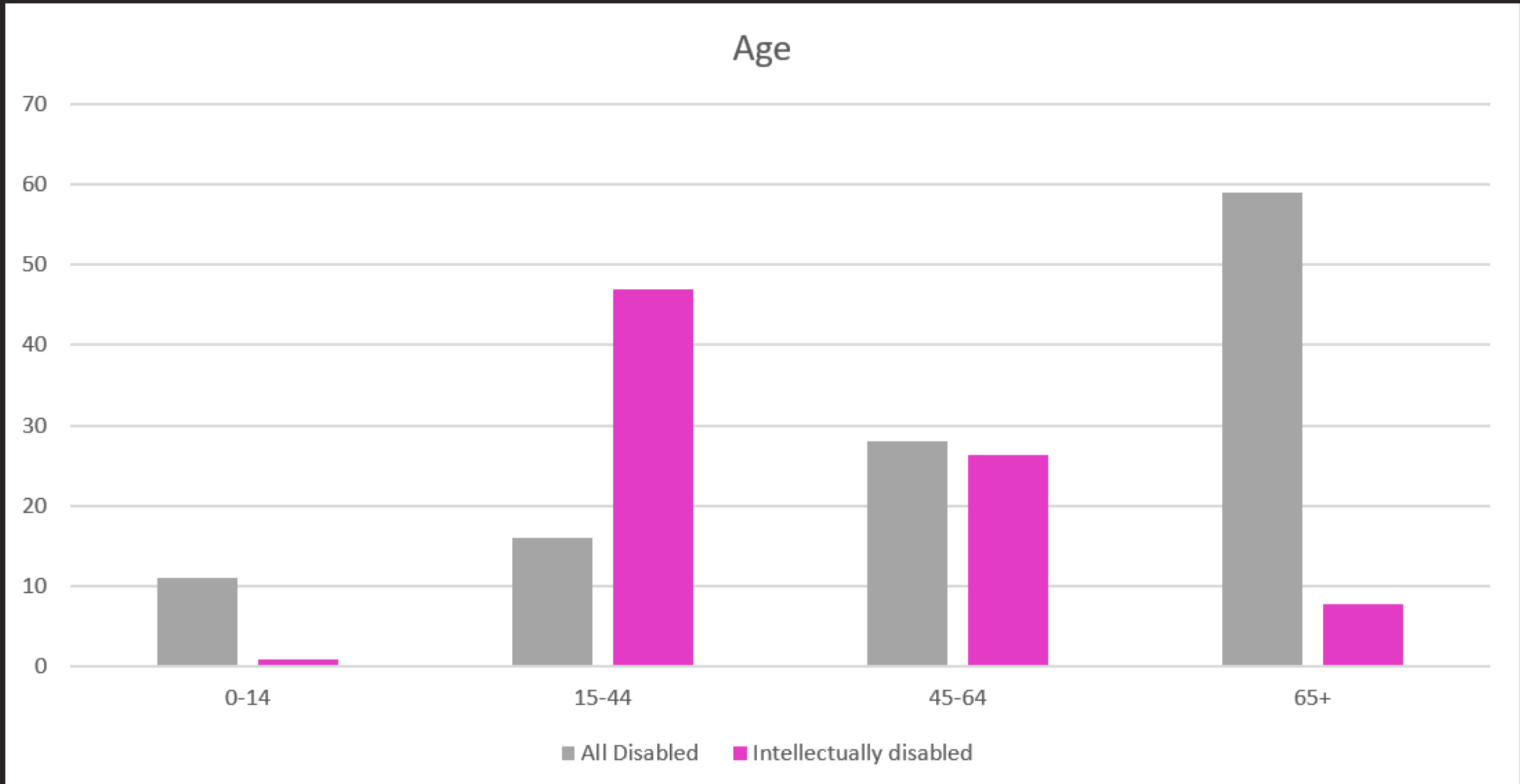
	General Population 2008	Intellectually Disabled Population 2008	General Population 2018	Intellectually disabled Population 2018
Male	78	60	80	65
Female	82	60	84	66
Māori Male		N/A	73	62
Māori Female		N/A	78	63



World life expectancies

- Lesotho 50.75 years
- Central African Republic 53.10 years
- Somalia 56.47 years
- Eswatini 57.73 years
- Mozambique 58.14 years
- Kiribati 59.42 years
- Chad 59.63 years
- Guinea-Bissau 60.22 years
- Zimbabwe 60.68 years
- Sierra Leone 60.77 years
- Guinea 61.01 years
- Māori men with intellectual disability in NZ 61.90 years
- Equatorial Guinea 62.19 years
- Botswana 62.25 years
- Democratic Republic of Congo 62.35 years





Age comparison

Health outcomes

More than twice as likely to have coronary heart disease

1.5 times more likely to have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

1.7 times more likely to have diabetes

More than twice as likely to have to go to hospital to have injuries treated

Intellectually disabled women are more likely to need to go to hospital for an injury than any other group

3 times more likely to have been treated for mood disorders

Almost 16 times more likely to have been treated for a psychotic disorder (this most likely includes usage of psychotropic medicines to control challenging behaviour)



Health outcomes

Over 3 times more likely to have been treated for dementia

Dementia also appears earlier for intellectually disabled people (around 45) than for the non-intellectually disabled population

Over 2 times more likely to have been treated for any type of mental health condition.

Intellectually disabled people take 1.5 times more different medicines

Attend the hospital emergency department over 2.5 times more often

Hospitalised over 3.5 times more often for something that could have been avoided, such as injuries, or skin infections,

Secondary health costs are almost five times higher for intellectually disabled people



Children with an intellectual disability - wellbeing



More likely to live in a low-income household

1.9 times more likely to have only one parent in paid employment

48% of families with a child with an ID have both parents working compared to 64% of families in the general population

24% of children with an ID live in the most deprived areas in NZ compared to 15% of the general child population. 44% of Pacific and 35% of Māori children with an ID live in the most deprived areas in NZ

More likely to live in a mouldy home compared to the general population

Children with an intellectual disability - wellbeing



1 in 5 children with an ID live in a crowded home

36% of children with an ID live with a sole parent compared to 26% in the general population

Children with an ID are 30% more likely to be born to teen parents

Children with an ID are 7 times more likely to be placed into state care than general population

Parents with an ID are 15 times more likely to have their child placed into state care than general population

Almost 20% of children with an ID were reported by police as being present during a domestic violence call

Adults with an intellectual disability - wellbeing

69% of PWID have access to the internet compared to 91% of the general population. Less than 50% of PWID 45+ have access to the internet

Having an intellectually disabled reduces the likelihood of travelling overseas by between one third to one half

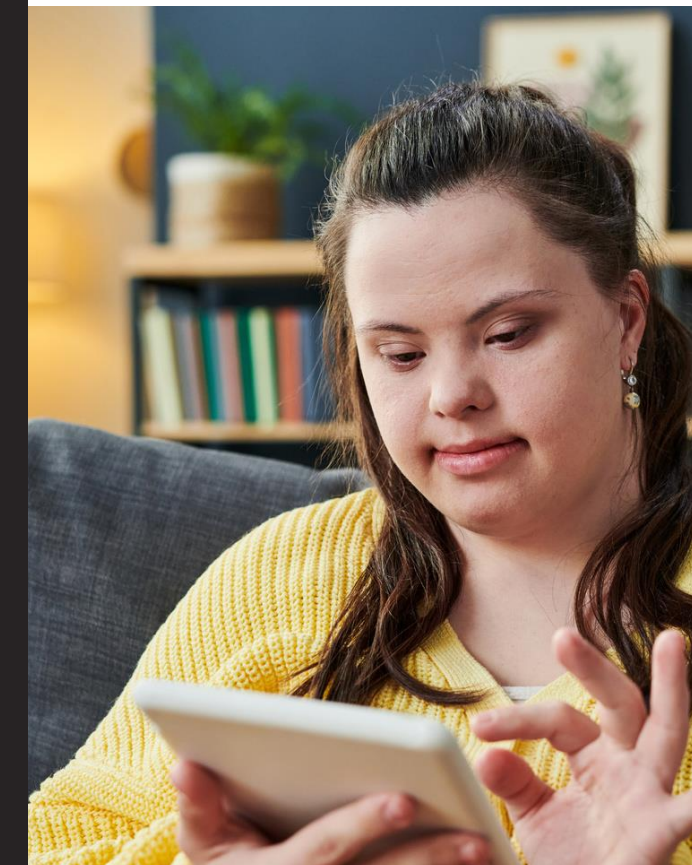
21% of PWID live in the most deprived places in New Zealand compared to 11% of the general population

31% of PWID hold a driver's licence compared to 89% in the general population

43% of PWID have a qualification compared to 87% of the general population, but for

21% of PWID are in paid work in comparison to 78% of the general population

PWID are 8 times more likely to receive a benefit



Adults with an intellectual disability - wellbeing

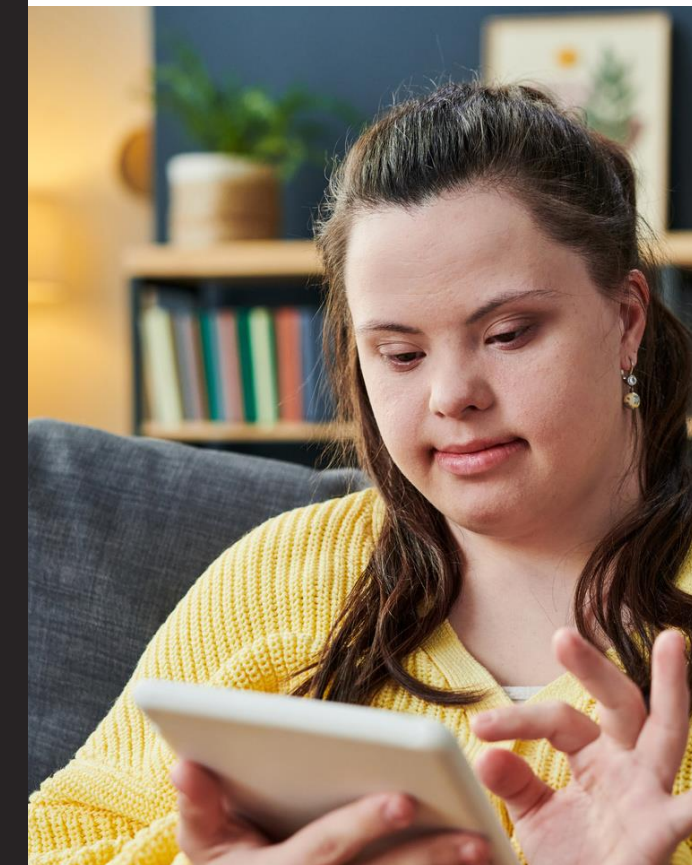
39% of young PWID are not in employment, education, or training vs 13% of the young general population

PWID have greater transience – moving to an average of 4.3 houses in five years compared to the general population who move to an average of 3.3 houses

3.3 times more likely to be a victim of crime

1.6 times more likely to have a criminal conviction

3.3 times more like to have been incarcerated



Interesting things



Increase in life expectancy - could do a lot better though

For PWID under 34 there is a significant increase in the number of PWID who have at least a level 1 qualification (year 10 in Australia) could schools be becoming more inclusive?

Māori PWID are the most likely to have a level 2 qualification (year 11 in Australia)

Stats for Asian PWID could be unreliable due to small number of Asian PWID in NZ

83% of children with an ID live with a birth parent compared to 95% in the general population
this reverses as children age with 46% of 25 – 34 year old PWID living with a birth parent compared to 18% of the general population

Where to from here?

PWID in New Zealand need targeted intervention and investment from government

IHC is developing a suite of policy ideas

Completed a robust cost benefit analysis on funded annual health checks - have been advocating for this since 2008!

IHC have a web application that contains all the data

