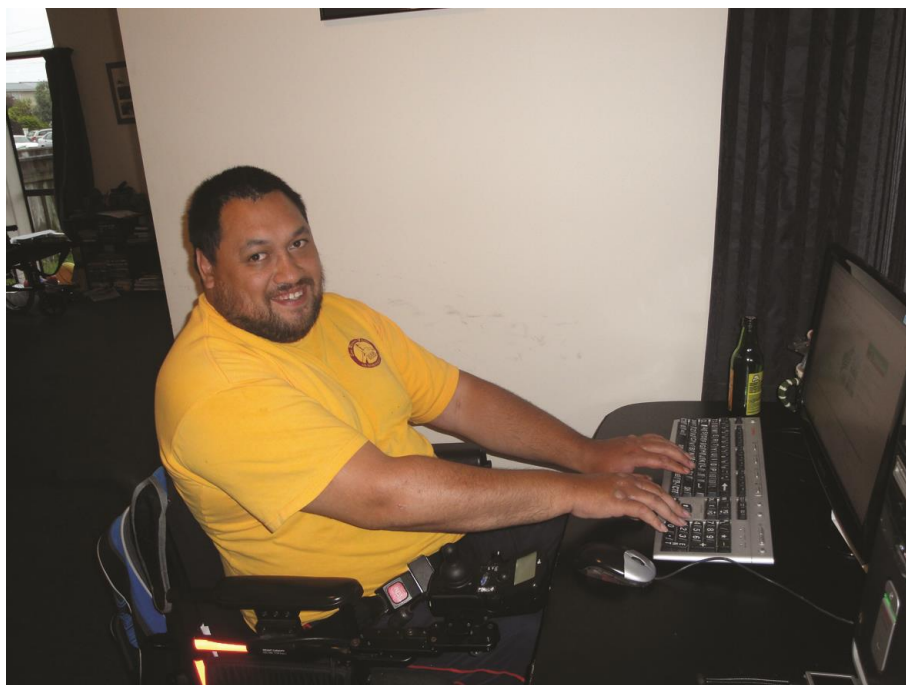


Demographic Information on Clients Using the Ministry of Health's Disability Support Services

as at September 2013



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Executive summary

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide demographic information about the disabled people allocated the majority of disability support services funded by the Ministry of Health's Disability Support Services (DSS), that is: home and community support, carer support, community residential, supported living and respite.

The report excludes disabled people allocated the following services: equipment and modifications, behaviour support, child development and assessment, treatment and rehabilitation.

It is important to note that the report is based on information about services *allocated* to people by the Needs Assessment and Service Coordination organisations. It is not based on services *used*.

This report presents its findings in a variety of ways in acknowledgement of the specific focus of different interest groups.

Overall client demographics

- Significantly more males (56%) than females (44%) receive disability support services. Males dominate the age groups from 5–25 years; females dominate the 50–70 years age groups.
- The ethnicity percentages are: 69% European/Other, 16% Māori, 6% Pacific, 5% Asian, with 4% of unknown ethnicity.
- The Māori and Pacific age profiles reflect the lower life expectancy of these groups.
- Among Asian clients, males have a significant presence in the 5–24 years age group.
- The distribution of clients is skewed towards high-deprivation deciles. Māori and Pacific are over-represented in high-deprivation deciles, with 44% of Māori and 53% of Pacific clients in deciles 9 or 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 autism spectrum disorder (ASD).
- As at September 2013, 51% of the clients receiving home and community support had a physical disability.

Disability support services

Home and community support

- People with physical disabilities make up 38% of the clients receiving home and community support.
- 25% of home and community support clients have very high Support Package Allocations.

Carer support

- People with intellectual disabilities make up 42% of the clients receiving carer support.

Residential care

- There are significantly more males than females in residential care.
- Pacific and Asian clients do not use residential care services to a significant degree.
- People with intellectual disabilities account for 73% of the clients in residential care.

Supported living

- The age distribution of clients in supported living is flat across ages 20–59 years.
- Supported living clients are heavily skewed towards high-deprivation deciles, especially Māori and Pacific clients. Asian supported living clients are highest in the middle deprivation decile range.
- People with intellectual disabilities make up 63% the clients using supported living.

Respite care

- Respite care is used predominantly for teenagers.
- Māori represent 20% and Pacific represent 7% of the clients using respite care.

Disability types

Intellectual disabilities

- Amongst people with intellectual disabilities, Māori are over-represented (19%) in disability support services compared to 16% of all clients being Māori.
- 27% of clients with intellectual disabilities are in the 9–10 deprivation deciles.

Physical disabilities

- Females make up 63% of clients with a physical disability.
- 61% of physical disability clients are aged between 45 and 74 years.
- 30% of physical disability clients are in the 9–10 deprivation deciles.
- Māori and Pacific clients make up a large proportion of clients with a physical disability in the high-deprivation deciles.

Autism spectrum disorder

- The clients with ASD are very dominantly male (80%).
- The majority (75%) of ASD clients are 5–19 years old.
- ASD clients are evenly distributed across all deprivation deciles.
- Asian clients make up a disproportionately large portion (12%) of those with ASD using disability support services, as against 5% of total clients.

Trends

- The number of clients receiving disability support services grew by 2.1% in 2013. There was an intake of 7.6% and an outflow of 5.5% in that year.
- Carer support is the fastest growing support 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 the year ending June 2013.
- Supported living showed growth in each year, but its rate of growth declined in the year ending June 2013.

Introduction

Purpose

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

The report provides demographic information about the disabled people and their families/whānau who use the services funded by Disability Support Services (DSS) of the New Zealand Ministry of Health (the Ministry). It also provides information about trends in disability support within New Zealand and in other comparable countries.

Audience

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

Scope

The report provides demographic information obtained from the Ministry's Socrates database collected by the Needs Assessment Service Coordination (NASC) organisation from the disabled people who are accessing Ministry-funded disability support services.

The information relates to people who were receiving the following disability support services as at September 2013:

- home and community support
- carer support
- community residential
- supported living
- respite.

The demographics presented relate to:

- age
- sex
- ethnicity
- marital status
- type of accommodation
- location within New Zealand
- district health board (DHB) area
- deprivation
- type of disability
- support package allocation (SPA)

- 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 modifications
- child development
- assessment, treatment and rehabilitation
- behaviour support.

It is important to note that the report is based on information about services *allocated* to people by the Needs Assessment Service Coordination organisations. It is not based on services *used*.

Terminology

Throughout this report, we have used the noun ‘client’ to refer to a person with a disability who receives a service from DSS.

Methodology

This report analyses data about people who were using Ministry-funded disability support services as at September 2013.

Demographic profile data

The majority of the data discussed in this report 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 have ever been assessed by NASC 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', that is, clients who are currently working with NASCs. Two fields were manually added to this extract: NASC Name, and General Ledger 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 the demographic data for any client accessing multiple services appears more than once, that is, 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 94% 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 in client status (active or Inactive) over the period 1 January 2013 to 25 September 2013 inclusive. This was used to inform the section of the report devoted to client turnover.

Statistics New Zealand census data

When this report was initially being prepared in late 2013, only a limited range of provisional data was available from the 2013 census. Hence the majority of comparisons with the New Zealand population made in the report use the 2006 New Zealand census data.

During 2014, some parts of the report were updated to compare with 2013 census data, which became available in mid-2014.

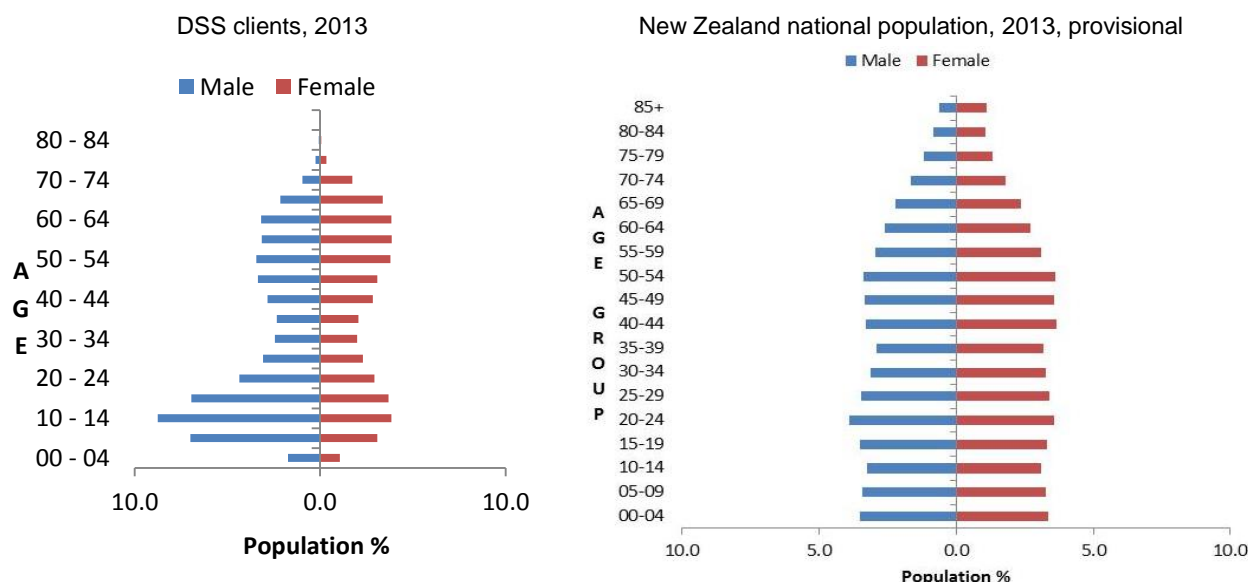
Note: Many tables do not total 100% due to rounding.

DSS clients compared with the New Zealand 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

Figure 1: Age and sex of DSS clients compared with the New Zealand population, 2013



Observations:

- DSS clients are more concentrated in the 5–19 and 45–65 age groups.
- Generally eligibility for DSS services is for people aged under 65, hence the lower numbers of people in the over 65 age groups compared with the general population.

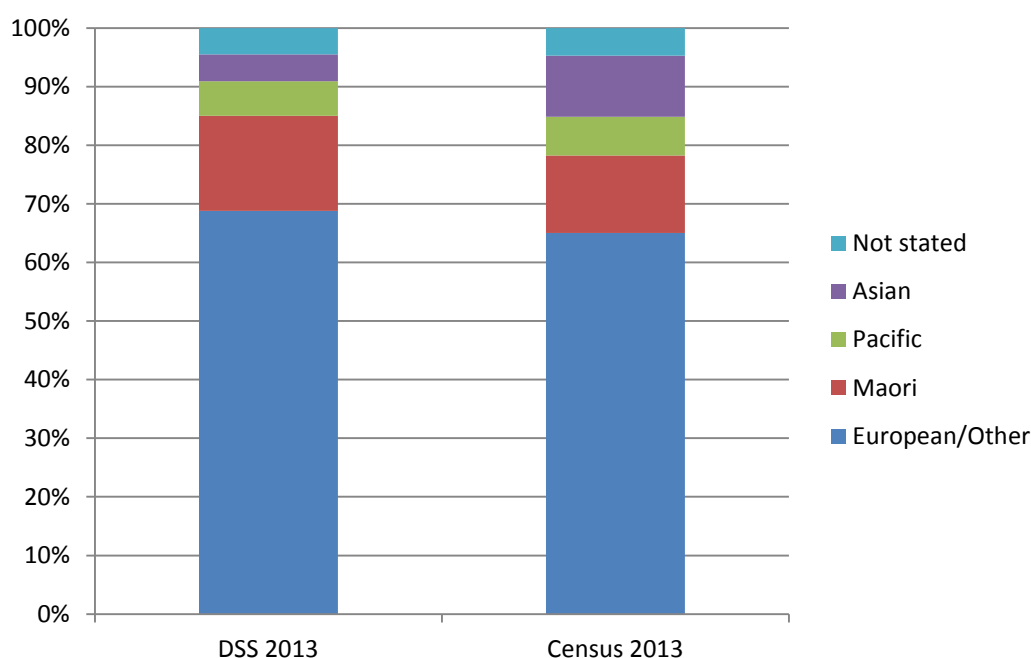
Ethnicity

A comparison can also be made between DSS clients' ethnicities in 2013 compared with the 2013 census ethnicity statistics for people aged 0–79 years. (As at September 2013, there were only 47 people aged 80+ years who were clients of DSS.)

Table 1: Ethnicity of DSS clients compared with the New Zealand population, aged 0–79 years

Ethnicity	Numbers		Percentages	
	DSS clients 2013	Census 2013 0–79-year-olds in the NZ population	DSS clients 2013	Census 2013 0–79-year-olds in the NZ population
European/Other	21,407	2,945,220	68.8%	72.1%
Māori	5030	594,135	16.2%	14.5%
Pacific	1839	293,814	5.9%	7.2%
Asian	1426	467,769	4.6%	11.4%
Not stated	1399	212,253	4.5%	5.2%
Total	31,101	4,087,707¹	100.0%	110.4%²

Figure 2: Ethnicity of DSS clients compared with the New Zealand population, aged 0–79 years



Observations:

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

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.

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

- New Zealand population statistics are based on people's chosen ethnicity and people may, and do, have multiple ethnicities.
- DSS ethnicities are 'prioritised', and this will tend to exaggerate Māori and Pacific over Asian, European and Other.

Disability services

Disability Support Services groups

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

Table 2: Client numbers per service type

Service group description	Clients	Group total	Demographics analysed
Home support	7968	14,969	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	15,890	15,890	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	2300	2300	Partially in Appendix 4
Total non-unique client users³		44,784	

This report considers the following major services:

- home support (also referred to as home and community support)
- carer support
- community residential services
- supported living
- respite.

Day programmes are predominantly funded by the Ministry of Social Development, and this service has not been analysed in detail in this report. However, the Ministry of Health does fund day programmes for 2300 people and Appendix 4: Demographics of day-programme clients provides some demographic analysis of this group.

³ Many clients use more than one service.

Overall client demographics

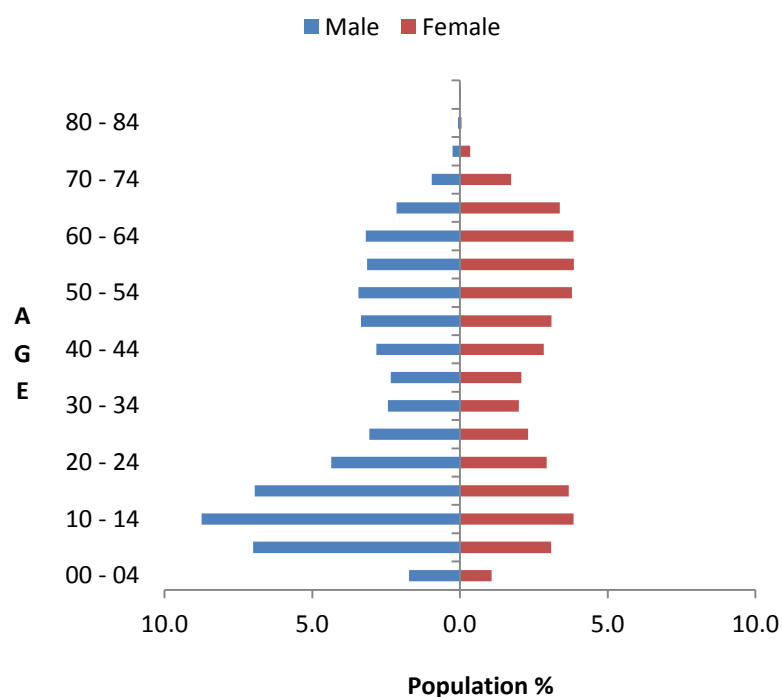
This section shows the demographic details of all the clients receiving services from DSS service providers. The total number of clients as at 12 September 2013 was 31,101.

Age and sex

Table 3: DSS clients by age and sex, September 2013

Age group (in years)	Male	Female	Total
0–4	939	491	1430
5–9	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	13,663	31,101
	56.1%	43.9%	

Figure 3: DSS client profiles by age/sex



Observations:

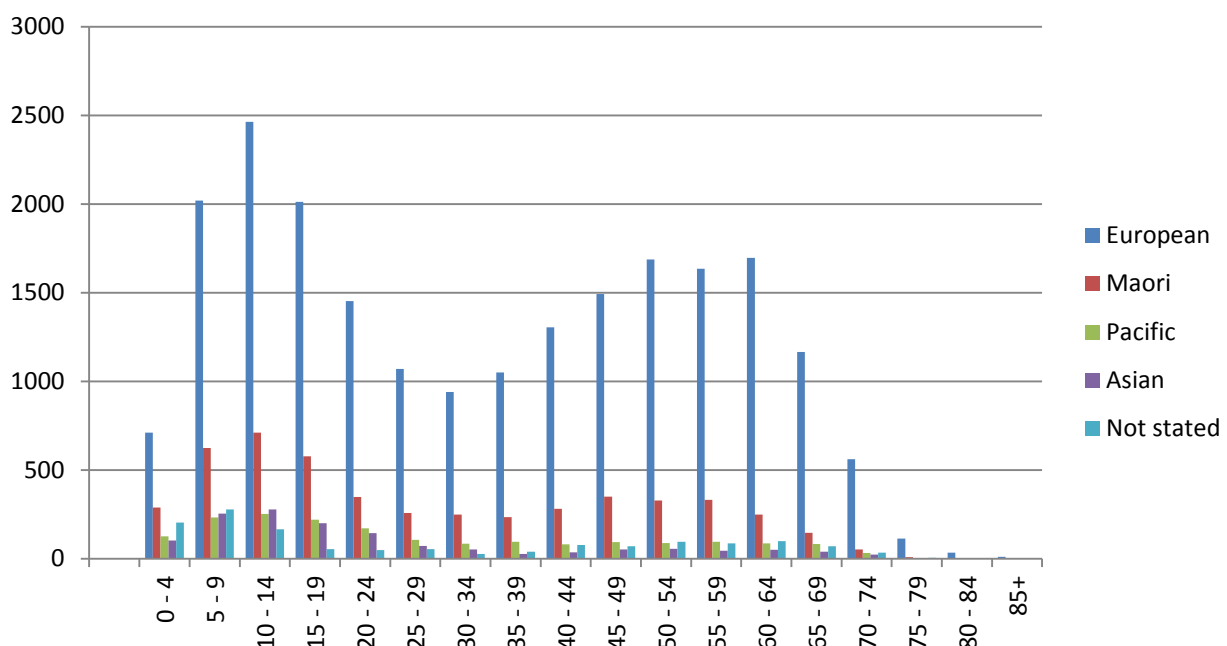
- There are significantly more males (56%) than females (44%) using DSS services.
- There are two high points in the age profiles of DSS clients: one in teenage years and the second in the 50–69 years age groups.
- Males dominate the age groups from 0–25 years, and females are significantly more numerous than males in the 50–70 years age groups.

Ethnicity

Table 4: DSS clients by age and ethnicity

Age group	European/ Other	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Not stated	Total
0–4	710	288	126	102	204	1430
5–9	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%	

Figure 4: DSS clients by age and ethnicity



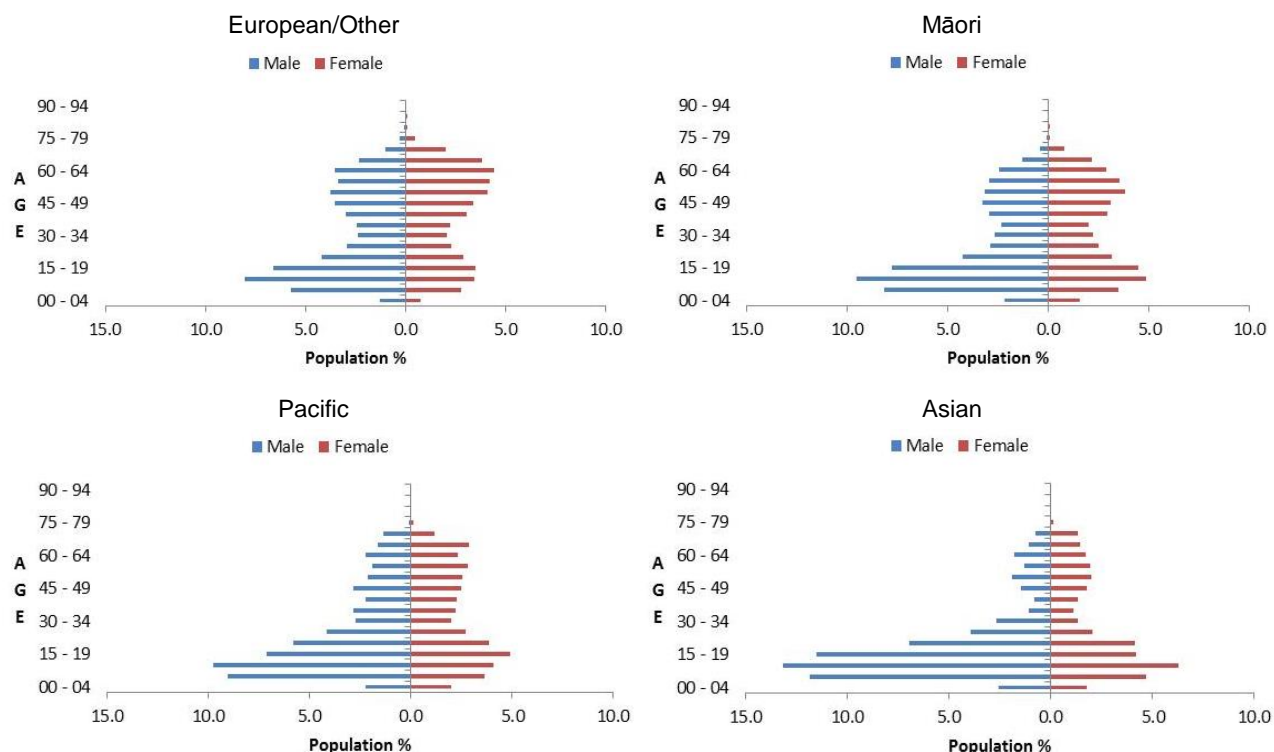
Observation:

- The age profiles for Māori and Pacific DSS clients 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.

Figure 5: DSS clients by main ethnicity group



Marital status

Table 5: DSS clients by marital status and sex

Marital status	Male	Female	Total
Blank	11,535	8573	20,108
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:

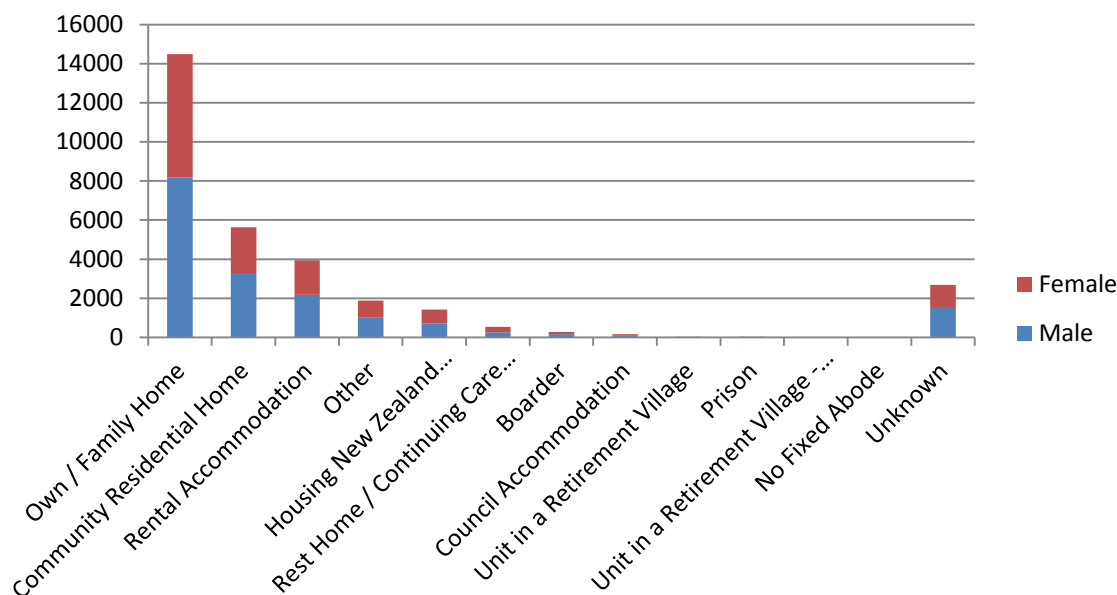
- Marital status is not recorded for 65% of DSS clients.
- Of DSS clients where data is recorded, 73% do not have partners.

Accommodation

Table 6: 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 – licence to occupy	3	6	9
No fixed abode	4	4	8
Unknown	1510	1175	2685
Total	17,439	13,662	31,101

Figure 6: DSS clients by accommodation type and sex



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 for male and female DSS clients are generally similar.
- The greater number of males in most accommodation options 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 New Zealand census statistics allocate a deprivation decile to each meshblock where:

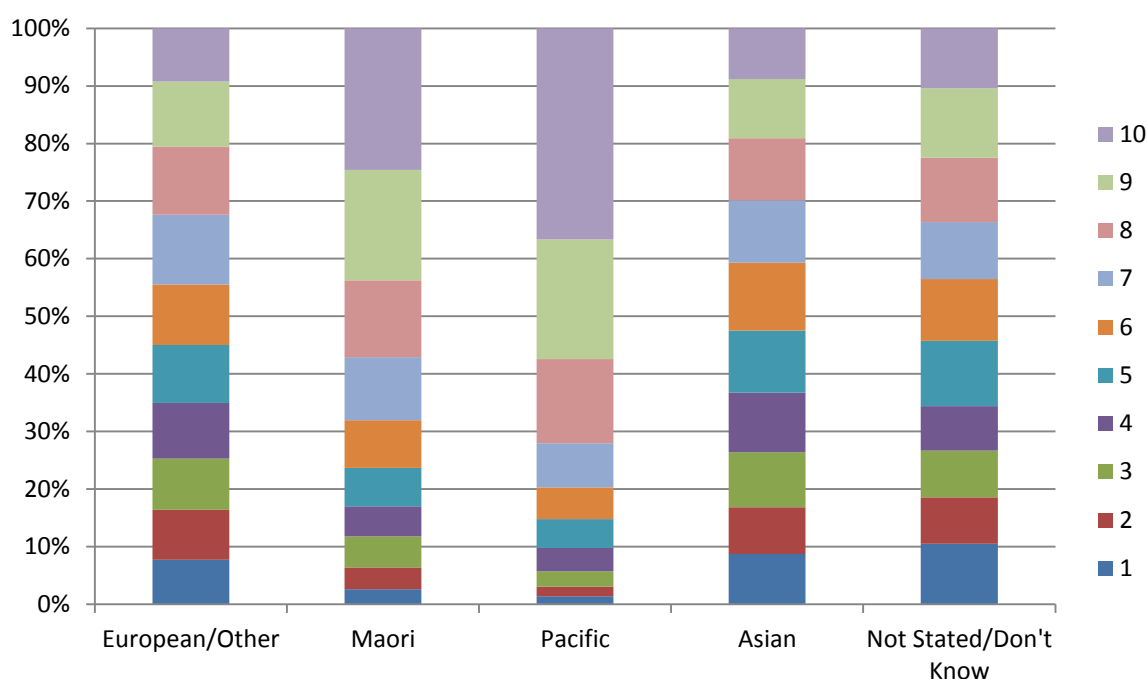
- a meshblock is one of thousands of small adjacent geographical areas in New Zealand
- each client is assigned to a meshblock through their address
- a decile rating is calculated for each meshblock, based on the average income of all census respondents within that meshblock
- the higher the decile number, the higher the deprivation level.⁴

The information in this section was generated when geospatial coding in the Socrates database was at 94%.

⁴ See *NZDep2006 Index of Deprivation* (Salmond et al 2007).

Table 7: DSS clients by ethnicity and deprivation level

Ethnicity	Deprivation decile										Total
	Lowest							Highest			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
European/Other	1554	1748	1788	1945	2024	2108	2436	2383	2265	1868	20,119
Māori	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	29,340
% of total	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	12%	13%	13%	

Figure 7: DSS clients by ethnicity and deprivation level**Observations:**

- The distribution of DSS clients is skewed towards the higher-deprivation deciles.
- Māori and Pacific clients are over-represented in high-deprivation deciles:
 - 44% of Māori clients 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.

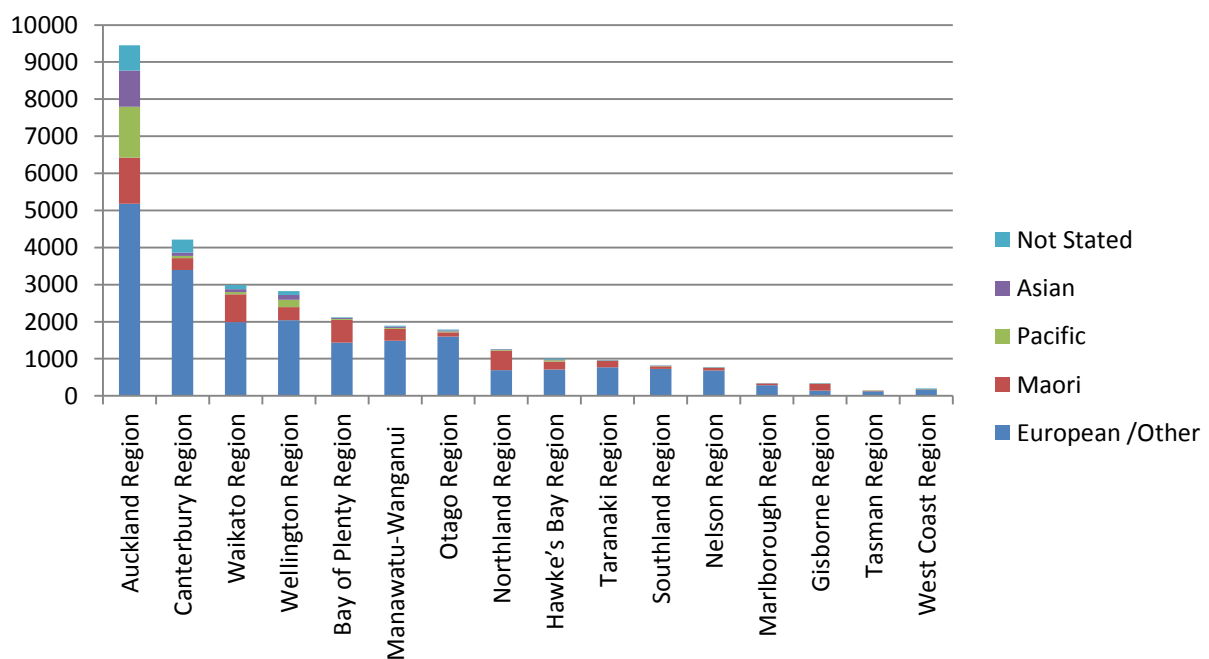
Location

Table 8: DSS clients by ethnicity and region

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

Note: This table was generated when geospatial coding in the database was at 94%.

Figure 8: DSS clients by ethnicity and region



Observations:

- Half of DSS clients reside in the three most populated regions, which include the major cities of Auckland, Christchurch and Hamilton.
- 75% of clients reside in the six most populated regions in the country.
- 68% of Asian clients reside in the Auckland region, with no Asian clients residing in the West Coast or Tasman regions.
- 74% of Pacific clients reside in the Auckland region.

District health board area

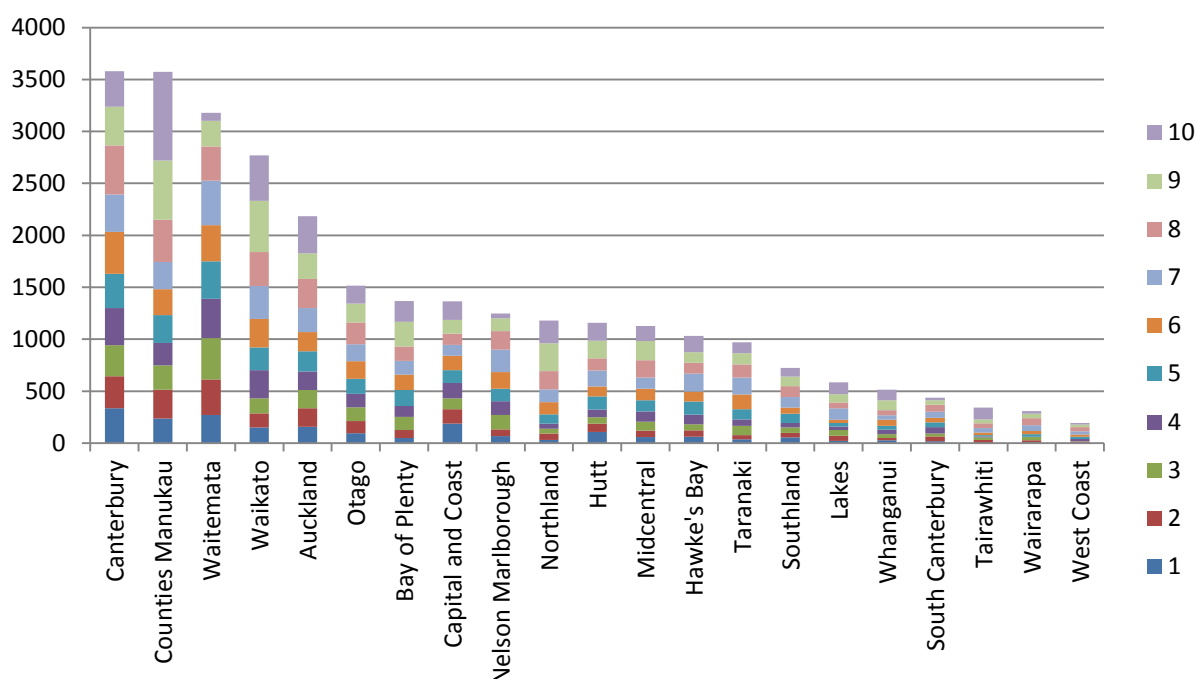
Table 9: DSS clients by district health board area and deprivation level

DHB	Deprivation Level										Total
	Lowest									Highest	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
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 & 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 Valley	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	29,342

Notes:

- This table was generated when geospatial coding in Socrates was at 94%, hence not all clients are included.
- Otago and Southland DHBs were subsequently merged to form Southern DHB.

Figure 9: DSS clients by district health board area and deprivation level



Observation:

- 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 disability (see Appendix 3: Disability types). Some clients have multiple disability types, and occasionally a client will have two principal disabilities. Only the first principal disability is referred to in the data presented in this report.

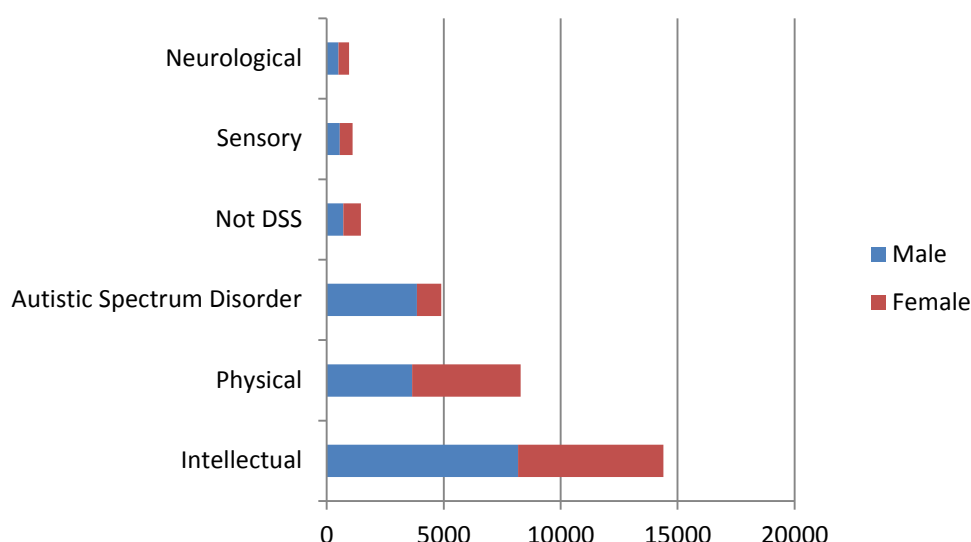
There are six disability classes: intellectual, physical, autism spectrum disorder (ASD), sensory, neurological and not DSS, for example, mental health, cancer, medical.

Table 10: DSS clients by sex and class of principal disability⁵

Disability class	Male	Female	Total	%
Intellectual	8177	6222	14,399	46%
Physical	3650	4645	8295	27%
ASD	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	

⁵ Where a client was recorded as having two principal disabilities, only the first one was used in this analysis.

Figure 10: DSS clients by sex and class of principal disability⁶



Observations:

- Almost half of all DSS clients have an intellectual disability.
- A further quarter have a physical disability.
- Males are predominant in the groups of clients with autism (79%) and intellectual disabilities (57%).
- Females (58%) are predominant in the group of clients with physical disabilities.

Disability top 10

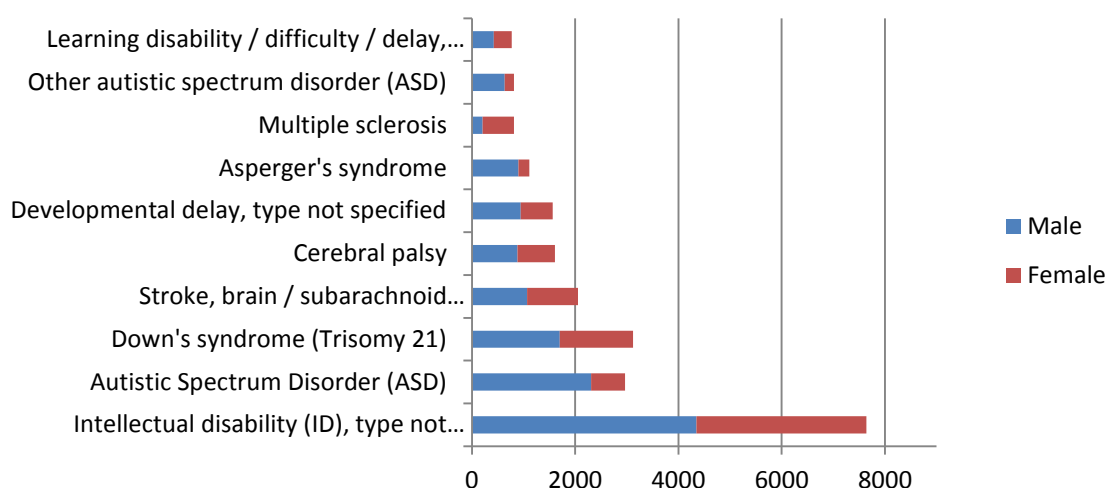
Ten disability types account for almost three-quarters of DSS clients.

Table 11: DSS clients by the 10 most prevalent disability types

Principal disability	Male	Female	Total	%
Intellectual disability, type not specified	4346	3293	7639	25%
Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)	2309	658	2967	10%
Down 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 syndrome	904	210	1114	4%
Multiple sclerosis	207	608	815	3%
Other ASD	637	180	817	3%
Learning disability/difficulty/delay, type not specified	422	349	771	2%
Total	13,425	9044	22,469	74%
	59.7%	40.3%		

⁶ Where clients recorded two principal disabilities, only the first one was used in this analysis.

Figure 11: DSS clients by the 10 most prevalent disability types



Observations:

- Stroke and cerebral palsy are the two most common physical disability types amongst DSS clients.

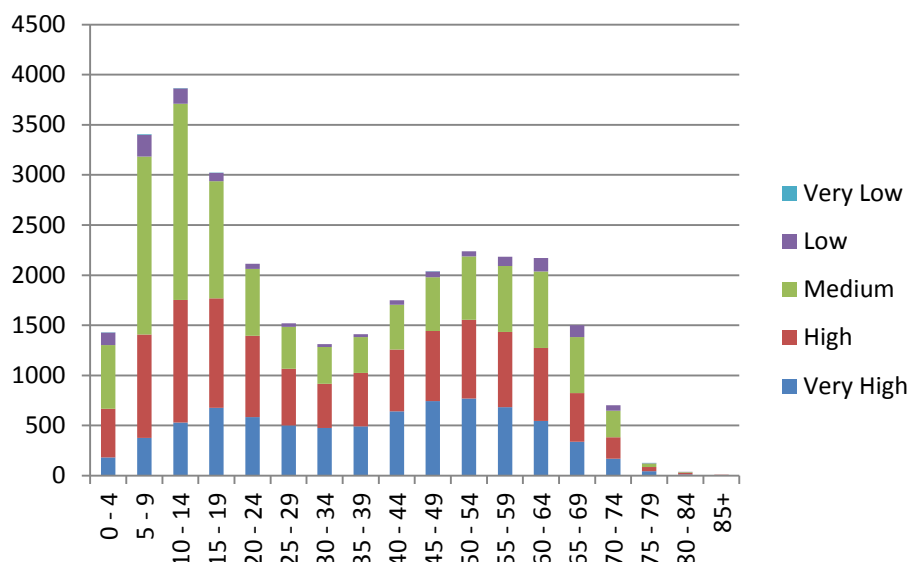
Support package allocation

Each DSS client has a support package allocation (SPA) determined by their NASC on the basis of a detailed needs assessment.

Table 12: DSS clients by SPA level and age

Age (in years)	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Very low	Blank	Total
0–4	182	484	636	126	2		1430
5–9	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	7777	10,522	11,239	1285	16	262	31,101
	25%	34%	36%	4%	0%	1%	

Figure 12: DSS clients by SPA level and age



Observation:

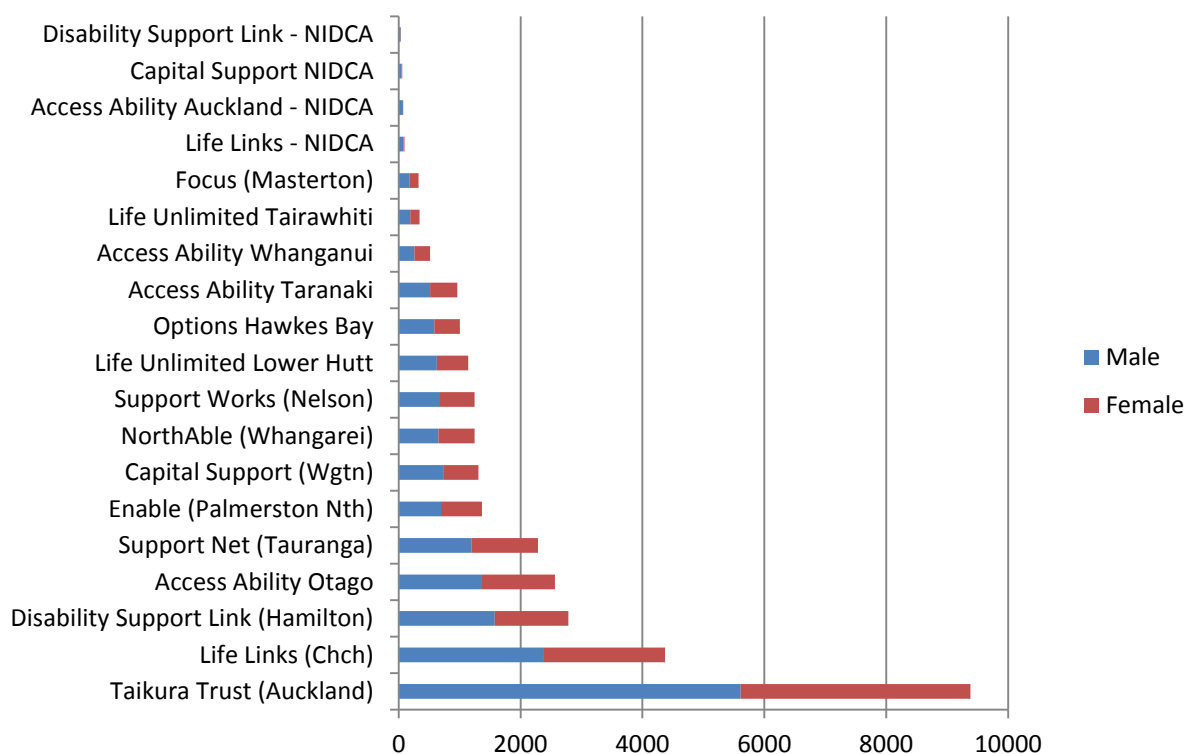
- Medium SPA levels are more common in the 5–19 years age groups.

Needs Assessment Service Coordination organisations

Table 13: DSS clients by NASC

NASC	Male	Female	Total
Taikura Trust (Auckland)	5609	3775	9384
Life Links (Christchurch)	2370	1999	4369
Disability Support Link (Hamilton)	1575	1210	2785
Access Ability Otago	1365	1198	2563
Support Net (Tauranga)	1199	1084	2283
Enable (Palmerston North)	696	672	1368
Capital Support (Wellington)	740	567	1307
NorthAble (Whangarei)	651	592	1243
Support Works (Nelson)	665	579	1244
Life Unlimited Lower Hutt	626	517	1143
Options Hawke's 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
LifeLinks – National Intellectual Disability Care Agency (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

Figure 13: DSS clients by NASC



Observation:

- Taikura Trust in Auckland 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

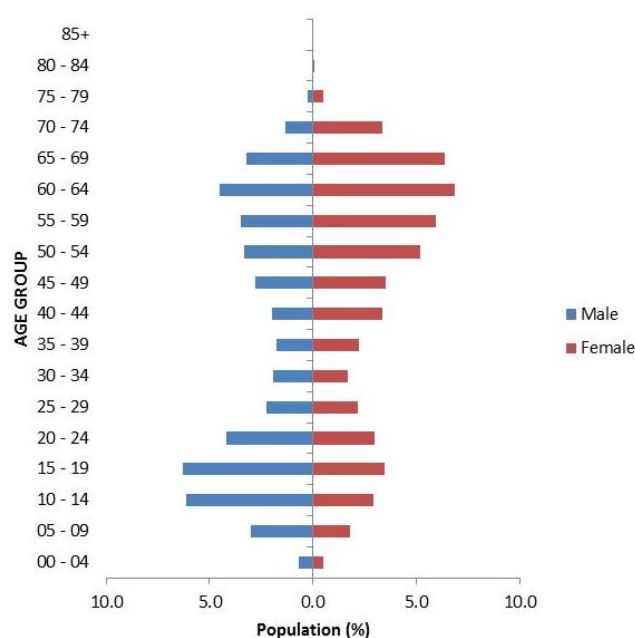
This section provides demographic profiles for the 14,969 DSS clients who are receiving home and community support services (HCSS).

Age and sex

Table 14: HCSS clients by age and sex

Age (in years)	Female	Male	Total
0–4	110	163	273
5–9	291	493	784
10–14	413	775	1,188
15–19	484	799	1,283
20–24	437	556	993
25–29	334	344	678
30–34	260	278	538
35–39	370	283	653
40–44	509	318	827
45–49	595	424	1,019
50–54	824	547	1,371
55–59	940	566	1,506
60–64	1,161	656	1,817
65–69	892	429	1,321
70–74	451	183	634
75–79	49	21	70
80–84	8	5	13
85+	1		1
Total	8,129	6,840	14,969
	54%	46%	

Figure 14: HCSS clients by age and sex



Observations:

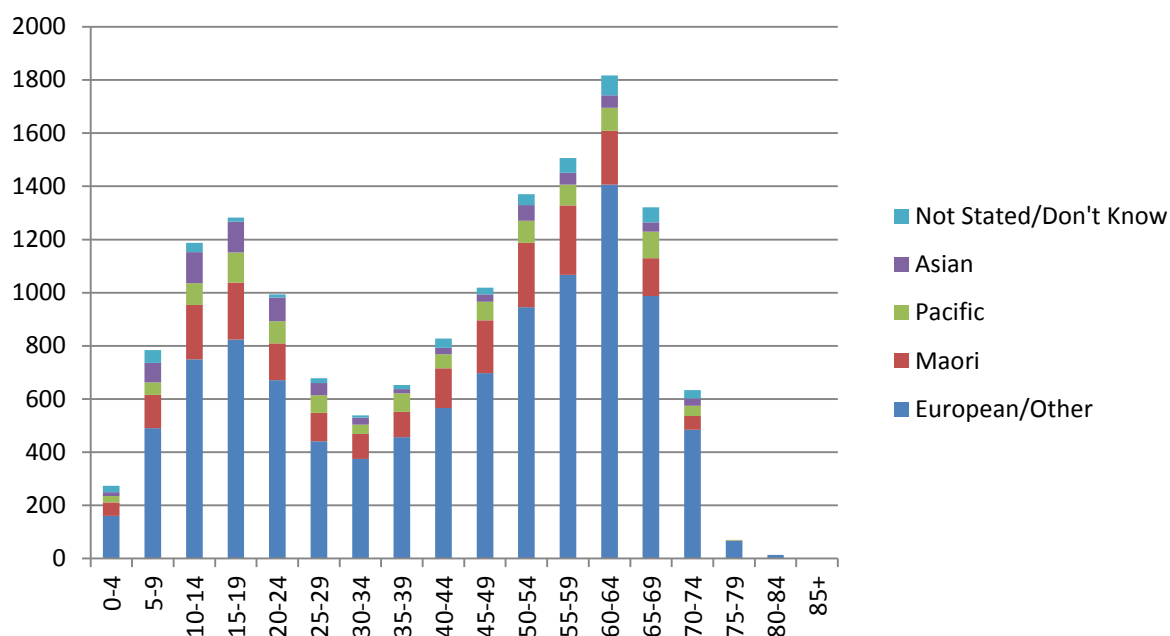
- There are more female than male HCSS clients.
- There are two peaks in the age distribution of HCSS clients: male teenagers and females in the 55–69-year age range.

Ethnicity

Table 15: HCSS by age and ethnicity

Age (in years)	European/ Other	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Not stated	Total
0–4	160	51	24	14	24	273
5–9	490	125	48	73	48	784
10–14	749	205	82	117	35	1188
15–19	824	214	113	116	16	1283
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	1019
50–54	945	242	84	58	42	1371
55–59	1067	261	79	44	55	1506
60–64	1406	203	87	47	74	1817
65–69	987	143	99	35	57	1321
70–74	484	52	38	28	32	634
75–79	66	2	2			70
80–84	13					13
85+	1					1
Total	10,399	2280	1034	758	498	14,969
	70%	15%	7%	5%	3%	

Figure 15: HCSS by age and ethnicity



Observations:

- European/Other and Pacific clients are slightly over-represented in the HCSS client group.
- Māori clients are slightly under-represented (compared with 16.2% of all DSS clients).

Marital status

Table 16: HCSS clients by marital status

Marital status	Female	Male	Total
Non-partnered, not further defined	1348	1410	2758
Married (not separated), not further defined	797	385	1182
Non-partnered, never married	423	599	1022
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	4538	3889	8427
Total	8130	6839	14,969

Observations:

- Marital status was not recorded for most clients (60%).
- Of the clients who did record marital status, 76% were not in any form of partnership or marriage.

Accommodation

Table 17: HCSS clients by sex and accommodation type

Usual place of residence	Female	Male	Total
Own/family home	4375	3673	8048
Rental accommodation	1236	1068	2304
Housing New Zealand accommodation	708	533	1241
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	1631
Total	8130	6839	14,969

Observation:

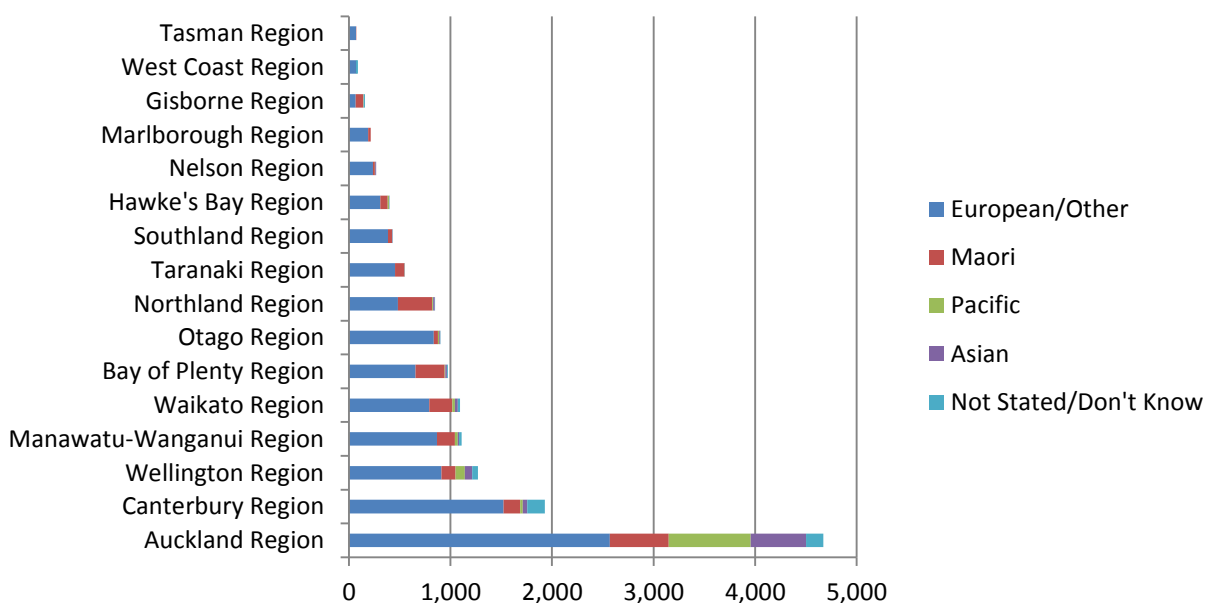
- Of the HCSS clients whose accommodation type was recorded, the majority (65%) lived in their own home or their family home.

Location

Table 18: HCSS clients by region and ethnicity

Region	European/ Other	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Not stated	Total	%
Auckland	2570	580	806	547	171	4674	31%
Canterbury	1523	162	26	46	172	1929	13%
Wellington	910	139	93	71	57	1270	8%
Manawatu-Wanganui	865	177	29	12	25	1108	7%
Waikato	791	228	25	26	23	1093	7%
Bay of Plenty	656	285	8	15	9	973	7%
Otago	836	39	14	8	3	900	6%
Northland	481	338	10	14	3	846	6%
Taranaki	454	92	2	3		551	4%
Southland	384	40		1	2	427	3%
Hawke's Bay	308	71	14	4	2	399	3%
Nelson	234	20	2	11		267	2%
Marlborough	188	26				214	1%
Gisborne	65	76	4		13	158	1%
West Coast	67	1	1		18	87	1%
Tasman	67	6				73	0%
Total	10,399	2280	1034	758	498	14,969	

Figure 16: HCSS clients by region and ethnicity



Observations:

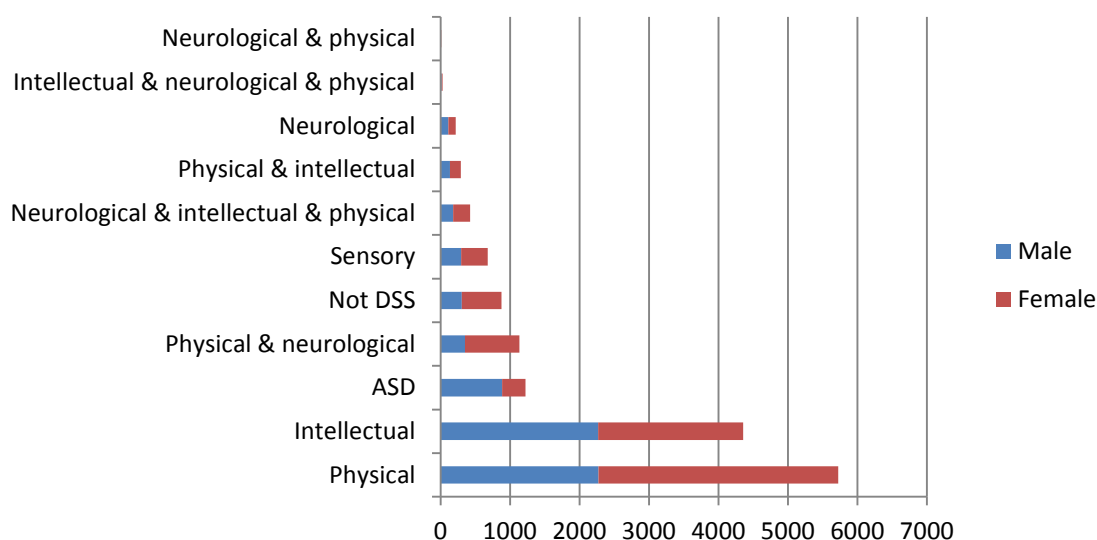
- The data shows that 31% of HCSS clients live in the Auckland region.
- The Auckland region has the largest ethnic diversity of HCSS clients: 55% European/Other; 17% Pacific; 12% Māori; 12% Asian.

Principal disability

Table 19: HCSS clients by principal disability type and sex⁷

Disability type	Female	Male	Total	%
Physical	3448	2275	5723	38.2%
Intellectual	2086	2271	4357	29.1%
ASD	339	885	1224	8.2%
Physical and neurological	785	351	1136	7.6%
Not DSS	570	306	876	5.9%
Sensory	380	299	679	4.5%
Neurological and intellectual and physical	241	183	424	2.8%
Physical and intellectual	157	136	293	2.0%
Neurological	105	113	218	1.5%
Intellectual and neurological and physical	13	16	29	0.2%
Neurological and physical	5	5	10	0.1%
Total	8129	6840	14,969	

Figure 17: HCSS clients by principal disability type and sex



Observation:

- The single largest principal disability type among HCSS clients is physical disabilities (38.2%).

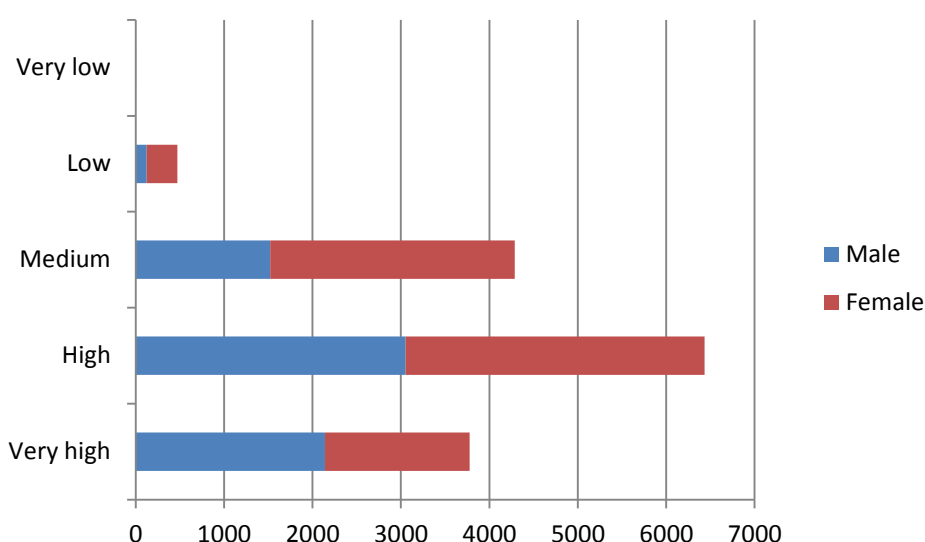
⁷ Where clients recorded two principal disabilities, only the first one has been used in this research.

Support package allocation

Table 20: HCSS clients by SPA level and sex

SPA level	Female	Male	Total	%
Very high	1636	2139	3775	25%
High	3383	3052	6435	43%
Medium	2764	1522	4286	29%
Low	347	124	471	3%
Very low		1	1	0%
Blank		1	1	0%
Total	8130	6839	14,969	

Figure 18: HCSS clients by SPA level and sex



Observations:

- Two-thirds of HCSS clients have high (43%) or medium (29%) SPAs.
- One-quarter of HCSS clients have very high SPAs.

Carer support

This section provides demographic profiles for the 15,890 DSS clients whose carers were allocated the carer support subsidy of \$76 per day in order to access a break from caring.⁸

The NASC 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.

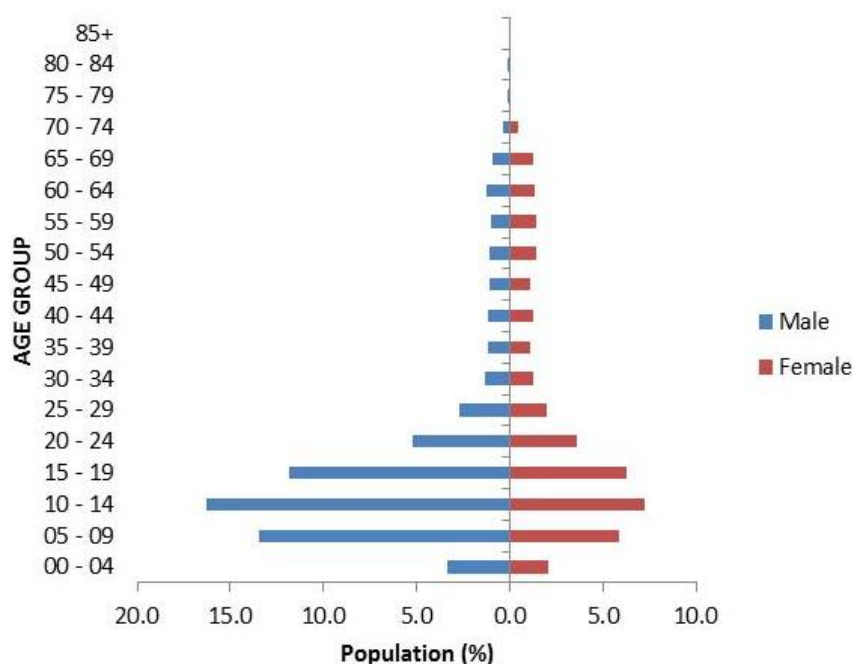
⁸ Not everyone who is allocated carer support takes advantage of the subsidy.

Age and sex

Table 21: Care support clients by age and sex

Age (in years)	Female	Male	Total
0–4	468	911	1379
5–9	1009	2298	3307
10–14	1180	2504	3684
15–19	895	1659	2554
20–24	524	713	1237
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	5970	9920	15,890
	37.6%	62.4%	

Figure 19: Age/sex of carer support clients



Observation:

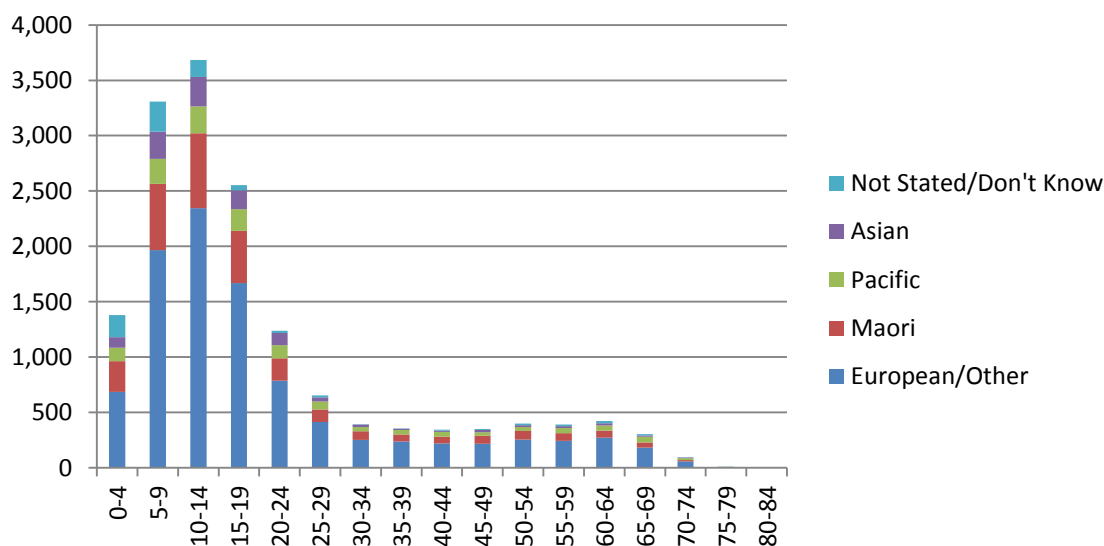
- Young (5–19 years age group) males are significantly over-represented among clients whose carers received carer support.

Ethnicity

Table 22: Carer support clients by age and ethnicity

Age (in years)	European/Other	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Not stated/don't know	Total
0–4	687	278	120	96	198	1379
5–9	1966	598	227	246	270	3307
10–14	2345	677	241	267	154	3684
15–19	1669	471	196	172	46	2554
20–24	786	204	119	108	20	1237
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	9816	2884	1327	1063	800	15,890
	61.8%	18.1%	8.4%	6.7%	5.0%	

Figure 20: Carer support clients by age and ethnicity



Observations:

- Māori, Pacific and Asian clients are over-represented among the DSS clients using carer support.
- European/Other are under-represented in carer support, compared with 68.8% in the DSS client population.

Accommodation

Table 23: Carer support clients by sex and accommodation type

Usual place of residence	Female	Male	Total	%
Own/family home	3962	6561	10,523	66%
Rental accommodation	775	1332	2107	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	1014	1580	10%
Total	5970	9920	15,890	

Observation:

- Two-thirds of carer support clients are living in their own homes.

Marital status

Table 24: Carer support clients by marital status and sex

Marital status	Female	Male	Total
Non-partnered, not further defined	1030	1684	2714
Non-partnered, never married	472	853	1325
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	3907	6871	10,778
Total	5970	9920	15,890

Observations:

- Marital status was not recorded for 68% carer support clients.
- Of the remaining clients, carer support is used mostly by clients who have do not have partners.

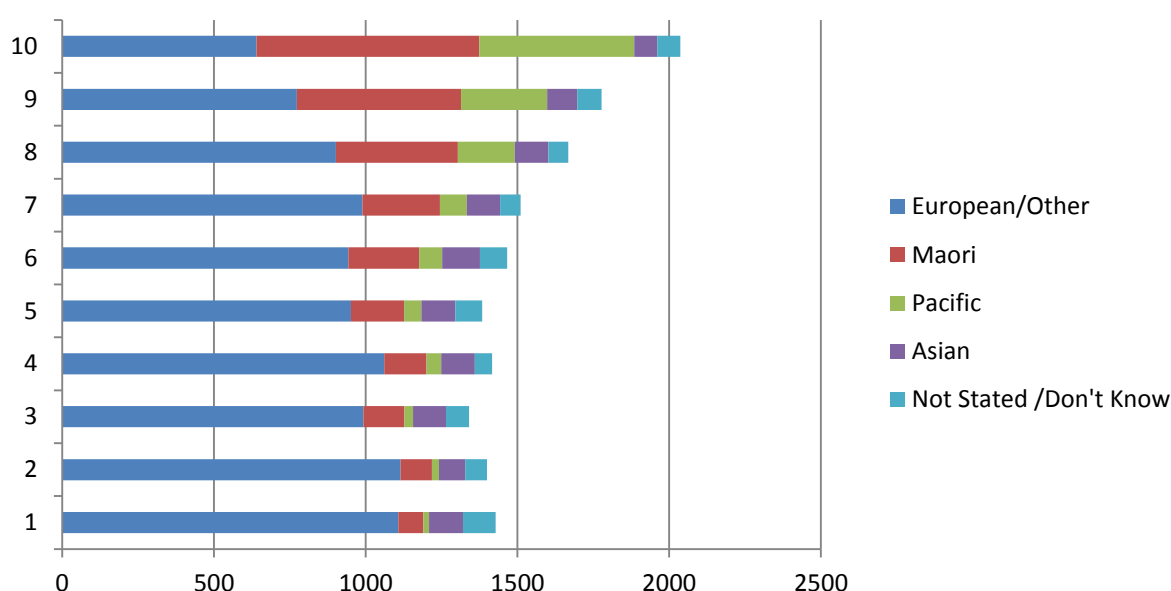
Deprivation

Table 25: 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
Māori	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	15,431

Note: This table was generated when geospatial coding in the Socrates database was at 94%, hence the total figure of 15,431 does not equate with the full number of carer support clients (15,890).

Figure 21: Carer support clients by ethnicity and deprivation level



Observations:

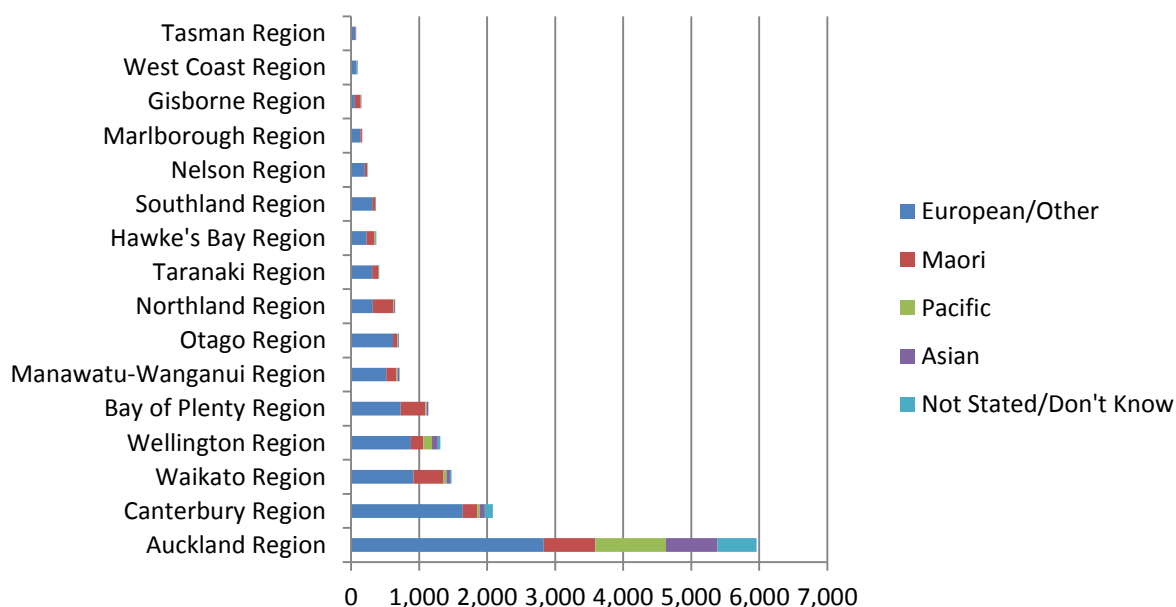
- The distribution of clients is markedly skewed towards high-deprivation deciles.
- Māori and Pacific clients using carer support are significantly skewed towards high-deprivation deciles.

Location

Table 26: Carer support clients by region and ethnicity

Region	European/ Other	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Not stated	Total
Auckland	2830	757	1041	761	571	5960
Canterbury	1639	214	37	74	118	2082
Waikato	918	441	42	51	25	1477
Wellington	877	187	126	85	35	1310
Bay of Plenty	726	366	19	23	5	1139
Manawatu-Wanganui	514	152	16	23	8	713
Otago	616	60	11	12	7	706
Northland	320	301	8	12	3	644
Taranaki	311	91	2	5	3	412
Hawke's Bay	228	109	14	10	8	369
Southland	308	46	4	1	2	361
Nelson	199	33	2	4		238
Marlborough	134	24		1		159
Gisborne	55	85	5	1	2	148
West Coast	78	7			13	98
Tasman	63	11				74
Total	9816	2884	1327	1063	800	15,890

Figure 22: Carer support clients by region and ethnicity



Observations:

- The majority (38%) of carer support clients live in the Auckland region.
- Auckland is the only region where less than half (47%) of carer support are European/Other.

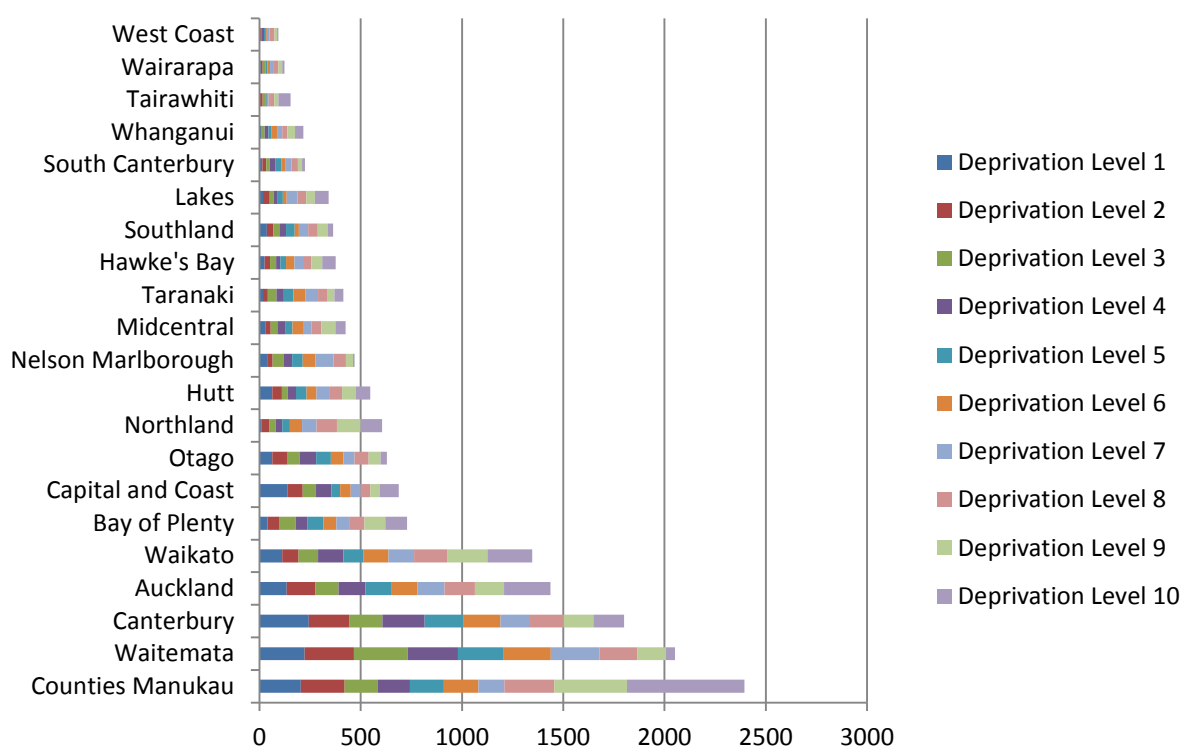
DHB area

Table 27: Carer support clients by district health board (DHB) 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 & 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 Valley	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	15,431

Note: This table was generated when geospatial coding in the database was at 94%.

Figure 23: Carer support clients by district health board (DHB) and deprivation level



Observations:

- Overall, 25% of DSS clients live in deprivation deciles 9 and 10.
- In the Counties Manukau DHB area, 39% of clients are in deciles 9 and 10.

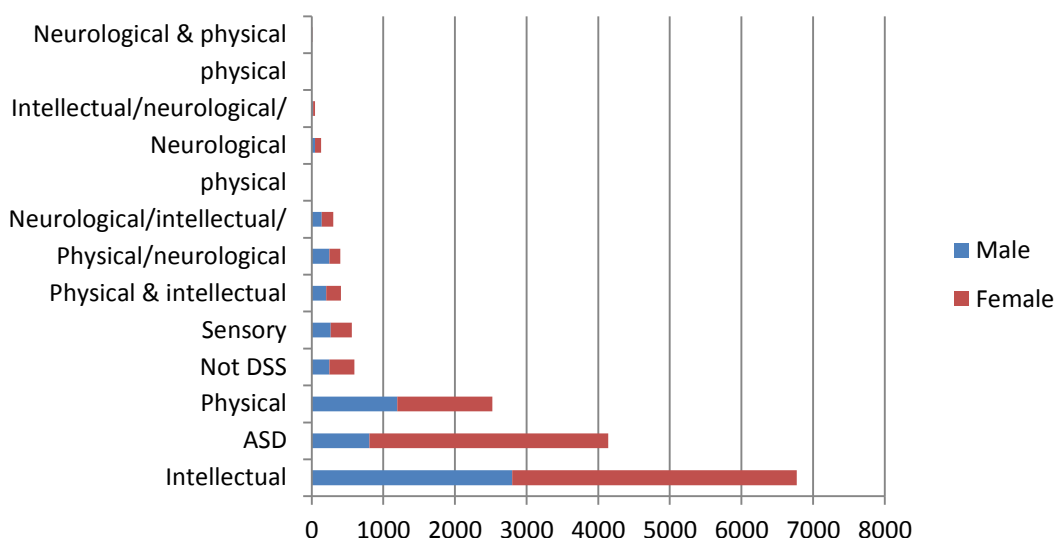
Principal disability

Table 28: Carer support clients by sex and principal disability⁹

Disability class	Male	Female	Total	%
Intellectual	2799	3973	6772	42.6%
ASD	805	3334	4139	26.0%
Physical	1196	1326	2522	15.9%
Not DSS	250	348	598	3.8%
Sensory	264	297	561	3.5%
Physical and 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 and physical	3	7	10	0.1%
Total	5970	9920	15,890	

⁹ Where clients recorded two principal disabilities, this research has used only the first one.

Figure 24: Carer support clients by sex and principal disability



Observation:

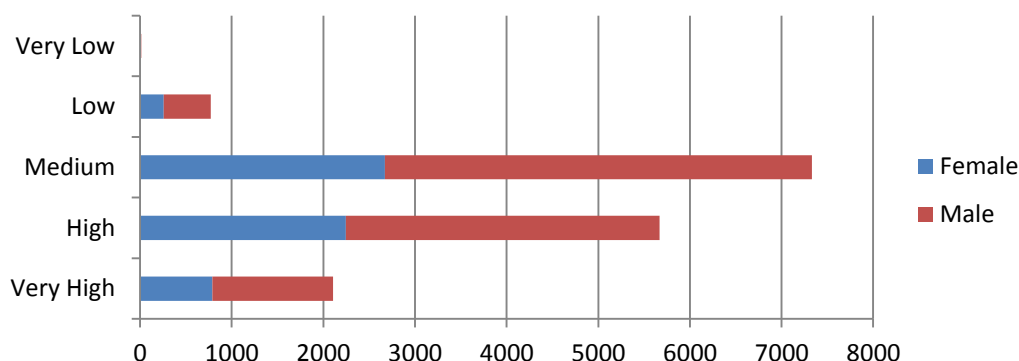
- Two-thirds of carer support clients have intellectual disabilities or ASD.

Support package allocation

Table 29: Carer support clients by support package allocation (SPA) level and sex

SPA level	Female	Male	Total	%
Very high	789	1315	2104	13%
High	2247	3422	5669	36%
Medium	2673	4657	7330	46%
Low	257	516	773	5%
Very low	4	10	14	0%
Total	5,970	9,920	15,890	

Figure 25: Carer support clients by support package allocation (SPA) level and sex



Observation:

- Most carer support clients have medium to high SPA levels.

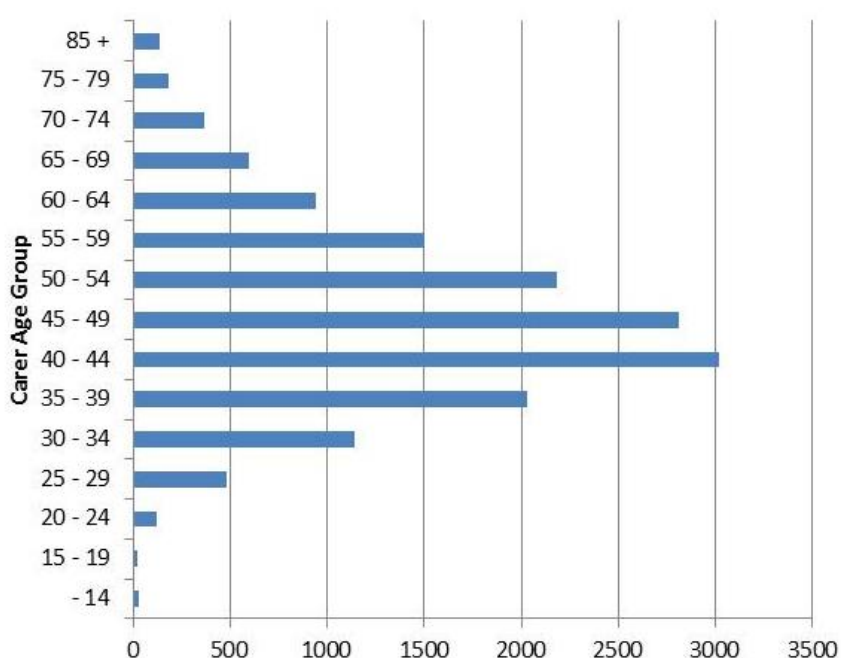
Age of carers

Table 30: Age distribution of full-time carers receiving a carer support subsidy

Age (in years)	Number	%
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	15,583	

Note: There are fewer carers than there are care support clients as some carers care for more than one client.

Figure 26: Age distribution of full-time carers receiving a carer support subsidy



Observations:

- Date of birth of the carer was recorded for 98% of carers who receive the carer support subsidy.
- Just over 8% of carers are past the New Zealand standard retirement age of 65 years.

Community residential services

This section provides demographic profiles of the 6475 DSS clients receiving community residential services. It does not analyse residential clients living in hospitals or rest home services.

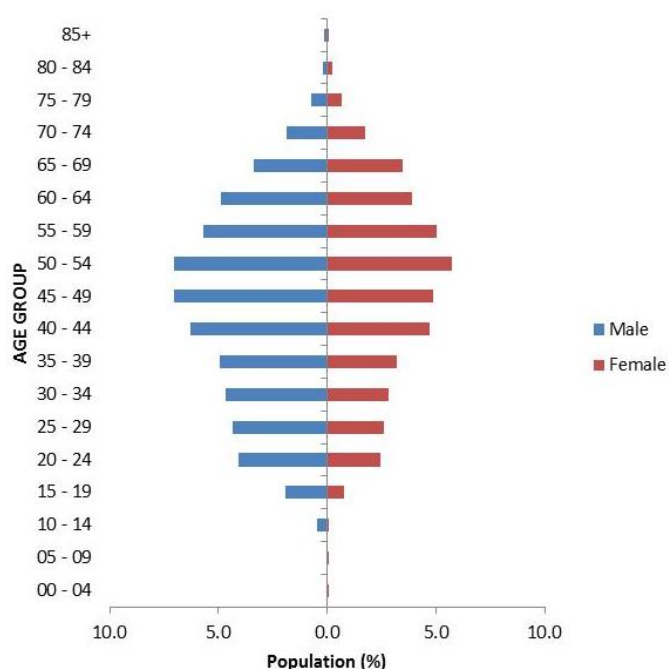
Some community residential clients will also appear in demographics for other services.

Age and sex

Table 32: Community residential services clients by age and sex

Age (in years)	Female	Male	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
Total	2685	3790	6475
	41%	59%	

Figure 28: Age/sex of community residential services clients



Observations:

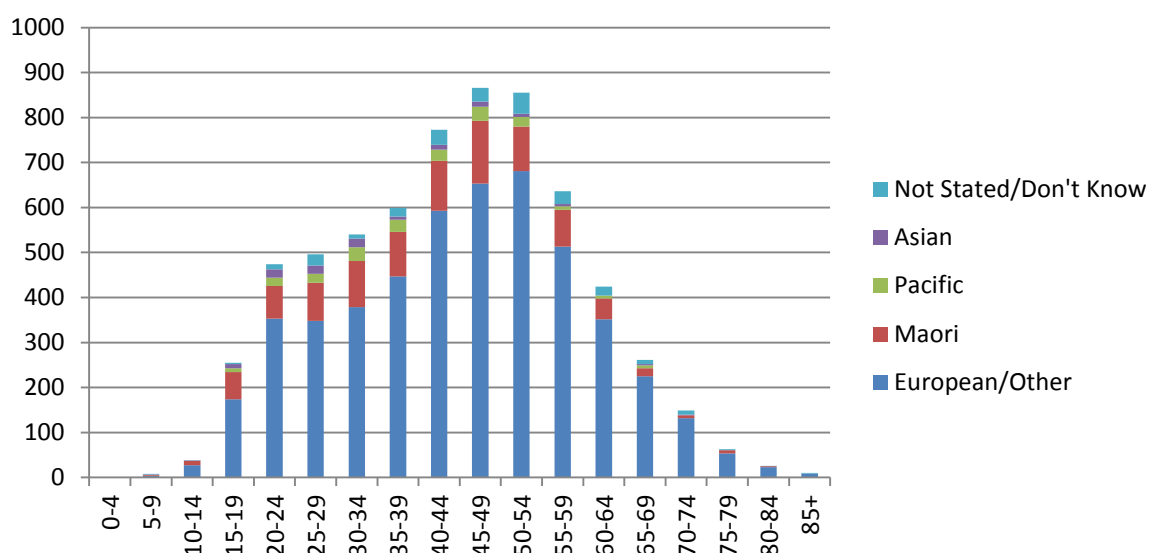
- There are significantly more males than females using community residential services.
- The 45–54 age groups are the largest for both males and females.

Ethnicity

Table 33: Community residential services clients by ethnicity and age

Age (in years)	European/ Other	Māori	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	4968	942	202	112	251	6475
	77%	15%	3%	2%	3%	

Figure 29: Community residential services clients by ethnicity and age



Observations:

- Pacific and Asian clients are significantly under-represented users of residential services.
- Māori are well represented in all age groups between 15 and 64 years.
- European/Other clients are over-represented in all age groups between 10 and 79 years.

Marital status

Table 34: Community residential services clients by marital status and sex

Marital status	Female	Male	Total	%
Non-partnered, not further defined	583	814	1397	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	1778	2448	4226	65.3%
Total	2685	3790	6475	

Observations:

- Marital status is not recorded for almost two-thirds of community residential services clients.
- Of those who did record marital status, 16% were in some form of partnership.

Accommodation

Table 35: Community residential services clients by accommodation type and sex

Usual place of residence	Female	Male	Total
Community residential home	2154	3056	5210
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
Total	2685	3790	6475

Observation:

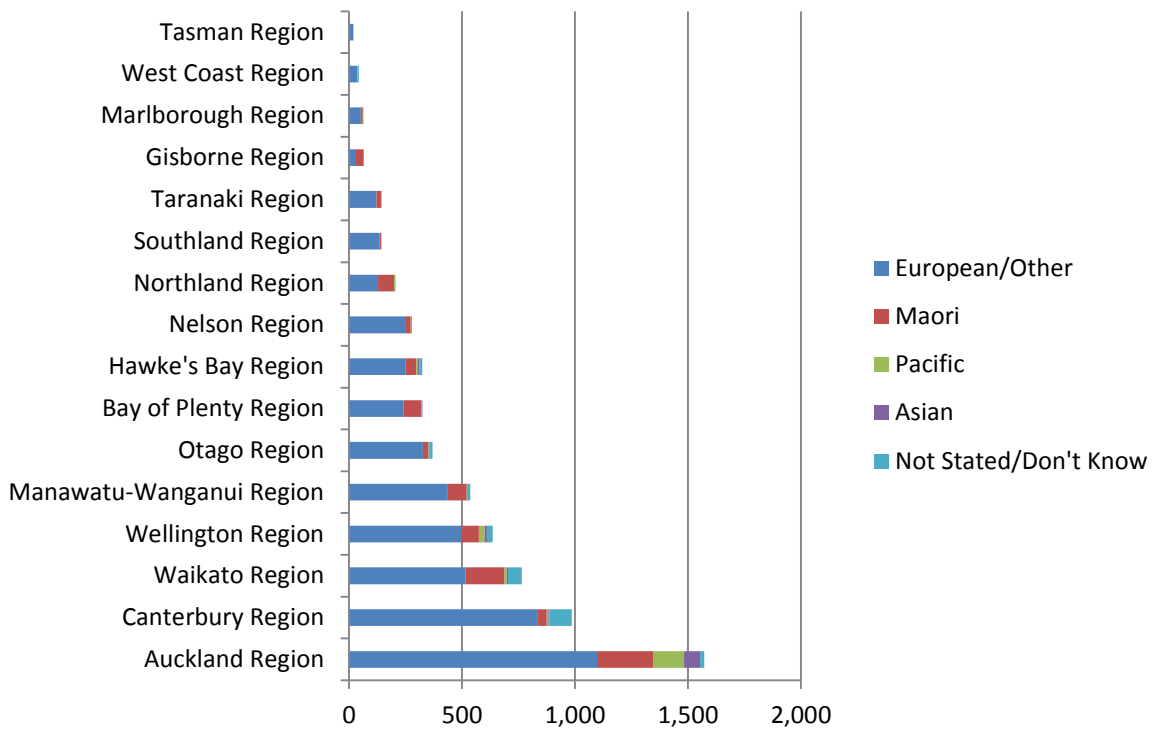
- The majority (80%) of clients are living in community residential homes.

Location

Table 36: Community residential services clients by region and ethnicity

Region	European/ Other	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Not stated	Total
Auckland	1098	248	137	71	18	1572
Canterbury	833	43	7	4	99	986
Waikato	515	174	9	6	61	765
Wellington	496	79	25	10	26	636
Manawatu-Wanganui	437	84	2	2	12	537
Otago	327	22	4	4	12	369
Bay of Plenty	240	81	2	1	2	326
Hawke's Bay	249	48	6	8	13	324
Nelson	252	21	2	3	1	279
Northland	128	71	4	1		204
Southland	136	5	2		1	144
Taranaki	121	20		1	1	143
Gisborne	30	34			1	65
Marlborough	52	9	1	1		63
West Coast	36	2	1		4	43
Tasman	18	1				19
Total	4968	942	202	112	251	6475

Figure 30: Community residential services clients by region and ethnicity



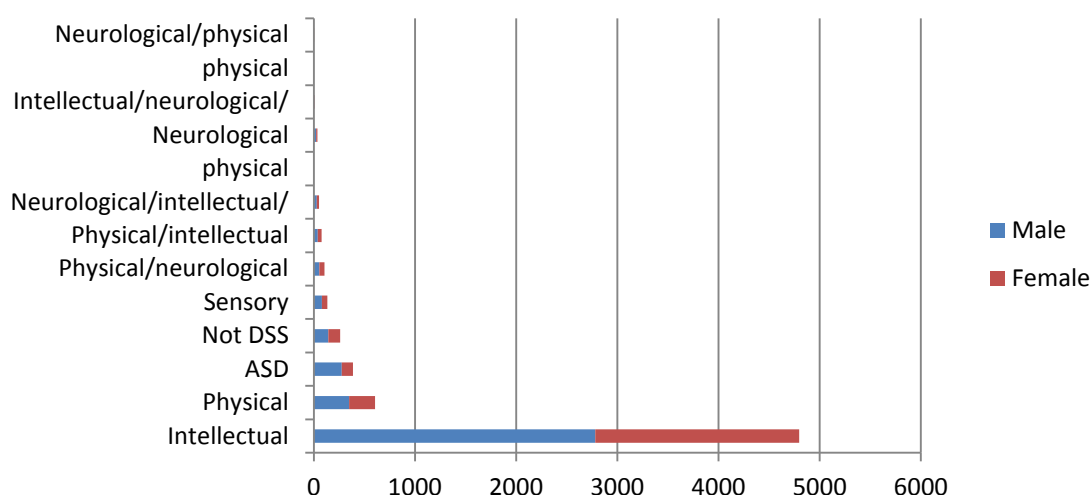
Principal disability

Table 37: Community residential services clients by principal disability and sex¹⁰

Disability type	Female	Male	Total	%
Intellectual	2014	2784	4798	74.1%
Physical	257	348	605	9.3%
ASD	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	0	6	0.1%
Total	2685	3790	6475	

¹⁰ Where a client recorded two principal disabilities, this research has used only the first one.

Figure 31: Community residential services clients by principal disability and sex



Observation:

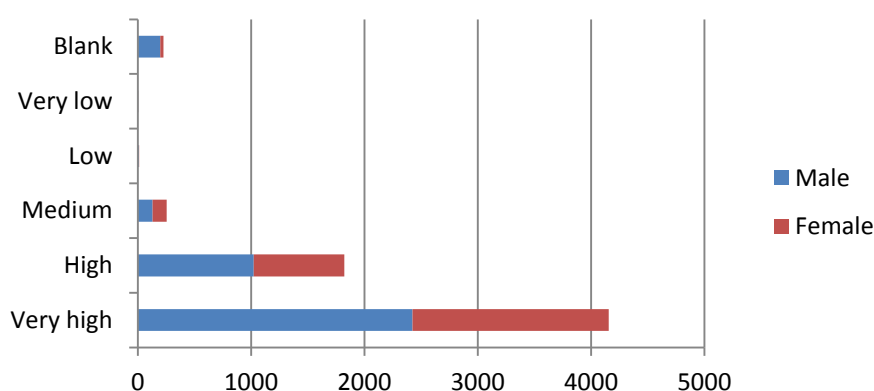
- Three-quarters of clients in community residential services have an intellectual disability.

Support package allocation

Table 38: Community residential services clients by SPA level and sex

SPA level	Female	Male	Total	%
Very high	1732	2425	4157	64%
High	800	1023	1823	28%
Medium	122	132	254	4%
Low	3	10	13	0%
Very low	1	1	2	0%
Blank	27	199	226	4%
Total	2685	3790	6475	

Figure 32: Community residential services clients by SPA level and sex



Observation:

- Over 90% of community residential services clients have high or very high support package allocations (SPAs).

Supported living

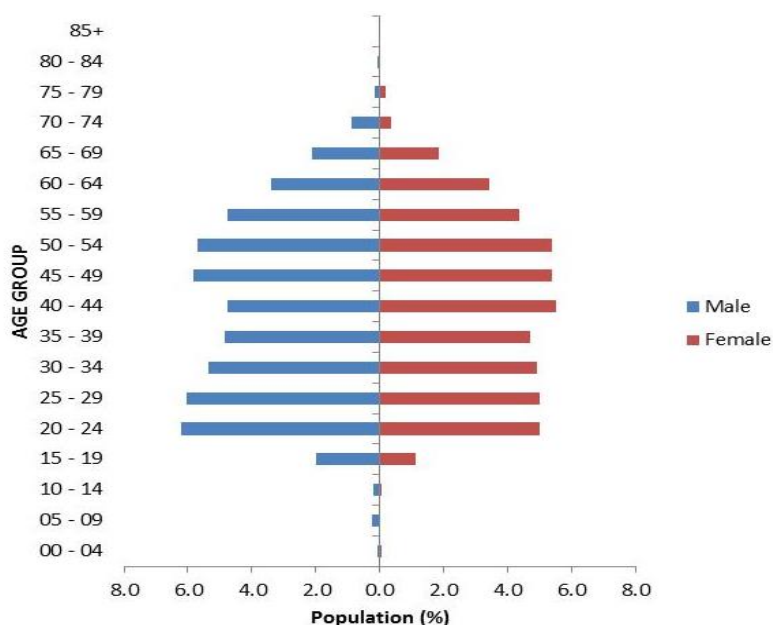
This section provides demographic profiles of the 2797 DSS clients receiving supported living services. Some of these clients will also appear in demographics for other services.

Age and sex

Table 39: Clients receiving supported living services, by age and sex

Age (in years)	Female	Male	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
Total	1291	1506	2797
	46%	54%	

Figure 33: Age/sex of clients receiving supported living services



Observations:

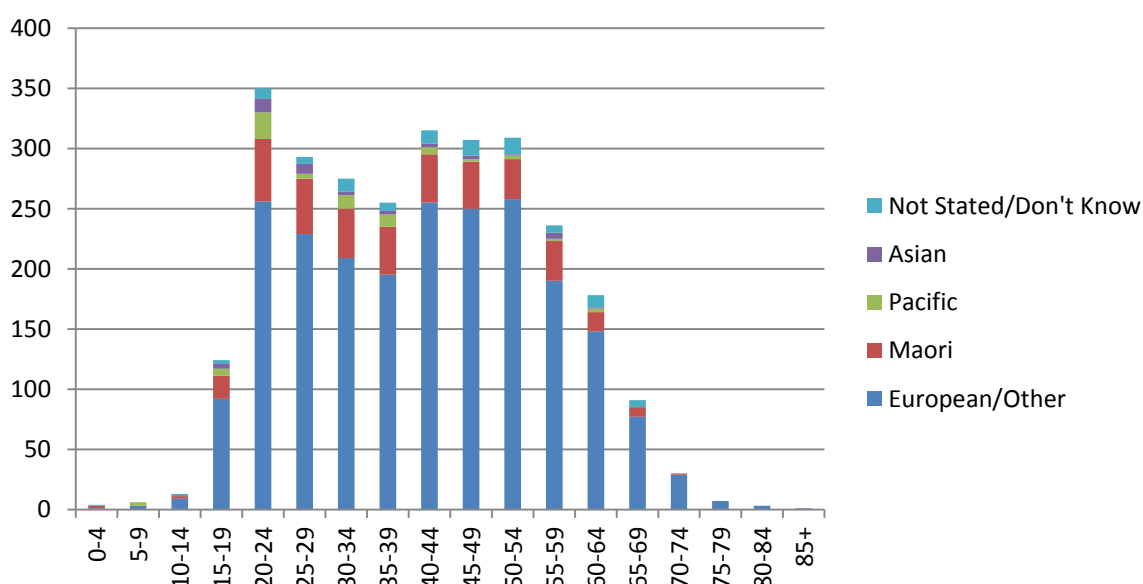
- There are slightly more males than females receiving supported living services.
- The age distribution is relatively flat across ages 20–59 years.

Ethnicity

Table 40: Clients receiving supported living services, by ethnicity and age

Age (in years)	European/ Other	Māori	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	2212	372	72	43	98	2797
	79%	13%	3%	2%	3%	

Figure 34: Clients receiving supported living services, by ethnicity and age



Observations:

- European/Other are significantly over-represented amongst users of supported living services.
- Māori are slightly under-represented.
- Pacific and Asian are significantly under-represented.

Marital status

Table 41: Clients receiving supported living services, by marital status and sex

Marital status	Female	Male	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	1768	63.2%
Total	1291	1506	2797	

Observations:

- Marital status was not recorded for most clients.
- Of the remaining clients, supported living is used mainly by clients without a partner.

Accommodation

Table 42: Clients receiving supported living services, by accommodation type and sex

Usual place of residence	Female	Male	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%
Total	1291	1506	2797	

Observations:

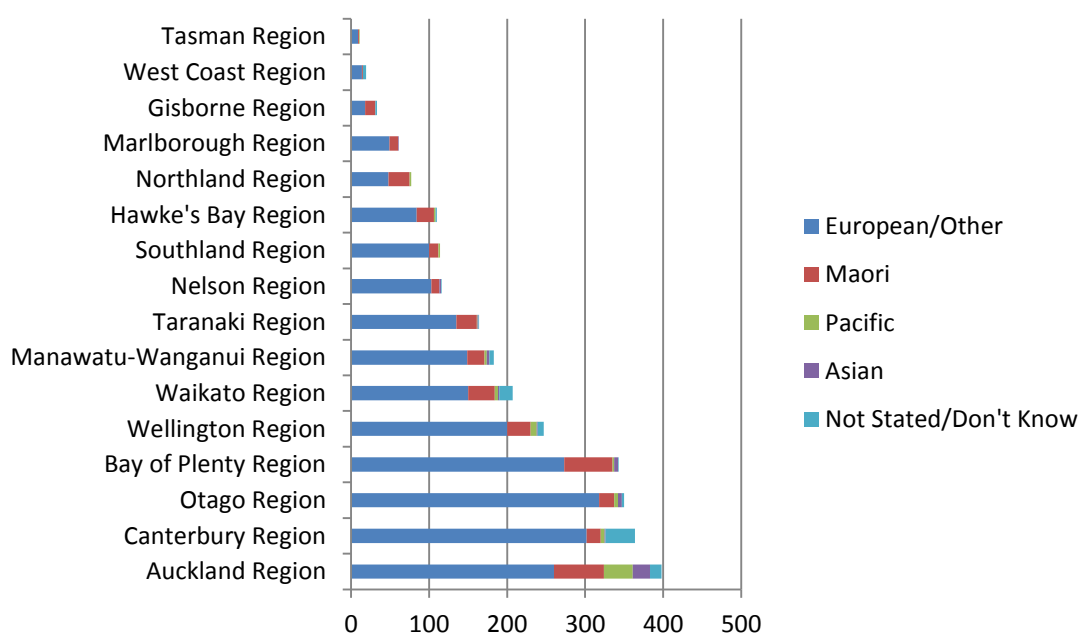
- One-third of clients receiving supported living services are living in their own or the family home.
- Almost another third live in rental accommodation.

Location

Table 43: Clients receiving supported living services, by ethnicity and region

Region	European/ Other	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Not stated	Total
Auckland	260	64	37	22	15	398
Canterbury	302	18	5	1	38	364
Otago	318	19	5	5	3	350
Bay of Plenty	273	62	2	5	1	343
Wellington	200	30	8	1	8	247
Waikato	150	34	4	2	17	207
Manawatu-Wanganui	149	22	3	3	6	183
Taranaki	135	26	1	1	1	164
Nelson	103	10		2	1	116
Southland	100	12	2			114
Hawke's Bay	84	22	2		2	110
Northland	48	27	2			77
Marlborough	49	11		1		61
Gisborne	18	13			2	33
West Coast	14	1			4	19
Tasman	9	1	1			11
Total	2212	372	72	43	98	2797

Figure 35: Clients receiving supported living services, by ethnicity and region



Observation:

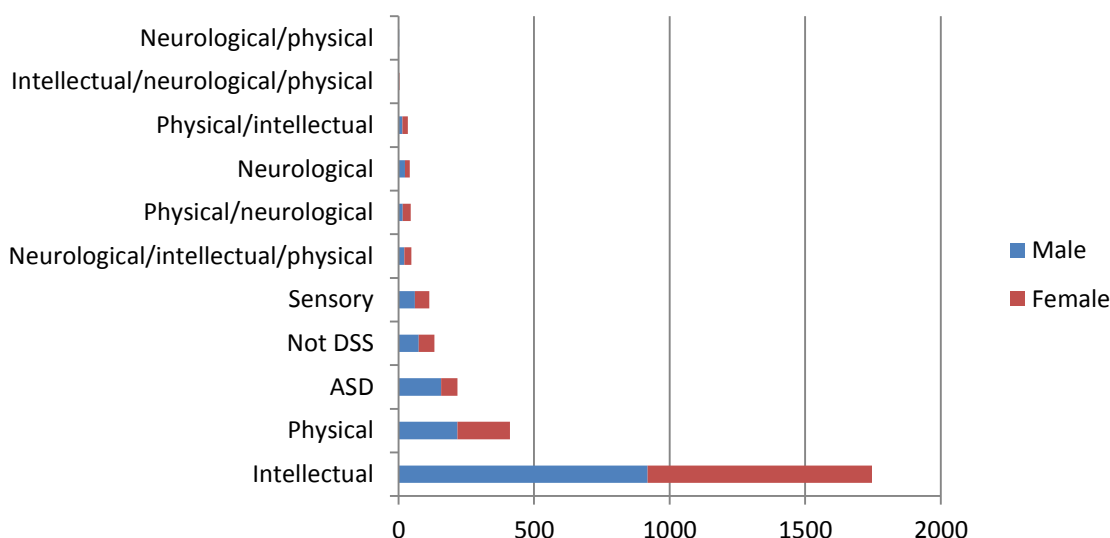
- The Bay of Plenty and Otago regions are significantly over-represented in numbers of people using supported living services.

Principal disability

Table 44: Clients receiving supported living services, by principal disability and sex¹¹

Disability type	Female	Male	Total	%
Intellectual	828	919	1747	62.5%
Physical	194	217	411	14.7%
ASD	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%
Total	1291	1506	2797	
	46%	54%		

Figure 36: Clients receiving supported living services, by principal disability and sex



Observation:

- The majority of clients receiving supported living services have an intellectual disability (63%).

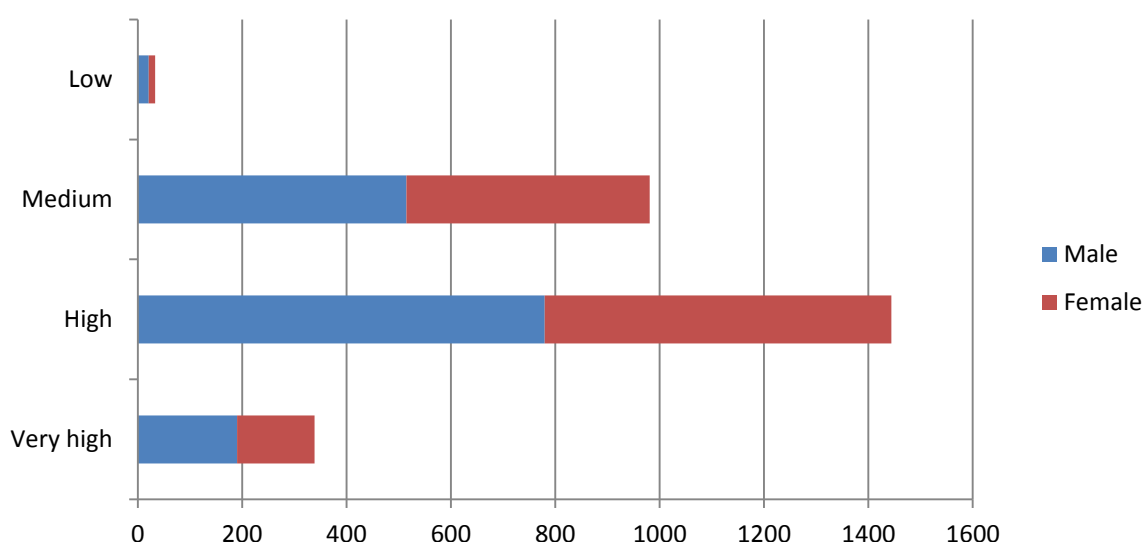
¹¹ Where a client recorded two principal disabilities, this research has used only the first one.

Support package allocation

Table 45: Clients receiving supported living services by SPA level and sex

SPA level	Female	Male	Total	%
Very high	149	190	339	12%
High	664	780	1444	52%
Medium	466	515	981	35%
Low	12	21	33	1%
Total	1291	1506	2797	

Figure 37: Clients receiving supported living services by SPA level and sex



Observation:

- Most clients receiving supported living services have medium (35%) or high (52%) support package allocations (SPA).

Respite care services

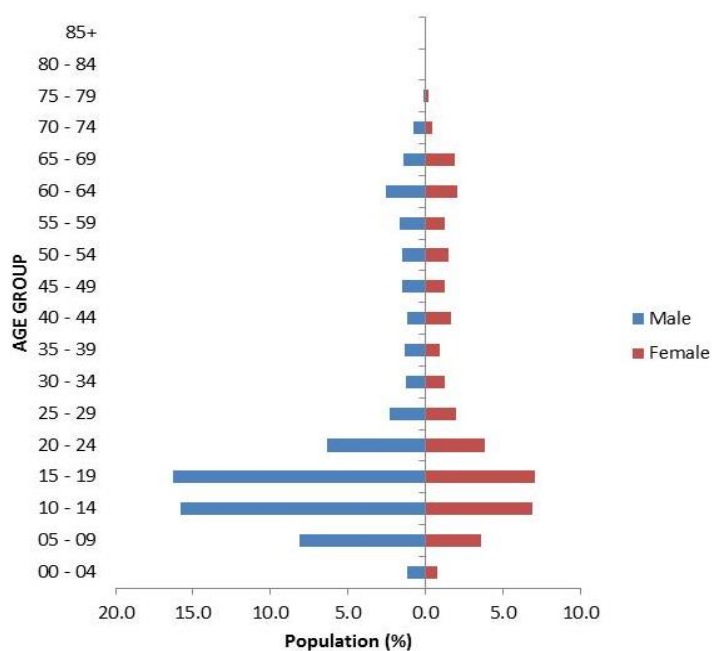
This section provides demographic profiles of the 1637 DSS clients receiving respite care services. Some of these clients will also appear in demographics for other services.

Age and sex

Table 46: Respite care users by age and sex

Age (in years)	Female	Male	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
Total	605	1032	1637
	37%	63%	

Figure 38: Age/sex of respite care users



Observations:

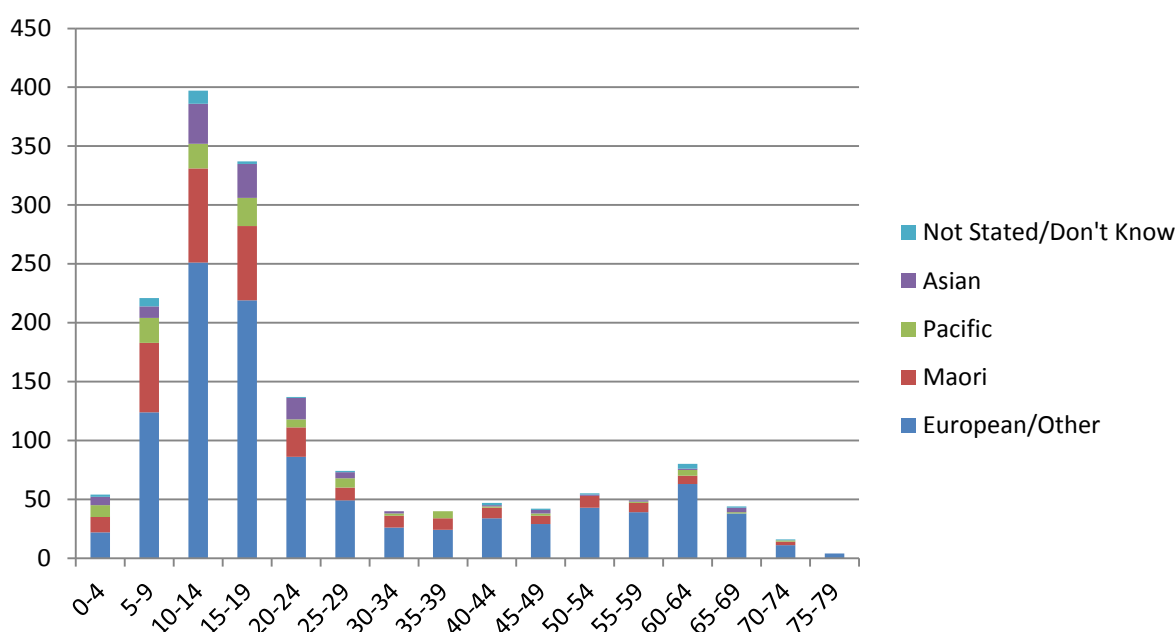
- There are significantly more males (63%) than females using respite care.
- About 70% of respite care users are under the age of 25 years.

Ethnicity

Table 47: Respite care users by age and ethnicity

Age (in years)	European/ Other	Māori	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	1062	315	110	116	34	1637
	65%	19%	7%	7%	2%	

Figure 39: Respite care users by age and ethnicity



Observations:

- European/Other and Asian people are slightly under-represented amongst users of respite care.
- Māori and Pacific people are slightly over-represented amongst users of respite care.

Marital status

Table 48: Respite care users by sex and marital status

Marital status	Female	Male	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	1025	62.6%
Total	605	1032	1637	

Observation:

- 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 years.

Accommodation

Table 49: Respite care users by sex and accommodation type

Usual place of residence	Female	Male	Total	%
Own/family home	371	640	1011	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%
Total	605	1032	1637	

Observation:

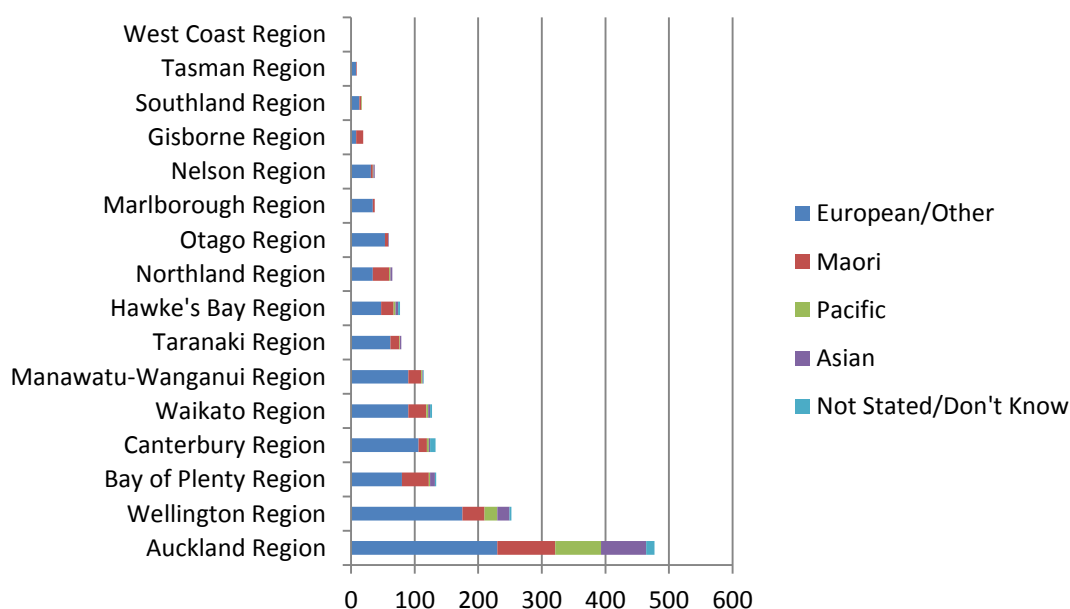
- The majority of respite care users live in their own home or the family home.

Location

Table 50: Respite care users by ethnicity and region

Region	European/ Other	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Not stated	Total	%
Auckland	230	91	72	71	13	477	29.1%
Wellington	175	35	20	19	3	252	15.4%
Bay of Plenty	80	42	2	8	2	134	8.2%
Canterbury	106	13	3	2	9	133	8.1%
Waikato	90	28	3	3	3	127	7.8%
Manawatu-Wanganui	90	20	2	1	1	114	7.0%
Taranaki	62	14	1	2		79	4.8%
Hawke's Bay	47	20	3	4	3	77	4.7%
Northland	34	26	2	3		65	4.0%
Otago	53	5		1		59	3.6%
Marlborough	34	3				37	2.3%
Nelson	31	3	1	2		37	2.3%
Gisborne	8	11				19	1.2%
Southland	13	3	1			17	1.0%
Tasman	8	1				9	0.5%
West Coast	1					1	0.1%
Total	1062	315	110	116	34	1637	

Figure 40: Respite care users by ethnicity and region



Observations:

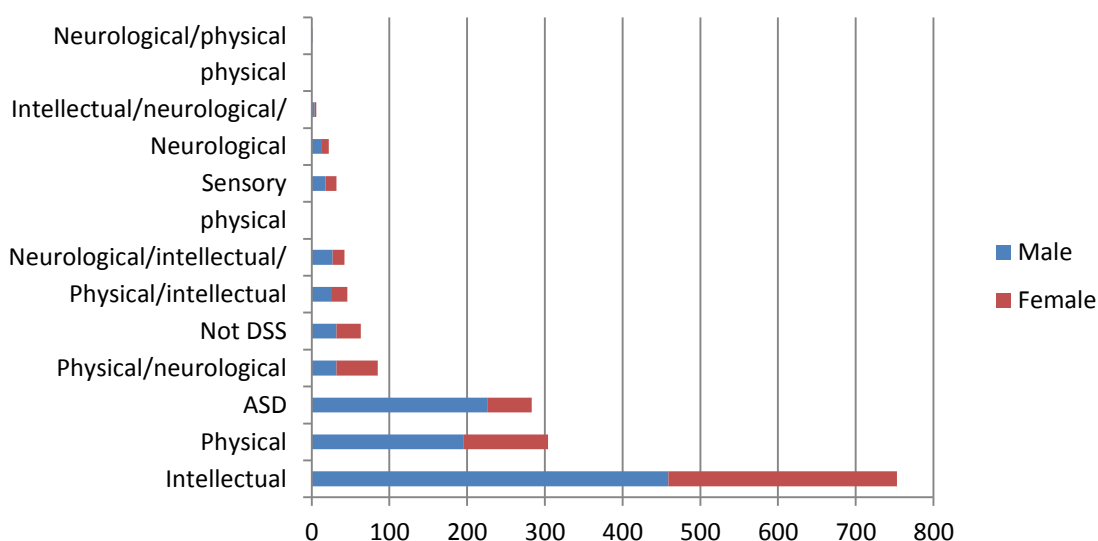
- There are marked disparities in regional use of respite care.
- The Wellington region is over-represented, with 9% of the country's DSS clients living in the region, but 15% of those clients using respite care.
- The Canterbury region is under-represented, with 13.5% of the country's DSS clients living in the region, but only 8% of those clients using respite care.

Principal disability

Table 51: Respite care users by sex and disability type¹²

Disability type	Female	Male	Total	%
Intellectual	294	459	753	46.0%
Physical	109	195	304	18.6%
ASD	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%
Total	605	1032	1637	
	37%	63%		

Figure 41: Respite care users by sex and disability type¹³



Observation:

- Clients with intellectual disabilities make up 46% of respite care users.

¹² Where a client recorded two principal disabilities, this research has used only the first one.

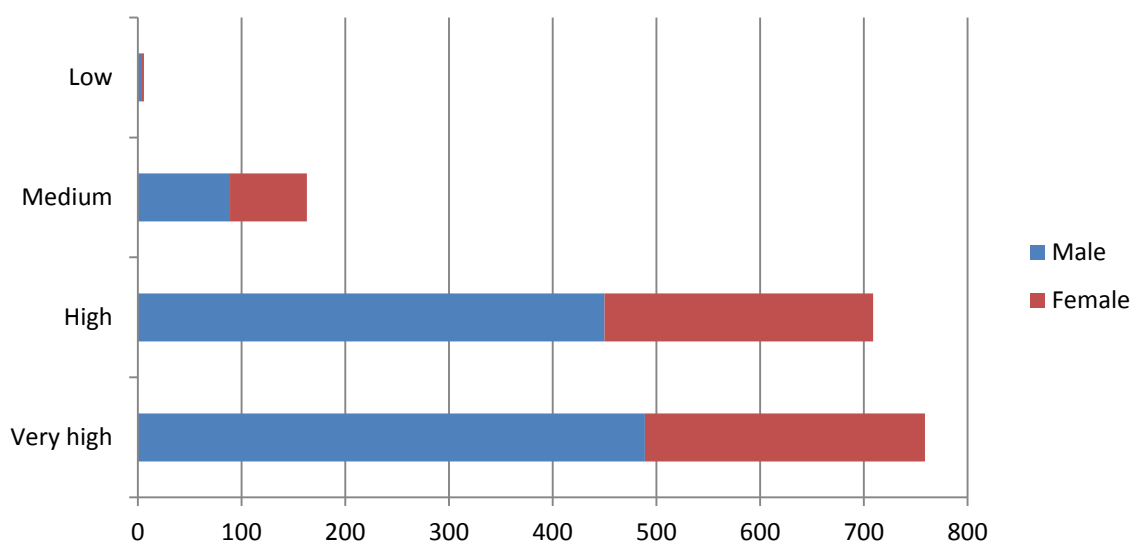
¹³ Where a client recorded two principal disabilities, this research has used only the first one.

Support package allocation

Table 52: Respite care users 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%
Total	605	1032	1637	

Figure 42: Respite care users by SPA level and sex



Observation:

- Most respite care users have high (43%) to very high (47%) support package allocations (SPA).

Client demographics by disability

This section focuses on five specific disability types and provides the demographic profiles of the disability support service users with each of these disabilities.

While all clients are recorded as having one principal disability, some clients listed two principal disabilities. This report focuses on only the first principal disability that was presented.

Principal disability	
Intellectual	14,339
Physical	8295
Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	4898
Sensory	1097
Neurological	955

See also Appendix 3: Disability.

Intellectual disability

This section relates to clients who have one of the following disabilities:

- birth asphyxia or intrauterine hypoxia
- Down 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.

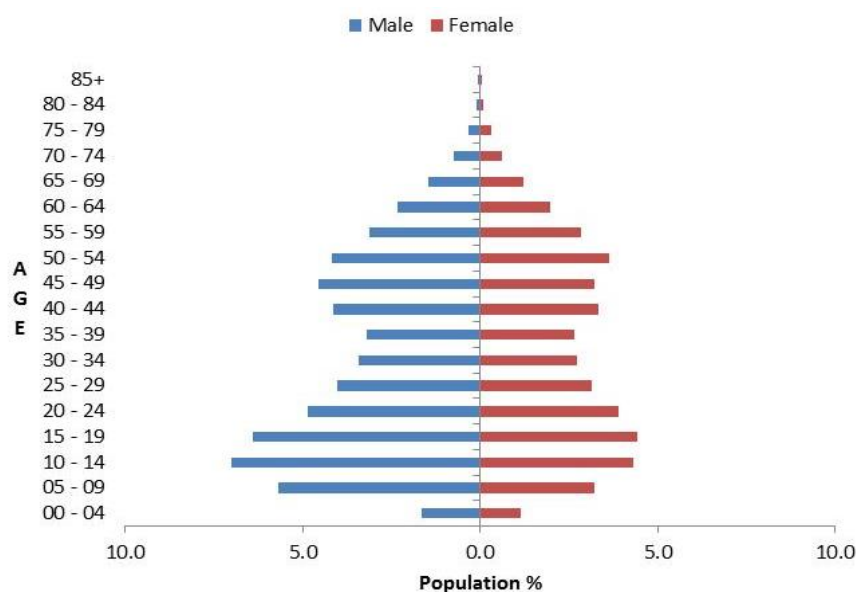
For an analysis of clients with Down syndrome, see Appendix 1: Down.

Age and sex

Table 53: Clients with intellectual disability by age and sex

Age (in years)	Female	Male	Total
0–4	250	377	627
5–9	494	902	1396
10–14	670	1028	1698
15–19	601	900	1501
20–24	549	661	1210
25–29	417	510	927
30–34	337	482	819
35–39	380	469	849
40–44	483	574	1057
45–49	462	618	1080
50–54	512	555	1067
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
Total	6222	8177	14,399
	43.2%	56.8%	

Figure 43: Age/sex of clients with intellectual disability



Observations:

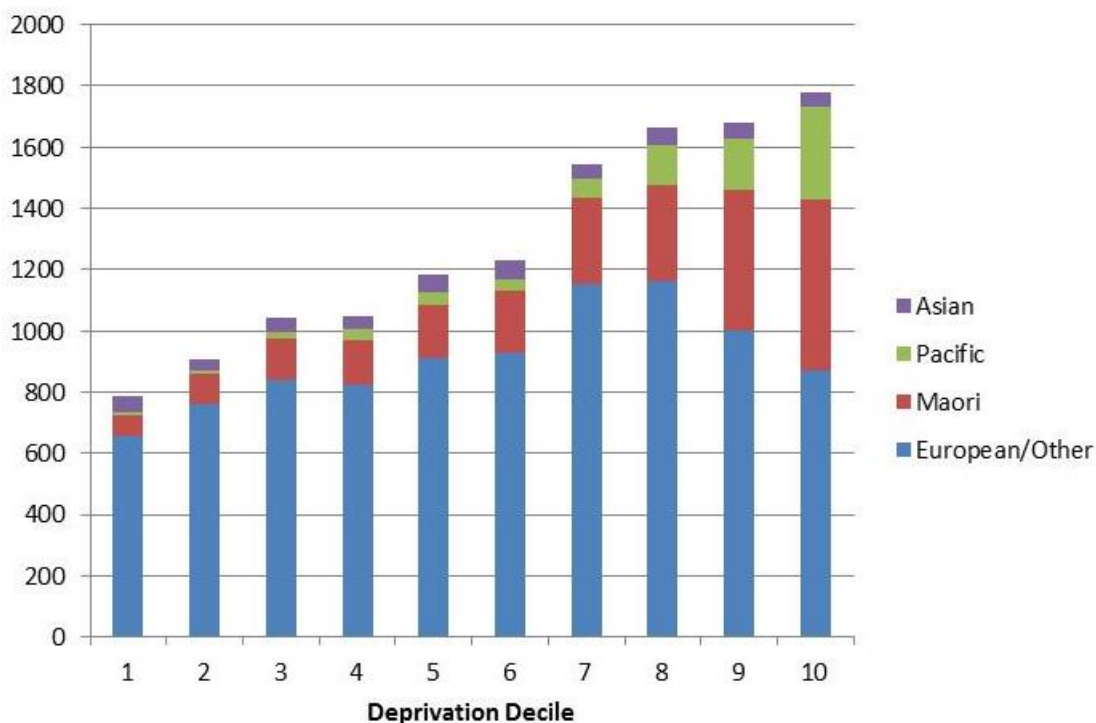
- There are significantly more males (57%) with an intellectual disability using DSS than females.
- There are two peaks in the age group profiles for both sexes: 10–19 years and 40–54 years.

Ethnicity and deprivation

Table 54: Clients with intellectual disability by ethnicity and deprivation

Deprivation decile	European/Other	Māori	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	9093	2447	815	501	12,856¹⁴	
	71%	19%	6%	4%		

Figure 44: Clients with intellectual disability by ethnicity and deprivation



Observations:

- Māori and European/Other clients are over-represented for intellectual disability across all deciles.
- Asian and Pacific clients are under-represented across all deciles.
- Māori and Pacific clients with intellectual disabilities are strongly over-represented in the highest deprivation deciles.

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

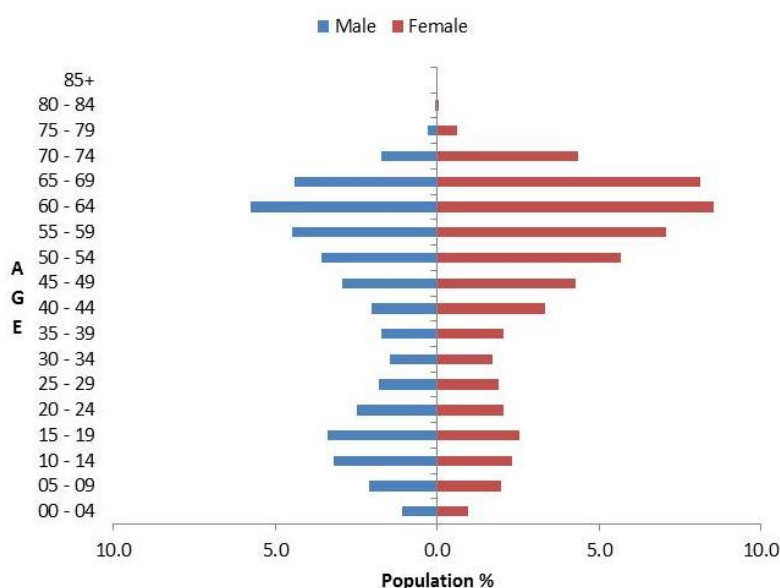
Physical disability¹⁵

Age and sex

Table 55: Clients with physical disability by age and sex

Age (in years)	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	1177
65–69	550	306	856
70–74	279	109	388
75–79	33	14	47
80–84	5	3	8
85+		0	0
Total	4645	3650	8295
	60%	40%	

Figure 45: Clients with physical disability by age and sex



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

Observations:

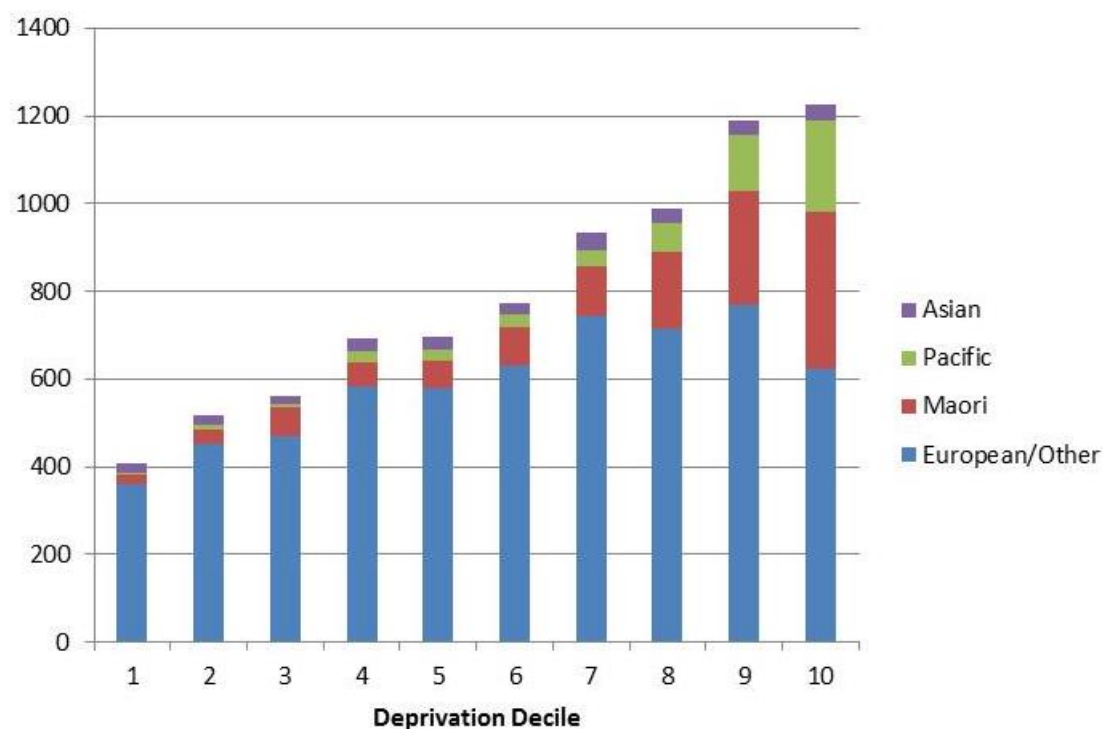
- Females make up 60% of clients with a physical disability.
- Clients with a physical disability are a markedly prevalent in the older age groups, with 59% of clients aged over 45 years.

Ethnicity and deprivation

Table 56: Clients with physical disability by ethnicity and deprivation

Deprivation decile	European/ Other	Māori	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%		

Figure 46: Clients with physical disability by ethnicity and deprivation



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

Observations:

- European/Other clients with physical disability are over-represented across all deciles.
- Just under one-third (30%) of clients with physical disabilities are in the 9–10 deprivation deciles.
- Māori and Pacific clients make up a large proportion in the high-deprivation deciles.

Autism spectrum disorder

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

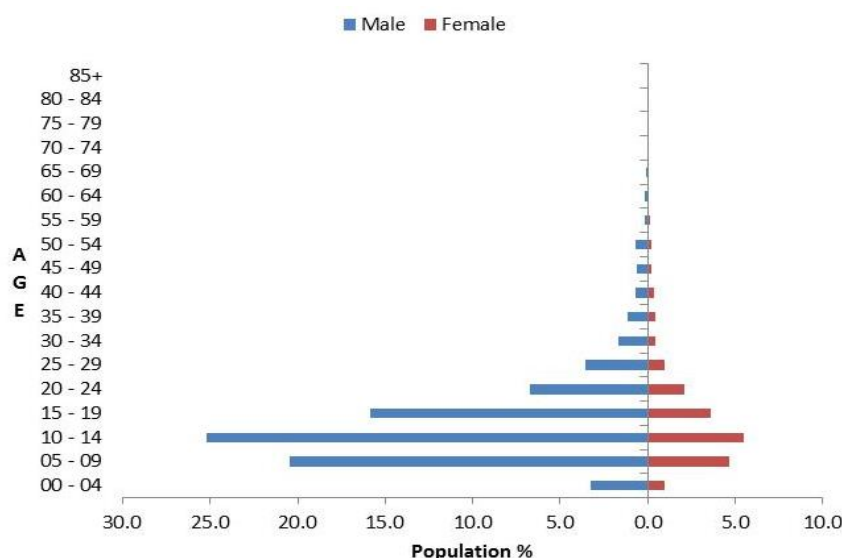
- Asperger's syndrome
- autism spectrum disorder (ASD)
- other ASD.

Age and sex

Table 57: Clients with ASD by age and sex

Age (in years)	Female	Male	Total
0–4	76	346	422
5–9	266	1104	1370
10–14	259	1116	1375
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	1048	3850	4898
	21%	79%	

Figure 47: Age/sex of clients with ASD



Observations:

- ASD clients are predominantly male (79%).
- ASD clients are predominantly young (65% of ASD clients are less than 15 years old).

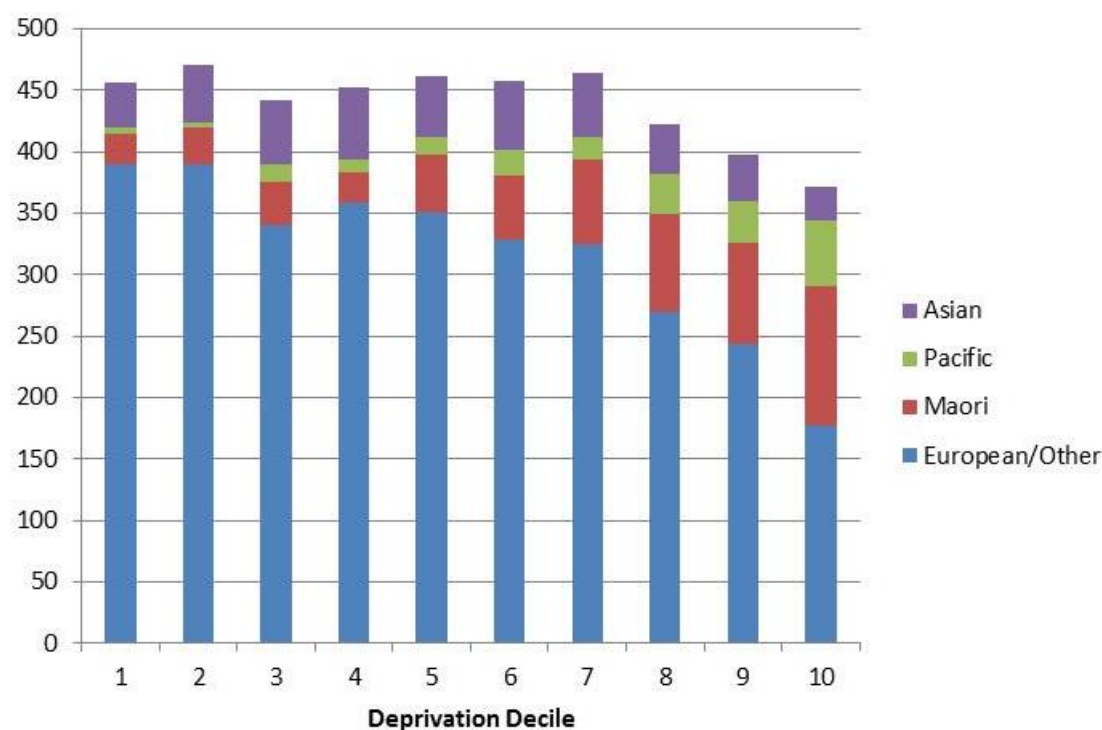
Ethnicity and deprivation

Table 58: ASD clients by ethnicity and deprivation

Deprivation decile	European/ Other	Māori	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	3171	557	212	458	4398¹⁷	
	72%	13%	5%	10%		

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

Figure 48: ASD clients by ethnicity and deprivation



Observations:

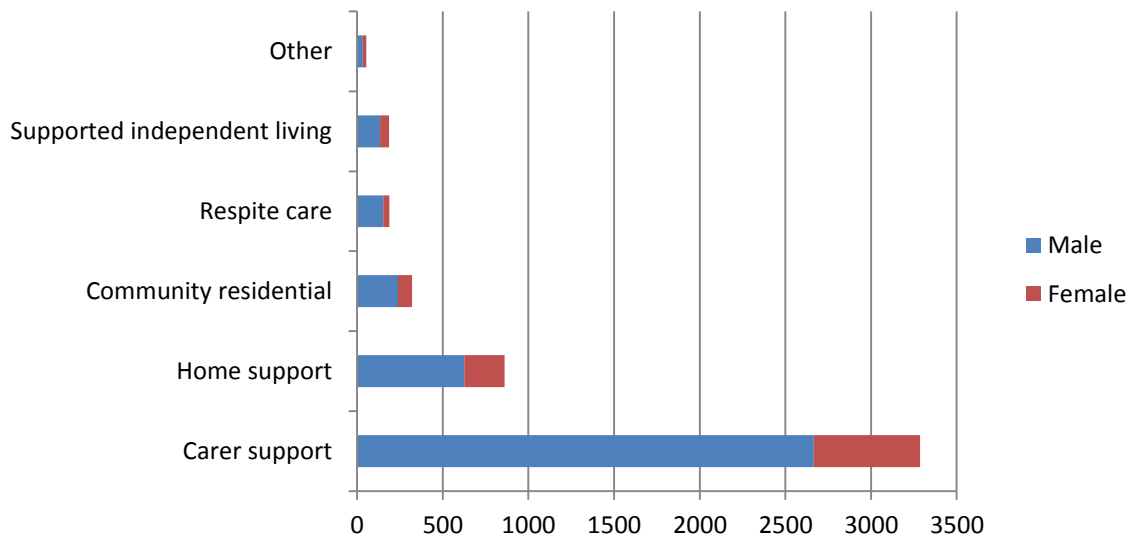
- ASD clients are relatively evenly distributed across deprivation deciles 1–8.
- Māori and Pacific ASD clients are over-represented in the higher deprivation deciles.
- Asian ethnicities are significantly over-represented amongst ASD clients.

Service usage

Table 59: ASD clients by sex and service usage

Service type	Female	Male	Total	%
Carer support	622	2665	3287	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	
Total	1048	3850	4898	

Figure 49: ASD clients by sex and service usage



Observation:

- Two-thirds of ASD service users use carer support services, which is by far the most used disability support service used by this disability group.

Sensory disability

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

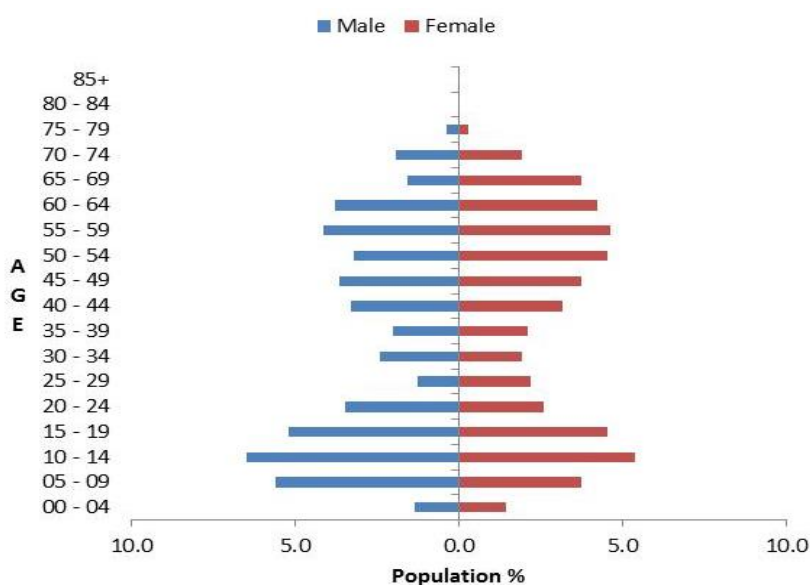
- blind or vision impaired, type not specified
- optic neuritis, optic atrophy
- retinopathy, retinal dystrophy, retinitis pigmentosa, detached retina
- glaucoma
- congenital cataract (present at birth)
- other cataract
- other eye or vision disorder
- deaf or hearing impaired, type not specified
- other ear or hearing disorder.

Age and sex

Table 60: Sensory disability clients by age and sex

Age (in years)	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
Total	544	553	1097
	50%	50%	

Figure 50: Age/sex of clients with sensory disabilities



Observations:

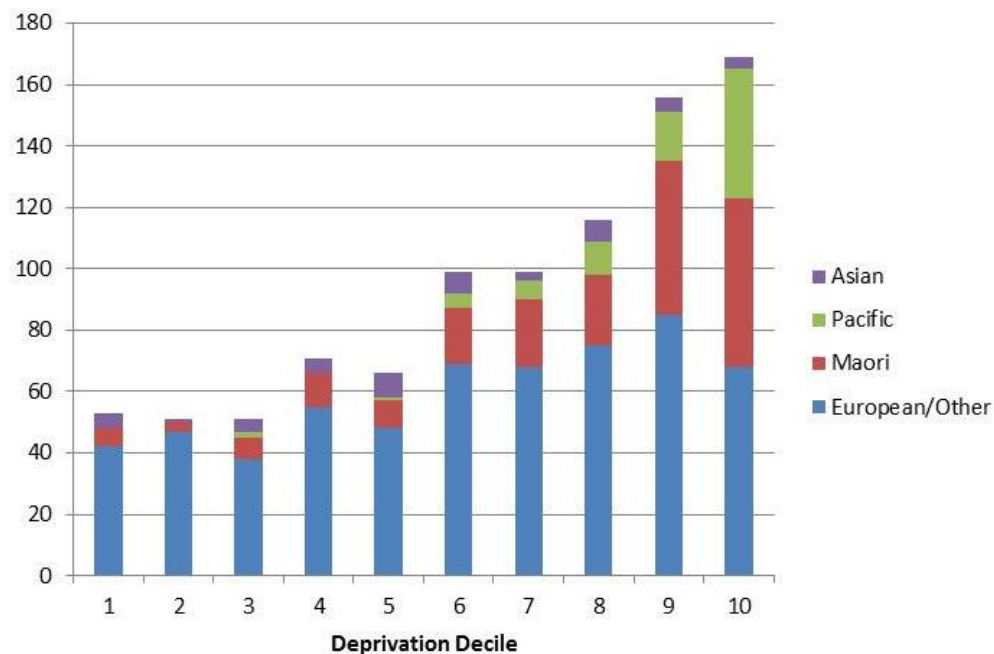
- Males and females are evenly represented in this disability group.
- There are two peaks in the age distributions with slightly more males in the 10–24 years age and slightly more females in 45–69 years groups.

Ethnicity and deprivation

Table 61: Clients with sensory disability by ethnicity and deprivation

Deprivation decile	European/Other	Māori	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%		

Figure 51: Clients with sensory disability by ethnicity and deprivation



Observations:

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

¹⁸ This figure is lower than the total with sensory disabilities, as not every client recorded their ethnicity.

Neurological disability

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

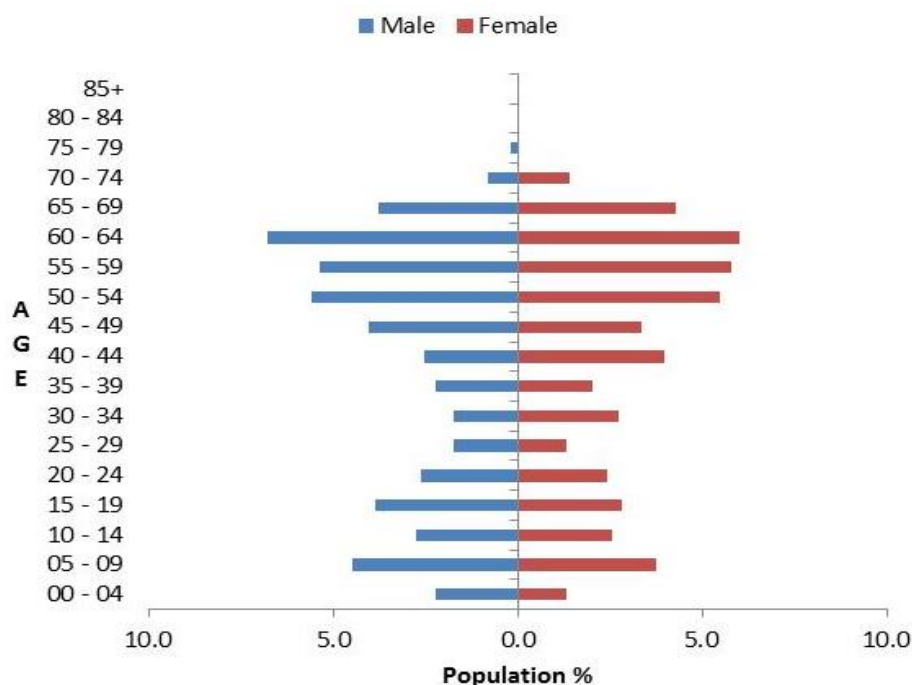
- brain/head injury caused by accident
- brain injury, cause not specified
- encephalitis
- meningitis
- neurological disorder/disability, type not specified
- other brain or nervous system disorder.

Age and sex

Table 62: Clients with neurological disability by age and sex

Age (in years)	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
Total	454	501	955
	48%	52%	

Figure 52: Age/sex of clients with neurological disability



Observation:

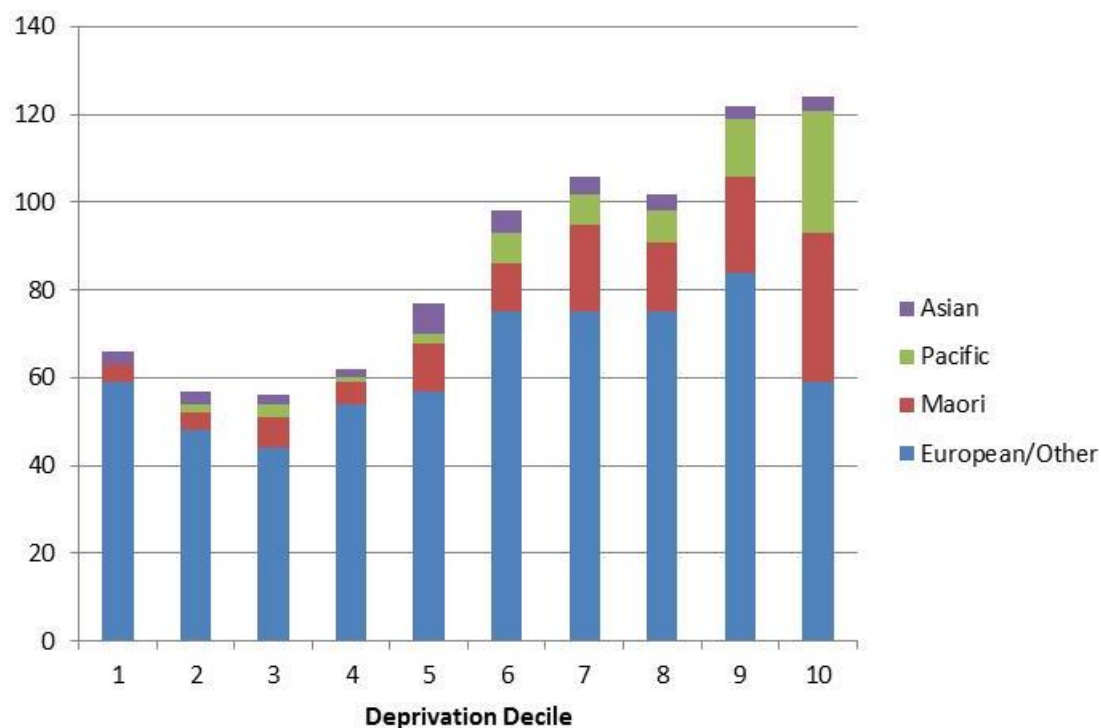
- Almost half of clients with neurological disabilities are aged over 45 years.

Ethnicity and deprivation

Table 63: Clients with neurological disability by ethnicity and deprivation

Deprivation decile	European/ Other	Māori	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%		

Figure 53: Clients with neurological disability by ethnicity and deprivation



Observations:

- The deprivation profile is markedly skewed towards the high deciles, with 28% of clients with neurological disability in deprivation deciles 9 and 10.
- Māori and Pacific clients are over-represented in the high deprivation deciles 7–10.

Service usage by ethnicity

This section assesses the service usage for each of the four ethnicity groups: European/Other, Māori, Pacific and Asian.

Figure 54: Overall service usage by ethnicity

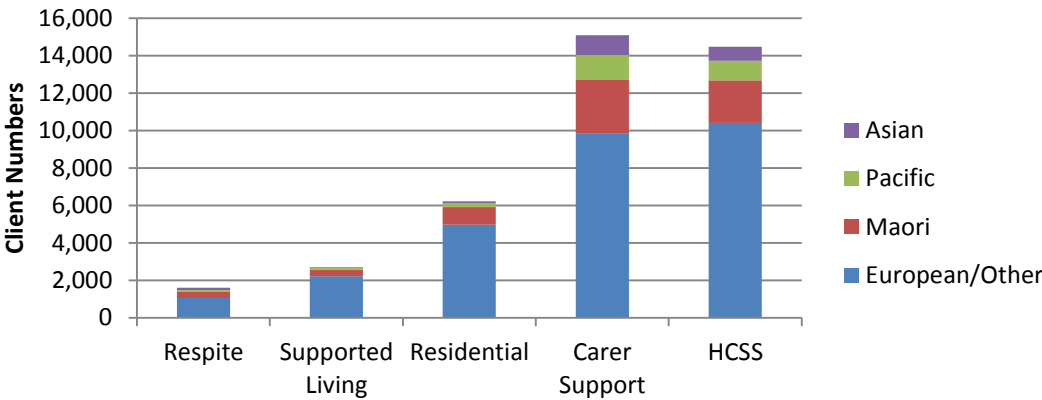


Figure 55: Service usage by clients of European/Other ethnicity

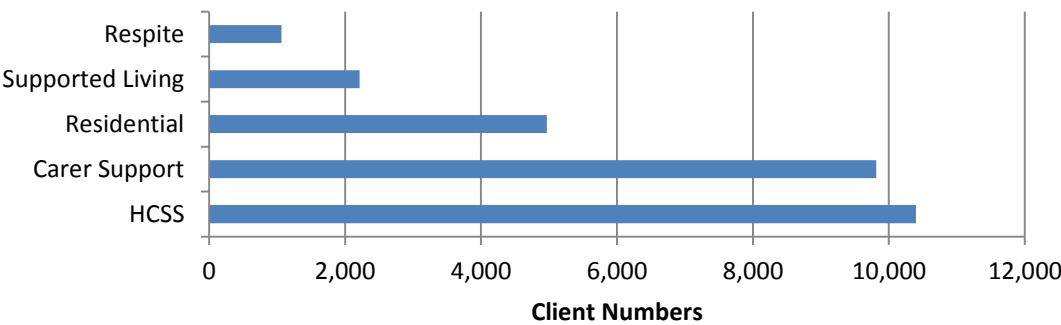


Figure 56: Service usage by clients of Māori ethnicity

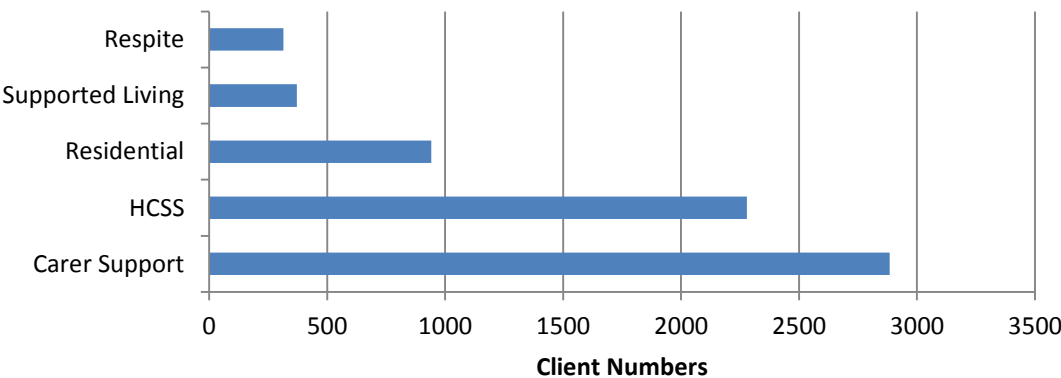


Figure 57: Service usage by clients of Pacific ethnicity

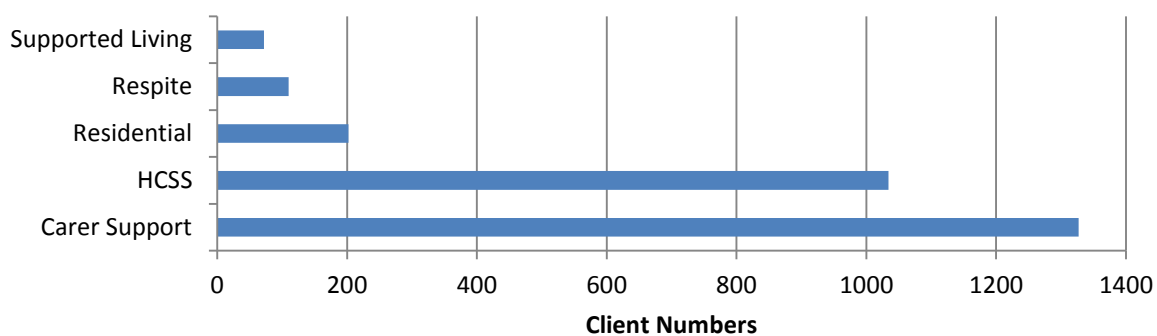
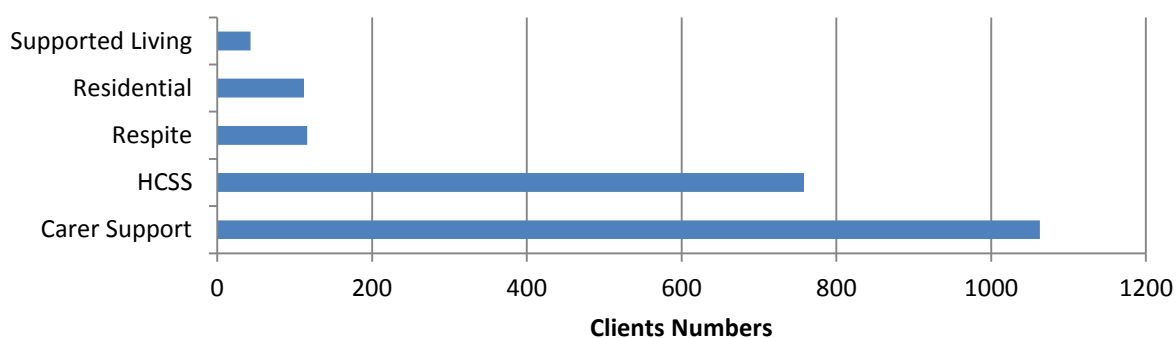


Figure 58: Service usage by clients of Asian ethnicity



Client turnover

Introduction

This section presents major changes of status for DSS clients between 1 January and 25 September 2013 (268 days). During this period 10% (3000) clients had a change of status.

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 or services
- a client dies.

These changing statuses can be grouped into three categories. The sections below examine the demographics of:

- new clients
- terminating clients
- deceased clients.

New clients

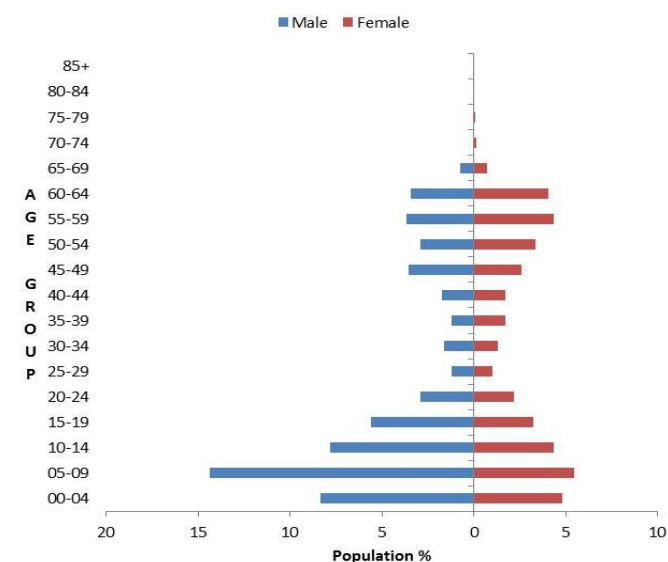
There were 1752 clients who first began receiving a service between 1 January and 25 September 2013.

Age and sex

Table 64: New clients by sex and age

Age (in years)	Male	Female	Total
0–4	146	84	230
5–9	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%	

Figure 59: Age/sex of new clients



Observations:

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

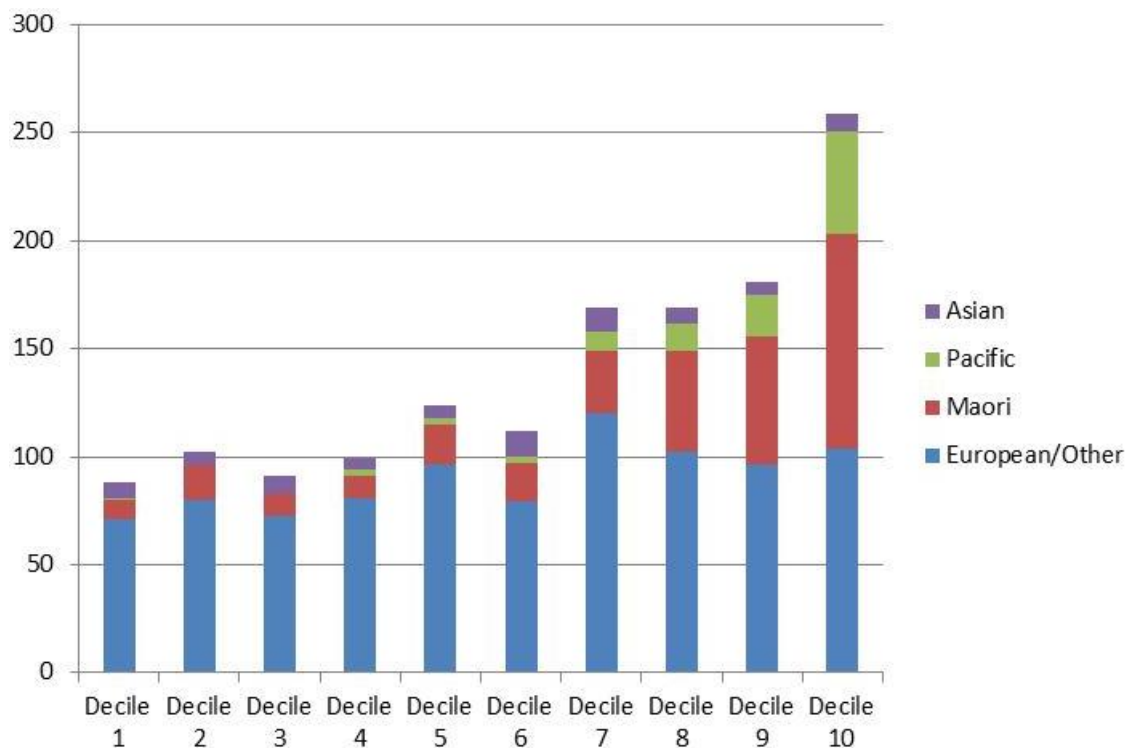
Ethnicity and deprivation

Table 65: New clients by ethnicity and deprivation decile

Deprivation decile	European/ Other	Māori	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%		

Note: Deprivation decile is not recorded for every client.

Figure 60: New clients by ethnicity and deprivation decile



Observations:

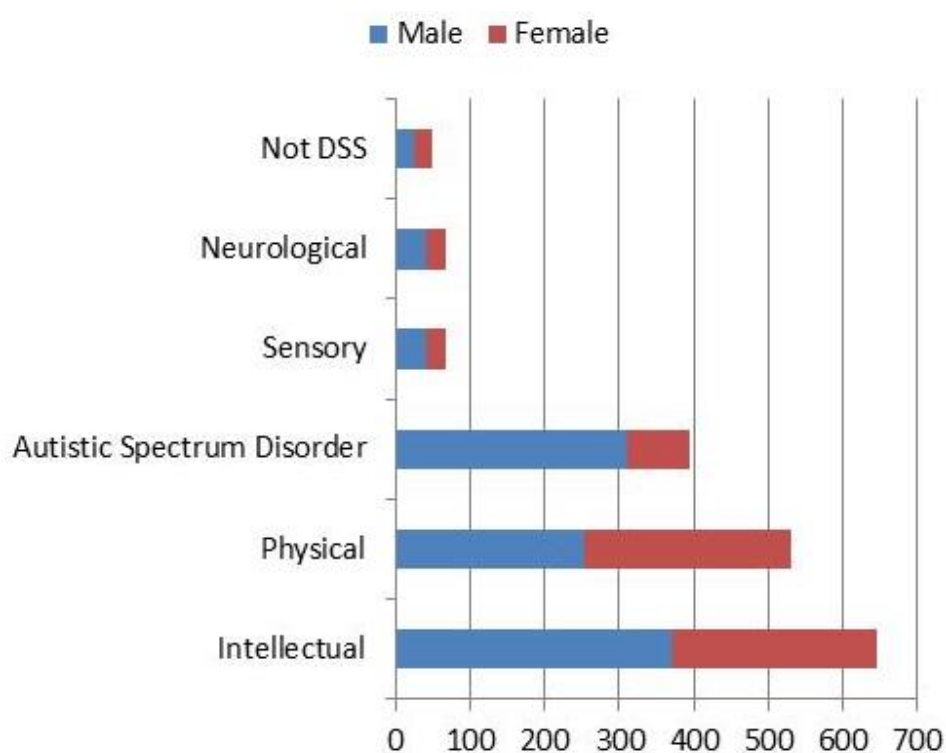
- Māori are over-represented among new clients (23%) compared to the overall DSS client base (16% Māori).
- New clients are dominantly found in high-deprivation deciles; 32% in deciles 9–10 and another 24% in deciles 7–8.
- Māori and Pacific clients are significantly over-represented in deprivation decile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

Principal disability

Table 66: New clients by principal disability

Disability class	Male	Female	Total	%
Intellectual	370	275	645	36.8%
Physical	252	278	530	30.3%
ASD	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%		

Figure 61: New clients by principal disability



Observations:

- Intellectual and physical disabilities account for 67% of new clients.
- Over one-fifth (22.5%) of new clients have ASD as their principal disability.

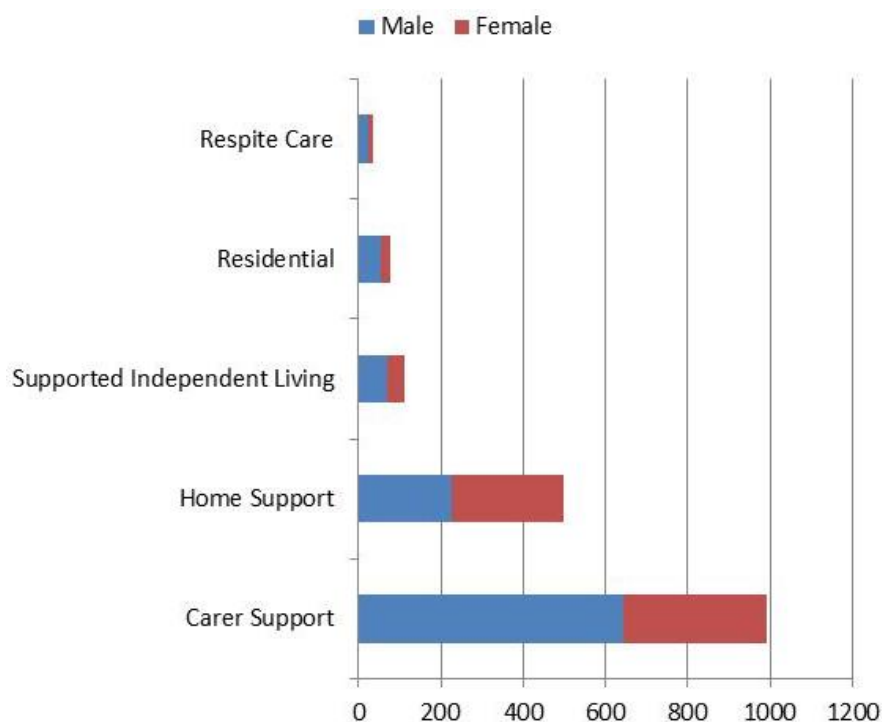
Services used

Table 67: New clients by service used

Service	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	

Note: A further 40 clients used services not listed here.

Figure 62: New clients by service used



Observation:

- The majority (87%) of new clients are accessing carer support and home and community support services.

Terminating clients

There are 1281 clients who stopped using DSS between 1 January and 25 September 2013.

Reason for terminating

Table 68: Reasons for client terminating with DSS

Reason for terminating	Male	Female	Total	%
No service needed/wanted/required	233	145	378	29.5
Deceased	152	146	298	23.3
Moved out of region or country	67	64	131	10.2
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	3.0
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	732	549	1281	
	57.2%	42.8%		

Observation:

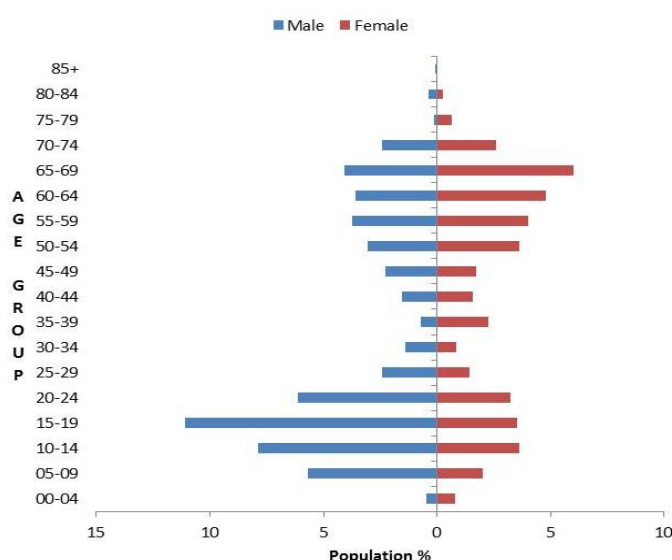
- Just over half of clients stopped using DSS because they no longer wanted/needed the services or because they had died.

Age and sex

Table 69: Terminating clients by sex and age

Age (in years)	Male	Female	Total
0–4	6	10	16
5–9	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%	

Figure 63: Age/sex of terminating clients



Observations:

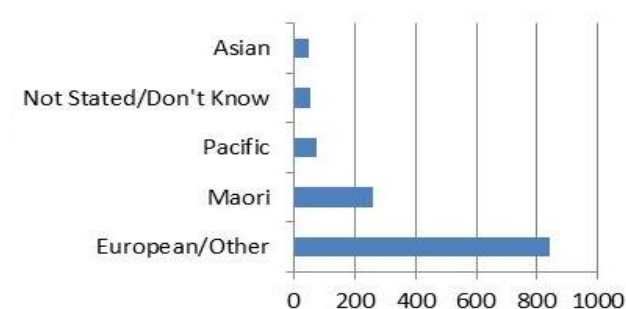
- There are two peaks in the age distribution of terminating clients:
 - males in the 10–24 age group
 - females in the 65–69 age group.
- The age/sex profile for terminating clients is similar to that for new clients to DSS.

Ethnicity

Table 70: Terminating clients by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total	%
European/Other	842	66%
Māori	260	20%
Not stated/don't know	75	6%
Pacific	52	4%
Asian	49	4%
Total	1278	

Figure 64: Terminating clients by ethnicity



Observation:

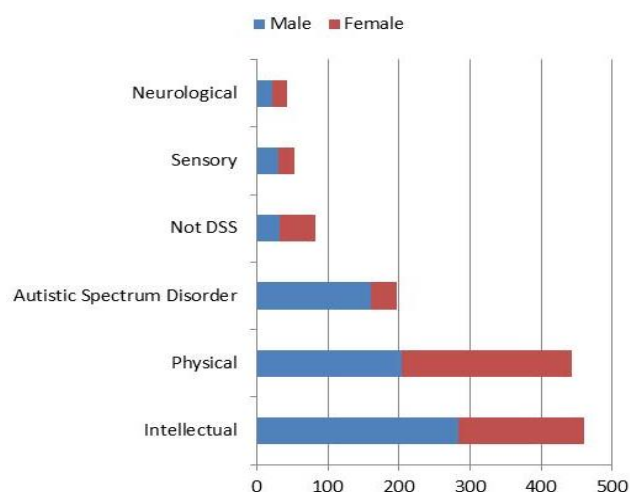
- Māori are slightly over-represented among clients who stopped using DSS.

Principal disability

Table 71: Terminating clients by principal disability

Disability class	Male	Female	Total	%
Intellectual	283	177	460	36.0%
Physical	203	240	443	34.7%
ASD	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%		

Figure 65: Terminating clients by principal disability



Observations

- About two-thirds (67%) of clients who stopped using DSS have intellectual or physical disabilities.
- Males (61%) with intellectual disabilities significantly outnumber females with intellectual disabilities among those who stopped using DSS.

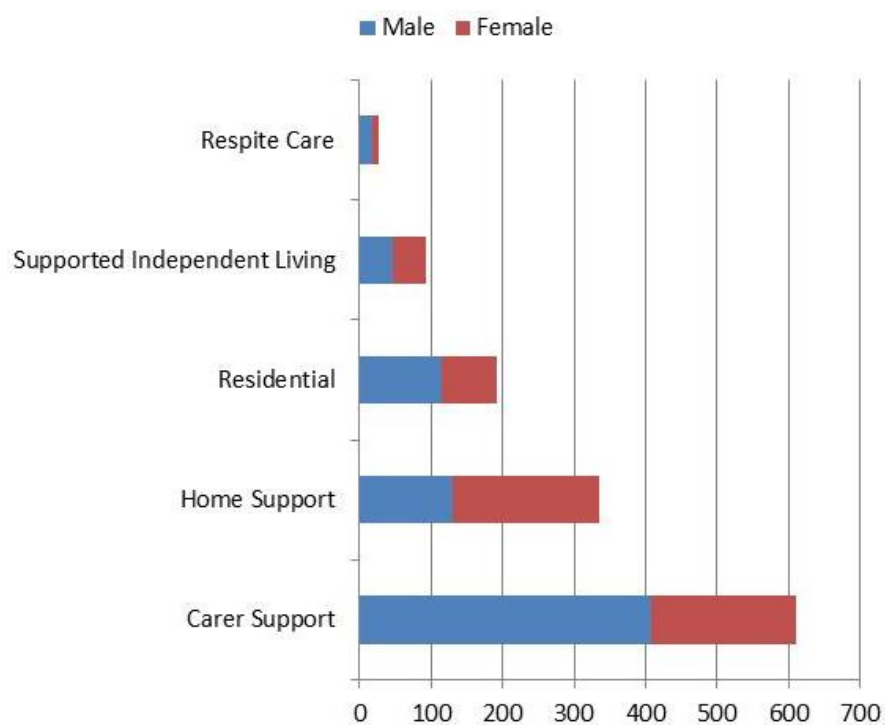
Services used

Table 72: Terminating clients by service used

Service	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%		

Note: This table does not total to 1278 because some clients were receiving services not analysed in this report.

Figure 66: Terminating clients by service used



Observation:

- Carer support is the dominant service (49%) for clients who stop using DSS.

Deceased clients

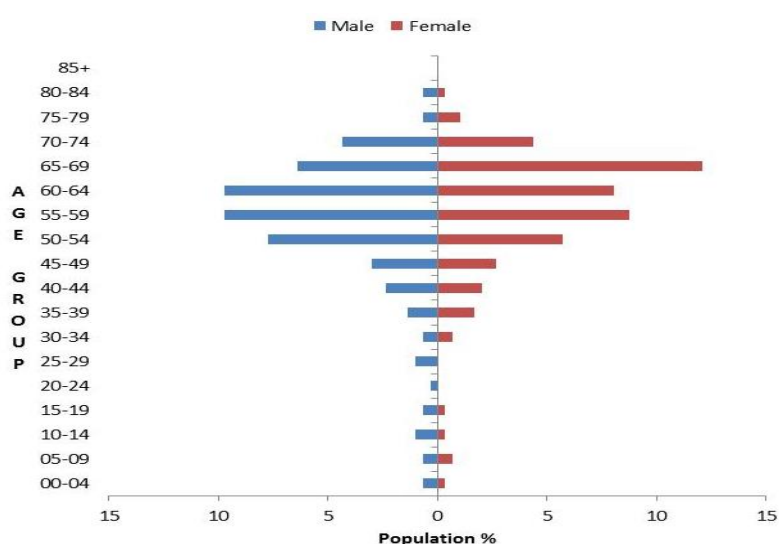
In the 1 January to 25 September 2013 period, 298 DSS clients were recorded as having died.

Age and sex

Table 73: Deceased clients by age and sex

Age (in years)	Male	Female	Total
0–4	2	1	3
5–9	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%	

Figure 67: Age/sex of deceased clients



Observations:

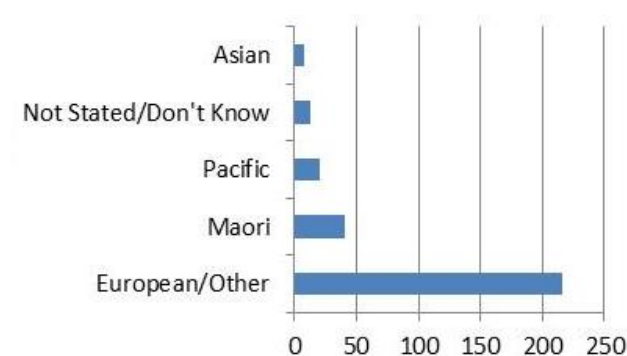
- The largest number of deaths occurred in the 50–69 age groups for both sexes of client.

Ethnicity

Table 74: Deceased clients by ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total	%
European/Other	216	72%
Māori	41	14%
Pacific	20	7%
Not stated/don't know	13	4%
Asian	8	3%
Total	298	

Figure 68: Deceased clients by ethnicity



Observation:

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

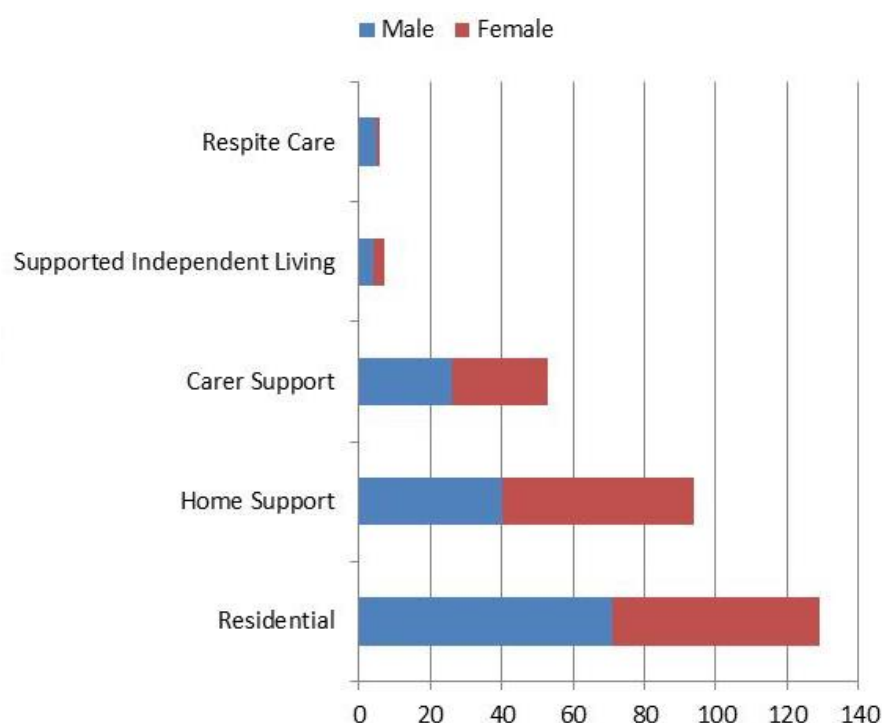
Services used

Table 75: Deceased clients by service used

Service	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	

Note: This table does not total to 298 because some clients were receiving services not included in the five services listed and analysed in this report.

Figure 69: Deceased clients by service used



Observation:

- Almost half of all deceased DSS clients were using residential services at the time of their death.

Turnover rates

Table 76: Net movement of clients entering and departing DSS

Principal disability	New clients	Departing clients	Net gain/(loss)
	1 January–25 September 2013	1 January–25 September 2013	
Intellectual	645	460	185
Physical	530	443	87
ASD	395	197	198
Not DSS	48	82	(34)
Sensory	68	53	15
Neurological	66	43	23
Total	1752	1278	474

Observations:

- The highest pressure for DSS is from new clients using the service whose principal disability is intellectual or ASD.
- The label 'Not DSS' clients include those with cancer or medical conditions. They are receiving disability support services however.

National and international disability trends

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

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'.

(Saville-Smith and James 2006)

New Zealand disability trends

2006 Disability Survey

The major findings of the 2006 Disability Survey were as follows:

- In 2006, about 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 a 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%). (Statistics New Zealand 2007).

Australian Disability Demographics 2011–12

Disability Support Services: Appendix 2011–12 (AIHW 2013) provides detailed demographic data across all states and territories in Australia. The totalled figures are presented below.

Disability service groups

Australia classifies their services into the following five groups:

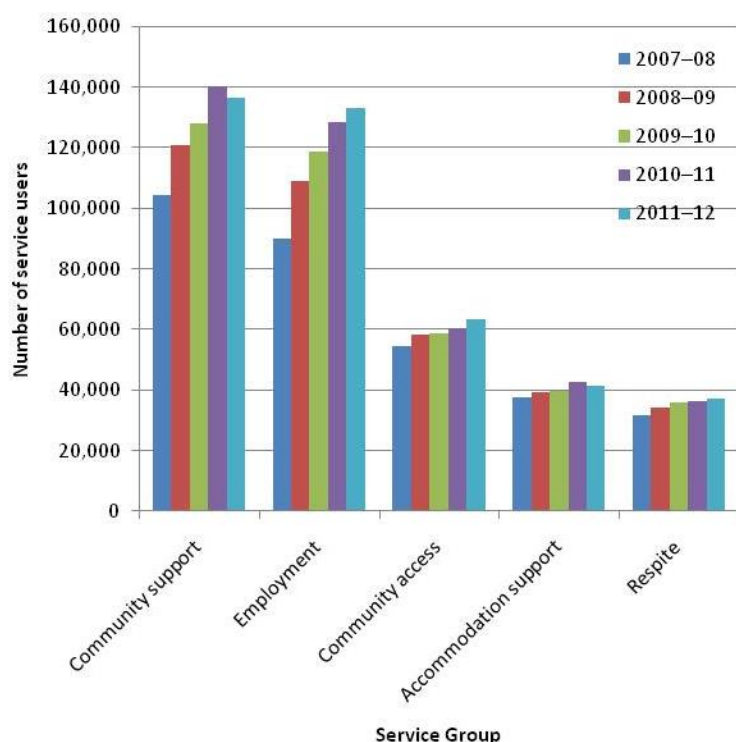
- accommodation support
- community support
- community access
- respite
- employment.

Client service numbers

Table 77: 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%

Figure 70: Change in number of clients receiving each service in Australia 2007–2012



Observation:

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

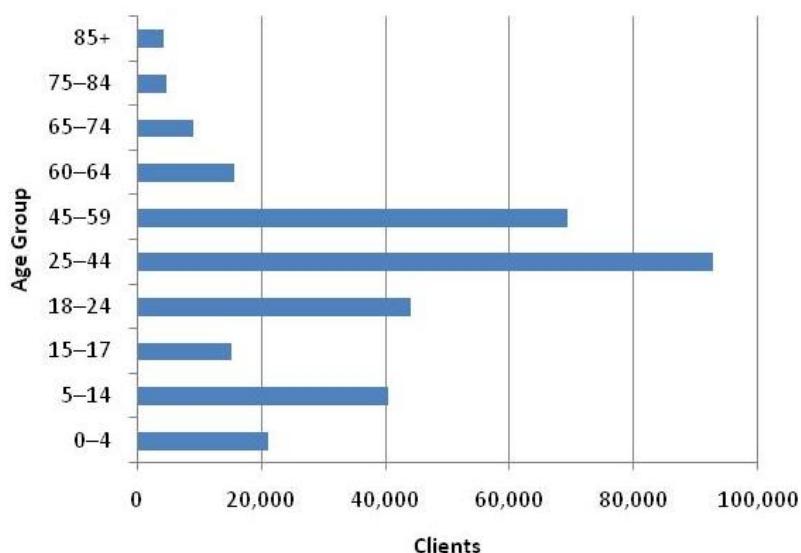
Age and sex

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

Table 78: Australian disability service users by age

Age (in years)	Clients	%	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		

Figure 71: Australian disability service users by age



Observations:

- New Zealand appears to have a larger proportion of younger service users in the 5–17 years age group. However, this may be accounted for by the fact that the Australian statistics include employment support, while in New Zealand, this data is held by the Ministry of Social Development and has not been included in DSS data for this report.

Ethnicity

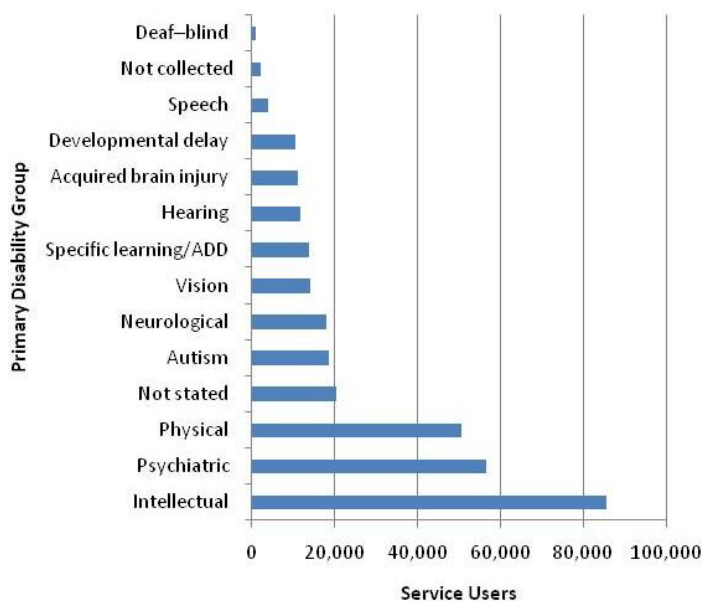
The Australian tables do not list ethnic groups (European, Pacific, Asian, etc) but do tabulate indigenous peoples and country of birth.

Principal disability groups

Table 79: Australian disabled people using government-funded supports by principal disability

Principal 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%

Figure 72: Australian disabled people using government-funded supports by principal disability



Observation:

- The Australian profile for primary disabilities is similar to New Zealand's profile for primary disabilities but is not directly comparable because of differing classification systems, for example, our DSS does not report on mental health or employment services.

Accommodation

Table 80: Australian disability clients by residential setting

Residential setting	Clients	%
Private residence	201,263	63%
Domestic-scale supported living facility	17,395	5%
Boarding house / private hotel	11,665	4%
Supported accommodation facility	9778	3%
Residence within an Aboriginal community	2535	1%
Residential aged care facility	1968	1%
Short-term crisis, emergency, transitional accommodation	1822	1%
Psychiatric / mental health community care facility	1384	0%
Independent unit within a retirement village	597	0%
Hospital	396	0%
Public place / temporary shelter	209	0%
Other	2738	1%
Not stated	63,557	20%
Not collected (recreation/holiday programmes)	2309	1%
Total	317,616	

Observation:

- Like New Zealand, the majority of Australian disabled clients live in a private residence.

United Kingdom Family Resources Survey

The Family Resources Survey, United Kingdom, 2011/12 (Department for Work and Pensions 2013).

Disability

Major conclusions:

- The percentage of disabled people differed by age group: in 2011/12, 6% (0.8 million) of children were disabled compared to 16% (5.8 million) of adults of working age and 45% (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%, 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%) females and 5.5 million (18%) 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%) females and 5.0 million (18%) males in the United Kingdom were disabled.
- The percentages of the disabled population affected by different impairment types varies widely, ranging from 56% (6.7 million) reporting a mobility impairment to 7% (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 they are in danger.
- While the vast majority of those receiving disability-related benefits have rights under the Equality Act (2010), not all covered by this Act will be receiving a disability-related benefit, and not all those receiving a disability-related benefit will consider themselves to be disabled.
- Families that included a disabled person were more likely to be receiving a government benefit compared with families with no disabled people.
- In 2011/12, 38% of benefit households with at least one disabled adult and no disabled children were receiving income-related benefits, and 80% were receiving non-income-related benefits, including: 9% reporting receiving an attendance allowance, 20% reporting receiving a disability living allowance (care) and 19% reporting receiving a disability living allowance (mobility). This compares with 12% of benefit units with no disabled members receiving income-related benefits and 46% receiving non-income-related benefits.

Carers

The major conclusions are:

- Many people in the United Kingdom provide informal care to others. In 2011/12, 5.1 million individuals were carers (8% of the population). In 2011/12, there were 3.6 million adults of working age (10%), 1.4 million adults of state pension age (67 years) (12%) and 0.1 million children (1%) 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% of females and 7% of males in 2011/12 reported providing care to someone. In 2011/12, 60% of individuals who reported caring responsibilities were female, and this has been stable over time.
- In 2011/12, 61% of informal carers in the United Kingdom 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%) of carers in the United Kingdom in 2011/12. The next largest group was those in retirement (25%) followed by those who were economically inactive (20%) and then those in part-time employment (17%).

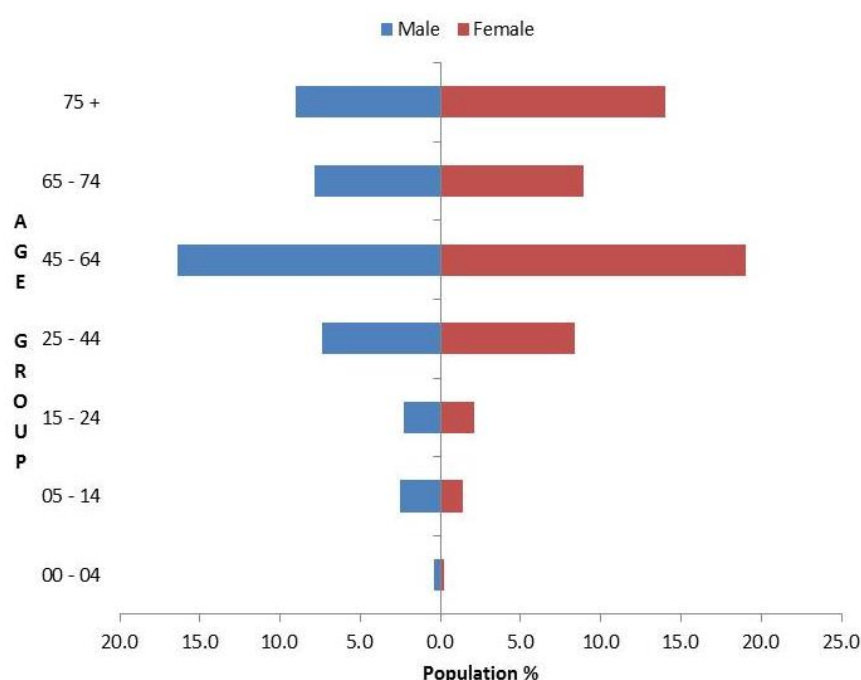
Canada disability rates, 2006

Overall age and sex

Table 81: Canadian people with disabilities by age and sex

Age (in years)	Male	Female	Total
0–4	17,770	9770	27,540
5–14	111,440	63,370	174,810
15–24	100,940	94,560	195,500
25–44	326,460	370,070	696,530
45–64	724,130	841,780	1,565,910
65–74	346,720	392,790	739,510
75 +	397,240	620,850	1,018,090
Total	2,024,700	2,393,190	4,417,890

Figure 73: Canadian people with disabilities by age and sex



Source. Statistics Canada 2009.

Observations:

- The overall disability rate in Canada rose from 12.4% in 2001 to 14.3% in 2006. In 2001, approximately 3.6 million people in Canada self-identified as having a disability. In 2006, approximately 4.5 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 people 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%.

- Nova Scotia has the highest provincial rate of disability, at 20% in 2006.
- In 2006, only 47% of people with disabilities were in the labour force in Nova Scotia, versus 73% of people without disabilities.

Source: Nova Scotia, Canada 2006.

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 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 socioeconomic 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 people with disabilities to have 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.

Glossary

ASD	Autism spectrum disorder.
Decile	The division of a population into 10 parts 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 New Zealand in a nationwide census.</p> <p>The deprivation index is a measure of socioeconomic deprivation that 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% of areas in New Zealand, according to 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. As at September 2013, this was being trialled in the Bay of Plenty, used by 75 disabled people to purchase the full range of disability support services. It is intended that the number 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 that can be selected by inclusion or exclusion from a geographic boundary.
IF	Individualised funding. As at September 2013, this was being used by 1700 disabled people nation-wide to purchase home and community support services (HCSS) 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.
NASC	Needs Assessment and Service Coordination organisation. An organisation contracted by the Ministry of Health to work with disabled people to assess the level of disability support need and allocate and coordinate Ministry-funded disability support services.
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.
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 (NASC).

References

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Appendix 1: Down syndrome

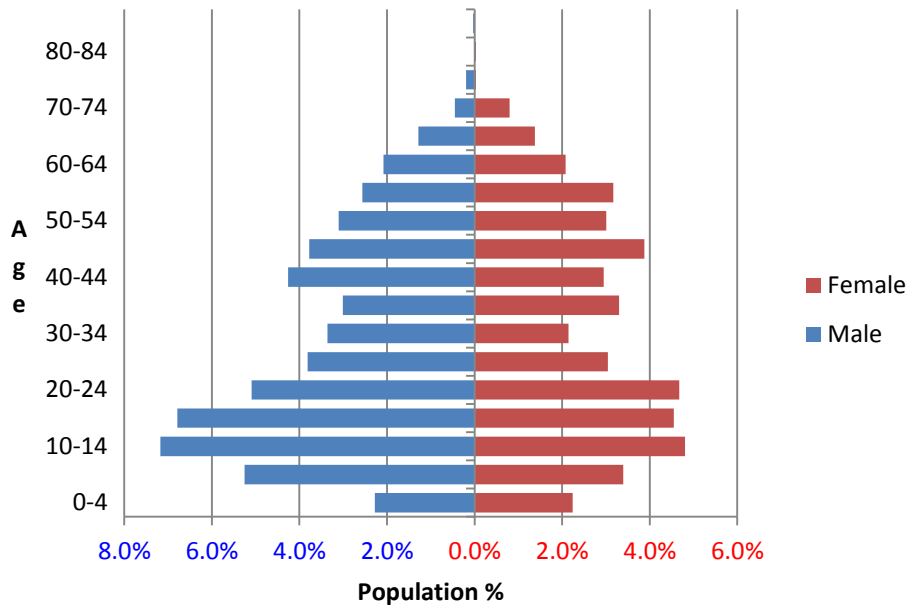
There are 3122 clients using disability support services whose first principal disability is Down syndrome. A further 78 clients have Down syndrome as their second principal disability.

Age and sex

Table A1: Down syndrome clients by age and sex

Age	Male	Female	Total
0–4	71	70	141
5–9	164	106	270
10–14	224	150	374
15–19	212	142	354
20–24	159	146	305
25–29	119	95	214
30–34	105	67	172
35–39	94	103	197
40–44	133	92	225
45–49	118	121	239
50–54	97	94	191
55–59	80	99	179
60–64	65	65	130
65–69	40	43	83
70–74	14	25	39
75–79	6	1	7
80–84	0	1	1
Total	1702	1420	3122
	54.5%	45.5%	

Figure A1: Down syndrome clients by age and sex



Observations:

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

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 (ASD) clients are removed. It is useful to compare the graphs below to identify the significant impact of ASD clients in the young male cohort.

Figure A2: Total DSS clients

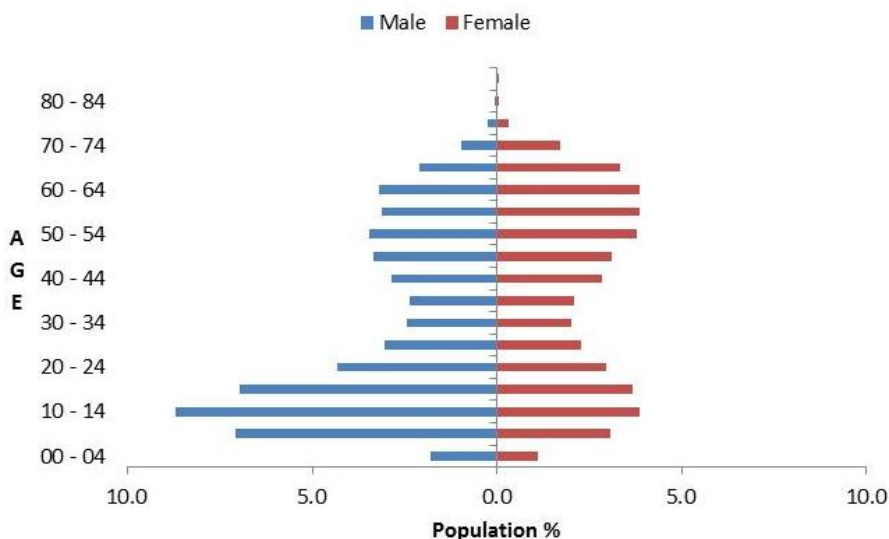
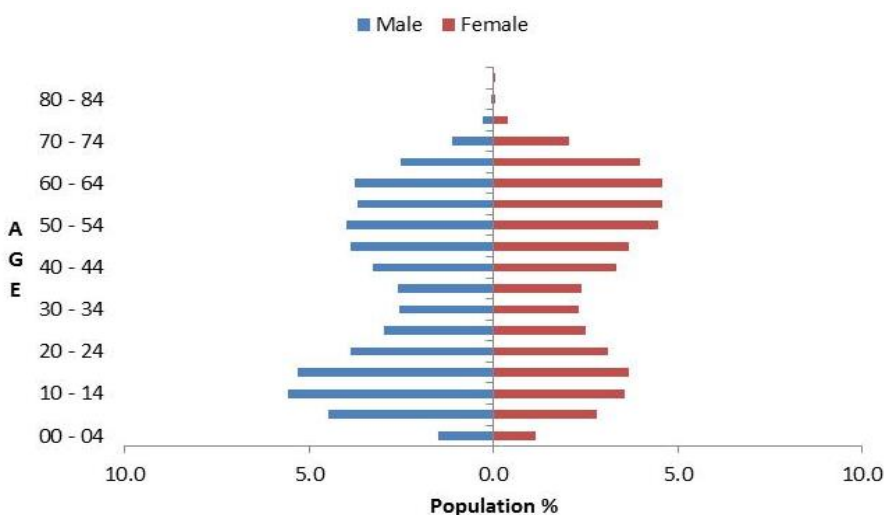


Figure A3: Total DSS clients excluding ASD clients



Observations:

- 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: Disability types

Table A3: Principal disability types by numbers of DSS clients

Disability class	Principal disability	Count
Intellectual	Birth asphyxia or intrauterine hypoxia	19
	Developmental delay, type not specified	1708
	Down 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	15,607
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 disease	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

Disability class	Principal disability	Count
Physical (continued)	Other spine or back disorder	178
	Paralysis, paresis (hemiplegia, paraplegia, tetraplegia, quadriplegia, diplegia)	551
	Parkinson's	198
	Patau syndrome (Trisomy 13)	1
	Polio and post-polio	88
	Polymyalgia rheumatica	8
	Prolapsed disc, disc degeneration, sciatica	38
	Rheumatoid arthritis	527
	Short stature / dwarfism, eg, achondroplasia	40
	Spina bifida	342
	Spinal muscular atrophy	30
	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
Autism spectrum disorder	Asperger syndrome	1204
	Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)	3222
	Other ASD	949
ASD 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/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

Disability class	Principal disability	Count
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, eg, ADD, ADHD	199
	Behavioural problem/issue, type not specified	168
	Bipolar disorder (manic depression)	23
	Cancer (malignant, CA), eg, 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), eg, 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
	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, eg, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, other non-infective bowel disease	6
	Ischaemic heart disease (IHD), type not specified	21
	Korsakoff's syndrome / alcohol-related dementia	6
	Language delay	23
	Liver disease, eg, hepatitis, cirrhosis	4
	Lymphoedema	4
	Motor delay, developmental dyspraxia	57
	Mute	4
	Neurofibromatosis	23
	Obesity	5

Disability class	Principal disability	Count
Not DSS (continued)	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 disease	2
	Recurrent or chronic otitis media or ear infections (glue ear)	2
	Renal (kidney) failure, renal dialysis, haemodialysis	14
	Schizophrenia	62
	Sleep disorder, eg, 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		34,950

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

Appendix 4: Demographics of day-programme clients

This section provides demographic profiles of the 2300 clients receiving day-programme services (FMIS Code 6661) from DSS.

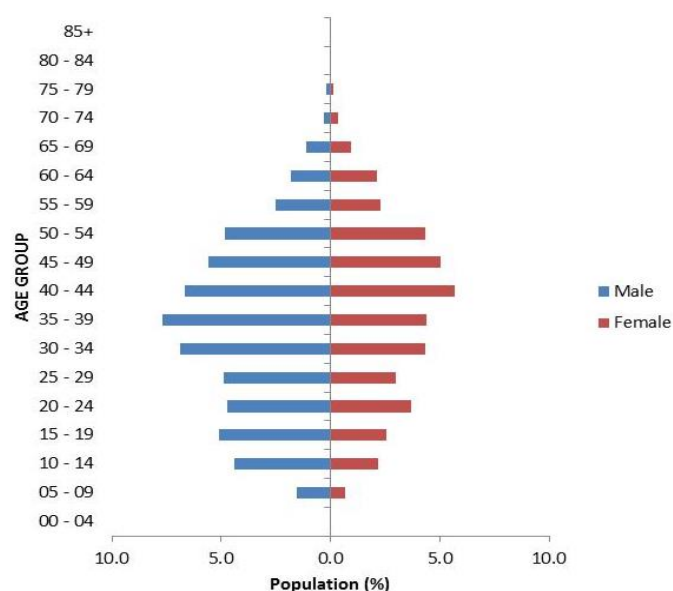
Many of these clients also appear in the demographics for other services.

Age and sex

Table A4: Day-programme clients by age and sex

Age in years	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%	

Figure A4: Day-programme clients by age and sex



Observations:

- There are more male day-programme clients (58%) than female day-programme clients (42%).
- The majority of day-programme clients are aged between 30 and 55 years.

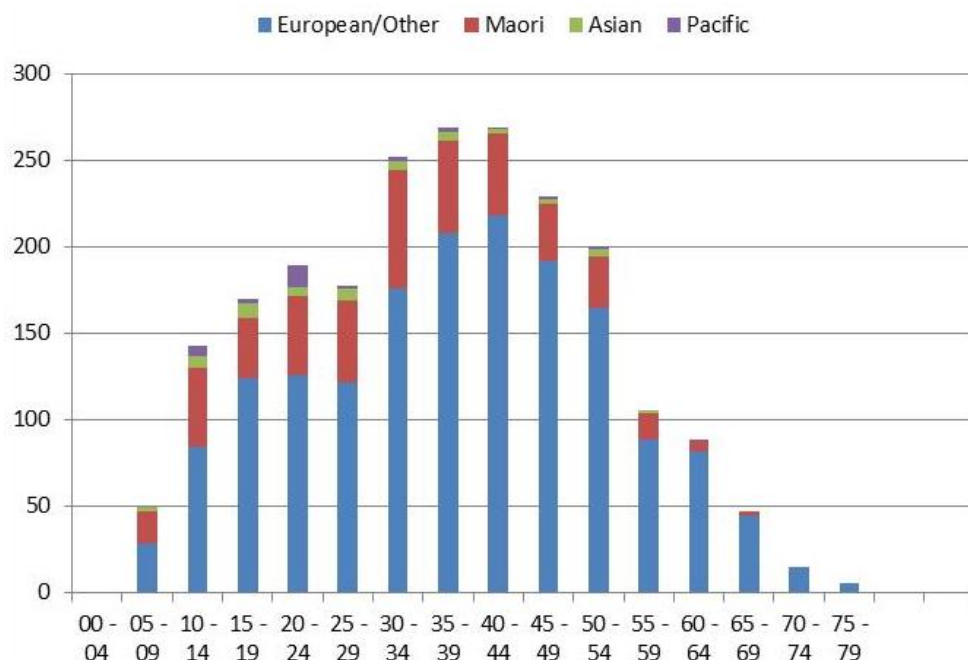
Ethnicity

Table A5: Day-programme clients by age and ethnicity

Age in years	European/ Other	Māori	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%	

Note: Ethnicity records are not complete for the full 2300 clients, hence the total is slightly less than 2300.

Figure A5: Day-programme clients by age and ethnicity



Observations:

- European/Other (76%) are significantly over-represented in day-programme clients.
- Māori (20%) are slightly over-represented.
- Pacific (2%) and Asian (1%) are significantly under-represented.

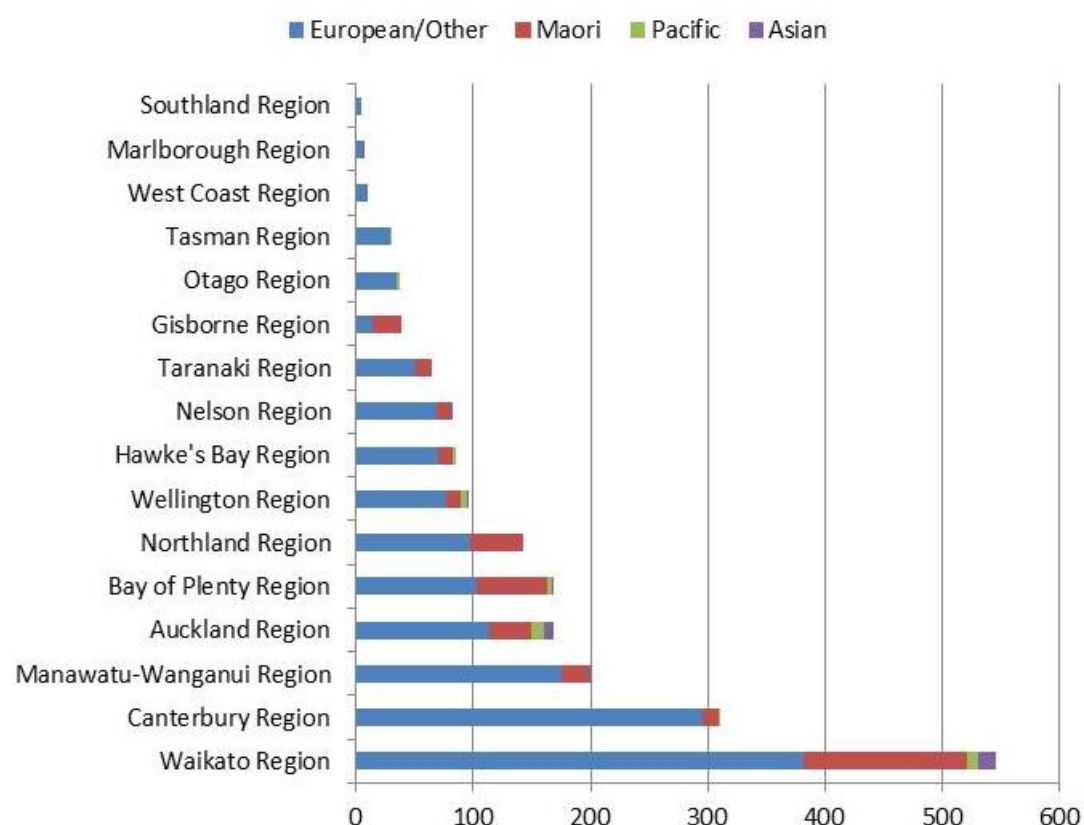
Location

Table A6: Day-programme clients by region

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

Note: Region has not been recorded for all 2300 clients.

Figure A6: Day-programme clients by region



Observations:

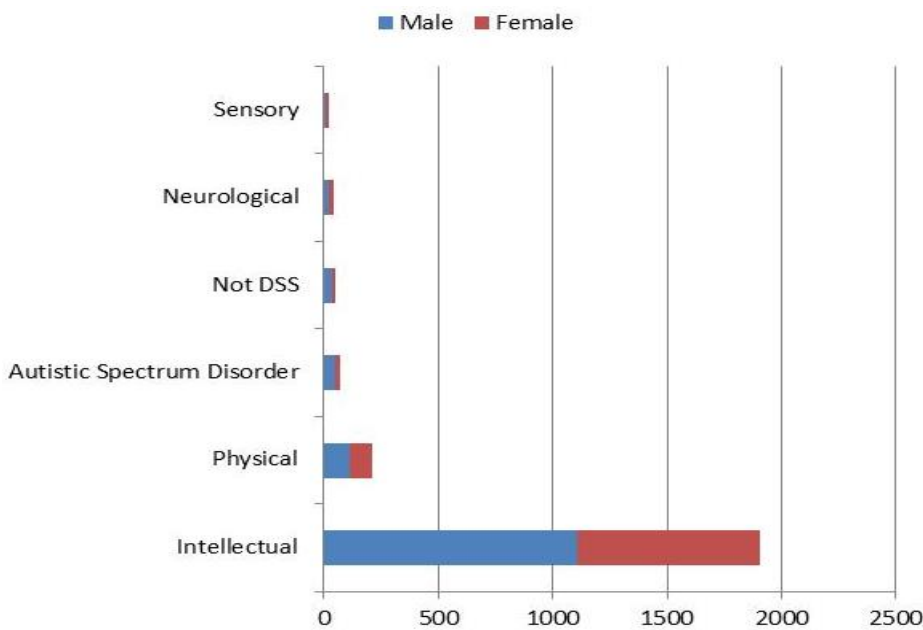
- Waikato region has the largest number of clients in day-programme services.
- Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Northland have significantly more Māori clients in day-programme services.

Principal disability

Table A7: Day-programme clients by principal disability

Disability case	Male	Female	Total	
Intellectual	1109	798	1907	83%
Physical	115	94	209	9%
Autism 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%		

Figure A7: Day-programme clients by principal disability



Observation:

- The majority of clients using day-programme services (83%) have intellectual disabilities.

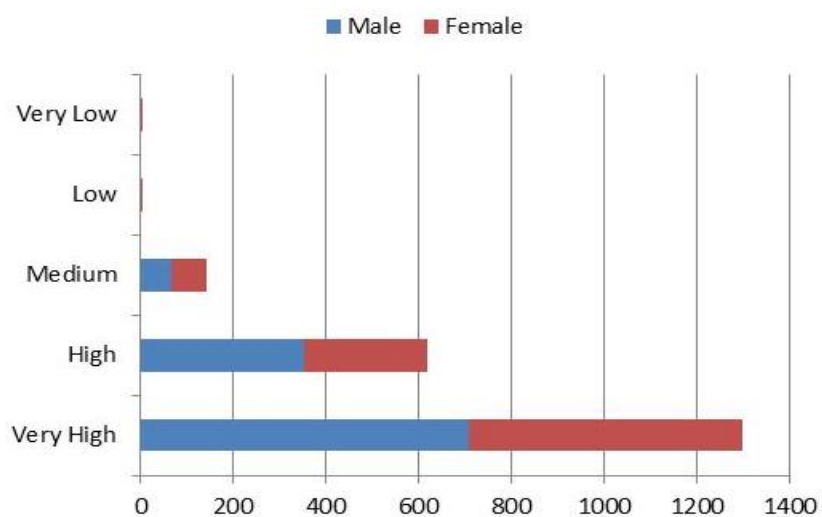
Support package allocation

Table A8: 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	

Note: SPA level has not been recorded for all 2300 clients.

Figure A8: Day-programme clients by SPA level



Observation:

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