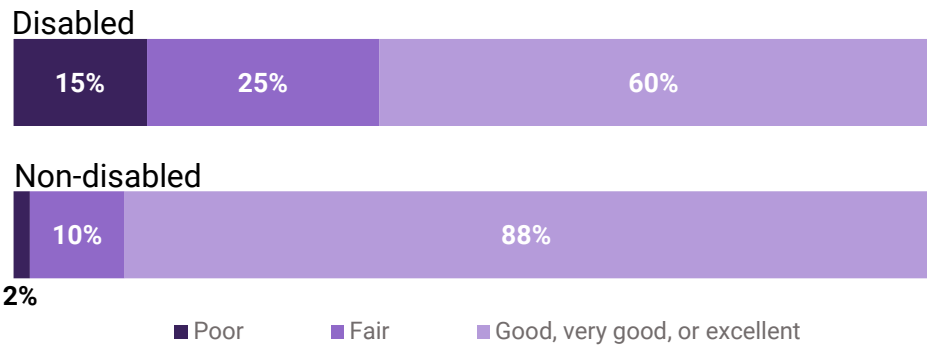


## Disabled adults in poorer health

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



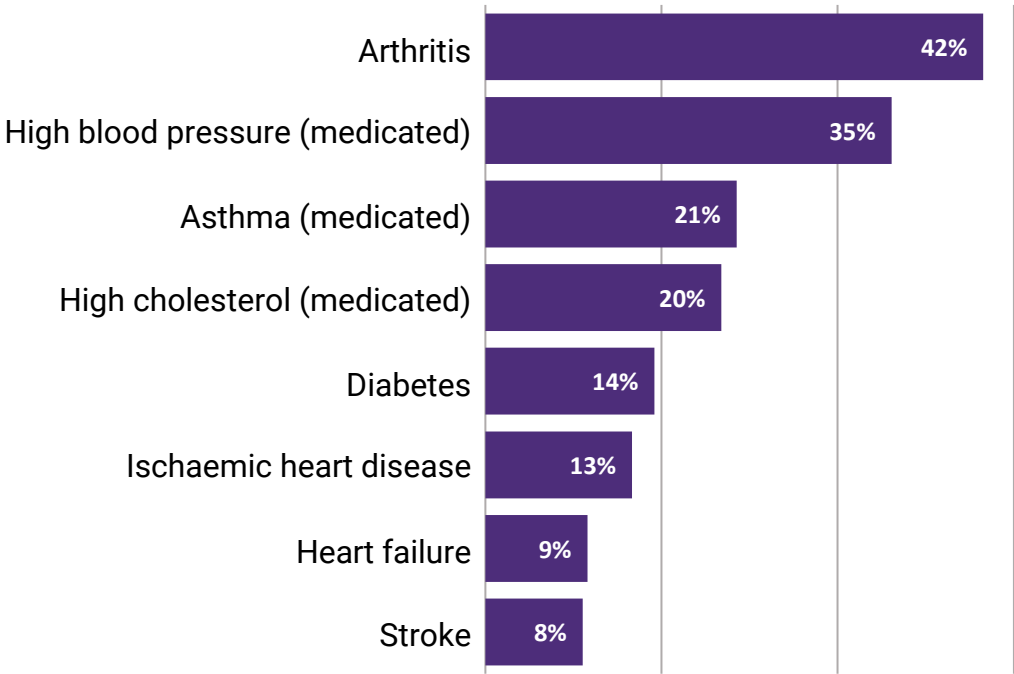
## Half of disabled adults have chronic pain

% of adults (15+) with self-reported chronic pain, by disability status



## Prevalence of health conditions in disabled adults

% of disabled adults (15+ years), by diagnosed condition



Source for all data: New Zealand Health Survey 2023/2024

## Disabled adults less likely to be physically active

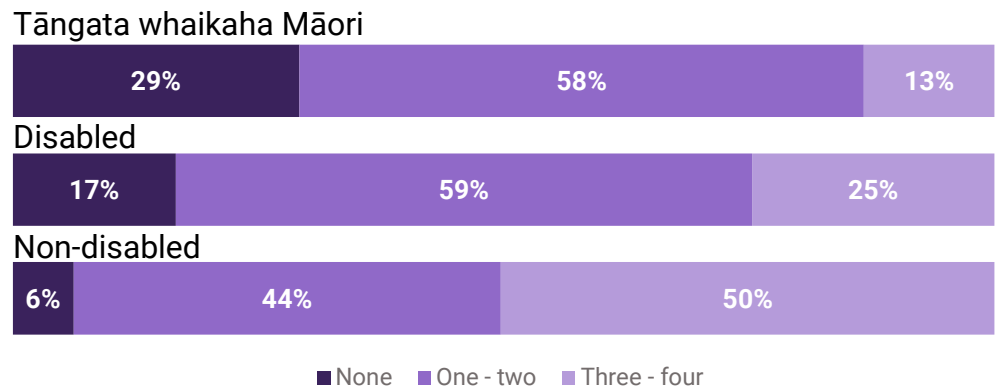
% of adults (15+ years) who are physically active, by disability status



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2023/2024

## Disabled adults have fewer good outcomes in key areas of wellbeing

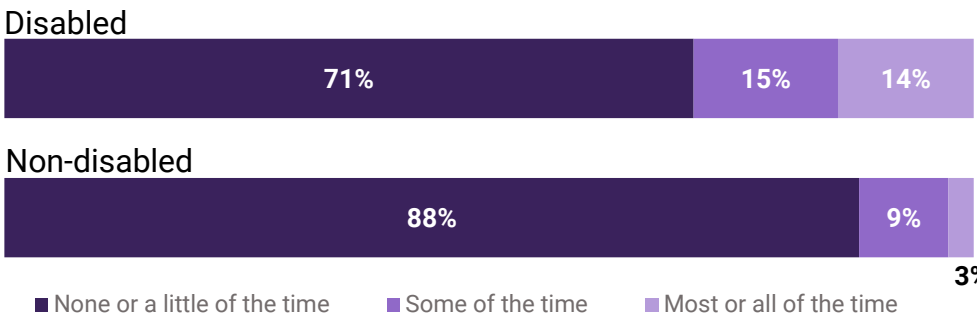
% of adults (15+ years), by number of good outcomes in key areas and group



Source: General Social Survey 2023 (WGSS)

## Disabled adults more likely to be lonely

% of adults (15+ years), by loneliness and disability status



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2023/2024

## Four aspects of life have been shown to have a strong relationship with wellbeing

A **good outcome** in each of these aspects of life is captured when someone reports having:

- excellent or very good health
- more than enough or enough money to meet everyday needs
- not felt lonely in the last four weeks
- no major problems (cold, damp, mould) with their home.

## Half of disabled adults have poor mental wellbeing

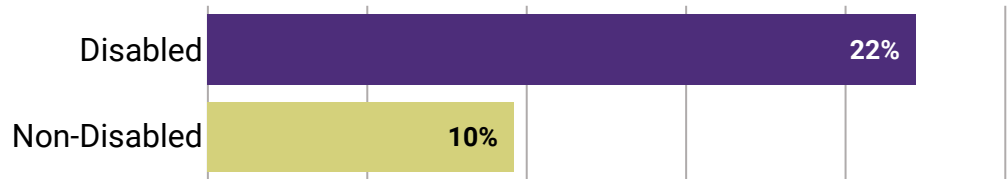
% of adults (15+ years) who have poor mental wellbeing, by disability status



Source: General Social Survey 2023 (WGSS)

## More disabled people with unmet mental healthcare needs

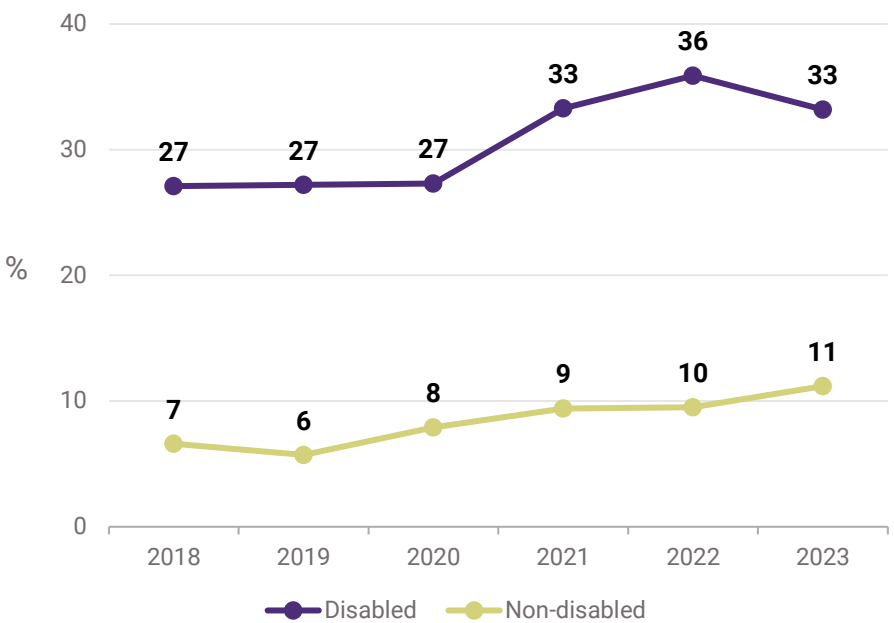
% of adults (15+ years) who had unmet need for mental healthcare and addictions services, by disability status



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2023/2024

## Psychological distress increasing over time

% of adults (15+ years) with high or very high psychological distress, by disability status and year



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2024

People with Intellectual Disability (ID) have much shorter life expectancy

Life expectancy (years), by ID status and gender

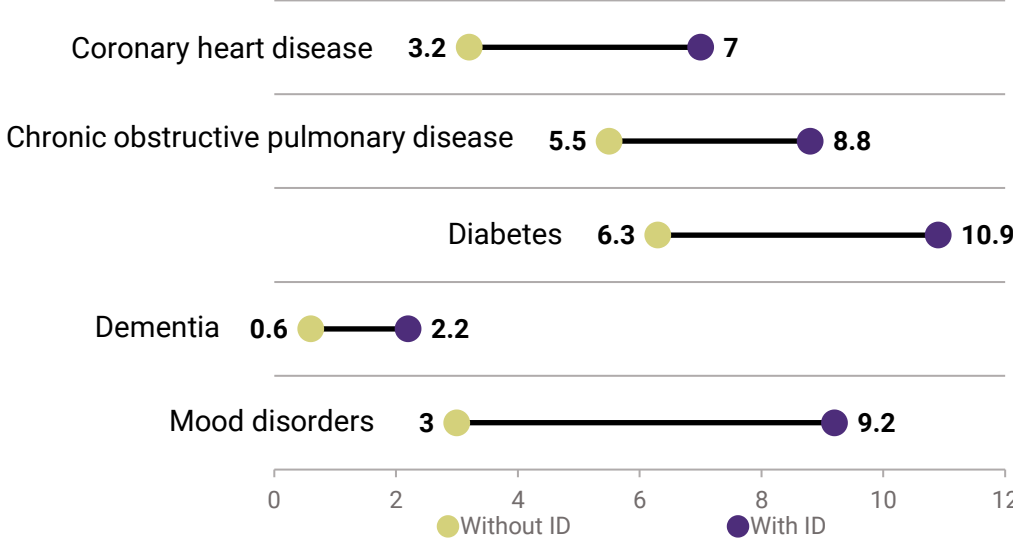


People with ID often receive care and treatment later than they should. As a result, they are **3.6 times** more likely to have an **avoidable hospitalisation**.

Source for all data: From Data to Dignity report 2021

People with ID have higher rates of many conditions

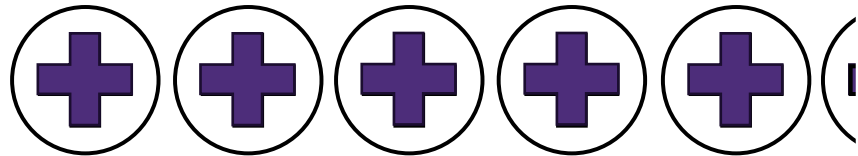
Age standardised rates (%) of people receiving care or treatment for condition, by condition and ID status



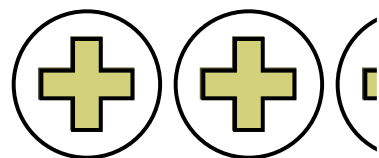
Disabled adults visit the GP more often

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

Disabled people: **5.2** GP visits on average per year



Non-disabled people: **2.3** GP visits on average per year



Disabled people more likely to use emergency departments

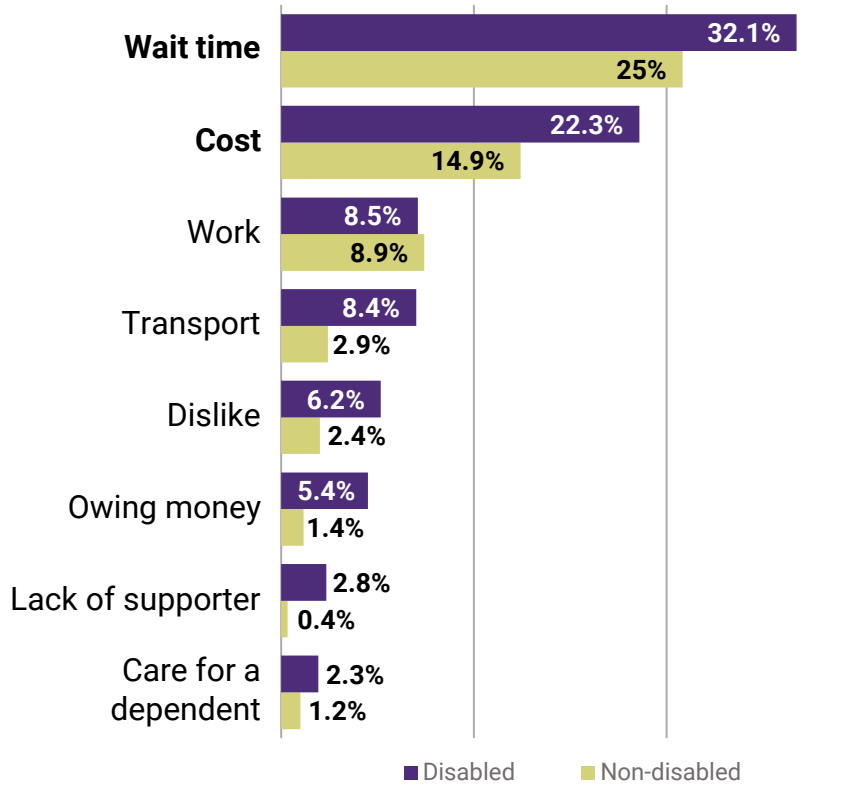
% of adults (15+ years) who used emergency departments, by disability status



Source for all data: New Zealand Health Survey 2023/2024

Disabled people more likely to have unmet need for GP

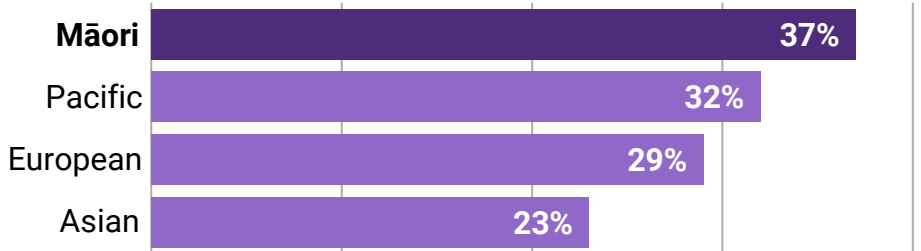
% of adults (15+ years) with unmet need for GP, by reason for unmet need and disability status



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2023/2024

Unmet need for healthcare professional by ethnicity

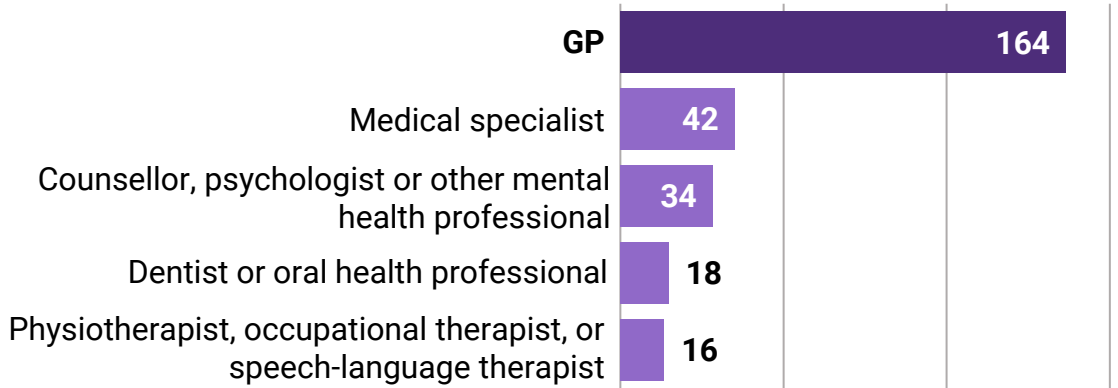
% of disabled people with unmet need for healthcare professional, by ethnicity



Source: Household Disability Survey 2023

GP most common unmet need for healthcare professional

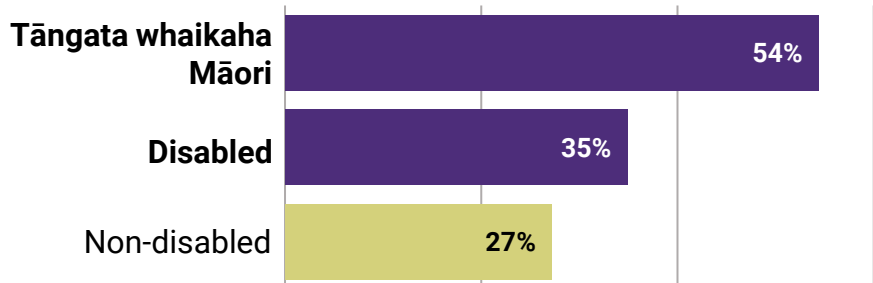
Number of disabled people (000s) with unmet need, by health professional



Source: Household Disability Survey 2023

Disabled people more likely to put off going to doctor due to cost

% of adults (15+ years) who put off going to doctor due to cost, by group



Source for all data: General Social Survey 2023 (WGSS)

Disabled people have lower trust in health system

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

