



CCS
disability action
Including all people

TE HUNGA HAUĀ MAURI MŌ NGĀ TĀNGATA KATOĀ

Wellbeing data from the General Social Survey and the future of disability data collection

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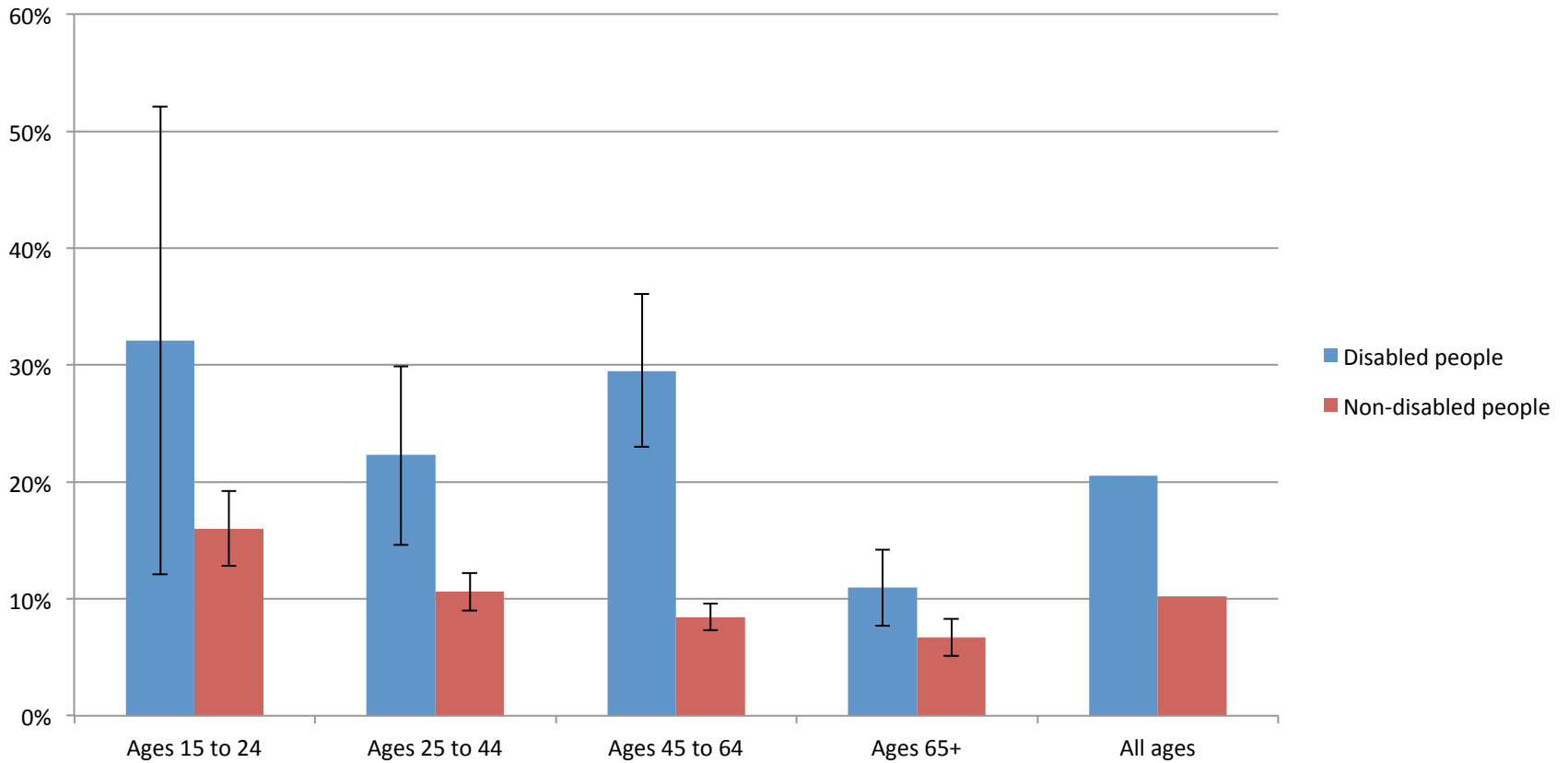
Contact me!

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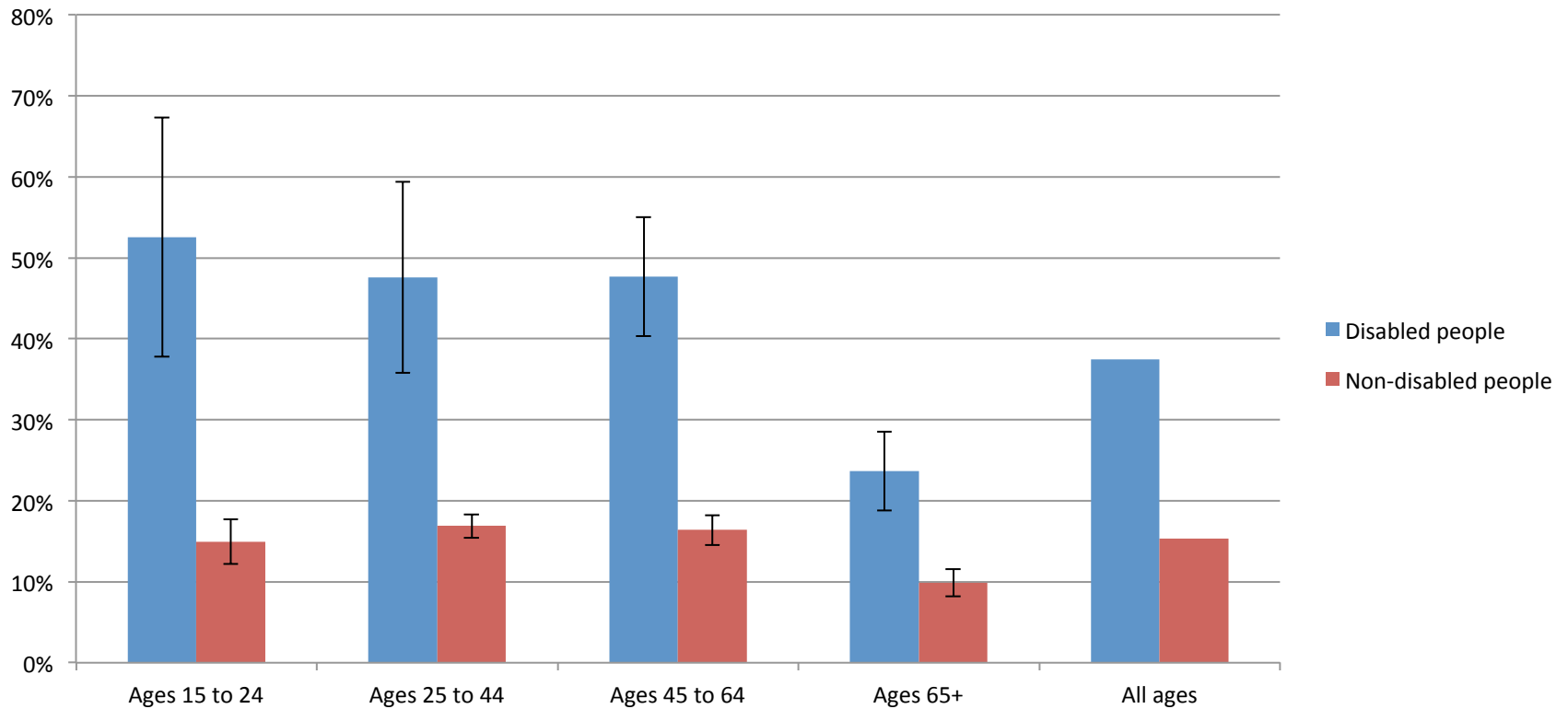
2016 General Social Survey

People reporting not having enough income



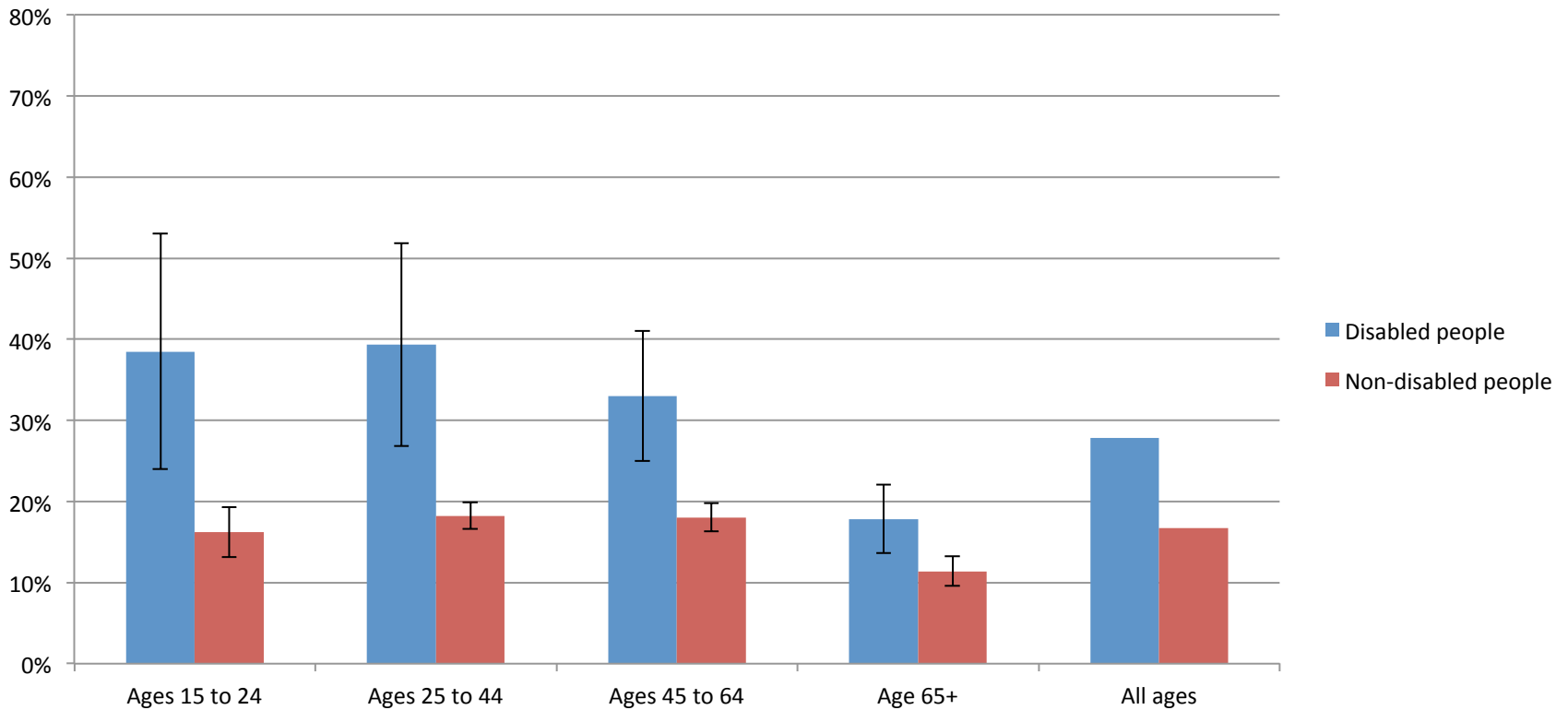
2016 General Social Survey

People rating their life satisfaction as low (0 to 6 in a scale where 10 is the highest possible satisfaction)



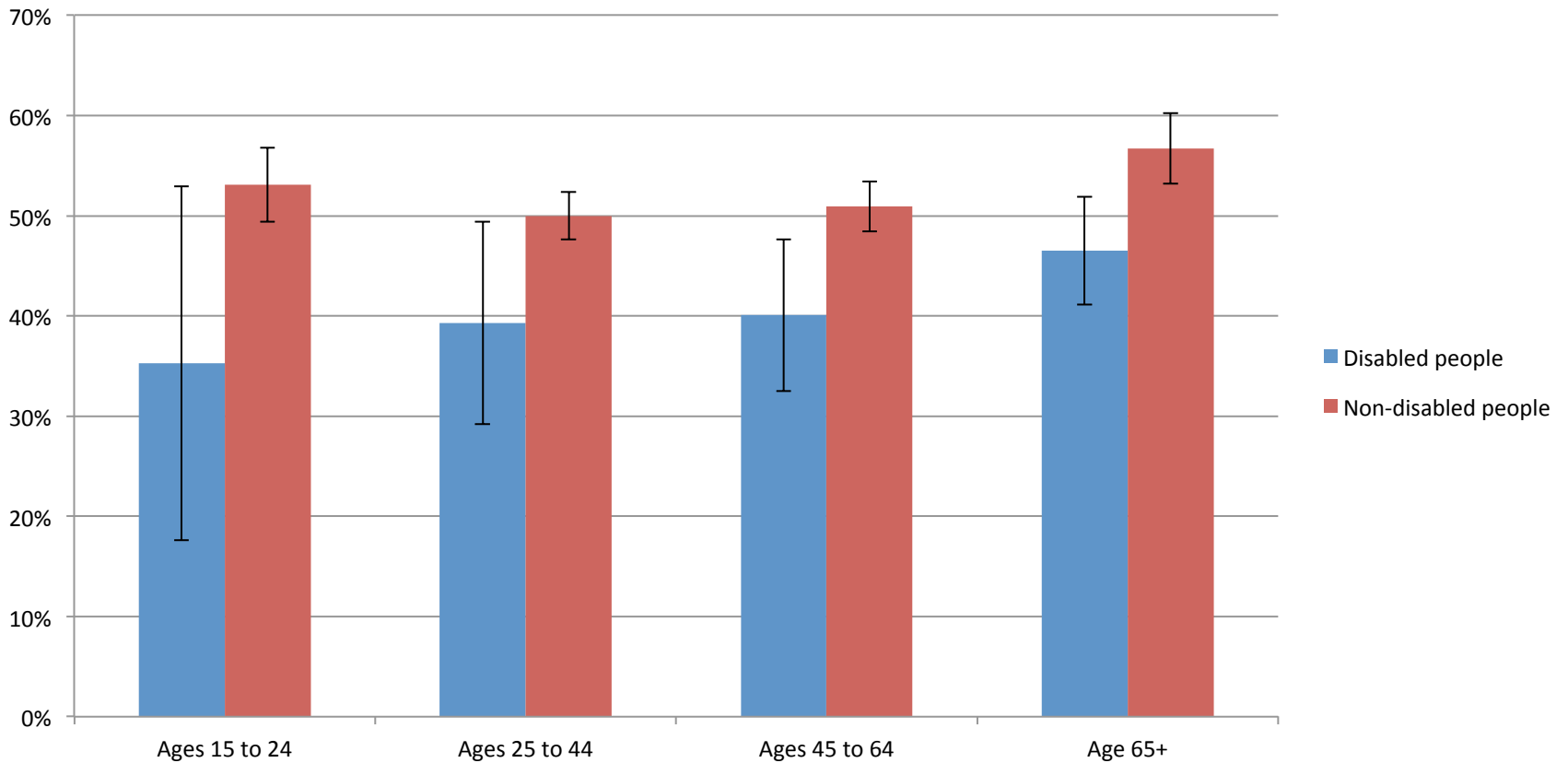
2016 General Social Survey

People who rate their family wellbeing as low (0 to 6 in a scale where 10 is the highest possible satisfaction)



2016 General Social Survey

People who find it very easy to express their identity



2016 General Social Survey

- Show inequities across a wide range of areas/ outcomes
- Disabled people also have less trust in a range of institutions.
- Disabled people over 65 face inequities, but have outcomes more like people over 65 than disabled people under 65.
- Unreliable data at younger age ranges.

The future of disability data

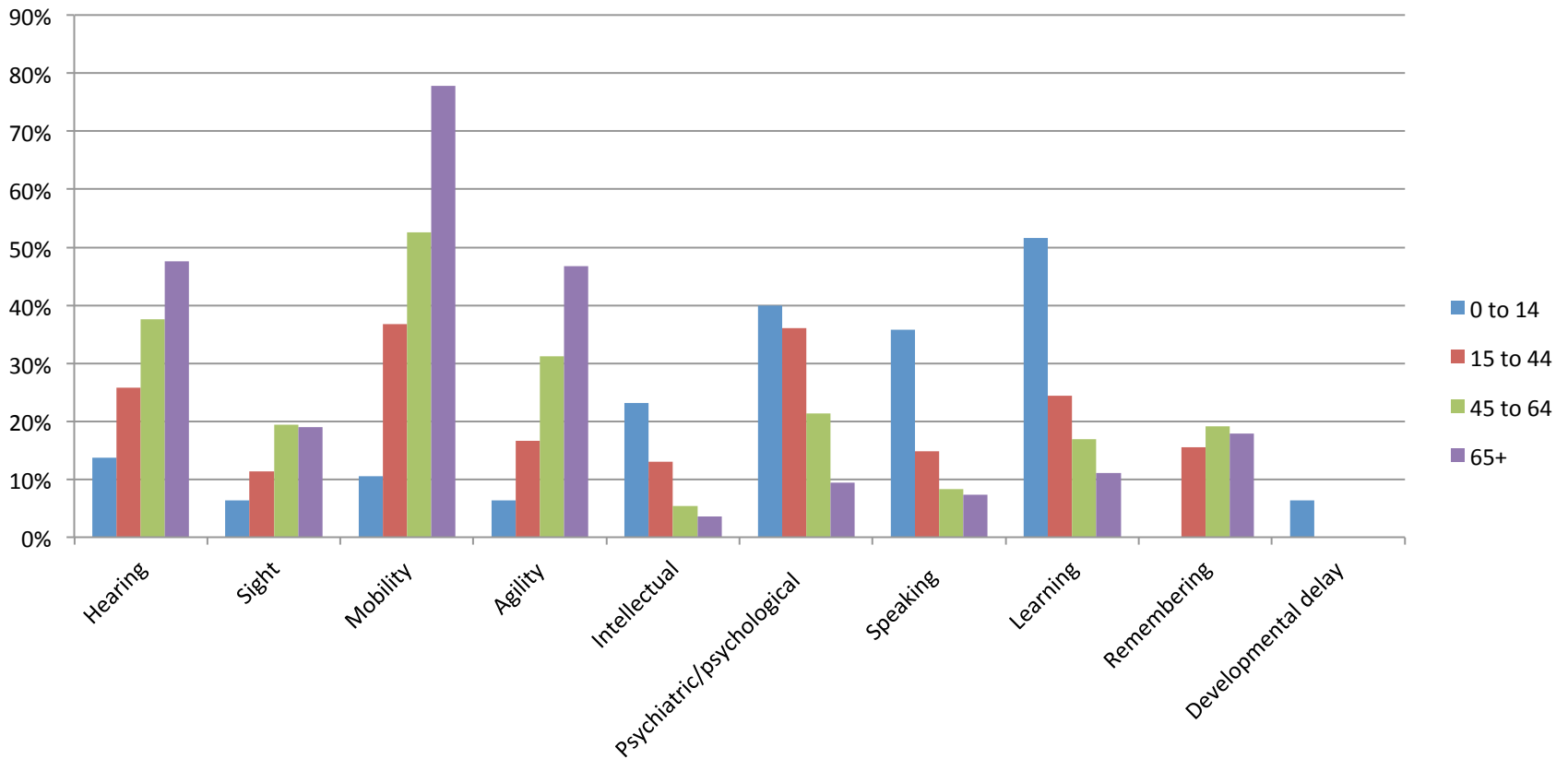
- The Disability Survey is now on a 10 year cycle.
- The Short Set of Disability Questions is in the Household Labour Force Survey and the General Social Survey.
- A key purpose of Short Set to provide valid and reliable population-level outcomes indicators for the Disability Strategy.
- Also to provide internationally comparable data.

The Washington Group Short Set

- Not designed for identifying people with learning disabilities, neurodiversity or people with experience of mental health conditions.
- Also not designed to identify disability status in children and young people.
- Not designed to provide prevalence estimates
- Just designed to provide total population outcome estimates

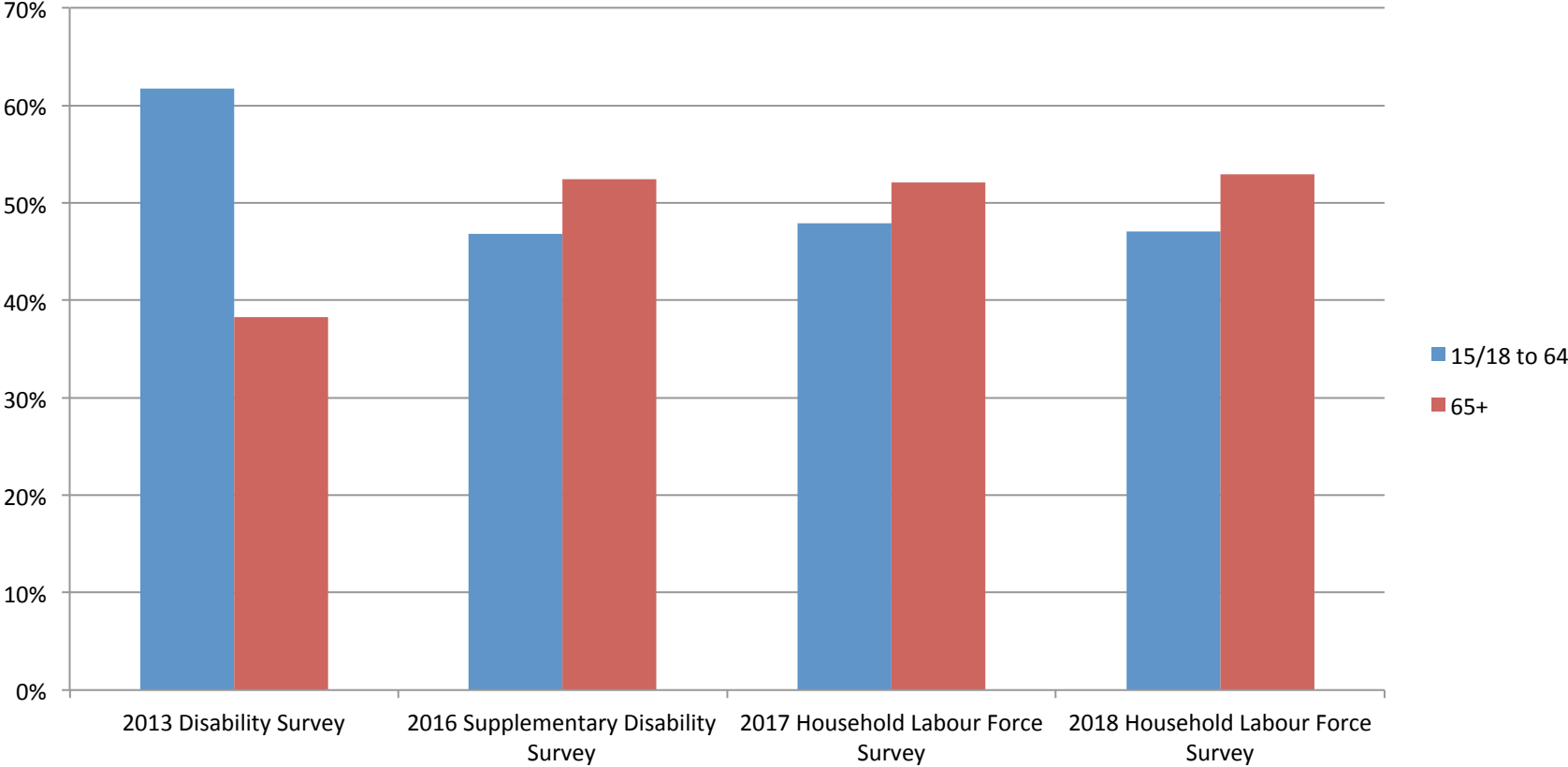
The Short Set focuses on older disabled people because impairment type varies with age

Percentage of disabled people with various impairment types by age



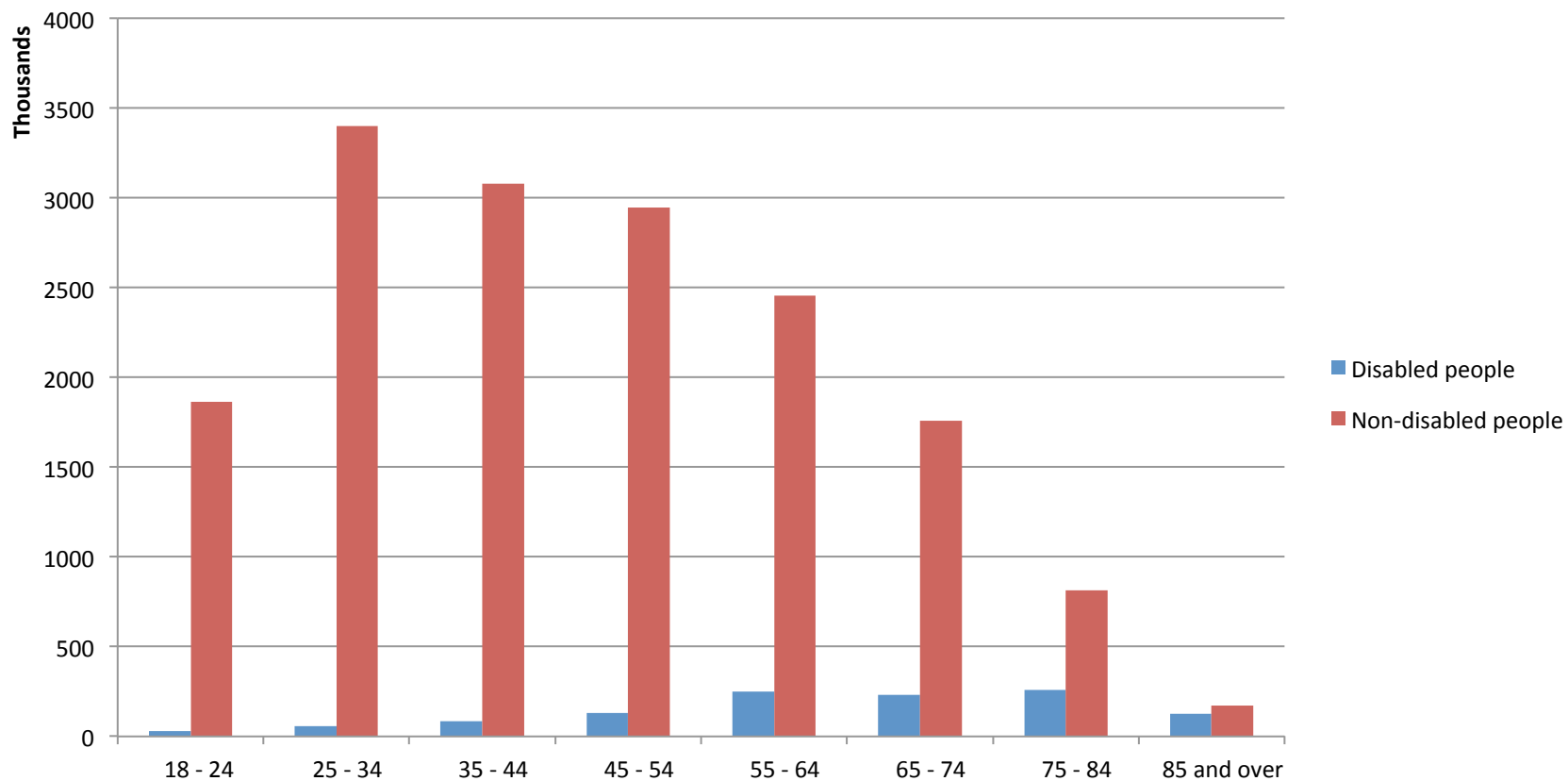
The Short Set gets data from an older population of disabled people

Percentage of disabled people aged over 15/18, under and over 65



The Short Set gets low samples from younger age ranges

2016 Supplementary Disability Survey



Comparisons using the Short Set will be affected by age

- The median age of a disabled adult identified in the Australian 2016 Supplementary Disability Survey was 65 to 74, compared to 35 to 44 for non-disabled adults.
- Any comparison using the Short Set will be heavily impacted by effects from age.

The aging population effects alone may change wellbeing statistics

- Disabled people over 65 tend to have outcomes more similar to non-disabled people over 65 than disabled people under 65.
- The aging population effects alone are:
 - likely to increase some wellbeing statistics for disabled people.
 - likely to worsen some labour market outcomes for disabled people.

All ages disability data is not an effective way to measure equity

- All ages data is of limited policy use and not an effective way to assess changes in equity/outcomes.
- Data on younger disabled people as well as Māori and Pasifika disabled people may be lost in data on older disabled people who tend to face less inequity.
- International comparisons may also be affected by differences in age profiles, unless controlled for.

Challenges to disaggregating by age

- One solution is to disaggregate by age.
- The Short Set gets low sample sizes with younger age range which can make this difficult.
- Below a certain sample size, the Short Set may have limited usefulness.

Possibilities

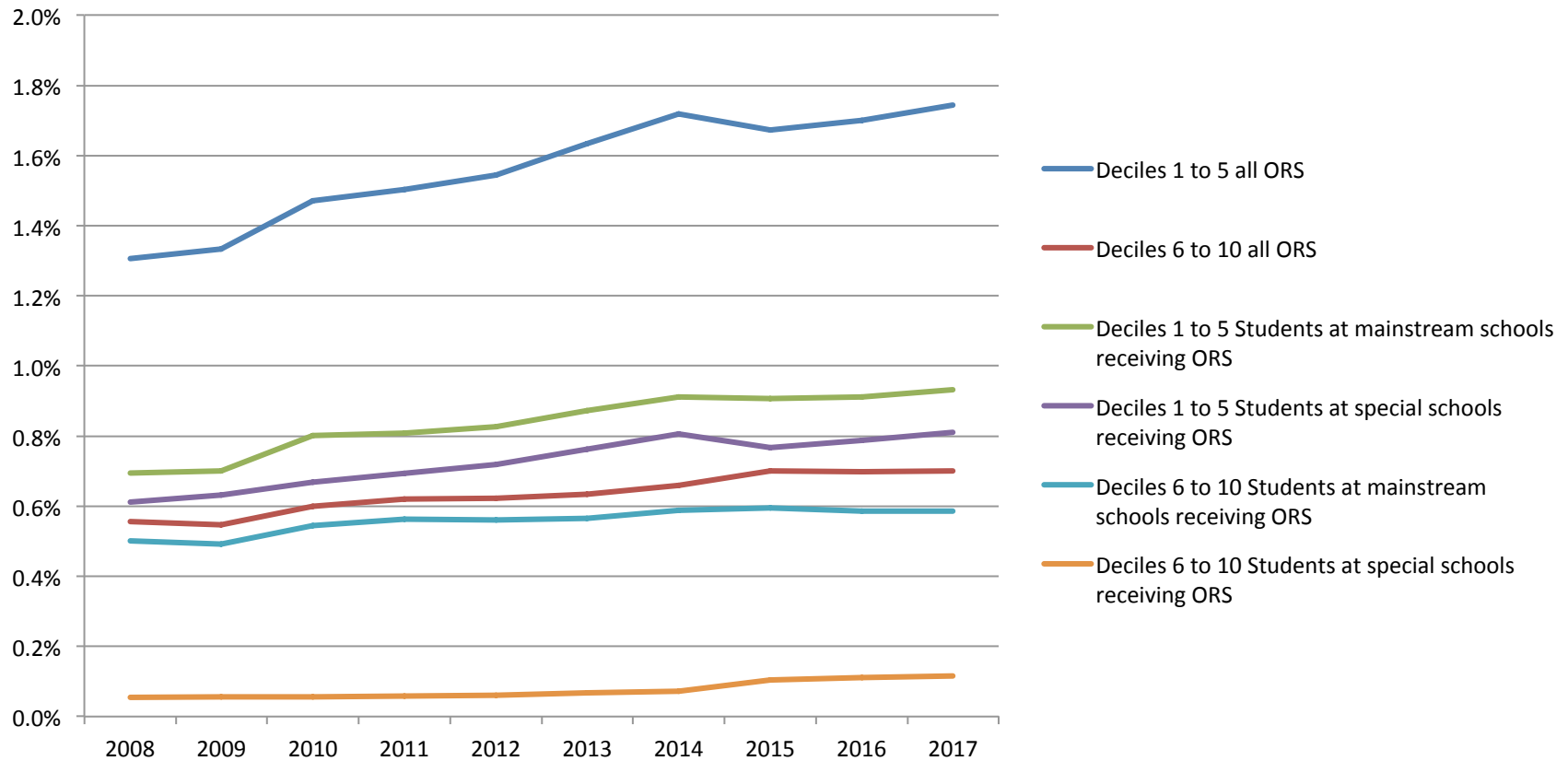
- The Household Economic Survey is testing the Enhanced Short Set. This may help.
- I would not rule out returning to domestic question sets.
- Important to realise the difference between accuracy and policy/equity usefulness.

Disabled children/young people

Diversity, poverty and support
uptake

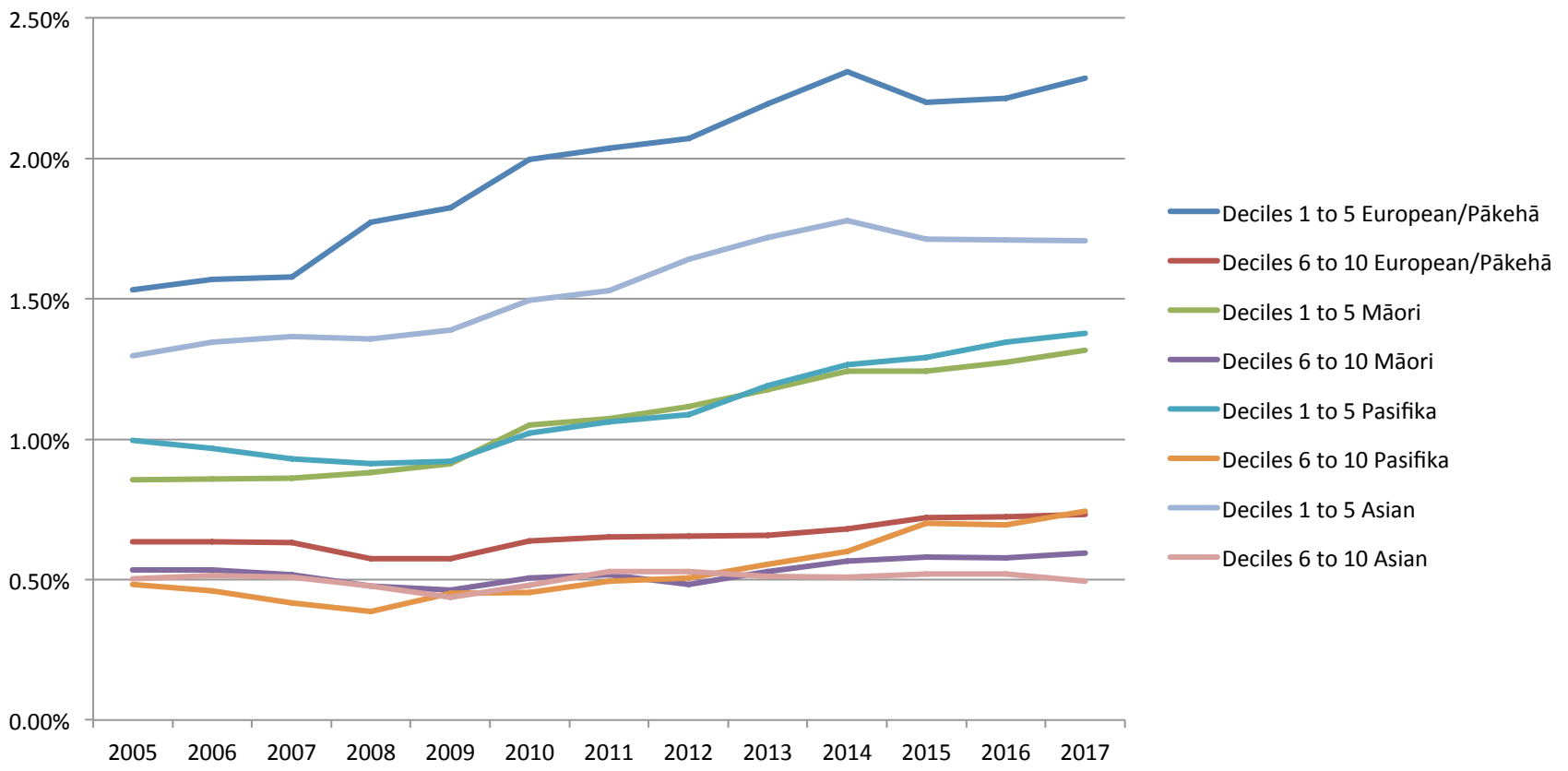
Students receiving the Ongoing Resourcing Scheme by school type and decile

ORS students as a percentage of all students in each decile range



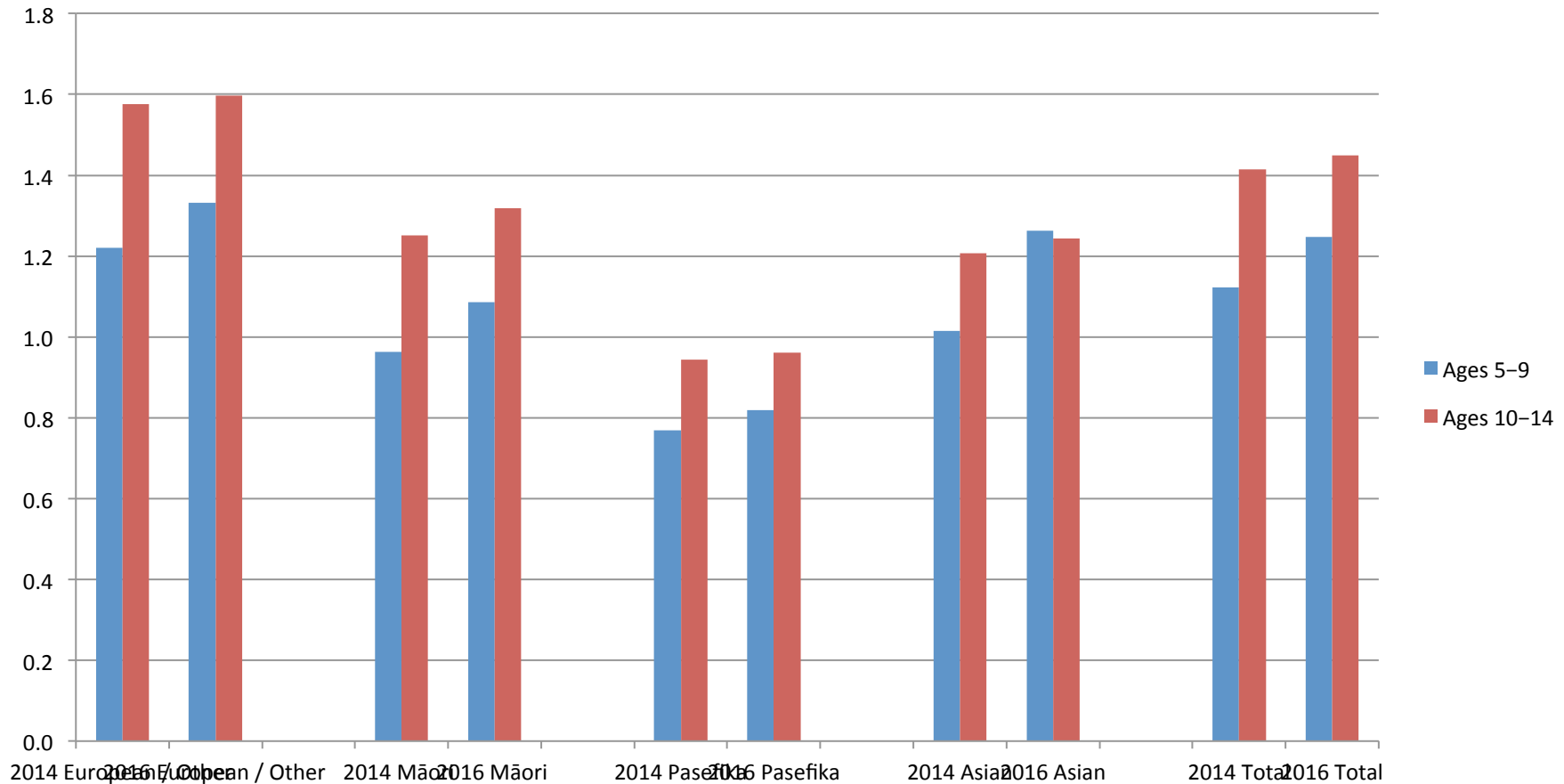
Students receiving the Ongoing Resourcing Scheme by decile and ethnicity

ORS students as a percentage of all students in each decile range



Difference in uptake between support

Ratio of children/young people receiving Disability Support Services to the Ongoing Resourcing Scheme



The future of disability data on children/young people

- The Household Economic Survey is testing the Module on Child Functioning.
- The Module on Child Functioning Set is significantly longer than the 2013 New Zealand Disability Survey children screening questions (24 vs 14 questions).
- Identifies fewer children/young people.

The future of disability data on children/young people

Survey/source	Question Set	Percentage of children identified as having a disability
2013 Disability Survey	Child screening questions	10.7%
Overseas field testing	Washington Group Short Set	1.3%
Overseas field testing	Child Functioning Module	4.5%