

Office for
Disability issues

Te Tari Mō Ngā Take Hauātanga
Administered by the Ministry of Social Development



Disability and Māori in New Zealand in 2006 **Results from the New Zealand Disability Survey**

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Standards and further information

Notes on the data

All 2006 New Zealand Household Disability Survey data have been rounded to the nearest 100. This may result in a total in a table disagreeing slightly with the total of the individual items in the table. Percentages have been calculated using unrounded data.

To help readers interpret and apply the survey findings, the results for each Māori and disability topic have been 'rated up' to provide estimates for the total number of disabled adults and children in New Zealand. Estimates that are smaller than the 50 percent relative sampling error (RSE) cut-off points are excluded from this report.

For further technical details about the 2006 Household Disability Survey, including definitions used, see the [Disability Survey: 2006](#) Hot Off the Press (Statistics New Zealand, 2007, available from www.stats.govt.nz).

The disability prevalence rate estimated from the Disability Survey: 2006 (17 percent of the total population living in households and residential facilities) is significantly lower than the rates reported in the two previous surveys in 1996 and 2001 (20 percent). Thorough investigation by Statistics NZ points to this apparent decline in the disability rate as likely being due to a combination of factors relating to the way the 2006 survey was conducted, people's perceptions of disability, and possible real-world change. Statistics NZ considers that, while the results of the 2006 survey provide an accurate description of disability patterns for the current period, caution should be exercised about making inferences from apparent trends between 2001 and 2006.

Statistics NZ provided access to the original data used in this study under conditions that gave effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. Only people authorised by the Act are allowed to see data about a particular person (although information about the individual's identity is not available in this data). The tables in the current report contain information about groups of people so that the confidentiality of individuals is protected.

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This report was prepared by HealthSearch Ltd for the Office for Disability Issues.

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Summary

Disability and Māori in New Zealand in 2006 presents results from the 2006 New Zealand Household Disability Survey on disabled Māori living in New Zealand households.¹ Survey questions covered include those relating to patterns of disability, levels of support needs, help with everyday activities, special equipment and technology, use of health services, education, work and income, residence in socio-economically deprived areas, housing and living arrangements, and travel and transport.

Defining who is Māori

The 2006 Disability Survey defines people as being Māori if they say they belong to the (New Zealand) Māori ethnic group. Where people belong to more than one ethnic group, a priority system is used to allocate them to one ethnic group in the order of: Māori, Pacific peoples, European, and Asian/Other. Therefore, anyone who identifies themselves as Māori, either as their sole ethnic group or as one of their ethnic groups, is counted as Māori.

Using this definition, at the 2006 Census, 558,200 people, or 14 percent of the total population living in households, identified themselves as Māori.

Defining who is disabled

The survey classifies people as being disabled if they have a self-reported, long-term (six months or more) limitation to carry out one or more activities, or use certain services specified in screening questions; or in the case of children have a chronic condition or health problem. The survey asks different screening questions for adults and children about whether they are disabled or not and what type of disability they have.

Disability patterns

The survey found that an estimated 95,700 Māori living in New Zealand households (17 percent) were disabled and 16 percent of non-Māori were disabled.

Adjusting for the different age structures of the two populations, the age-standardised disability rate for Māori was 19 percent and the disability rate for non-Māori was 13 percent.

Children

In 2006, an estimated 28,000 Māori children aged 0–14 years living in households (14 percent) were disabled. Nearly half these children (49 percent) had more than one type of disability.²

The two most common disability types among Māori children were special education disability and chronic condition or health problem. An estimated 10,800 Māori children (5 percent of all Māori children) had a special education disability and 10,400 (5 percent) had a chronic condition or health problem that limited their activities. Next most common were psychiatric/psychological disability (6,800 children), speaking disability (6,100), and hearing disability (5,100).

An estimated 14,100 disabled Māori children (50 percent) had one or more types of disability that had been present since birth. A further 8,000 Māori children (28 percent) had

¹ This report does not cover disabled Māori living in residential facilities (such as rest homes) because the number of Māori participants in Statistics NZ's 2006 Residential Facility Disability Survey is too small to report.

² For children, disability type categories were: hearing, seeing, use of technical aids, chronic condition/health problem, intellectual, psychiatric/psychological, special education, speaking, or 'other'.

one or more disabilities caused by disease or illness, and 900 (3 percent) had one or more disabilities caused by accident or injury.

Adults

In 2006, an estimated 67,500 Māori adults aged 15 years and over (15+) living in households (19 percent) were disabled. Sixty-one percent of these adults had more than one type of disability.³

Mobility disability was the most common disability among Māori adults, with an estimated 36,000 (10 percent) of all Māori adults having this type of disability. Next most common were agility disability (29,300 or 8 percent) and hearing disability (19,300 or 5 percent).

An estimated 22,900 (34 percent) disabled Māori adults had one or more disabilities caused by disease or illness. An estimated 21,200 (31 percent) had one or more disabilities caused by accident or injury, 12,200 (18 percent) had been disabled since birth, and 8,100 (12 percent) had one or more disabilities caused by ageing.

Level of support needs

Using results from a combination of questions, the 2006 Disability Survey determined the overall level of support needed by disabled people.

Most of the estimated 95,700 disabled Māori living in households had either low (41 percent) or medium support needs (45 percent). An estimated 13,800 disabled Māori (14 percent) had high support needs.

In most age groups, there was a higher proportion of disabled Māori than non-Māori who had high support needs.

Help with everyday activities

Children

The parents or caregivers of an estimated 2,800 disabled Māori children (10 percent of the total) needed help in the 12 months before the survey with their child's personal care, or with household tasks such as housework or shopping, because of their child's condition or health problem.

The parents or caregivers of an estimated 5,300 disabled Māori children (19 percent) had needed respite care or carer support so they could have a break from helping their child with everyday activities.

Adults

The survey asked disabled adults if they were getting help with the following six activities: preparing meals, shopping, everyday housework, heavy household work, looking after personal finances, and personal care such as bathing and dressing.

An estimated 21,500 disabled Māori adults were getting help with one or more of these activities, nearly one-third (32 percent) of the total. Thirty-six percent of disabled non-Māori adults were getting help with one or more activities.

An estimated 17,100 disabled Māori adults (25 percent) got help from informal caregivers for one or more of the activities. Informal carers included husbands, wives, or partners, children, parents, brothers or sisters, other family members, flatmates, friends, or neighbours. Twenty-five percent of disabled non-Māori adults were getting informal care.

³ For adults, disability type categories were: hearing, seeing, mobility, agility, intellectual, psychiatric/psychological, speaking, remembering, learning or 'other'.

An estimated 6,500 disabled Māori adults (10 percent) received formal or other help with one or more of the activities. Formal or other carers included voluntary or private organisations, another paid person, or another person (excluding informal carers). Eighteen percent of disabled non-Māori adults were getting formal/other care.

Disabled Māori adults most commonly got help with heavy household work (25 percent), shopping (17 percent), and everyday housework (16 percent). Twelve percent got help with meal preparation, 11 percent with their personal finances, and 6 percent with their personal care.

In the 12 months before the survey, an estimated 1,600 disabled Māori adults (13 percent of those with someone who helped or looked after them) received financial help from a government agency to pay for respite care or carer support. An estimated 600 (5 percent) paid for respite care or carer support without getting a refund.

Equipment and technology

In 2006, an estimated 4,500 disabled Māori children (16 percent) used one or more types of special equipment or technology. An estimated 900 Māori children used special equipment or technology to help them hear, and 800 used special equipment or technology to help them move about or use their hands or arms. An estimated 2,500 children used other types of equipment or technology.

In 2006, an estimated 20,800 disabled Māori adults (31 percent) used one or more types of special equipment or technology. They most commonly used equipment or technology to help them move about (an estimated 8,600 adults), hear (7,700), or see (5,800).

Health services

The 2006 Disability Survey asked disabled people what types of health service they had consulted with in the previous 12 months. Consultations could be for any reason, not just those related to disability.

The health services disabled Māori most commonly consulted were: a general practitioner (GP) or family doctor (86 percent), a chemist or pharmacist for health advice or medication (70 percent), a nurse (without seeing a doctor) (43 percent), or a medical specialist (42 percent).

Education

Children

In the week ended 5 March 2006, an estimated 4,000 disabled Māori children aged under five years (75 percent) were enrolled in at least one type of early childhood education service. Seventy-two percent of disabled non-Māori children were enrolled in early childhood education.

In the same week, 22,900 disabled Māori children aged 5–14 years (99 percent) were enrolled in at least one type of school or other education service. This was the same percentage as for disabled non-Māori children.

Most disabled Māori children in this age group were attending only mainstream classes (84 percent or an estimated 18,800 children). An estimated 2,300 (10 percent) were attending both a mainstream class and a special unit.

An estimated 6,400 disabled Māori children aged 0–14 years (23 percent) received some kind of special education support because of a long-term condition or health problem. Twenty-five percent of disabled non-Māori children were getting special education support.

Adults

Of the estimated 67,500 disabled Māori adults living in households in 2006, a total of 19,600 or 29 percent had a disability while they were in formal education or training (for older adults this may have been some years ago).

In 2006, 20 percent of disabled Māori adults had post-school qualifications and a further 20 percent had school qualifications as their highest level of educational achievement. Forty-two percent had no educational qualifications. Disabled Māori adults generally had lower levels of educational achievement than disabled or non-disabled non-Māori adults, or non-disabled Māori adults.

At March 2006, an estimated 9,700 disabled Māori adults aged 15+ (3,600 males and 6,100 females) were enrolled in formal education or training – 14 percent of all disabled Māori adults.

Work and income

In 2006, disabled Māori adults in the 15–64 years working-age group were less likely to be employed (45 percent) than disabled non-Māori adults (62 percent), non-disabled Māori adults (67 percent), or non-disabled non-Māori adults (77 percent).⁴

Nine percent of working-age disabled Māori adults were in the labour force but were unemployed, and 45 percent were not in the labour force. These figures were higher than for disabled or non-disabled non-Māori adults, and non-disabled Māori adults.

Disabled Māori adults aged 15–64 years were more likely to have lower annual personal incomes than disabled or non-disabled non-Māori adults, and non-disabled Māori adults.

During the 12 months before the 2006 Disability Survey, an estimated 8,300 disabled Māori children (29 percent) and 25,500 adults (38 percent) received at least one type of disability-related government financial assistance.

Socio-economic areas

In 2006, disabled Māori were much more likely than disabled non-Māori to live in the more socio-economically deprived areas of New Zealand. For example, 42 percent of disabled Māori lived in the most deprived areas (New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZDep) deciles 9–10), compared with 17 percent of disabled non-Māori, 34 percent of non-disabled Māori, and 11 percent of non-disabled non-Māori.

Housing and living arrangements

In 2006, an estimated 32,300 disabled Māori (34 percent) were living in two-parent households, either as parents or children. A further 25,100 (26 percent) were living in one-parent households, again either as parents or children. An estimated 10,400 (11 percent) were living in couple-only households and 9,500 (10 percent) were living by themselves. Compared with disabled non-Māori, disabled Māori were less likely to be living in one-person or couple-only households, but more likely to be living in two- or one-parent households or in multi-family households.

⁴ See the glossary for definitions of 'employed', 'unemployed', and 'not in the labour force'.

An estimated 28,100 (42 percent) disabled Māori adults were partnered, meaning they had a spouse or de facto partner, and 46 percent were non-partnered. The partnership status of 12 percent of disabled Māori adults was unknown. Fifty-seven percent of disabled non-Māori adults were partnered.

In 2006, 35 percent of disabled Māori lived in homes owned or partly-owned by the residents, compared with 56 percent of disabled non-Māori. Fifty-one percent of disabled Māori lived in homes not owned by the residents and not in family trusts, compared with 25 percent of disabled non-Māori.

Seven percent of disabled Māori used special modifications inside their homes to help them and 4 percent used special modifications outside their homes.

Travel and transport

In the 12 months before the 2006 Disability Survey, 96 percent of all disabled Māori children and 95 percent of all disabled Māori adults had made at least one short-distance trip (less than 80 kilometres).

Over the same period, 84 percent of all disabled Māori children and 75 percent of all disabled Māori adults had made at least one long-distance trip (80 kilometres or more).

An estimated 44,100 disabled Māori adults drove private motor vehicles (65 percent). An estimated 26,000 disabled Māori children (92 percent) and 54,500 adults (81 percent) travelled as passengers in private motor vehicles.

An estimated 1,300 disabled Māori adults who were non-drivers (6 percent) had a vehicle at home they could drive if it was adapted to their needs. A further 800 (2 percent) who were drivers had already had modifications made to their vehicle so they could drive.

In the 12 months before the survey, an estimated 11,000 disabled Māori children (39 percent) and 15,600 Māori adults (23 percent) used public buses for one or more short trips. Twelve percent of disabled Māori children and 31 percent of Māori adults had used taxis at least once for short trips.

The Total Mobility Scheme provides disabled people with vouchers for discounted taxi fares. At the time of the survey, 27 percent of disabled Māori adults, and 22 percent of the parents or caregivers of Māori children had heard of this scheme.

Unmet need for support

The survey asked disabled people if they had had an unmet need for various types of support in the previous 12 months. Disabled Māori children and adults most commonly had an unmet need for health services, equipment or technology, or financial help with transport costs (see table 1).

Table 1**Unmet Need for Different Types of Support for Disabled Children and Adults***By ethnic group*

2006

Unmet need	Disabled Māori children (0–14 years)		Disabled Māori adults (15+ years)		Disabled non-Māori children (0–14 years)		Disabled non-Māori adults (15+ years)	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Help with personal care	1,200	4	1,400	2	2,200	4	5,400	1
Help with household tasks (housework/ shopping)	900	3	3,100	5	2,400	4	12,200	3
Respite care ⁽¹⁾	2,200	8	1,100	2	4,500	7	5,600	1
Help with repairs or maintenance to home/property	1,300	5	3,100	5	2,000	3	13,100	3
Equipment/ technology	2,500	9	9,000	13	2,800	5	51,100	11
One or more health services ⁽²⁾	5,500	19	14,900	22	8,800	14	58,100	12
Housing modifications	1,000	4	4,400	6	--	--	23,400	4
Financial help with transport costs	2,600	9	7,000	10	3,300	5	--	--

(1) For children, this was 41 percent of disabled Māori children and 43 percent of disabled non-Māori children who needed respite care in the previous 12 months.

(2) See the glossary for definition of 'health services'.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed

1 Introduction

Disability and Māori in New Zealand in 2006 presents results from the 2006 New Zealand Household Disability Survey on disabled Māori living in New Zealand households. The report describes the survey results to a wide audience. It does not aim to address specific research or policy questions or theories.

Survey questions that are covered:

- How many Māori are disabled?
- What kinds of disability do they have and what are the causes?
- How much help with different everyday activities do disabled Māori get, and who helps them?
- How many disabled Māori use special equipment and technology?
- How many disabled Māori use different types of health services?
- How many disabled Māori are enrolled in education or training and what educational qualifications do they have?
- What are the living situations of disabled Māori?
- How many disabled Māori have modifications made to their houses?
- How many disabled Māori are employed and what is their income?
- How many disabled Māori travel on short and long trips, and what kinds of transport do they use?
- How many disabled Māori have modifications made to their vehicles?

About the 2006 Household Disability Survey

The information in this report comes from Statistics New Zealand's 2006 Household Disability Survey, the most recent national survey of disabled children and adults. Altogether, just under 2,000 disabled children and just over 5,000 disabled adults living in households from all ethnic groups participated in the survey. Disabled Māori were oversampled to improve the quality of the data for this group. For further details on the survey methods see Statistics NZ (2007).

This report does not cover disabled Māori living in residential facilities (such as rest homes) because the number of Māori participants in Statistics NZ's 2006 Residential Facility Disability Survey is too small to report.

The survey classified people as being disabled if they had a self-reported, long-term (six months or more) limitation to carry out one or more activities, or used certain services specified in screening questions; or in the case of children, if they had a chronic condition or health problem. The survey asked different screening questions for adults and children, to identify whether they were disabled or not and what kind of disability they had.

For further details on the definitions of terms used in this report see the glossary.

Throughout the report, survey results for disabled Māori are compared with results for disabled non-Māori. For some topics, where information from the census is available, data for non-disabled Māori and non-disabled non-Māori are also presented.

However, differences in results for different population groups (eg Māori compared with non-Māori) are not necessarily statistically significant differences. Take care also when

comparing results for Māori and non-Māori because of the younger age structure of the Māori population (see 'Māori population' section below).

Appendix tables have further details on the survey results described in the graphs and text.

Defining who is Māori

The 2006 Disability Survey defines people as being Māori if they say they belong to the (New Zealand) Māori ethnic group. This means that people identify themselves as Māori because they feel they belong to the Māori ethnic/cultural group, rather than by using a definition based on race, ancestry, nationality, or citizenship (Statistics New Zealand, 2007).

Where people belong to more than one ethnic group, a priority system is used to allocate them to one ethnic group in the order of: Māori, Pacific peoples, European, and Asian/Other. Therefore, anyone who identifies themselves as Māori, either as their sole ethnic group or as one of their ethnic groups, is counted as Māori. For this report, everyone else is counted as non-Māori.

Māori population

When interpreting the results from the 2006 Disability Survey certain features of the New Zealand Māori population are useful to consider.

At the 2006 Census, 558,200 people (14 percent of the total New Zealand population living in households) identified themselves as Māori, either as their sole ethnic group or as one of their ethnic groups.

The Māori population has a much younger age profile than the non-Māori population. In 2006, 36 percent of Māori living in households were aged 0–14 years, compared with 20 percent of non-Māori. Sixty percent of Māori were aged 15–64 years (67 percent of non-Māori) and 4 percent were aged 65 years and over (65+) (13 percent of non-Māori).

On average, the Māori population is more economically disadvantaged than non-Māori. For example, in 2006, for people living in households:

- 53 percent of Māori adults aged 15+ received an annual personal income of \$30,000 or less, compared with 45 percent of non-Māori adults
- 7 percent of Māori adults aged 15–64 years were unemployed, compared with 3 percent of non-Māori adults in the same age group
- 36 percent of Māori lived in the most socio-economically deprived areas of New Zealand, compared with 12 percent of non-Māori.⁵

Access to disability services

Disabled Māori may also experience barriers in accessing disability support and other services. This is due to factors such as low income, unemployment, legal, institutional and attitudinal barriers, lack of transport, a lack of Māori support staff, lack of provider awareness of Māori perspectives, lack of cultural appropriateness of service delivery, lack of whānau involvement, and inadequate use of te reo Māori (Māori language) by service providers (Nikora et al, 2004).

⁵ As measured by the New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZDep2006 deciles 9–10) – see section 9 on socio-economic areas.

Māori concepts of disability

More research needs to be done on how contemporary Māori see disability (Nikora et al, 2004). However, it seems that often there is no distinction made between health and disability. Indicators of 'wellness' include cultural factors such as language, tikanga, involvement in Māori institutions, and the ability to contribute to whānau (extended family) and iwi (tribe) (Ministry of Health, 2004).

Historically, in pre-colonial times, it is likely that Māori with impairments were well-supported and valued when times were good – for example, when sufficient food was available, during peace, and when leadership was stable. However, this support may have been withdrawn during hard times, or if sickness or impairment was believed to be due to an infringement of tapu (sacred rules), atua affliction (from a supernatural being or ancestor), or mākutu (spiritual powers, witchcraft, or magic). To what extent these views still exist is unknown, as is whether they lead some Māori to be reluctant to identify themselves or whānau members as being disabled (Nikora et al, 2004).

New Zealand Disability Strategy

The New Zealand Disability Strategy is a comprehensive framework of objectives and actions intended to achieve a fully inclusive society, one that highly values disabled people and promotes their full participation in community life. The strategy acknowledges that part of achieving this vision includes recognising the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi.

Objective 11 of the strategy is to promote the participation of disabled Māori. Actions listed as central to achieving this include:

- promoting opportunities for disabled Māori to participate in their communities and access disability services, with disabled Māori receiving an equitable level of resourcing and services delivered in a culturally appropriate way
- building the capacity of disabled Māori through the equitable allocation of resources within the context of Māori development frameworks
- establishing more disability support services designed and provided by Māori for Māori
- ensuring mainstream providers of disability services are accessible to and culturally appropriate for disabled Māori and their whānau
- training more Māori disability service provider professionals and increasing the advisory capacity of Māori
- ensuring that government-funded or sponsored marae-based initiatives meet the access requirements of disabled people (and encourage all other marae-based initiatives to also meet those requirements)
- supporting the training and development of trilingual interpreters for deaf people
- ensuring Te Puni Kōkiri takes a leadership role in promoting the participation of disabled Māori.

Other actions referring directly to Māori listed in the strategy include:

- undertaking research focusing on disability issues for Māori
- making disability research information available to disabled people in culturally appropriate and accessible formats.

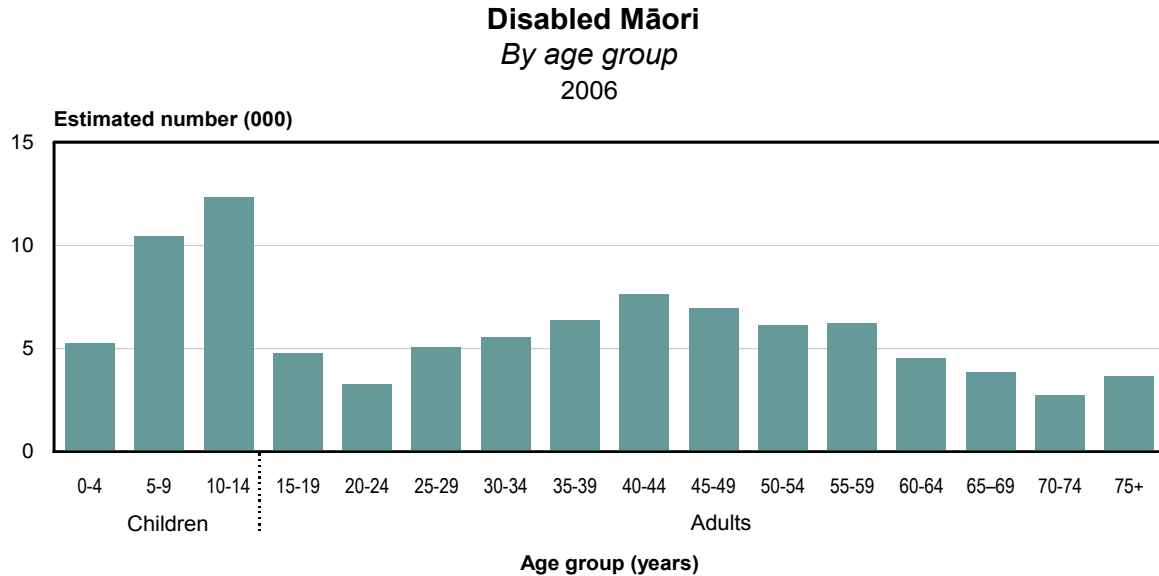
2 Patterns of disability

How many Māori are disabled?

The 2006 Disability Survey found that an estimated 95,700 Māori living in New Zealand households (17 percent) were disabled.⁶ Sixteen percent of non-Māori living in households were disabled.⁷

Adjusting for the different age structures of the two populations, the age-standardised disability rate for Māori was 19 percent and the rate for non-Māori was 13 percent.⁸

Figure 1



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix tables 3 and 4.

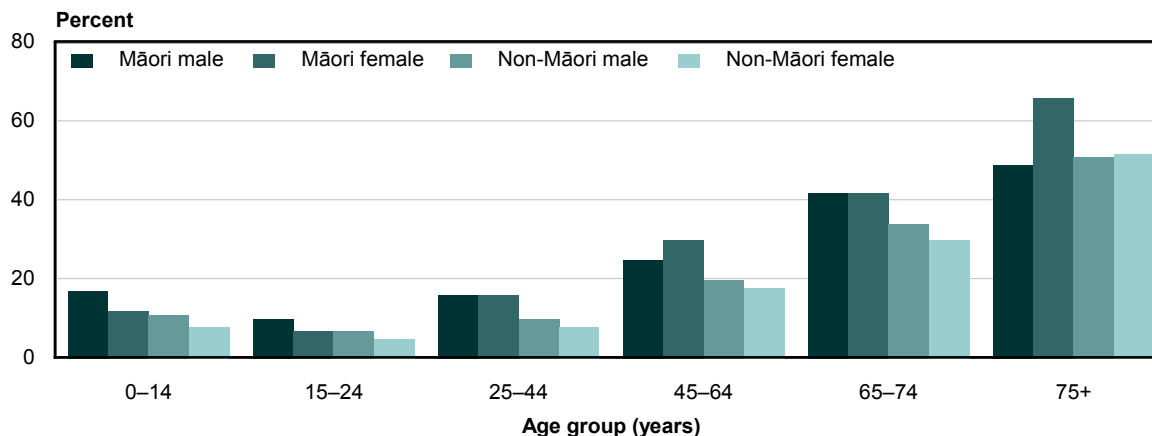
Screening questions defining disability differ for children and adults.

⁶ For a discussion of disability rates among Māori adults living in households **and** residential facilities combined, see Statistics New Zealand (2007).

⁷ The 2001 Disability Survey found 21 percent of Māori and 19 percent of non-Māori living in households were disabled (Ministry of Health/Intersectoral Advisory Group 2005). Reasons for the apparent decrease in disability rates between 2001 and 2006 for Māori and people belonging to other ethnic groups are unknown. The decreases may be due to a combination of: factors relating to how the 2006 survey was conducted, changes in people's perceptions of disability, and possible real world changes (see Statistics NZ, 2007). Because of this uncertainty, no further comparisons with previous surveys are made in the current report.

⁸ See the glossary for an explanation of age standardisation.

Figure 2
Disability Rates for People Living in Households
By ethnic group, age group, and sex
 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix table 5.

Percent = percentage of all people living in households.

Screening questions defining disability differ for children and adults – this may explain at least some of the drop in disability rates between 0–14-year olds and 15–24-year olds.

Children

In 2006, an estimated 28,200 Māori children aged 0–14 years were disabled, 14 percent of all Māori children living in households (9 percent of all non-Māori children were disabled).⁹

An estimated 17,100 Māori boys and 11,200 Māori girls aged 0–14 years were disabled, 17 percent of all Māori boys and 12 percent of all Māori girls.¹⁰

There were higher numbers and rates of disability among older Māori children than for younger Māori children (see figure 1 and appendix table 3).

Adults

In 2006, there were an estimated 67,500 disabled Māori adults aged 15+. This was 19 percent of all Māori adults living in households (17 percent of all non-Māori adults were disabled).

Disability rates for Māori adults were higher than for non-Māori adults in all age groups (see appendix table 4).

There were more disabled Māori women (an estimated 37,200) than Māori men (30,200). This was 19 percent of all Māori women and 18 percent of all Māori men.

Māori women had higher disability rates than non-Māori women in all age groups. Māori men had higher disability rates than non-Māori men in all age groups except those aged 75 years and over (75+) (see figure 2 and appendix table 5).

⁹ Altogether, 29 percent of disabled Māori were children and 14 percent of disabled non-Māori were children. This difference reflects the younger age structure of the Māori population, as well as higher rates of disability among Māori children.

¹⁰ Eleven percent of non-Māori boys and 8 percent of non-Māori girls were disabled.

How many Māori have more than one type of disability?

In 2006, 58 percent of disabled Māori living in households had more than one type of disability, compared with 56 percent of non-Māori. Fifty-seven percent of disabled Māori males and 59 percent of Māori females had more than one type of disability.¹¹

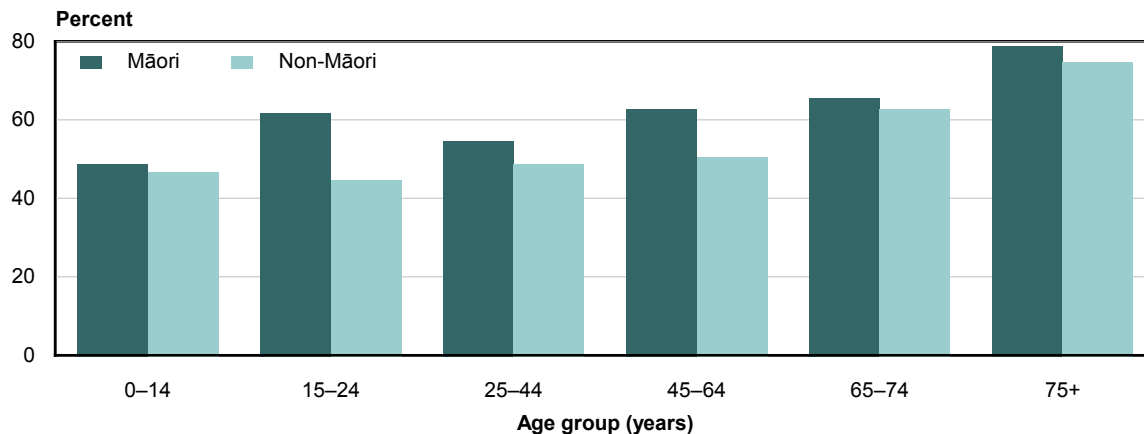
For disabled Māori children aged 0–14 years, 49 percent had more than one disability, compared with 47 percent of disabled non-Māori children. Among disabled adults, 61 percent of Māori had more than one disability, compared with 57 percent of non-Māori.

Of disabled Māori adults aged 15–24 years, 62 percent had more than one disability. This dropped to 55 percent in the next age group (25–44 years), and then increased with age to nearly four-fifths (79 percent) in the oldest age group of 75+. Disabled Māori adults were more likely to have more than one disability than disabled non-Māori adults in all age groups (see figure 3).

Figure 3

Disabled People with More Than One Disability By ethnic group and age group

2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix tables 6 and 7.

Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.

What kinds of disability do Māori children have and what are the causes?

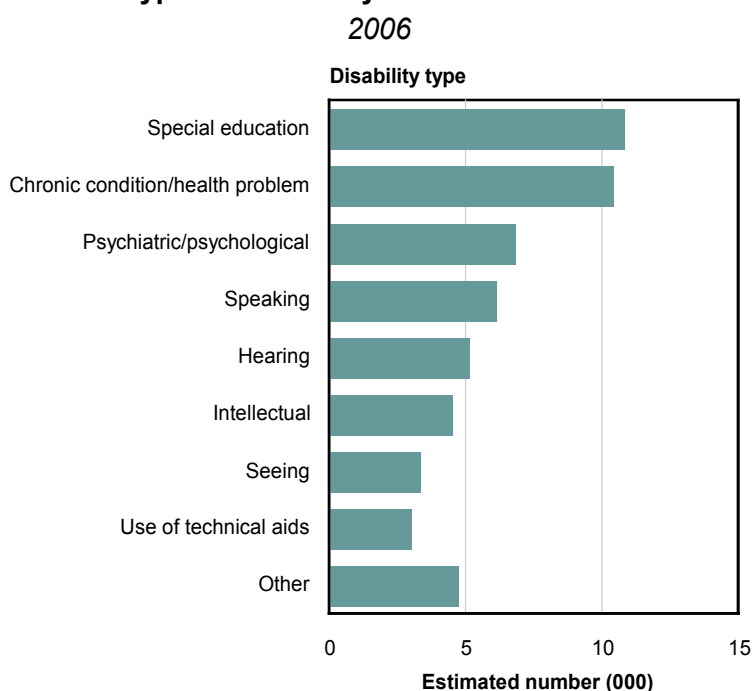
Disability type

The two most common disability types among Māori children living in households (those aged 0–14 years) were special education disability and a chronic condition or health problem (see figure 4).¹²

¹¹ See the glossary for categories of disability type used for children and adults.

¹² See the glossary for definitions of these and other disability types for children.

Figure 4
Types of Disability for Māori Children



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix table 8.

Individuals were counted in each applicable disability type group.

See the glossary for definitions of disability types.

Special education disability

The 2006 Disability Survey defined children as having a special education disability if they had a learning difficulty, had an individual education programme (IEP) or individual programme (IP), and/or were receiving special education support. Using this definition, an estimated 10,800 Māori children (5 percent of all Māori children) had a special education disability, the same as the rate for non-Māori children.

An estimated 7,000 Māori children (5,500 boys and 1,500 girls) had a learning difficulty such as dyslexia, attention deficit disorder (ADD), or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). This was 3 percent of all Māori children (see appendix table 9).

A further estimated 6,400 (3 percent) were receiving special education support because of a long-term condition or health problem, and 4,500 (2 percent) had an IEP or IP because of learning or developmental difficulties (see appendix table 10).

Chronic condition or health problem

An estimated 10,400 children (5 percent of all Māori children) had a chronic condition or health problem that limited their activities. Four percent of non-Māori children had this disability type.

The most common types of chronic condition or health problem among Māori children were:

- severe asthma – affecting an estimated 5,000 (3 percent of all Māori children)¹³
- another long-term lung condition or disease – 2,000 (1 percent)

¹³ Compared with an estimated 5,600 (1 percent) of all non-Māori children living in households.

- autistic spectrum disorder or Asperger's syndrome – 1,000
- a long-term heart condition – 1,000
- growth failure or failure to thrive – 900
- kidney condition or disease – 900.

Other disability types

The next most common disability types among Māori children were:

- psychiatric/psychological – an estimated 6,800 (3 percent of all Māori children)
- speaking – 6,100 (3 percent)
- hearing – 5,100 (3 percent)¹⁴
- 'other' – 4,700 (2 percent)¹⁵
- intellectual – 4,500 (2 percent)
- seeing – 3,300 (2 percent)
- use of technical aids – 3,000 (2 percent).

For all these disability types (except intellectual disability) Māori children had higher rates than non-Māori children (see appendix table 8).

Combinations of disabilities

Children with certain types of disability tend to also have other types of disability. In 2006, some of the more common combinations of disability types among Māori children were:

- for children with an intellectual disability: 82 percent also had a special education disability; 55 percent also had a speaking disability; and 53 percent also had a psychiatric/psychological disability
- 64 percent of children with a psychiatric/psychological disability also had a special education disability
- 45 percent of children using technical aids also had a chronic condition/health problem
- 41 percent of children with a hearing disability also had a speaking disability.

For further details see appendix table 11.

Cause of disability

The survey asked, for each disability type a child had, whether this disability type had been present at birth, or had been caused by disease/illness, accident/injury, or something else.

An estimated 14,100 disabled Māori children (50 percent) had one or more types of disability that had been present since birth. This compared with 53 percent for disabled non-Māori children.

A further estimated 8,000 disabled Māori children (28 percent) had one or more disabilities caused by disease or illness (25 percent for non-Māori children), while 900 Māori children

¹⁴ An estimated 1,200 of these children had been diagnosed by an audiologist as being severely or profoundly deaf.

¹⁵ See the glossary for a definition of the 'other' disability type for children.

(3 percent) had one or more disabilities caused by accident or injury (3 percent for non-Māori children).

An estimated 5,700 disabled Māori children (20 percent) had one or more disabilities from 'other' causes (see figure 5 later in this report and appendix table 12).¹⁶

Cause of different disability types

In 2006, among disabled Māori children:

- hearing disability was most likely to be present at birth (38 percent) or be due to disease/illness (27 percent)
- children were most often using technical aids because of disability present at birth (47 percent) or because of disease/illness (32 percent)
- chronic conditions/health problems were most likely to be present at birth (51 percent) or be due to disease/illness (32 percent)
- disability types most often present at birth were: seeing (53 percent), special education (51 percent), intellectual (50 percent), psychiatric/psychological (45 percent), and speaking (43 percent).

For further details see appendix table 13.

Disability and health conditions (ICD groups)

The 2006 Disability Survey also looked at the causes of disabilities among Māori children by asking which main condition or health problem, grouped according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), caused the disability.¹⁷

Hearing and seeing disabilities were most commonly associated with the ICD group 'diseases of the nervous system and sense organs'. Psychiatric/psychological and speaking disabilities were most commonly caused by 'mental and behavioural disorders'. Speaking disabilities were also associated with 'diseases of the nervous system and sense organs'. 'Other' disability types were most often caused by 'congenital anomalies' (see appendix table 14).

What kinds of disability do Māori adults have and what are the causes?

Disability type

Mobility disability was the most common disability type among all Māori adults living in households, with an estimated 36,000 (10 percent) having this type of disability.^{18, 19} Over half (53 percent) of all disabled Māori adults had a mobility disability.

The next most common types were agility disability (an estimated 29,300 or 8 percent of all Māori adults), and hearing disability (19,300 or 5 percent) (see appendix tables 15 and 16).²⁰

¹⁶ A further estimated 3,200 Māori children (11 percent) had disabilities for which there was no specified cause.

¹⁷ Further details about the ICD are provided by the World Health Organization (2008). Note that the ninth version of the ICD (ICD9) was used by the 2006 Household Disability Survey, whereas the 10th version (ICD 10) is now usually used for health statistics.

¹⁸ See the glossary for definitions of disability types for adults.

¹⁹ Mobility disability was also the most common disability type for non-Māori adults (9 percent).

²⁰ Agility disability (8 percent) and hearing disability (6 percent) were also the next most common disability types for non-Māori adults.

Māori aged 15–64 years

As figure 5 shows, the most common disability types for Māori adults aged 15–64 years living in households were:

- mobility – an estimated 28,100 or 8 percent of all Māori adults in this age group
- agility – 23,100 (7 percent)
- psychiatric/psychological – 16,400 (5 percent)
- hearing – 15,600 (5 percent).

Māori aged 65 years and over

The most common disability types for Māori adults aged 65+ were:

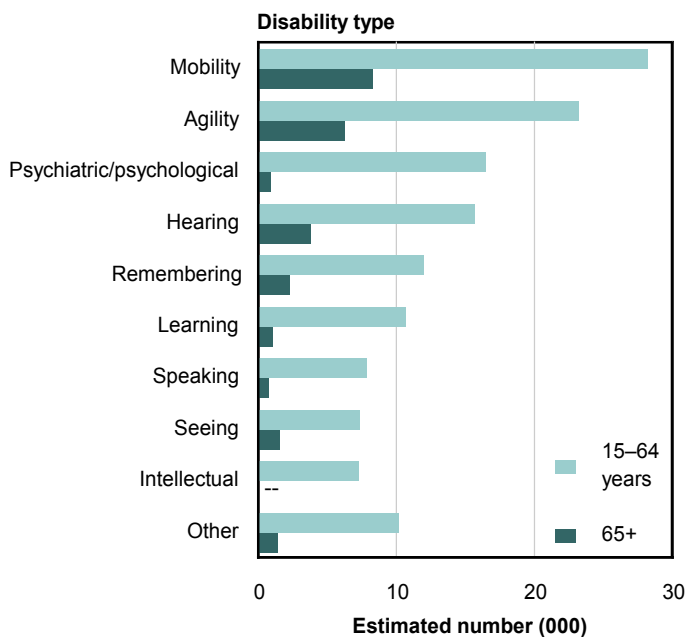
- mobility – an estimated 8,200 or 37 percent of all Māori adults in this age group
- agility – 6,200 (28 percent)
- hearing – 3,700 (16 percent)
- remembering – 2,200 (10 percent).

Figure 5

Types of Disability for Māori Adults

By age group

2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix table 16.

Individuals were counted in each applicable disability type group.

See the glossary for definitions of disability types.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Main disability

The 2006 Disability Survey also asked adults (but not children) which one disability limited their everyday activities the most. This disability was defined as their 'main disability'.

Mobility disability was the most common main disability among Māori adults, affecting an estimated 22,000 or 6 percent of all Māori adults living in households.²¹ One-third (33 percent) of all disabled Māori adults had a mobility-related main disability.

Next most common was psychiatric/psychological disability, the main disability for an estimated 9,100 Māori adults (3 percent).²²

Mobility disability and psychiatric/psychological disability were the most common main disabilities among younger Māori adults aged 15–64 years. Mobility and agility disabilities were the most common ones among older Māori adults aged 65+ (see appendix tables 17 and 18).

Combinations of disabilities

Looking at the other types of disability Māori adults had in combination with their main disability, the survey found that:

- 50 percent of adults with a mobility-related main disability also had an agility disability
- 43 percent of adults with an agility-related main disability also had a mobility disability
- 46 percent of adults with an intellectual main disability also had a learning disability; 43 percent also had a hearing disability; and 43 percent also had a speaking disability.

For further details see appendix table 19.

Cause of disability

In 2006, an estimated 22,900 (34 percent) disabled Māori adults had one or more disabilities caused by disease or illness. An estimated 21,200 (31 percent) had one or more disabilities caused by accident or injury, 12,200 (18 percent) had been disabled since birth, and 8,100 (12 percent) had one or more disabilities caused by ageing. Māori adults were more likely than non-Māori adults to have one or more disabilities present at birth and less likely to have one or more disabilities caused by ageing (see appendix table 24). This is likely to be at least partly because of the younger average age of the Māori adult population.

The percentages of disabled Māori adults with disabilities caused by disease/illness were highest among children and older adults aged 65+. The percentage of disabled adults having a disability since birth decreased with age. Accident/injury as a cause of disability was highest among disabled Māori aged 15–64 years (see figure 6 and appendix tables 20 and 21).

²¹ Mobility disability was also the most common main disability among non-Māori adults (6 percent).

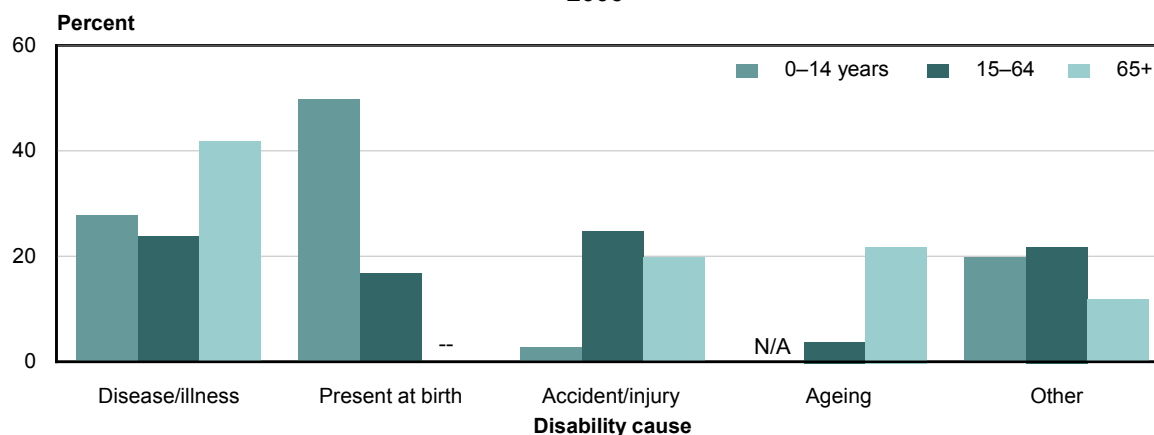
²² For non-Māori adults, hearing disability (3 percent) and agility disability (3 percent) were the second and third most common main disabilities.

Figure 6

Disability Causes for Māori

By age group

2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix tables 12 and 20.

Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.

Individuals were counted in each applicable disability cause group.

In addition, for disabled children, there were 11 percent whose disability cause was not specified.

Symbols: -- figure too small to be expressed.

N/A = not applicable – children were not asked this question.

Accident/injury

One-third (33 percent) of disabled Māori adults with a disability caused by accident or injury were injured at work. One-quarter (25 percent) were injured at home, 22 percent were injured in a motor vehicle accident, and 19 percent were injured while participating in sport.

Compared with non-Māori adults, Māori adults were more likely to have been injured in motor vehicles and during sport, and less likely to have been injured at work (for more details see appendix tables 22 and 23).

Cause of main disability

Looking at causes of Māori adults' main disability, these causes were:

- disease/illness – 26 percent of disabled Māori adults
- accident/injury – 24 percent
- present at birth – 14 percent
- ageing – 7 percent
- other – 21 percent.

Compared with non-Māori adults, Māori adults were more likely to have a main disability that was present at birth and less likely to have a main disability caused by ageing (for more details see appendix tables 24 and 25).

Cause of different disability types

In 2006, among Māori adults:

- hearing disability was most likely to be either present at birth or due to 'other' causes
- seeing disability was most likely to be caused by disease/illness, ageing, or 'other' causes
- mobility and agility disabilities were most likely to be caused by accident/injury or disease/illness
- intellectual, learning, and speaking disabilities were most often present at birth
- psychiatric/psychological disability was most likely to be caused by disease/illness or 'other' causes
- remembering disability was most likely to be caused by disease/illness.

For further details, see appendix table 26.

Disability and health conditions (ICD groups)

The survey also asked what main condition or health problem caused each specific limitation Māori adults had (see table 1).²³ These conditions/health problems were grouped according to the ICD and are summarised in table 2 (World Health Organization, 2008).²⁴

Table 2

Disability Type for Disabled Māori Adults
By most common International Classification of Disease groups
2006

Disability type	Most common ICD group(s)
Hearing Seeing	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs
Mobility	Injury/poisoning Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue Diseases of the respiratory system
Agility	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue Injury/poisoning Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs Cerebrovascular disease (eg stroke)
Intellectual	Mental and behavioural conditions Congenital anomalies Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs Symptoms/signs and ill-defined conditions

²³ For each disability type, the survey asked adults about the specific limitations they had, for example, difficulty in reading newsprint, difficulty getting out of bed, difficulty walking up and down a flight of stairs (see glossary for a definition of each disability type).

²⁴ Note that the ninth version of the ICD (ICD 9) was used by the 2006 Household Disability Survey, whereas the 10th version (ICD 10) is now usually used for health statistics.

Disability type	Most common ICD group(s)
Psychiatric/psychological	Mental and behavioural conditions Injury/poisoning
Learning	Mental and behavioural conditions Symptoms/signs and ill-defined conditions Injury/poisoning Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs
Remembering	Mental and behavioural conditions Injury/poisoning Symptoms/signs and ill-defined conditions Cerebrovascular disease
Speaking	Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs Mental and behavioural conditions Congenital anomalies Injury/poisoning
Other	Diseases of the respiratory system Injury/poisoning

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix table 27.

Individuals were counted in each applicable disability type group.

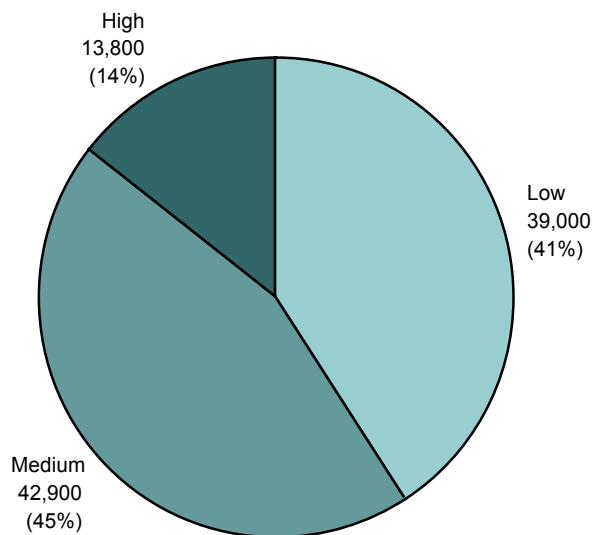
3 Level of support needs

Using results from a combination of questions, the 2006 Disability Survey determined the overall level of support needs disabled people had. These questions related to getting or needing help with everyday activities, respite care, using special equipment or technology, and needing housing or work modifications.²⁵

In 2006, most of the estimated 95,700 disabled Māori living in households had either low (41 percent) or medium support needs (45 percent). An estimated 13,800 (14 percent) had high support needs (see figure 7). For the disabled non-Māori population, 39 percent had low support needs, 49 percent had medium needs, and 12 percent had high needs.

Figure 7

Disabled Māori with Low, Medium, and High Support Needs 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix table 28.

Percent = percentage of disabled Māori living in households.

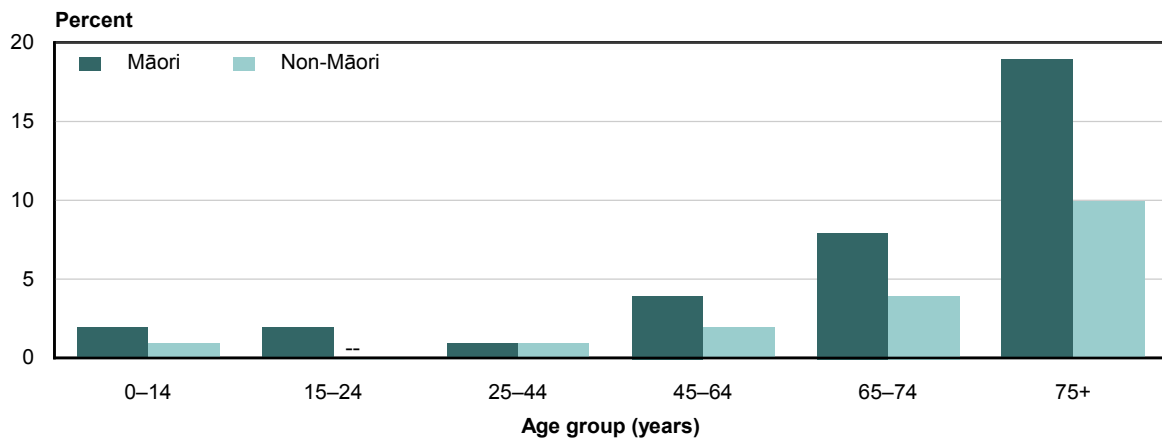
The definitions of medium and high support needs differ for children and adults (see glossary).

Looking at rates of disability-related support needs in the whole household population, 7 percent of all Māori were disabled and had low support needs. A further 8 percent were disabled and had medium support needs, and 2 percent were disabled and had high support needs (appendix table 28). In most age groups, a higher proportion of Māori were disabled with high support needs than were non-Māori (see figure 8).

²⁵ Questions were different for adults and children. See the glossary for more detailed definitions of low, medium, and high support needs for children and adults. See later sections of this report on help with everyday activities, use of equipment and technology, and housing modifications. Levels of support needs are equivalent to levels of 'severity' reported in the 2001 New Zealand Disability Survey.

Figure 8

Disabled People with High Support Needs
By ethnic group and age group
 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix table 28.

Percent = percentage of all people living in households.

The definition of high support needs differs for children and adults (see glossary).

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

4 Help with everyday activities

The 2006 Household Disability Survey asked disabled people about the help they got with everyday activities, and about respite care and carer support that gives their carers a break. These questions were different for disabled children and adults.

How many parents or caregivers of disabled Māori children need help with everyday activities?

The parents or caregivers of an estimated 2,800 disabled Māori children (10 percent of the total) had needed help in the previous 12 months with their child's personal care, or with household tasks such as housework or shopping, because of their child's condition or health problem.²⁶

Parents or caregivers of an estimated 1,200 Māori children (4 percent) were unable to get the help they needed with their child's personal care, and 900 (3 percent) were unable to get the help they needed with household tasks such as housework and shopping.²⁷

Parents or caregivers of an estimated 1,300 Māori children (5 percent) were unable to get the help they needed with repairs or maintenance to their home or property. This was usually because of the cost involved (1,000 children).²⁸

How many parents or caregivers of disabled Māori children need respite care or carer support?

In the 12 months before the survey, parents or caregivers of an estimated 5,300 Māori children (19 percent) had needed respite care or carer support so they could have a break from helping their child with everyday activities. This compared with 17 percent for non-Māori children.

Over the same period, an estimated 2,200 (8 percent) parents or caregivers said they had been unable to get this type of support when they needed it, compared with 7 percent of non-Māori children. Of those who said they had needed respite care, 41 percent of disabled Māori children's parents or caregivers and 43 percent of disabled non-Māori children's parents or caregivers had an unmet need.

How many disabled Māori adults get help with everyday activities?

The survey asked disabled adults if they were getting help with the following six activities:

- preparing meals
- shopping for groceries and other things they needed
- normal everyday housework such as tidying up, cleaning, laundry
- heavy household work such as spring cleaning, gardening, mowing lawns
- looking after personal finances such as banking or paying bills
- personal care such as bathing, dressing, taking medication.

²⁶ Parents/caregivers were not asked separately about help with each of these activities, who provided this help, or how often.

²⁷ The numbers of parents/caregivers giving different reasons for unmet needs are too small to report.

²⁸ For non-Māori children, 4 percent had an unmet need for personal care, 4 percent had an unmet need for help with housework or shopping, and 3 percent had an unmet need for help with repairs or maintenance to their home/property.

An estimated 21,500 disabled Māori adults were getting help with one or more of these activities, nearly one-third (32 percent) of the total. This included an estimated 15,800 (28 percent) disabled Māori aged 15–64 years and 5,700 (55 percent) aged 65+.²⁹

These figures compare with just over one-third (36 percent) of non-Māori getting help with one or more of these activities – 27 percent of those aged 15–64 years and 51 percent of those aged 65+.

Who helps disabled Māori adults with everyday activities?

Informal care

Disabled adults were getting informal care if any of the following people were helping them with the six everyday activities: husbands, wives, or partners, children, parents, brothers or sisters, other family members, flatmates, friends, or neighbours.^{30, 31}

An estimated 17,100 disabled Māori adults (25 percent) got help from informal caregivers for one or more activities.³² Male or female spouses or partners, daughters, and other family/whānau members were the most common informal caregivers (see figure 9).

An estimated 12,900 disabled Māori adults aged 15–64 years received informal care (23 percent) as did 4,200 aged 65+ (41 percent). Younger disabled Māori adults (aged 15–64 years) were most likely to be helped by their husbands, wives, or partners, or mothers (see appendix table 29).

Older disabled Māori adults (aged 65+) were most likely to be helped by their husbands, wives, or partners, daughters, or another family/whānau member.

Formal/other care

Disabled adults were getting formal or other care if any of the following people or organisations were helping them with the six everyday activities: voluntary organisation, private organisation, an organisation (unknown type), another paid person, or another person.³³

An estimated 6,500 disabled Māori adults (10 percent) were getting formal or other help with one or more of the activities.³⁴ This care was most often provided by ‘another paid person’ or a private organisation (see figure 9).

An estimated 4,000 disabled Māori adults aged 15–64 years (7 percent) received formal or other help; as did 2,400 disabled Māori adults aged 65+ (23 percent). Those aged 15–64 years were most likely to get this type of help from another paid person, followed by ‘another’ person (see appendix table 29).

Older disabled Māori aged 65+ were most likely to get formal or other help from another paid person or a private organisation.

²⁹ In addition, an estimated 6,700 disabled Māori adults (10 percent) received help with communicating with other people, such as doctors, or at interviews. The survey did not ask about who provided this help or any other details.

³⁰ The six everyday activities are: heavy housework, everyday housework, meal preparation, shopping, personal care, and personal finances.

³¹ Some of these informal carers may be paid.

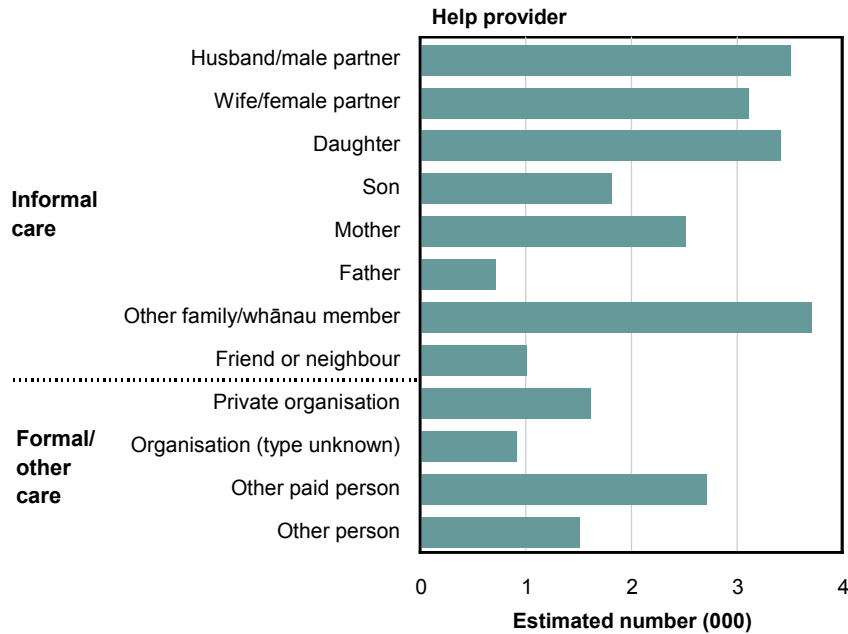
³² This was the same percentage as for disabled non-Māori adults.

³³ Excluding informal carers.

³⁴ Eighteen percent of disabled non-Māori adults were getting formal care.

Figure 9

Disabled Māori Adults Receiving Help with One or More Everyday Activities
By help provider
 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix table 29.

Individuals were counted in each applicable help provider group.

These categories of help providers are excluded due to small numbers: brother, sister, flatmate, and voluntary organisation.

For which everyday activities do disabled Māori adults get help?

Disabled Māori adults living in households got help with each everyday activity as follows:

- heavy housework – an estimated 17,000 or 25 percent of all disabled Māori adults
- shopping – 11,300 (17 percent)
- everyday housework – 10,700 (16 percent)
- meal preparation – 8,100 (12 percent)
- personal finances – 7,200 (11 percent)
- personal care – 2,200 (6 percent).³⁵

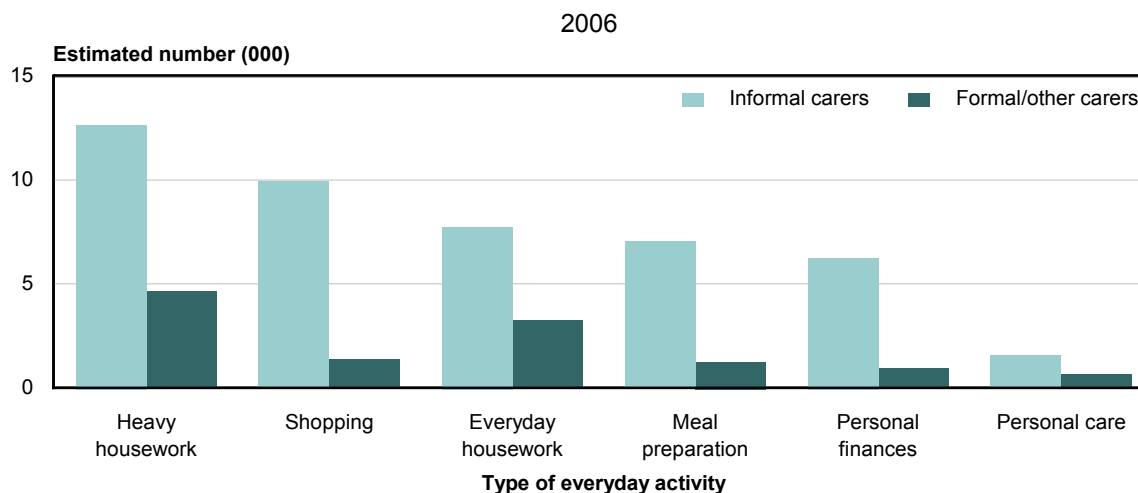
Younger disabled Māori adults aged 15–64 years most commonly got help with heavy housework (22 percent), shopping (14 percent), and everyday housework (13 percent). Older disabled Māori adults aged 65+ also most commonly got help with heavy housework (45 percent), everyday housework (32 percent), and shopping (30 percent).

³⁵ For disabled non-Māori adults, percentages receiving help were: heavy housework 29 percent, shopping 14 percent, everyday housework 19 percent, meal preparation 11 percent, personal finances 9 percent, and personal care 6 percent.

For each of the activities, more disabled Māori adults got help from informal carers than from formal or other carers, especially for shopping (figure 10). This was also the case for non-Māori adults.

Figure 10

Disabled Māori Adults Receiving Help with Different Types of Everyday Activities
From informal and formal/other carers



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix table 30.

Individuals were counted in each applicable help provider and activity group.

How many disabled Māori adults have an unmet need for help with everyday activities?

In the 12 months before the 2006 Disability Survey, an estimated 3,100 disabled Māori adults (5 percent) had an unmet need for help with tasks such as housework or shopping. When asked why they had this unmet need, 1,900 said they did not know about the availability of this service, 1,300 said it was too costly or they could not afford it, and 1,100 said they did not know they could apply for it. An estimated 700 said they had applied, but were not eligible.

A further estimated 3,100 Māori adults (5 percent) had an unmet need for help with repairs and maintenance for their home or property. Most (2,500) of these adults said this help was too costly or they could not afford it, and 1,600 did not know they could apply for it.

An estimated 600 of the 1,400 disabled Māori adults (1 percent) who had an unmet need for help with personal care, said this type of help was too costly or they could not afford it.³⁶

How many disabled Māori adults need respite care or carer support?

In the 12 months before the survey, an estimated 1,600 disabled Māori adults (13 percent of those who had someone who helped or looked after them) received financial help from a government agency to pay for respite care or carer support. An estimated 600 (5 percent) paid for respite care or carer support without getting a refund. An estimated 1,100 (8 percent) had been unable to get help they needed to allow their caregiver to have a break.³⁷

³⁶ For disabled non-Māori adults, 3 percent had an unmet need for help with housework or shopping, 3 percent for help with home repairs or maintenance, and 1 percent for help with personal care.

³⁷ For disabled non-Māori adults who had someone who helped or looked after them, 11 percent received government financial assistance for respite care or carer support, and 8 percent had been unable to get the

5 Equipment and technology

How many disabled Māori children use special equipment or technology?

In 2006, an estimated 4,500 disabled Māori children (16 percent) used one or more types of special equipment or technology.³⁸ An estimated 900 of these children used special equipment or technology to help them hear and 800 used it to help them move about or use their hands or arms. An estimated 2,500 Māori children used 'other' special equipment/technology.³⁹

The parents or caregivers of an estimated 2,500 disabled Māori children (9 percent) said they had had an unmet need for special equipment or technology in the previous 12 months. This compared with 5 percent of non-Māori children.

How many disabled Māori adults use special equipment or technology?

In 2006, an estimated 20,800 disabled Māori adults (31 percent) used one or more types of special equipment or technology.^{40, 41} They most commonly used equipment or technology to help them move about (8,600 adults), hear (7,700), or see (5,800) (see figure 11).

help they needed for their carer to get a break. The number of non-Māori adults having to pay for respite care or carer support without getting a refund was too small to report.

³⁸ Seventeen percent of non-Māori children used one or more types of special equipment/technology.

³⁹ See glossary for definitions of different types of equipment/technology for children and adults.

⁴⁰ Survey questions were different for children and adults.

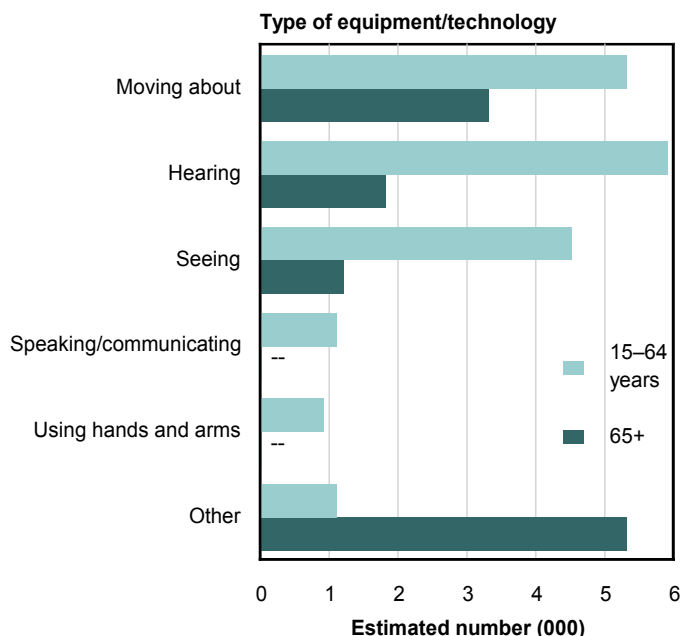
⁴¹ For disabled non-Māori adults, 38 percent used one or more types of special equipment/technology.

Figure 11

Disabled Māori Adults Using Different Types of Special Equipment or Technology

By age group

2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix tables 31 and 32.

Individuals were counted in each applicable equipment/technology group.

See the glossary for definitions of equipment/technology.

Symbols: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Disabled Māori adults aged 65+ were more likely (51 percent) to use special equipment or technology than younger adults aged 15–64 years (27 percent). In particular, a higher proportion of older (31 percent) than younger adults (9 percent) used special equipment or technology to move about.

An estimated 7,400 adults aged 15–64 years (13 percent) and 1,600 aged 65+ (16 percent) said they had had an unmet need for special equipment or technology in the previous 12 months. This compared with 11 percent of disabled non-Māori adults in both age groups (see appendix table 33).

6 Health services

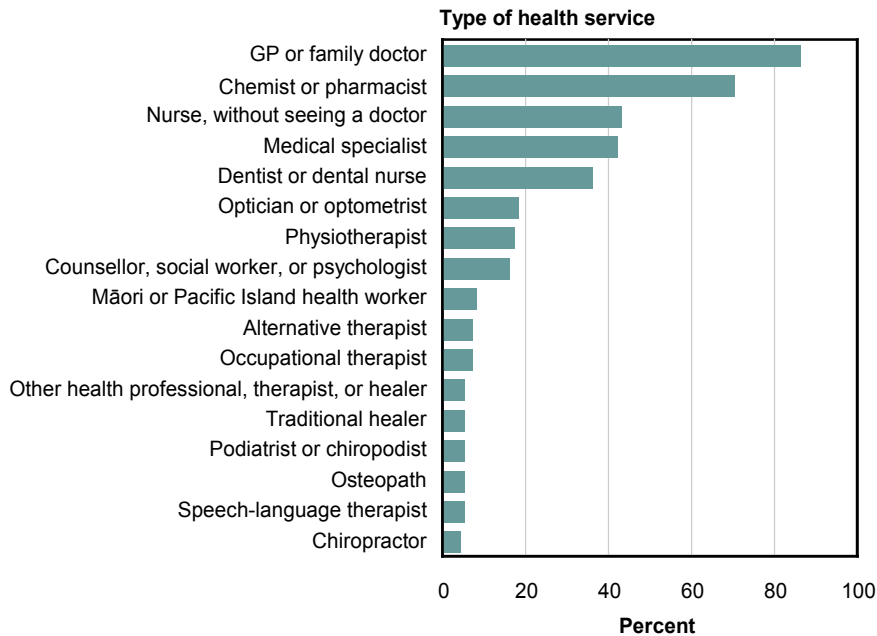
The 2006 Household Disability Survey asked disabled people what types of health service they had consulted with in the previous 12 months. Consultations could be for any reason, not just those related to disability.

An estimated 82,000 disabled Māori (86 percent) had consulted with a general practitioner (GP) or family doctor during this time.⁴² Those aged 65+ were more likely (96 percent) to have consulted a GP or family doctor than either children (86 percent) or adults aged 15–64 years (84 percent) (see appendix table 34).⁴³

Figure 12 shows the percentages of disabled Māori who consulted with different types of health service.

Figure 12

Health Services Used by Disabled Māori in Previous 12 Months 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Data is in appendix table 34.

Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.

Individual figures sum to more than 100 percent because individuals were counted in each applicable health service group.

Visits to chemists or pharmacists were for health advice or getting medication only. 'Alternative therapist' includes homeopaths, naturopaths, and iridologists. 'Traditional healer' includes tohunga rongoa, Māori specialists, and fofo.

Disabled Māori were more likely (21 percent) than non-Māori (13 percent) to have had an unmet need for one or more health services in the previous 12 months. Among disabled Māori, unmet need was greatest for adults aged 15–64 years, with an estimated 14,000 (24 percent) having an unmet need (see appendix table 35).

⁴² Ninety percent of disabled non-Māori adults had consulted with a GP or family doctor.

⁴³ In the 2006/07 New Zealand Health Survey, 80 percent of all children and 81 percent of all adults had seen a GP in the previous 12 months (Ministry of Health, 2008).

7 Education

How many disabled Māori children are in early childhood education?

In the week ended 5 March 2006, an estimated 4,000 disabled Māori children aged under five years were enrolled in at least one type of early childhood education service, three-quarters (75 percent) of the 5,300 Māori children aged under five years.⁴⁴

These children were most commonly enrolled in kindergartens (30 percent of disabled Māori children) or childcare centres/crèches (24 percent) (see appendix table 36).

How many disabled Māori children are in primary or secondary education?

In the week ended 5 March 2006, an estimated 22,600 disabled Māori children aged 5–14 years were enrolled in at least one type of school or other education service, 99 percent of all the children in this age group.⁴⁵

Most disabled Māori children aged 5–14 years (an estimated 17,200 or 75 percent) were enrolled in primary or intermediate schools. The remainder were in:

- a secondary school – an estimated 3,800 (16 percent)
- an area or composite school – 2,100 (9 percent)
- kura kaupapa Māori – 1,200 (5 percent)
- 'other' types of education – 1,400 (6 percent).⁴⁶

See appendix table 37 for further details.

Regular mainstream classes and special units

Most disabled Māori children aged 5–14 years were attending only mainstream classes (84 percent or an estimated 18,800 children). An estimated 2,300 children (10 percent) were attending both a mainstream class and a special unit (see appendix table 38).^{47, 48}

How many disabled Māori children get special education?

An estimated 6,400 disabled Māori children aged 0–14 years (23 percent) were getting special education support because of a long-term condition or health problem.

An estimated 4,500 disabled Māori children (16 percent) had an individual education plan (IEP) or an individual plan (IP) because of a learning or developmental difficulty (see appendix table 10).⁴⁹

⁴⁴ Of disabled non-Māori children aged 0–4 years, 72 percent were enrolled in early childhood education.

⁴⁵ Of non-Māori children aged 5–14 years, 99 percent were enrolled in primary or secondary education.

⁴⁶ The numbers of disabled Māori children being home-schooled, enrolled in special schools, or the Correspondence School are too small to report.

⁴⁷ The number of disabled Māori children attending only a special unit is too small to report.

⁴⁸ Of disabled non-Māori children, 86 percent were attending only a mainstream class, and 8 percent were attending both a mainstream class and a special unit.

⁴⁹ Of disabled non-Māori children aged 0–14 years, 25 percent received special education and 23 percent had an IEP or IP.

How many disabled Māori adults had a disability while participating in formal education or training?

An estimated 19,600 disabled Māori adults aged 15+ (29 percent) had a disability while they were participating in formal education or training. This means they had been disabled before they entered education or training, or they became disabled during this time.^{50, 51}

In the 15–24-year age group, 69 percent of disabled Māori males and 68 percent of females had a disability while in formal education or training. By contrast, just 12 percent of disabled Māori males and 16 percent of females aged 45+ had a disability while in formal education or training.

Disability and educational achievement

In 2006, 20 percent of disabled Māori adults had post-school qualifications and a further 20 percent had school qualifications as their highest level of educational achievement. Forty-two percent of disabled Māori had no educational qualifications.^{52, 53}

In the 15–24-year age group, 12 percent of all disabled Māori had post-school qualifications and a further 30 percent had school qualifications. For those aged 25–44 years, 25 percent had post-school qualifications and a further 25 percent had school qualifications. In the 45–64-year and 65+ age groups, disabled Māori were more likely to have post-school qualifications than school qualifications as their highest achievement (see appendix table 39).

While 25 percent of disabled Māori aged 25–44 years had post-school qualifications as their highest level of educational achievement, this compared with 37 percent of disabled non-Māori, 37 percent of non-disabled Māori, and 50 percent of non-disabled non-Māori (see figure 13).

⁵⁰ Formal education or training includes attending primary or secondary school, polytechnic, or university, or some other kind of recognised educational institution or training course. For older adults, they may have participated in formal education or training several years ago.

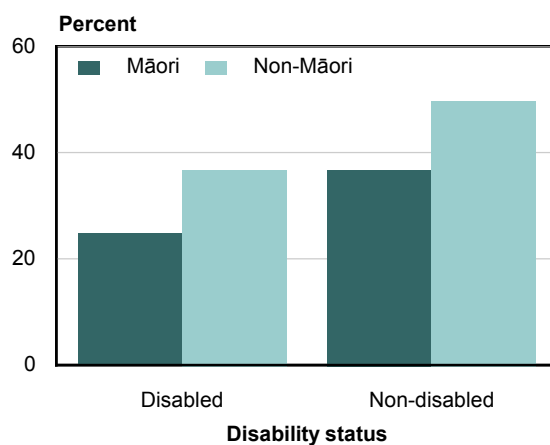
⁵¹ Nineteen percent of disabled non-Māori adults had a disability while they were participating in formal education or training.

⁵² No information was available on the educational achievement of 18 percent of disabled Māori adults.

⁵³ Highest levels of educational achievement among disabled non-Māori adults were: post-school qualifications 28 percent; school qualifications 25 percent; no qualifications 34 percent.

Figure 13**Post-school Qualifications for Disabled and Non-disabled Adults Aged 25–44 Years***By ethnic group*

2006

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand, Household Disability Survey 2006**Note:** Data is in appendix table 39.

Percent = percentage of adults aged 25–44 years living in households.

How many disabled Māori adults are in education or training?

At March 2006, an estimated 9,700 disabled Māori adults (those aged 15+) – 3,600 males and 6,100 females – were enrolled in formal education or training, 14 percent of all disabled Māori adults.

In the 15–24-year age group, 43 percent of both disabled Māori and non-Māori were enrolled in formal education or training.⁵⁴

Types of education and training institution

Of the 9,700 disabled Māori adults enrolled in education or training, an estimated 2,800 (29 percent) were enrolled in polytechnics, and 1,800 (18 percent) at secondary school. An estimated 1,400 (14 percent) were enrolled at a private training establishment⁵⁵ and 1,200 (12 percent) at university (appendix table 40).

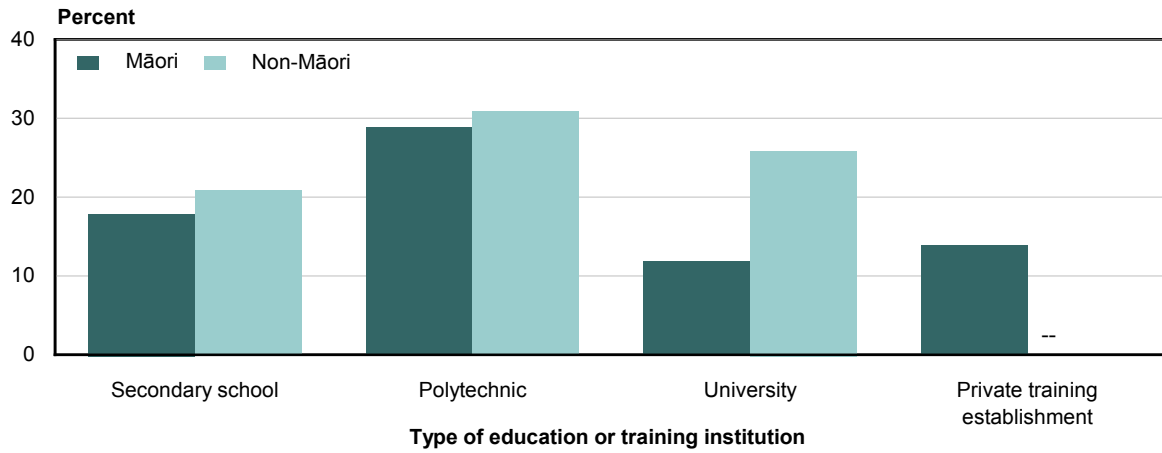
Compared with non-Māori adults with disability, Māori adults with disability were less likely to be enrolled at university (see figure 14).

⁵⁴ There is no comparative information available for non-disabled adults.

⁵⁵ Private training establishments include New Zealand Qualification Authority (NZQA) accredited organisations such as vocational training companies and institutes, schools of performing and visual arts, trade unions, sports academies, and alternative health care training providers.

Figure 14

Disabled Adults Enrolled in Education and Training Institutions
By ethnic group
 At March 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Disability Survey 2006

Note: Data is in appendix table 40.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults enrolled in education/training.

Numbers were too small to report for the following: special school, Correspondence School, home-schooling, college of education. Individuals were counted in each applicable education or training institution group.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

8 Work and income

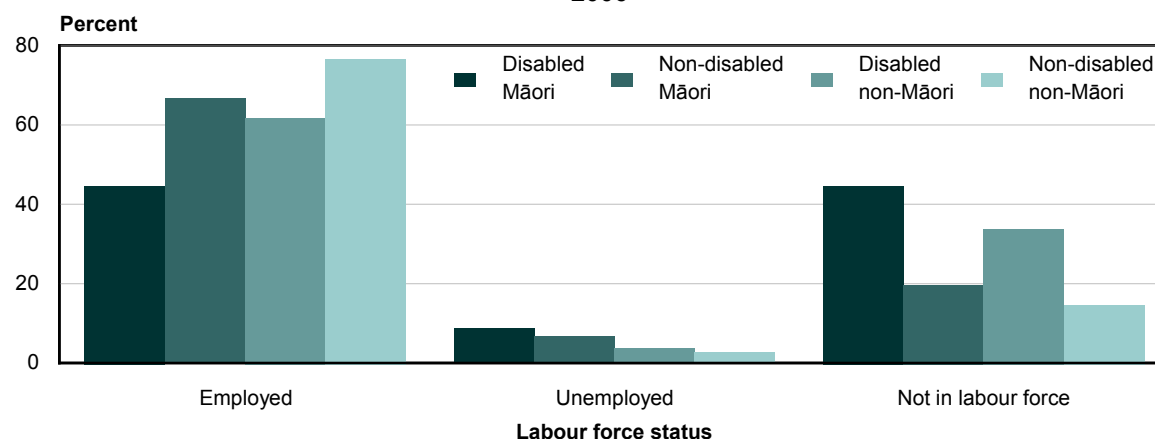
How many disabled Māori adults are employed?

In 2006, disabled Māori adults in the 15–64 years working-age group were less likely to be employed (45 percent) than disabled non-Māori adults (62 percent), non-disabled Māori adults (67 percent), and non-disabled non-Māori adults (77 percent).⁵⁶

Disabled Māori adults were also more likely to be unemployed or not be in the labour force than these other three groups (see figure 15). Nine percent of disabled Māori adults aged 15–64 years were unemployed, as were 4 percent of disabled non-Māori, 7 percent of non-disabled Māori, and 3 percent of non-disabled non-Māori.

Figure 15

Labour Force Status for Disabled and Non-disabled Adults Aged 15–64 Years
By ethnic group
2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Disability Survey 2006

Note: Data is in appendix table 41.

Percent = percentage of adults aged 15–64 years living in households.

What is the income of disabled Māori?

Personal income

In 2006, disabled Māori adults aged 15–64 years were more likely to have lower annual personal incomes than disabled non-Māori adults. Working-age disabled Māori adults in this age group also had lower personal incomes than non-disabled Māori adults, and non-disabled non-Māori adults (see figure 16 and appendix table 42).

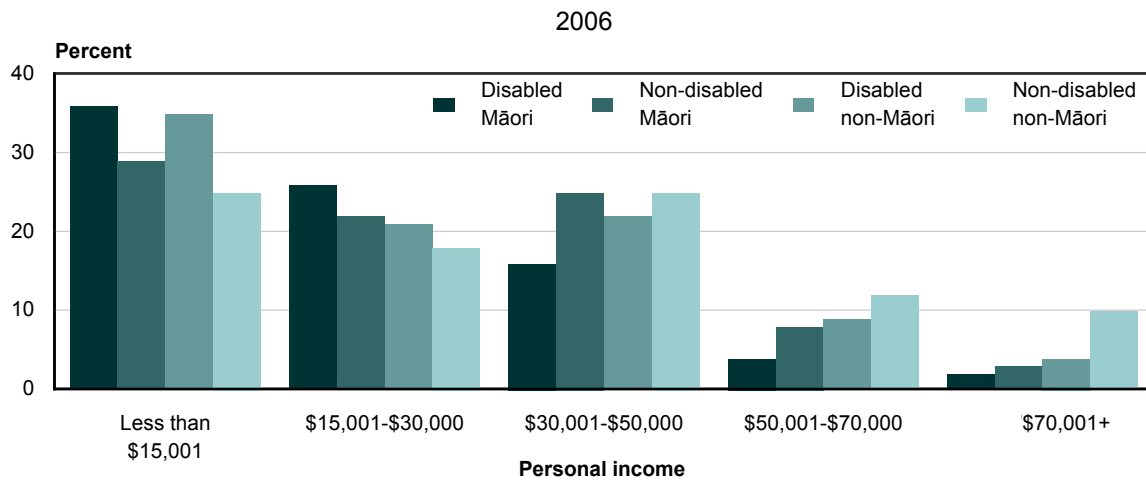
Household income

In 2006, 16 percent of disabled Māori children lived in households with total annual incomes over \$70,000, compared with 32 percent of disabled non-Māori children, 27 percent of non-disabled Māori children, and 42 percent of non-disabled non-Māori children. There were similar patterns for adults aged 15–64 years (see appendix table 43).

⁵⁶ See the glossary for definitions of 'employed', 'unemployed', and 'not in the labour force'.

Figure 16

**Annual Personal Income for Disabled and Non-disabled Adults Aged 15–64 Years
By ethnic group**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Disability Survey 2006

Note: Data is in appendix table 42.

Percent = percentage of people in respective ethnic/disability status group living in households.

Personal income data was unavailable for a higher percentage of Māori adults than non-Māori adults (see appendix table 42).

Government financial assistance

During the 12 months before the 2006 Disability Survey, an estimated 8,300 disabled Māori children (29 percent) received at least one type of disability-related government financial assistance.⁵⁷ Of these children, an estimated 7,600 (27 percent of all disabled Māori children) received the disability allowance and 3,200 (11 percent) received the child disability allowance (see appendix table 44).

Over the same period, an estimated 25,500 disabled Māori adults (38 percent) received disability-related government financial assistance.⁵⁸ This included:

- an estimated 14,300 (21 percent) receiving the disability allowance
- 10,300 (15 percent) receiving the invalid's benefit
- 8,100 (12 percent) receiving the sickness benefit.

For further details see appendix table 45.

⁵⁷ Of disabled non-Māori children, 32 percent received at least one type of disability-related government financial assistance.

⁵⁸ Of disabled non-Māori adults, 28 percent received at least one type of disability-related government financial assistance.

9 Socio-economic areas

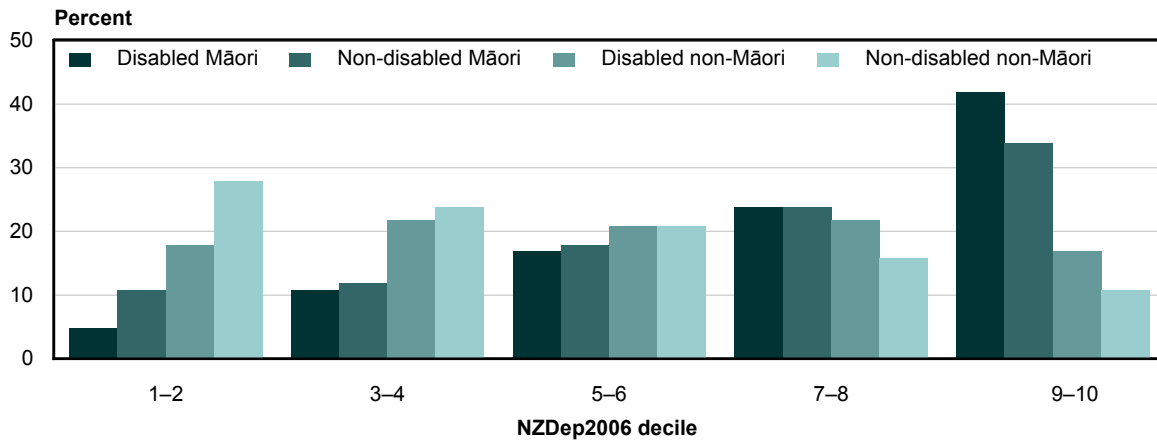
Disabled Māori are much more likely than disabled non-Māori to live in the more socio-economically deprived areas of New Zealand.

For example, in 2006, 42 percent of disabled Māori lived in the most deprived areas (New Zealand Deprivation Index (NZDep) deciles 9–10).⁵⁹ This compared with 17 percent of disabled non-Māori, 34 percent of non-disabled Māori, and 11 percent of non-disabled non-Māori.

Only 5 percent of disabled Māori lived in the least deprived areas (NZDep deciles 1–2), compared with 18 percent of disabled non-Māori, 11 percent of non-disabled Māori, and 28 percent of non-disabled non-Māori (see figure 17).

Figure 17

Residence in Different New Zealand Deprivation Index⁽¹⁾ Areas
By ethnic group and disability status
 2006



(1) 2006 version.

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Disability Survey 2006

Note: Data is in appendix table 46.

Percent = percentage of people living in households.

⁵⁹ See the glossary for a description of NZDep2006. People living in the more deprived areas of New Zealand may be at higher risk of becoming disabled than people living in less deprived areas (eg aspects of the physical environment of deprived areas may be less safe). Also, disabled people may be more likely to move to deprived areas because they have lower incomes and it is cheaper to live in these areas (Ministry of Health/Intersectoral Advisory Group, 2004).

10 Housing and living arrangements

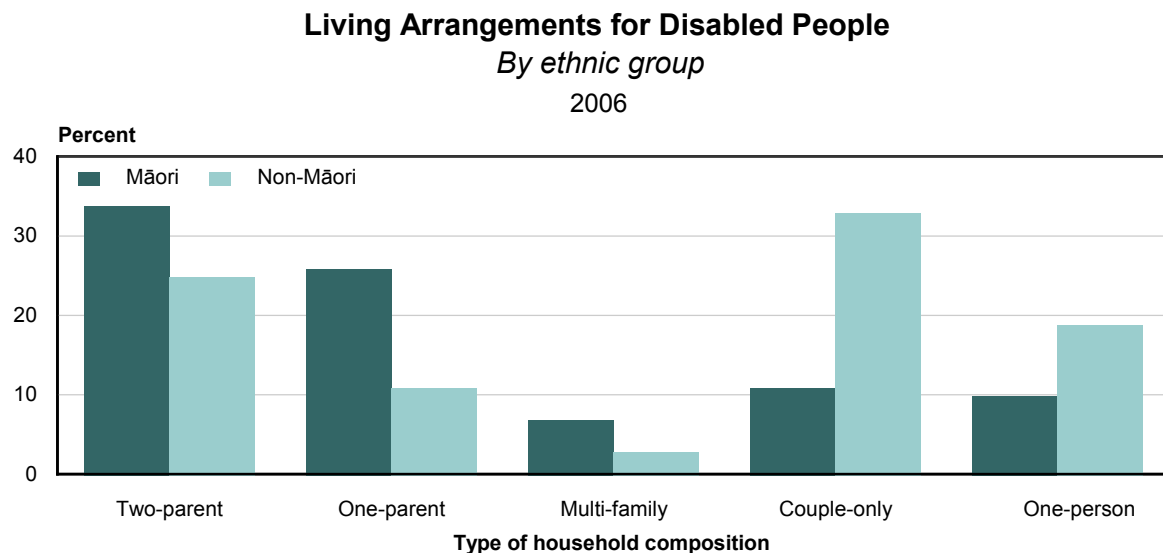
Who do disabled Māori live with?

In 2006, an estimated 32,300 disabled Māori (34 percent) were living in two-parent households, either as parents or children. This was the most common living arrangement for disabled Māori. A further estimated 25,100 (26 percent) were living in one-parent households, again either as parents or children.

An estimated 10,400 (11 percent) were living in couple-only households and 9,500 (10 percent) were living by themselves.

Compared with disabled non-Māori, disabled Māori were less likely to be living in one-person or couple-only households, but more likely to be living in two- or one-parent households or multi-family households (see figure 18). An important reason for these differences is that disabled Māori are, on average, much younger than disabled non-Māori and therefore more likely to be living in households containing children and parents.⁶⁰

Figure 18



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Disability Survey 2006

Note: Data is in appendix table 47.

Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.

'Couple and other persons household', 'Other multi-person household', and 'Not elsewhere included' have been excluded from this chart.

How many disabled Māori adults have partners?

In 2006, an estimated 28,100 disabled Māori adults (42 percent) were partnered, meaning they had a spouse or de facto partner, and 46 percent were non-partnered. The partnership status of 12 percent of disabled Māori adults was unknown.⁶¹

Across all age groups, disabled Māori adults were less likely to be partnered than non-disabled Māori adults. For example, in the 25–44-year age group, 43 percent of disabled

⁶⁰ Compared with non-disabled Māori (44 percent), disabled Māori (34 percent) were less likely to live in two-parent households. Disabled Māori were more likely (10 percent) to live in one-person households than non-disabled Māori (4 percent). This is likely to be at least partly because disabled Māori tend to be older than non-disabled Māori.

⁶¹ Of disabled non-Māori adults, 57 percent were partnered, as were 47 percent of non-disabled Māori adults, and 62 percent of non-disabled non-Māori.

Māori were partnered, compared with 59 percent of non-disabled Māori (see appendix tables 48a and 48b).

How many disabled Māori own their own homes?

Compared with disabled non-Māori, disabled Māori are less likely to live in homes that are owned or partly-owned by the residents, or that are in family trusts. In 2006, 35 percent of disabled Māori lived in homes owned or partly-owned by the residents, compared with 56 percent of disabled non-Māori.⁶² Five percent of disabled Māori lived in homes in family trusts, compared with 12 percent of disabled non-Māori.

Disabled Māori were also more likely to live in homes not owned by the residents and not in family trusts. Fifty-one percent of disabled Māori lived in these types of homes, compared with 25 percent of disabled non-Māori (see appendix table 49).⁶³

These differences in home ownership rates between disabled Māori and disabled non-Māori are likely to be partly due to the younger age structure of the Māori population and their lower incomes.

How many disabled Māori have housing modifications at home?

In 2006, 7 percent of disabled Māori used special features inside their homes and 4 percent used special features outside their homes to help them enter or leave (see table 3). Ten percent of disabled non-Māori used special indoor features and 7 percent used special outdoor features.

Table 3

Use of Indoor and Outdoor Housing Modifications by Disabled Māori

2006

Special features inside the home	Estimated number	%	Special features outside the home to enter or leave	Estimated number	%
One or more special features	6,400	7	One or more special features	4,100	4
Hand or grab rails	4,700	5	Easy-to-get-at driveway, ramp, or street-level entrance	2,700	3
Easy-to-get-at toilet	2,700	3	Hand rails at steps or doorways	2,700	3
Wet-area shower	2,000	2	Easy-to-get-at passenger drop-off or pick-up area	1,600	2
Widened doorways	1,200	1			
Emergency call system	1,200	1			

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Disability Survey 2006

Note: Further data is in appendix tables 50 and 51.

Percent = percentage of disabled Māori living in households.

Individuals were counted in each applicable housing modification group. Special features used by small numbers of Māori (too small to be expressed) are not included.

⁶² Forty percent of non-disabled Māori and 56 percent of non-disabled non-Māori lived in houses owned by the residents.

⁶³ Forty-seven percent of non-disabled Māori and 25 percent of non-disabled non-Māori lived in homes not owned by the residents.

Unmet need for housing modifications

Altogether, an estimated 5,400 disabled Māori (6 percent) had an unmet need for housing modifications. Four percent had an unmet need for special features inside the home, and 2 percent for special features outside the home.⁶⁴

The main reasons needs for housing modifications were unmet were that the modifications were too costly or unaffordable (mentioned by an estimated 3,200 people), they did not know they could apply for financial help or where to apply (1,700), or they did not know where to get the modifications from (1,100).

⁶⁴ Four percent of disabled non-Māori had an unmet need for housing modifications – 3 percent for inside modifications and 2 percent for outside modifications.

11 Travel and transport

How many disabled Māori travel short and long distances?

In the 12 months before the 2006 Disability Survey, 96 percent of all disabled Māori children and 95 percent of all disabled Māori adults had made at least one short-distance trip (less than 80 kilometres).⁶⁵

Over the same period, 84 percent of all disabled Māori children and 75 percent of all disabled Māori adults had made at least one long-distance trip (80 kilometres or more).⁶⁶

Disabled Māori adults were slightly more likely (75 percent) than disabled non-Māori adults (72 percent) to make long trips. In particular, disabled Māori adults aged 75+ (60 percent) were more likely to make long trips than disabled non-Māori aged 75+ (52 percent) (see appendix table 52).

How many disabled Māori travel in private vehicles?

Drivers

In 2006, an estimated 44,100 disabled Māori adults drove private motor vehicles (65 percent). Seventy-three percent of disabled non-Māori adults were drivers.

Passengers

An estimated 26,000 disabled Māori children (92 percent) and 54,500 adults (81 percent) travelled as passengers in private motor vehicles.⁶⁷

Of all disabled Māori who ever travelled as passengers in private motor vehicles, 7 percent of children (1,800) and 10 percent of adults (5,400) experienced difficulty because of their condition or health problem.⁶⁸

Vehicle modifications

An estimated 1,300 disabled Māori adults who were non-drivers (6 percent) had a vehicle at home that they could drive if it was adapted to their needs. Three percent of disabled non-Māori adults had such a vehicle.

A further estimated 800 disabled Māori adults who were drivers (2 percent) had already had modifications made to their vehicle so they could drive it.⁶⁹ Two percent of disabled non-Māori adult drivers had also had vehicle modifications made.

How many disabled Māori use buses?

In the 12 months before the 2006 Disability Survey, an estimated 11,000 disabled Māori children and 15,600 disabled Māori adults used public buses for one or more short trips. This was 39 percent of all disabled Māori children and 23 percent of all disabled Māori adults.⁷⁰

⁶⁵ Ninety-seven percent of both disabled non-Māori children and non-Māori adults had made at least one short trip.

⁶⁶ Eighty-two percent of disabled non-Māori children and 72 percent of non-Māori adults had made at least one long trip.

⁶⁷ Ninety-four percent of disabled non-Māori children and 79 percent of non-Māori adults travelled as passengers in private motor vehicles.

⁶⁸ Five percent of disabled non-Māori children and 11 percent of non-Māori adults had difficulty travelling as a passenger in private motor vehicles.

⁶⁹ The number of disabled Māori children whose families' vehicles had been modified, or still needed to be modified so the child could travel is too small to report. The number of disabled Māori adults whose vehicles still needed to be modified is also too small to report.

⁷⁰ Forty-one percent of disabled non-Māori children and 21 percent of disabled non-Māori adults used public buses for one or more short trips.

An estimated 3,200 disabled Māori children and 2,400 disabled Māori adults used public buses for short trips every day or almost every day – 11 percent of all children and 4 percent of all adults.⁷¹

How many disabled Māori use taxis?

Twelve percent of disabled Māori children and 31 percent of adults had used taxis at least once in the previous 12 months to make short trips (see appendix tables 53 and 54).⁷² An estimated 900 (3 percent) children and 1,600 (2 percent) adults used taxis every day or almost every day for short trips.⁷³

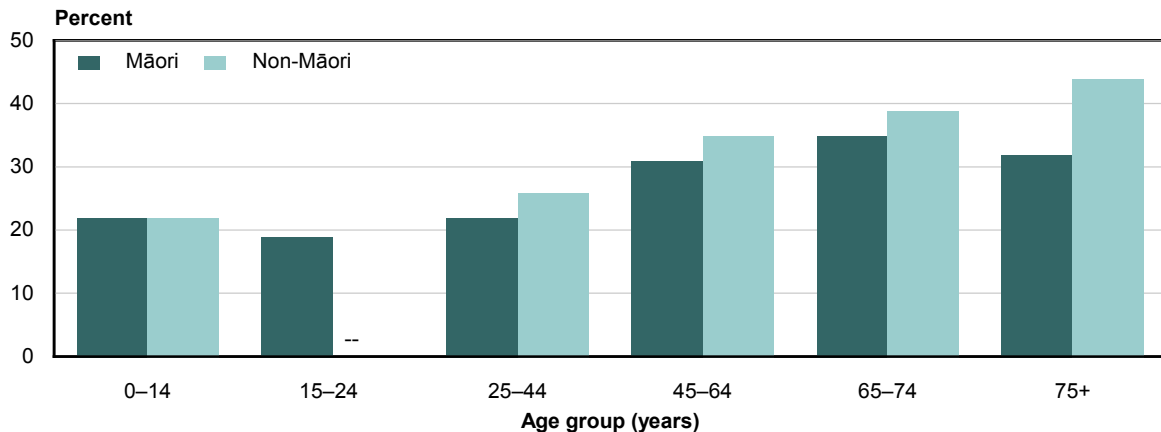
How many disabled Māori know of the Total Mobility Scheme?

The Total Mobility Scheme provides disabled people with vouchers for discounted taxi fares.

At the time of the survey, 27 percent of disabled Māori adults, and parents or caregivers of 22 percent of the children knew of the scheme (see appendix tables 55 and 56). Except for the 15–24-year age group, disabled Māori adults were less likely than disabled non-Māori to know of the Total Mobility Scheme (see figure 19).⁷⁴

Figure 19

Disabled People's Knowledge of the Total Mobility Scheme
By ethnic group and age group
 2006



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Disability Survey 2006

Note: Data is in appendix tables 55 and 56.

Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

An estimated 2,000 disabled Māori adults (3 percent) had used Total Mobility Scheme vouchers in the previous 12 months, compared with 4 percent of disabled non-Māori adults.⁷⁵

⁷¹ Ten percent of disabled non-Māori children and 3 percent of disabled non-Māori adults used public buses every day or almost every day for short trips.

⁷² Seventeen percent of disabled non-Māori children and 31 percent of disabled non-Māori adults used taxis at least once to make short trips.

⁷³ Three percent of disabled non-Māori children and 1 percent of disabled non-Māori adults used taxis every day or almost every day for short trips.

⁷⁴ Twenty-two percent of disabled non-Māori children and 35 percent of disabled non-Māori adults knew of the Total Mobility Scheme.

⁷⁵ The number of children using Total Mobility Scheme vouchers is too small to report.

How many disabled Māori have an unmet need for help with disability-related transport costs?

Nine percent of disabled Māori children and 10 percent of disabled Māori adults had an unmet need for financial help with disability-related transport costs – an estimated 2,600 children and 7,000 adults. Disabled Māori children and adults had higher rates of unmet need for this type of help than disabled non-Māori children (5 percent) and adults (4 percent).

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Glossary

Adult – a usual resident of New Zealand aged 15 years and over.

Age standardisation – produces a summary measure that takes into account the different age structures of two or more populations so they can be compared. For this report, age-standardised rates have been calculated using the World Health Organization (WHO)'s world standard population – this was used in reports on the 2001 Disability Survey (Ministry of Health/Intersectoral Advisory Group, 2004 and 2005). Note that the use of any standard population is arbitrary and may emphasise events in either younger or older age groups. There is ongoing debate about which standard populations should be used in different situations (see Robson et al, 2007). For example, Segi's standard world population is more similar to the Māori population than WHO's standard population. Readers should examine the **age-specific** rates presented in this report, including the appendix tables, for a more accurate indication of the differences between Māori and non-Māori disability rates.

Agility disability – a difficulty or inability to: bend over to pick up something from the floor, dress or undress, cut one's own toe-nails, grasp or handle small objects such as scissors, reach in any direction, cut one's own food, or get oneself out of bed.

Carer support – assistance for unpaid full-time carers to take a break. Carer support reimburses some of the costs of paying someone else to care for the disabled person – the amount paid depends on the needs of the carer and the disabled person.

Cause of main disability – the main underlying reason for, or process leading to, an adult's main disability, categorised in the same way as disability cause (see below).

Child – a usual resident of New Zealand aged 0–14 years.

Chronic condition or health problem – for children this includes severe asthma, lung condition or disease, heart condition or disease, kidney condition or disease, cancer, diabetes, epilepsy, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, spina bifida, long-term chronic gastro-intestinal condition, growth failure or failure to thrive, and Autistic Spectrum Disorder or Asperger's Syndrome.

Couple and other persons household – one containing a couple and people other than children.

Disability/disabled – having a long-term limitation in the ability to perform or participate in everyday activities. The 2006 Household Disability Survey defined people as being disabled on the basis of screening questions about different types of disability. These questions related mainly to self-reported functional limitations due to a long-term condition or health problem lasting, or expected to last, six months or more. For certain disability types, using specific support services or assistive equipment was used to classify a person as having a disability (see the definitions for the different disability types).

Disability cause – the main underlying reason for, or process leading to, a disability, based on the respondent's perception. Only one cause was recorded for each disability type.

For adults – disability causes are: disease/illness, accident/injury, present at birth, ageing, or 'other'.

For children – disability causes are: disease/illness, accident/injury, present at birth, or 'other'.

Disability type – one or more kinds of disability an adult or child had.

For adults – disability types are: mobility, agility, hearing, seeing, intellectual, psychiatric/psychological, speaking, remembering, learning, or ‘other’.

For children – disability types are: hearing, seeing, use of technical aids, chronic condition/health problem, intellectual, psychiatric/psychological, special education, speaking, or ‘other’.

Employed – working for one hour or more a week for financial gain, or carrying out unpaid work in a family business or on a farm.

Ethnic group/ethnicity – a self-defined concept that encompasses the sense of belonging to a particular cultural group. In this report, data are provided for four ethnic groups: Māori, Pacific peoples, European, and Asian/Other. When an individual identified with more than one ethnic group, a standard system of prioritisation was used to allocate the individual to one ethnic group in the order of Māori, Pacific peoples, Asian/Other, and European.

Everyday activities – for adults, these are: preparing meals; shopping for groceries and other things; normal everyday housework such as tidying up, cleaning, and laundry; heavy household work such as spring cleaning, gardening, and mowing lawns; looking after personal finances such as banking or paying bills; personal care such as bathing, dressing, or taking medication.

Formal/other carers – for adults, these include voluntary organisations, private organisations, other paid people, or other people who were not informal carers.

Health services – the 2006 Household Disability Survey defined health services as including the following categories: GP or family doctor; nurse without also seeing a doctor; chemist or pharmacist for health advice or getting medication only; dentist or dental nurse; physiotherapist; occupational therapist; speech-language therapist; medical specialist; counsellor, social worker, or psychologist; optician or optometrist; osteopath; chiropractor; podiatrist or chiropodist; alternative therapist such as homeopath, naturopath, or iridologist; traditional healer such as tohunga, rongoa, Māori specialist, or fofo; Māori health worker, Pacific health worker; any other health professional, therapist, or healer.

Hearing disability

For adults – difficulty or inability to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person, and/or a conversation with a least three other people.

For children – trouble with hearing that is not corrected. Children wearing hearing aids or who have a cochlear implant are defined as having a hearing disability. Children with grommets who still have trouble hearing are also defined as having a hearing disability while those whose grommets correct their hearing problems are not.

High support needs

For adults – need (met or unmet) for any of the following – special equipment, work environment adaptations, help with meal preparation, shopping, everyday housework, finances, communication, washing, dressing, or medication – provided that any support or help obtained to meet these needs is received **at least daily**.

For children – need for respite care **as well as** other support such as assistive equipment, accommodation modifications, special help at school, special transport; or help for their parents/caregivers with household tasks or the child’s personal care.

Also see definitions of low support needs and medium support needs.

Households – private dwellings and group homes (excludes non-private dwellings such as rest homes, hospitals, and prisons).

ICD – International Classification of Diseases

Informal care – help or support provided by a family member, friend, or neighbour to a disabled, sick, or frail person. This is usually (but not always) unpaid and is not based on any formal agreement, employment contract, or guidelines about how the care should be provided.

Informal carer – a person who provides informal care (see above). For this report, for adults, informal carers are defined as being: husbands, wives, or partners; children – daughters or sons; parents – mothers or fathers; siblings – sisters or brothers; other family members; flatmates, friends, or neighbours. These people provide help with everyday activities (see above).

Intellectual disability

For adults – need for support or help from organisations; previous attendance at a special school or receiving special education due to an intellectual disability or 'handicap'.

For children – an intellectual disability or a general development delay.

Kura kaupapa Māori – Māori language immersion schools that run according to Māori cultural values. They include primary schools, composite schools, and secondary schools.

Learning disability

For adults – a long-lasting condition or health problem that affects mental capacity. In general this makes it hard for the person to learn.

For children – a learning difficulty such as dyslexia, attention deficit disorder, or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Level of support needs – an indication of the degree of support a person needed. (Same as 'severity of disability' in the 2001 Disability Survey.)

See definitions of low support needs, medium support needs, and high support needs.

Low support needs – has a disability, but no need for assistive equipment or support from other people.

Also see definitions of medium support needs and high support needs.

Main disability – for adults, the one disability type they considered limited their everyday activities most.

Māori – anyone identifying themselves as Māori, either as their sole ethnic group, or as one of their ethnic groups (using a prioritisation system for determining ethnic group).

Medium support needs

For adults – need (met or unmet) for any of the following – special equipment; work environment adaptations; help with meal preparation, shopping or everyday housework, finances, communication, washing, dressing, or medication – provided that any support or help obtained to meet these needs is received **less often than daily**.

For children – need one or more of the following – assistive equipment, accommodation modifications, special help at school, special transport; or just a need for respite care.

Also see definitions of low support needs and high support needs.

Mobility disability – difficulty with or inability to: walk about 350 metres without resting, walk up or down a flight of stairs, carry a five kilogram object 10 metres, move from room to room, or stand for longer than 20 minutes.

Multi-family household – household containing two or more families.

Non-Māori – anyone not identifying themselves as Māori (see above).

Not in the labour force – neither ‘employed’ nor ‘unemployed and actively seeking work’. The category includes people who are retired, students, informal carers of children or disabled people, people doing unpaid housework, people who are unable to work because of illness or disability, and people who have become discouraged from actively seeking work.

NZDep2006 – the New Zealand Deprivation Index (2006 version) is a measure of the level of socioeconomic deprivation in small geographic areas of New Zealand (meshblocks). It was created using 2006 Census data about car and telephone access, receipt of means-tested benefits, unemployment, household income, sole parenting, educational qualifications, home ownership, and home living space (Salmond et al, 2007). The index ranges from 1 to 10, with 1 indicating people are living in the least deprived 10 percent (decile) of New Zealand, while 10 indicates people are living in the most deprived 10 percent. Note that the index is based on data referring to the average socioeconomic circumstances of the **whole** population of a meshblock, not to individuals. Therefore caution is needed when interpreting NZDep data.

One-parent household – household containing one parent with children, or one parent with children and other people.

Other disability

For adults – any type of disability apart from mobility, agility, hearing, seeing, intellectual, psychiatric/psychological, speaking, remembering, or learning disability. Examples are chronic or recurrent pain, or shortness of breath.

For children – any type of disability apart from hearing, seeing, use of technical aids, chronic health problem, intellectual, psychiatric/psychological, special education, or speaking disability. An example is chronic or recurrent pain.

Other multi-person household – includes dwellings (such as flats) that do not contain couples, couples with children, or sole parents with children.

Partnered – when a person has a spouse or de facto partner.

Psychiatric/psychological disability

For adults – a long-term emotional, psychological, or psychiatric condition that prevents or causes difficulty with communicating, socialising, or doing everyday activities that people of the same age can usually do.

For children – a long-term emotional, behavioural, psychological, nervous, or mental health condition that limits the kind or amount of activity that children can do at home, at school, or at play.

Relative sampling error (RSE) – a measure of the statistical reliability of the Disability Survey results. Because results come from a sample of people, rather than the entire population, variability from the true situation occurs because of chance. This is sampling error. All results in this report are within the 50 percent RSE cut-off point. This means there is a 95 percent chance that the true value lies between plus or minus 50 percent of the calculated population estimate.

The 50 percent RSE cut-off points used for this report were:

	Māori	Non-Māori
Children	837	1,395
Adults	558	3,868
Total (adults plus children)	999	3,868

For further details about RSE, see the Hot Off the Press (Statistics New Zealand, 2007).

Remembering disability – an on-going difficulty with remembering things (ie, a problem with long-term or short-term memory). The difficulty may be due to a long-lasting condition or health problem such as Alzheimer's disease, a head injury, or epilepsy.

Respite care – includes services and subsidies that make it possible for a regular (often informal) caregiver to take a break from looking after a disabled person. Either the disabled person is cared for somewhere else (not at home), or someone else cares for them at home.

Seeing disability

For adults – a difficulty or inability to see ordinary newsprint and/or the face of someone from across a room, even when wearing corrective lenses.

For children – blindness or trouble with eyesight, even when wearing corrective lenses.

Speaking disability – a difficulty speaking or being understood because of a long-term condition or health problem.

Special education disability – includes:

- receiving special education support because of a long-term condition or health problem
- having an individual education programme or individual programme because of learning or developmental difficulties
- having a learning disability such as dyslexia, attention deficit disorder, or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Special equipment or technology

For children this includes:

- for moving about or using hands or arms: special buggies, standing frames, splints or limb supports, wheelchairs, crutches, walking sticks, walking frames, other walking aids, artificial legs, arms, hands, or feet
- for hearing: hearing aids, cochlear implants, FM systems, other hearing devices
- for speaking/communicating: Macaws, communication boards, faxes, text telephones (TTYs), computers
- 'other' equipment or technology not mentioned above, but excluding asthma inhalers, teeth braces, and grommets.

Glasses or contact lenses for seeing are excluded.

For adults this includes:

- for moving about: back or leg braces, splints or supports, orthopaedic footwear, artificial feet or legs, walking frames, walking sticks, crutches, mobility scooters, manual and motorised wheelchairs
- for using hands or arms: artificial hands or arms; braces, splints, or supports for hands, wrists, or arms
- for hearing: cochlear implants, hearing aids with T-switches, other types of hearing aids, telecommunications devices (eg teleprinters or text telephones [TTY]), teletext TVs, captioned televisions, hearing loops, FM or infra-red systems, sign language interpreters, alarms, special telephones or cell phones, computers, fax machines, and New Zealand relay service
- for seeing: large print, audio, or Braille reading materials; support people who read, write, or take notes for the person; closed circuit TVs, magnifiers, recording equipment, computers, white canes, guide dogs, tactile or large print devices to help with daily living. Glasses or contact lenses that completely correct vision problems are **excluded**
- for speaking/communicating: artificial larynxes or valves, voice output communication aids (eg Lightwriters), voice amplifiers, computers, communication boards, or books
- 'other' equipment/technology not mentioned above, such as shower stools, raised toilet seats, commode chairs, specialised cushions, respirators, ventilators.

Tikanga – customary Māori way of doing things.

Total Mobility Scheme – scheme providing subsidised taxi fares to disabled people who find it difficult to use public transport. There are local variations in how the scheme runs.

Two-parent household – household containing a couple with children, or a couple with children and other people.

Unemployed – not working in a paid job, family business or farm, but has actively looked for work in the previous four weeks.

Use of technical aids – children's use of specialised or technical aids, such as splints or limb supports, a wheelchair, special buggy, crutches, walking sticks, a walking frame, or any other kind of walking aid, a standing frame, an artificial limb, or any other type of equipment used because of a long-term condition or health problem (not including asthma inhalers, braces for teeth, or grommets).

Whānau – extended family (Māori)

Appendix table 1

Number of Children Living in New Zealand Households*By ethnic group, age group, and sex*

2006

Sex	Age group (years)			Total
	0–4	5–9	10–14	
Māori				
Male	32,500	34,300	35,400	102,200
Female	31,000	32,900	33,100	97,000
Total	63,500	67,200	68,500	199,200
Non-Māori				
Male	98,100	114,300	128,100	340,400
Female	96,300	111,000	118,300	325,500
Total	194,300	225,300	246,400	665,900
Total (all ethnic groups)				
Male	130,600	148,600	163,400	442,600
Female	127,200	143,800	151,400	422,500
Total	257,800	292,400	314,900	865,100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Appendix table 2

Number of Adults Living in New Zealand Households

By ethnic group, age group, and sex

2006

Sex	Age group (years)										Total			
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64		65-69	70-74	75+
Māori														
Male	30,700	16,400	19,100	17,000	14,500	19,500	14,100	10,800	9,400	6,300	4,700	2,900	2,500	168,000
Female	27,500	19,900	22,600	22,800	20,300	20,100	16,200	12,300	9,700	7,400	5,200	3,300	3,700	191,000
Total	58,100	36,400	41,700	39,800	34,700	39,600	30,400	23,100	19,100	13,800	9,900	6,200	6,200	359,100
Non-Māori														
Male	122,800	88,100	94,700	108,200	117,900	129,800	137,600	124,300	106,800	89,700	59,900	56,800	85,100	1,321,800
Female	110,000	94,400	91,200	112,200	131,500	138,100	155,100	125,700	120,800	91,900	73,800	55,100	111,800	1,411,600
Total	232,900	182,500	186,000	220,400	249,400	267,900	292,700	250,100	227,600	181,600	133,700	111,900	196,900	2,733,300
Total (all ethnic groups)														
Male	153,500	104,600	113,800	125,200	132,400	149,300	151,800	135,100	116,300	96,000	64,600	59,800	87,500	1,489,800
Female	137,500	114,300	113,800	135,000	151,700	158,200	171,300	138,100	130,400	99,300	79,000	58,400	115,500	1,602,600
Total	291,000	218,800	227,600	260,200	284,100	307,500	323,000	273,200	246,700	195,300	143,600	118,100	203,100	3,092,400

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Appendix table 3

Disabled Children Living in New Zealand Households*By ethnic group, age group, and sex*

2006

Sex	Age group (years)						Total	
	0–4		5–9		10–14		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori								
Male	3,100	10	6,300	18	7,700	22	17,100	17
Female	2,200	7	4,300	13	4,700	14	11,200	12
Total	5,300	8	10,500	16	12,400	18	28,200	14
Non-Māori								
Male	5,000	5	13,100	12	18,400	14	36,500	11
Female	4,700	5	9,700	9	10,900	9	25,300	8
Total	9,700	5	22,800	10	29,200	12	61,700	9
Total (all ethnic groups)								
Male	8,100	6	19,400	13	26,000	16	53,500	12
Female	6,900	5	14,000	10	15,600	10	36,500	9
Total	15,000	6	33,400	11	41,600	13	90,000	10

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of all children living in households.

Appendix table 4

Disabled Adults Living in New Zealand Households*By ethnic group, age group, and sex*
2006

Sex	Age group (years)													
	15–19		20–24		25–29		30–34		35–39		40–44		45–49	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori														
Male	2,600	9	2,000	12	2,600	13	2,000	12	2,600	18	3,700	19	3,000	21
Female	2,200	8	1,300	6	2,600	11	3,600	16	3,800	19	4,000	20	4,000	25
Total	4,800	8	3,300	9	5,100	12	5,600	14	6,400	18	7,700	19	7,000	23
Non-Māori														
Male	7,400	6	7,500	9	7,600	8	10,300	10	13,400	11	12,000	9	17,700	13
Female	6,200	6	4,000	4	4,800	5	9,200	8	11,600	9	14,200	10	18,000	12
Total	13,600	6	11,500	6	12,400	7	19,500	9	25,000	10	26,200	10	35,700	12
Total (all ethnic groups)														
Male	10,000	6	9,500	9	10,200	9	12,400	10	16,000	12	15,700	11	20,700	14
Female	8,400	6	5,300	5	7,400	6	12,800	9	15,400	10	18,200	12	22,000	13
Total	18,400	6	14,800	7	17,500	8	25,200	10	31,400	11	33,900	11	42,700	13
Māori														
Male	2,500	23	2,700	28	2,100	33	2,000	42	1,200	41	1,200	49	30,200	18
Female	3,600	30	3,600	38	2,500	34	1,900	37	1,600	48	2,500	66	37,200	19
Total	6,200	27	6,300	33	4,600	34	3,900	40	2,800	45	3,700	59	67,500	19
Non-Māori														
Male	23,400	19	19,600	18	33,000	37	18,700	31	20,600	36	43,400	51	234,700	18
Female	25,300	20	25,100	21	20,900	23	18,300	25	21,000	38	58,500	52	237,100	17
Total	48,800	20	44,600	20	53,900	30	37,000	28	41,700	37	101,900	52	471,700	17
Total (all ethnic groups)														
Male	26,000	19	22,200	19	35,100	37	20,700	32	21,800	37	44,600	51	264,900	18
Female	29,000	21	28,700	22	23,400	24	20,200	26	22,600	39	61,000	53	274,300	17
Total	54,900	20	50,900	21	58,500	30	40,900	29	44,400	38	105,600	52	539,200	17

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of all adults living in households.

Appendix table 5

Disabled People Living in New Zealand Households

By ethnic group, age group, and sex
2006

Sex	Age group (years)												Total				
	0-14			15-24			25-44			45-64			65-74			75+	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Māori																	
Male	17,100	17	4,600	10	10,900	16	10,300	25	3,200	42	1,200	49	47,300	17			
Female	11,200	12	3,500	7	14,000	16	13,800	30	3,500	42	2,500	66	48,400	17			
Total	28,200	14	8,100	9	24,900	16	24,100	28	6,700	42	3,700	59	95,700	17			
Non-Māori																	
Male	36,500	11	14,900	7	43,400	10	93,700	20	39,400	34	43,400	51	271,100	16			
Female	25,300	8	10,200	5	39,800	8	89,300	18	39,300	30	58,500	52	262,300	15			
Total	61,700	9	25,100	6	83,200	9	182,900	19	78,700	32	101,900	52	533,500	16			
Total (all ethnic groups)																	
Male	53,500	12	19,500	8	54,200	10	104,000	21	42,600	34	44,600	51	318,400	16			
Female	36,500	9	13,700	5	53,800	10	103,000	19	42,800	31	61,000	53	310,800	15			
Total	90,000	10	33,200	7	108,000	10	207,100	20	85,400	33	105,600	52	629,200	16			

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of all people living in households.

Appendix table 6

Disabled Children with Single or Multiple Disability*By ethnic group, age group, and sex*

2006

Sex and single/multiple disability	Age group (years)						Total	
	0-4		5-9		10-14		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori								
Male								
Single	1,600	51	3,100	49	3,700	48	8,300	49
Multiple	1,500	49	3,200	51	4,000	52	8,800	51
Female								
Single	1,200	54	2,400	56	2,500	52	6,100	54
Multiple	1,000	46	1,900	44	2,200	48	5,100	46
Total (both sexes)								
Single	2,800	52	5,400	52	6,100	50	14,400	51
Multiple	2,500	48	5,100	48	6,200	50	13,900	49
Non-Māori								
Male								
Single	2,900	58	5,500	42	10,500	57	18,800	52
Multiple	2,100	42	7,700	58	7,900	43	17,700	48
Female								
Single	2,700	58	4,800	50	6,500	60	14,100	56
Multiple	1,900	42	4,900	50	4,400	40	11,200	44
Total (both sexes)								
Single	5,600	58	10,300	45	17,000	58	32,900	53
Multiple	4,000	42	12,600	55	12,300	42	28,900	47
Total (all ethnic groups)								
Male								
Single	4,500	55	8,500	44	14,100	54	27,100	51
Multiple	3,600	45	10,900	56	11,900	46	26,400	49
Female								
Single	3,900	57	7,200	52	9,000	57	20,100	55
Multiple	3,000	43	6,700	48	6,600	43	16,300	45
Total (both sexes)								
Single	8,400	56	15,700	47	23,100	55	47,200	52
Multiple	6,600	44	17,600	53	18,500	45	42,800	48

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled children living in households.

Appendix table 7

Disabled Adults with Single or Multiple Disability

By ethnic group, age group, and sex
2006

Sex and single/multiple disability	Age group (years)												Total				
	15-24			25-44			45-64			65-74			75+			No.	Percent
	No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent		No.	Percent			
Māori																	
Male																	
Single	1,800	40	41	4,400	41	43	1,200	36	--	--	12,200	40					
Multiple	2,800	60	59	5,900	59	57	2,000	64	70	18,000	60						
Female																	
Single	1,300	37	48	6,700	48	32	1,100	33	--	--	13,900	37					
Multiple	2,200	63	52	7,300	52	68	2,400	67	83	23,300	63						
Total (both sexes)																	
Single	3,100	38	45	11,100	45	37	2,300	34	21	26,100	39						
Multiple	5,000	62	55	13,800	55	63	4,400	66	79	41,300	61						
Non-Māori																	
Male																	
Single	8,300	56	58	25,300	58	52	15,900	40	32	112,200	48						
Multiple	6,500	44	42	18,000	42	48	23,500	60	68	122,500	52						
Female																	
Single	5,500	53	43	17,000	43	46	13,600	35	21	88,900	37						
Multiple	4,800	47	57	22,800	57	54	25,700	65	79	148,200	63						
Total (both sexes)																	
Single	13,800	55	51	42,300	51	49	29,500	37	25	201,000	43						
Multiple	11,300	45	49	40,900	49	51	49,200	63	75	270,700	57						
Total (all ethnic groups)																	
Male																	
Single	10,200	52	55	29,700	55	51	17,000	40	32	124,400	47						
Multiple	9,300	48	45	24,500	45	49	25,500	60	68	140,500	53						
Female																	
Single	6,800	49	44	23,600	44	44	14,800	34	20	102,800	37						
Multiple	7,000	51	56	30,100	56	56	28,000	66	80	171,500	63						
Total (both sexes)																	
Single	16,900	51	49	53,400	49	48	31,800	37	25	227,200	42						
Multiple	16,300	49	51	54,700	51	52	53,600	63	75	312,000	58						

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 8

Disabled Children with Different Disability Types

By ethnic group, age group, and sex

2006

Age group (years) and sex	Disability type												Total								
	Hearing		Seeing		Use of technical aids		Chronic condition/health problem		Intellectual		Psychiatric/psychological		Special education		Speaking		Other		Total		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Māori																					
Males																					
0-4 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	5	--	--	--	--	1,100	4	--	--	--	--	3,100	10	
5-9 years	1,200	4	--	--	--	2,500	7	1,300	4	1,400	4	3,100	9	1,600	5	1,200	3	6,300	18		
10-14 years	1,200	3	--	--	--	2,400	7	1,400	4	2,600	7	3,900	11	1,000	3	1,200	3	7,700	22		
Total males	2,900	3	1,600	2	1,900	6,400	6	3,300	3	4,200	4	7,500	7	3,800	4	3,100	3	17,100	17		
Females																					
0-4 years	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,200	7	
5-9 years	1,100	3	--	--	--	1,700	5	--	--	--	1,500	4	800	3	--	--	--	4,300	13		
10-14 years	--	--	900	3	--	1,300	4	--	--	1,400	4	1,700	5	--	--	1,000	3	4,700	14		
Total females	2,200	2	1,700	2	1,200	4,000	4	1,300	1	2,600	3	3,400	3	2,300	2	1,600	2	11,200	12		
Total (males plus females)	5,100	3	3,300	2	3,000	10,400	5	4,500	2	6,800	3	10,800	5	6,100	3	4,700	2	28,200	14		
0-4 years	1,100	2	--	--	--	2,500	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,900	3	1,100	2	5,300	8		
5-9 years	2,300	3	1,200	2	1,100	4,100	6	1,800	3	2,200	3	4,600	7	2,500	4	1,500	2	10,500	16		
10-14 years	1,700	2	1,500	2	1,300	3,700	5	2,000	3	4,000	6	5,700	8	1,700	2	2,200	3	12,400	18		
Total children	5,100	3	3,300	2	3,000	10,400	5	4,500	2	6,800	3	10,800	5	6,100	3	4,700	2	28,200	14		
Non-Māori																					
Males																					
0-4 years	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,700	2	--	--	5,000	5		
5-9 years	2,000	2	--	--	1,400	5,900	5	3,400	3	2,700	2	8,000	7	4,000	3	2,200	2	13,100	12		
10-14 years	1,700	1	3,300	3	1,500	5,400	4	3,600	3	4,400	3	10,200	8	2,900	2	2,200	2	18,400	14		
Total males	4,600	1	5,400	2	3,400	13,800	4	8,200	2	7,600	2	19,300	6	8,600	3	4,900	1	36,500	11		
Females																					
0-4 years	--	--	--	--	--	1,800	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,700	5		
5-9 years	1,500	1	--	--	--	5,000	5	1,600	1	2,100	2	4,900	4	2,200	2	--	--	9,700	9		
10-14 years	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	3	2,000	2	2,100	2	5,000	4	--	--	2,100	2	10,900	9		
Total females	3,600	1	2,600	1	3,000	10,900	3	4,200	1	4,800	1	10,800	3	4,600	1	3,800	1	25,300	8		
Total (males plus females)	8,200	1	8,100	1	6,400	24,600	4	12,300	2	12,500	2	30,100	5	13,200	2	8,800	1	61,700	9		

For footnotes, see the end of the table.

Appendix table 8
continued

Disabled Children with Different Disability Types

By ethnic group, age group, and sex

2006

Age group (years) and sex	Disability type																				
	Hearing		Seeing		Use of technical aids		Chronic condition/health problem		Intellectual		Psychiatric/psychological		Special education		Speaking		Other		Total		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Total (all ethnic groups)																					
Males																					
0-4 years	1,400	1	1,200	1	--	4,100	3	1,700	1	--	1,400	1	2,900	2	1,300	1	8,100	6			
5-9 years	3,200	2	2,000	1	2,000	1	8,400	6	4,700	3	4,100	3	11,100	7	3,400	2	19,400	13			
10-14 years	2,900	2	3,900	2	2,300	1	7,700	5	5,000	3	7,000	4	14,200	9	3,400	2	26,000	16			
Total males	7,500	2	7,100	2	5,200	1	20,200	5	11,400	3	11,900	3	26,700	6	8,100	2	53,500	12			
Females																					
0-4 years	1,900	2	--	--	--	2,800	2	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	2	--	--	6,900	5			
5-9 years	2,500	2	1,400	1	1,500	1	6,700	5	2,100	1	2,900	2	6,400	4	3,100	2	14,000	10			
10-14 years	1,300	1	2,200	1	1,800	1	5,300	4	2,500	2	3,500	2	6,800	4	1,800	1	15,600	10			
Total females	5,700	1	4,300	1	4,200	1	14,800	4	5,400	1	7,400	2	14,200	3	5,400	1	36,500	9			
Total (males plus females)																					
0-4 years	3,300	1	2,000	1	1,700	1	6,900	3	2,500	1	1,800	1	2,500	1	4,900	2	15,000	6			
5-9 years	5,700	2	3,300	1	3,500	1	15,100	5	6,800	2	7,000	2	17,500	6	4,900	2	33,400	11			
10-14 years	4,200	1	6,100	2	4,200	1	13,000	4	7,600	2	10,500	3	21,000	7	6,500	2	41,600	13			
Total children	13,300	2	11,400	1	9,500	1	35,000	4	16,900	2	19,300	2	41,000	5	13,500	2	90,000	10			

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability type group and (b) numbers are rounded. Percent = percentage of all children living in households.

Symbol: -- Figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 9

Children with Learning Disability⁽¹⁾
By ethnic group, age group, and sex
 2006

Sex	Age group (years)						Total		Total living in households	
	0-4		5-9		10-14		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Māori										
Male	--	--	2,200	2	3,100	3	5,500	5	102,200	100
Female	--	--	--	--	900	1	1,500	2	97,000	100
Total	--	--	2,800	1	4,000	2	7,000	3	199,200	100
Non-Māori										
Male	--	--	3,900	1	8,700	3	13,100	4	340,400	100
Female	--	--	3,200	1	3,600	1	7,400	2	325,500	100
Total	--	--	7,100	1	12,300	2	20,500	3	665,900	100
Total (all ethnic groups)										
Male	--	--	6,100	1	11,800	3	18,600	4	442,600	100
Female	--	--	3,800	1	4,600	1	8,900	2	422,500	100
Total	1,200	0	9,900	1	16,300	2	27,500	3	865,100	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of all children living in households.

(1) Learning disability includes dyslexia, attention deficit disorder, or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 10

Children with Different Types of Special Education Disability

By ethnic group
2006

Received special education support because of a long-term condition or health problem	Type of special education disability						Total (had a special education disability)		All children living in households	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
			Had an individual education programme or individual programme because of learning or developmental difficulties		Had a learning difficulty such as dyslexia, attention deficit disorder, or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder					
			No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
			Māori							
6,400	3	4,500	2	7,000	3	10,800	5	199,200	100	
			Non-Māori							
15,700	2	14,300	2	20,500	3	30,100	5	665,900	100	
			Total (all ethnic groups)							
22,100	3	18,700	2	27,500	3	41,000	5	865,100	100	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable special education disability subgroup and (b) numbers are rounded.
Percent = percentage of all children living in households.

Appendix table 11

Disabled Children with Different Combinations of Disability Type
By ethnic group
2006

Disability type	Disability type												Total					
	Seeing		Use of technical aids		Chronic condition/health problem		Intellectual		Psychiatric/psychological		Special education		Speaking		Other		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori																		
Hearing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	20	1,500	29	2,100	41	--	--	5,100	100
Seeing	800	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	29	--	--	--	--	3,300	100
Use of technical aids	1,400	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	34	--	--	1,100	35	3,000	100
Chronic condition/health problem	1,900	18	2,100	20	2,700	26	2,700	26	1,900	18	1,300	12	10,400	100
Intellectual	2,400	53	3,700	82	2,500	55	--	--	4,500	100
Psychiatric/psychological	4,400	64	2,200	33	900	13	6,800	100
Speaking	3,700	34	1,300	12	10,800	100
Other	--	--	6,100	100
Total	4,700	100
Non-Māori																		
Hearing	--	--	1,800	22	1,800	22	1,800	22	1,800	22	3,400	42	3,000	36	--	--	3,000	36
Seeing	2,200	27	1,900	24	1,600	20	1,600	20	3,000	37	1,600	20	--	--	3,900	49
Use of technical aids	3,800	59	2,000	32	--	--	--	--	2,900	46	1,900	30	1,600	25	--	--
Chronic condition/health problem	6,700	27	4,500	18	4,500	18	9,400	38	6,000	24	3,500	14	9,600	39
Intellectual	5,100	41	10,200	83	6,700	55	2,200	18	--	--
Psychiatric/psychological	9,300	74	4,000	32	2,400	20	2,000	16
Speaking	9,400	31	4,000	13	9,300	31
Other	2,300	18	1,700	13
Total	2,500	28
Total (all ethnic groups)																		
Hearing	--	--	2,700	20	2,200	17	2,900	22	2,900	22	4,900	37	5,000	38	--	--	5,000	38
Seeing	3,000	27	2,600	23	2,200	20	2,200	20	3,900	35	2,100	19	1,400	12	5,400	47
Use of technical aids	5,100	54	2,800	30	2,000	21	2,000	21	4,000	42	2,500	27	2,700	28	1,300	14
Chronic condition/health problem	8,600	25	6,600	19	6,600	19	12,000	34	7,900	22	4,800	14	14,400	41
Intellectual	7,500	44	13,900	82	9,200	55	3,000	18	--	--
Psychiatric/psychological	13,600	71	6,300	32	3,300	17	2,900	15
Speaking	13,100	32	5,300	13	11,600	28
Other	3,000	16	2,000	11
Total	4,200	31

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability type group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled children living in households

Symbols: -- figure too small to be expressed.

... not applicable

Appendix table 12

Disabled Children with Different Disability Causes

By ethnic group and sex
2006

Sex	Disability cause												Total	
	Disease/illness		Present at birth		Accident/injury		Other		Not specified				No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Māori														
Males	5,200	30	9,200	54	--	--	3,200	19	1,800	11	17,100	100		
Females	2,900	26	4,900	44	--	--	2,500	22	1,400	12	11,200	100		
Total	8,000	28	14,100	50	3	3	5,700	20	3,200	11	28,200	100		
Non-Māori														
Males	9,500	26	18,600	51	--	--	6,200	17	4,600	13	36,500	100		
Females	6,000	24	13,800	55	--	--	5,300	21	2,800	11	25,300	100		
Total	15,500	25	32,500	53	3	3	11,400	19	7,400	12	61,700	100		
Total (all ethnic groups)														
Males	14,600	27	27,800	52	--	--	9,300	17	6,400	12	53,500	100		
Females	8,900	24	18,800	51	1,500	4	7,800	21	4,200	12	36,500	100		
Total	23,500	26	46,600	52	2,600	3	17,100	19	10,600	12	90,000	100		

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability cause group and (b) numbers are rounded. Percent = percentage of disabled children living in households

Symbol: -- Figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 13

Disabled Children with Different Disability Causes By ethnic group and disability type 2006

Disability cause	Disability type														Total					
	Hearing		Seeing		Use of technical aids		Chronic condition/ health problem		Intellectual		Psychiatric/ psychological		Special education		Speaking		Other			
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori																				
Disease/illness	1,400	27	--	--	1,000	32	3,300	32	--	1,100	16	1,700	16	1,400	23	900	20	8,000	28	
Present at birth	2,000	38	1,800	53	1,400	47	5,300	51	2,300	50	3,100	45	5,600	51	2,600	43	2,200	47	14,100	50
Accident/injury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900	3	
Other	--	--	--	--	--	11	1,200	11	--	1,700	25	1,700	16	900	15	900	19	5,700	20	
Not specified	900	18	900	26	--	8	900	8	--	--	--	1,600	15	1,000	16	--	--	3,200	11	
Total	5,100	100	3,300	100	3,000	100	10,400	100	4,500	100	6,800	100	10,800	100	6,100	100	4,700	100	28,200	100
Non-Māori																				
Disease/illness	2,400	29	--	--	1,600	25	7,900	32	1,700	14	--	3,400	11	1,400	11	1,500	17	15,500	25	
Present at birth	3,100	38	4,500	56	3,800	60	12,600	51	8,200	66	6,800	54	18,200	60	7,200	54	4,500	51	32,500	53
Accident/injury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,600	3	
Other	--	--	--	--	--	10	2,400	10	1,500	12	3,000	24	4,500	15	1,900	14	--	11,400	19	
Not specified	--	--	1,600	20	--	9	2,100	9	--	--	1,500	12	4,100	14	2,400	18	--	7,400	12	
Total	8,200	100	8,100	100	6,400	100	24,600	100	12,300	100	12,500	100	30,100	100	13,200	100	8,800	100	61,700	100
Total (all ethnic groups)																				
Disease/illness	3,800	28	1,500	13	2,600	27	11,200	32	2,300	13	2,100	11	5,100	12	2,800	15	2,500	18	23,500	26
Present at birth	5,100	38	6,300	55	5,300	55	17,900	51	10,400	62	9,800	51	23,800	58	9,800	51	6,700	50	46,600	52
Accident/injury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	3	
Other	2,000	15	--	--	--	10	3,600	10	2,200	13	4,700	24	6,200	15	2,800	15	2,100	16	17,100	19
Not specified	2,100	16	2,500	22	--	9	3,000	9	1,400	8	2,100	11	5,700	14	3,300	17	--	--	10,600	12
Total	13,300	100	11,400	100	9,500	100	35,000	100	16,900	100	19,300	100	41,000	100	19,300	100	13,500	100	90,000	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability type and disability cause group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled children living in households.

The cause of spina bifida is counted as "present at birth".

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 14

Disabled Māori Children with Different Disability Types

By ICD group⁽¹⁾
2006

ICD group ⁽¹⁾	Disability type ⁽²⁾													
	Hearing		Seeing		Technical aids		Psychiatric/ psychological		Special education ⁽³⁾		Speaking		Other	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Mental disorders (2900–3199)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,200	62	--	--	2,400	39	--	--
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (3200–3899)	2,700	54	1,300	39	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	25	--	--
Congenital anomalies (7400–7599)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	20
Not elsewhere included	1,600	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400	30
Total	5,100	100	3,300	100	3,000	100	6,800	100	1,200	100	6,100	100	4,700	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability type group and (b) numbers are rounded. Percent = percentage of disabled children living in households.

(1) International Classification of Diseases group (ICD 9). Excludes the following ICD groups because numbers are too small to report: neoplasms (1400–2399); endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders (2400–2799); diseases of the circulatory system (3900–4599); diseases of the respiratory system (4600–5199); diseases of the digestive system (5200–5799); diseases of the genitourinary system (5800–6299); diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (6800–7099); diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (7100–7399); certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (7600–7799); symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (7800–7999); and injury and poisoning (8000–9999).

(2) Excludes chronic conditions/health problems and intellectual disability.

(3) Includes children receiving special education services and having an IEP (individual education plan) or IP (individual plan). Excludes children with just a learning disability and not receiving these other services.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 15

Disabled Adults with Different Disability Types

By ethnic group and age group
2006

Age group (years)	Disability type																Total					
	Hearing		Seeing		Mobility		Agility		Intellectual		Psychiatric/psychological		Learning		Remembering		Speaking		Other			
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori																						
15-24	2,600	3	700	1	3,800	4	2,300	2	2,000	2	2,700	3	2,500	3	2,000	2	2,300	2	1,000	1	8,100	9
25-44	5,800	4	3,000	2	10,000	6	8,100	5	3,500	2	8,200	5	4,400	3	4,500	3	2,800	2	4,800	3	24,900	16
45-64	7,100	8	3,600	4	14,300	17	12,700	15	1,700	2	5,500	6	3,700	4	5,500	6	2,600	3	4,300	5	24,100	28
65-74	2,200	14	1,000	6	4,800	30	4,200	26	--	--	600	4	700	4	1,300	8	--	--	900	6	6,700	42
75+	1,400	23	600	9	3,400	55	2,000	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	900	14	--	--	--	--	3,700	59
Total	19,300	5	8,800	2	36,200	10	29,300	8	7,600	2	17,200	5	11,600	3	14,100	4	8,400	2	11,500	3	67,500	19
Non-Māori																						
15-24	4,300	1	--	--	8,600	2	5,600	1	4,300	1	7,600	2	8,400	2	4,800	1	4,500	1	5,700	1	25,100	6
25-44	21,400	2	6,500	1	30,800	3	29,000	3	8,500	1	26,700	3	15,700	2	13,500	1	6,800	1	15,900	2	83,200	9
45-64	64,800	7	17,400	2	84,500	9	80,700	8	8,500	1	22,300	2	19,300	2	23,800	2	9,800	1	30,200	3	182,900	19
65-74	26,500	11	6,300	3	50,300	21	44,700	18	--	--	4,800	2	4,400	2	11,900	5	--	--	13,000	5	78,700	32
75+	44,800	23	19,100	10	74,500	38	66,800	34	--	--	4,500	2	6,200	3	16,500	8	4,200	2	15,300	8	101,900	52
Total	161,800	6	50,900	2	248,800	9	226,800	8	24,000	1	65,800	2	54,100	2	70,500	3	28,700	1	80,100	3	471,700	17
Total (all ethnic groups)																						
15-24	7,000	1	2,300	0	12,400	2	7,900	2	6,400	1	10,300	2	10,900	2	6,800	1	6,800	1	6,700	1	33,200	7
25-44	27,200	3	9,500	1	40,800	4	37,100	3	12,000	1	34,900	3	20,100	2	18,000	2	9,700	1	20,700	2	108,000	10
45-64	71,900	7	21,000	2	98,700	10	93,400	9	10,300	1	27,700	3	23,000	2	29,300	3	12,400	1	34,500	3	207,100	20
65-74	28,700	11	7,200	3	55,100	21	49,000	19	--	--	5,500	2	5,100	2	13,200	5	3,600	1	13,900	5	85,400	33
75+	46,300	23	19,600	10	77,900	38	68,800	34	2,200	1	4,700	2	6,400	3	17,400	9	4,600	2	15,800	8	105,600	52
Total	181,000	6	59,700	2	285,000	9	256,100	8	31,700	1	83,000	3	65,600	2	84,600	3	37,100	1	91,500	3	539,200	17

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability type group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of all adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 16

Disabled Adults with Different Disability Types

By ethnic group, age group, and sex
2006

Age group (years) and sex	Disability type																Total						
	Hearing		Seeing		Mobility		Agility		Intellectual		Psychiatric/psychological		Learning		Remembering		Speaking		Other				
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Māori																							
Males 15-64	8,300	5	2,400	2	10,700	7	10,300	6	4,700	3	6,800	4	5,400	3	5,200	3	4,500	3	4,900	3	25,800	16	
Females 15-64	7,300	4	4,900	3	17,400	10	12,800	7	2,500	1	9,600	5	5,200	3	6,700	4	3,300	2	5,200	3	31,300	17	
Total 15-64	15,600	5	7,300	2	28,100	8	23,100	7	7,200	2	16,400	5	10,600	3	11,900	4	7,800	2	10,100	3	57,100	17	
Males 65+	1,900	19	600	6	3,100	30	2,700	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	900	9	--	--	--	--	4,400	44	
Females 65+	1,800	15	900	8	5,100	42	3,500	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,300	11	--	--	900	7	6,000	49	
Total 65+	3,700	16	1,500	7	8,200	37	6,200	28	--	--	800	4	1,000	4	2,200	10	700	3	1,300	6	10,400	47	
Non-Māori																							
Males 15-64	60,400	5	10,000	1	52,400	5	53,700	5	12,200	1	24,900	2	22,600	2	19,700	2	12,500	1	26,000	2	151,900	14	
Females 15-64	30,100	3	15,500	1	71,500	6	61,600	5	9,200	1	31,600	3	20,800	2	22,400	2	8,600	1	25,700	2	139,300	12	
Total 15-64	90,500	4	25,500	1	123,900	5	115,300	5	21,400	1	56,500	2	43,500	2	42,100	2	21,100	1	51,800	2	291,200	13	
Males 65+	43,200	21	8,700	4	47,500	24	46,100	23	--	--	--	--	6,700	3	14,800	7	4,400	2	11,800	6	82,700	41	
Females 65+	28,100	12	16,600	7	77,400	32	65,400	27	--	--	5,700	2	3,900	2	13,500	6	--	--	16,500	7	97,800	41	
Total 65+	71,300	16	25,300	6	124,900	28	111,500	25	--	--	9,300	2	10,600	2	28,400	6	7,600	2	28,300	6	180,500	41	
Total (all ethnic groups)																							
Males 15-64	68,700	5	12,500	1	63,100	5	63,900	5	16,900	1	31,600	2	28,100	2	24,900	2	17,000	1	31,000	2	177,700	14	
Females 15-64	37,400	3	20,300	2	88,900	7	74,400	6	11,800	1	41,200	3	26,000	2	29,100	2	11,900	1	30,900	2	170,500	13	
Total 15-64	106,100	4	32,800	1	152,000	6	138,300	5	28,600	1	72,900	3	54,100	2	54,000	2	28,900	1	61,900	2	348,300	13	
Males 65+	45,100	21	9,300	4	50,600	24	48,800	23	--	--	4,200	2	7,100	3	15,700	7	4,900	2	12,200	6	87,200	41	
Females 65+	29,800	12	17,500	7	82,500	33	68,900	27	1,900	1	6,000	2	4,400	2	14,900	6	3,400	1	17,500	7	103,800	41	
Total 65+	74,900	16	26,900	6	133,100	29	117,700	25	3,000	1	10,200	2	11,600	2	30,600	7	8,300	2	29,700	6	190,900	41	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability type group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of all adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 17

Disabled Adults with Different Main Disabilities
By ethnic group and age group
2006

Age group (years)	Main disability														Not elsewhere included		Total									
	Hearing		Seeing		Mobility		Agility		Intellectual		Psychiatric/ psychological		Learning		Remembering		Speaking		Other							
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori																										
15-24	800	1	--	--	1,800	2	700	1	900	1	1,500	2	--	--	600	1	700	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,100	9
25-44	3,200	2	900	1	6,100	4	2,400	2	800	0	5,600	4	700	0	1,100	1	1,200	1	2,900	2	--	--	--	--	24,900	16
45-64	3,500	4	1,200	1	8,600	10	4,100	5	--	--	1,700	2	--	--	800	1	600	1	2,300	3	--	--	--	--	24,100	28
65-74	900	6	--	--	3,200	20	1,500	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,700	42
75+	--	--	--	--	2,400	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,700	59
Total	8,900	2	2,800	1	22,000	6	9,000	2	1,900	1	9,100	3	1,800	0	3,100	1	2,600	1	5,800	2	--	--	--	--	67,500	19
Non-Māori																										
15-24	--	--	--	--	5,500	1	--	--	--	--	5,000	1	4,100	1	--	--	--	--	4,500	1	--	--	--	--	25,100	6
25-44	13,300	1	--	--	17,700	2	12,200	1	--	--	15,600	2	--	--	3,900	0	--	--	9,600	1	--	--	--	--	83,200	9
45-64	43,300	5	8,200	1	53,800	6	32,100	3	--	--	11,500	1	4,900	1	6,800	1	--	--	19,400	2	--	--	--	--	182,900	19
65-74	14,600	6	--	--	34,000	14	15,800	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000	2	--	--	--	--	78,700	32
75+	19,400	10	6,600	3	49,000	25	13,800	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000	4	--	--	--	--	101,900	52
Total	92,300	3	21,600	1	160,000	6	74,800	3	5,400	0	36,200	1	13,100	0	17,600	1	--	--	46,600	2	--	--	--	--	471,700	17
Total (all ethnic groups)																										
15-24	2,500	0	--	--	7,300	1	--	--	2,200	0	6,500	1	4,700	1	--	--	--	--	4,800	1	--	--	--	--	33,200	7
25-44	16,500	2	4,500	0	23,800	2	14,600	1	3,000	0	21,200	2	4,200	0	5,000	0	2,500	0	12,500	1	--	--	--	--	108,000	10
45-64	46,800	5	9,400	1	62,500	6	36,200	3	1,900	0	13,200	1	5,400	1	7,600	1	1,900	0	21,700	2	--	--	--	--	207,100	20
65-74	15,600	6	2,700	1	37,100	14	17,300	7	--	--	3,000	1	--	--	2,800	1	--	--	6,300	2	--	--	--	--	85,400	33
75+	19,800	10	6,800	3	51,300	25	14,100	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	2	--	--	7,100	3	--	--	--	--	105,600	52
Total	101,200	3	24,400	1	182,000	6	83,800	3	7,300	0	45,300	1	14,800	0	20,700	1	6,400	0	52,400	2	--	--	--	--	539,200	17

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 18

Disabled Adults with Different Main Disabilities
By ethnic group, age group, and sex
2006

Age group (years) and sex	Main disability														Not elsewhere included		Total									
	Hearing		Seeing		Mobility		Agility		Intellectual		Psychiatric/psychological		Learning		Remembering		Speaking		Other							
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori																										
Males 15-64	4,500	3	700	0	5,400	3	3,500	2	1,500	1	3,100	2	1,100	1	1,300	1	1,600	1	3,000	2	--	--	--	--	25,800	16
Females 15-64	3,100	2	1,600	1	11,100	6	3,700	2	--	--	5,700	3	700	0	1,200	1	900	1	2,400	1	--	--	--	--	31,300	17
Total 15-64	7,500	2	2,400	1	16,500	5	7,200	2	1,900	1	8,900	3	1,800	1	2,500	1	2,500	1	5,400	2	--	--	--	--	57,100	17
Males 65+	900	9	--	--	2,000	20	800	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,400	44
Females 65+	--	--	--	--	3,500	29	1,000	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000	49
Total 65+	1,400	6	--	--	5,500	25	1,800	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	600	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,400	47
Non-Māori																										
Males 15-64	41,200	4	4,300	0	34,300	3	20,700	2	--	--	13,300	1	7,700	1	6,600	1	--	--	18,300	2	--	--	--	--	151,900	14
Females 15-64	17,100	1	8,300	1	42,800	4	24,600	2	--	--	18,700	2	4,800	0	4,800	0	--	--	15,200	1	--	--	--	--	139,300	12
Total 15-64	58,300	3	12,500	1	77,100	3	45,200	2	5,200	0	32,100	1	12,500	1	11,400	0	--	--	33,500	1	--	--	--	--	291,200	13
♂ Males 65+	23,300	12	--	--	32,900	16	12,400	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,700	3	--	--	--	--	82,700	41
Females 65+	10,700	4	6,000	2	50,000	21	17,200	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,400	3	--	--	--	--	97,800	41
Total 65+	34,000	8	9,100	2	82,900	19	29,600	7	--	--	4,100	1	--	--	6,200	1	--	--	13,100	3	--	--	--	--	180,500	41
Total (all ethnic groups)																										
Males 15-64	45,600	4	5,000	0	39,800	3	24,200	2	5,100	0	16,500	1	8,800	1	7,900	1	3,500	0	21,300	2	--	--	--	--	177,700	14
Females 15-64	20,200	1	9,900	1	53,800	4	28,200	2	2,000	0	24,500	2	5,500	0	6,000	0	2,100	0	17,700	1	--	--	--	--	170,500	13
Total 15-64	65,800	3	14,900	1	93,600	4	52,400	2	7,100	0	41,000	2	14,300	1	13,900	1	5,600	0	39,000	1	--	--	--	--	348,300	13
Males 65+	24,200	11	3,200	2	34,900	16	13,200	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,600	2	--	--	5,900	3	--	--	--	--	87,200	41
Females 65+	11,200	4	6,300	3	53,500	21	18,200	7	--	--	2,800	1	--	--	3,200	1	--	--	7,600	3	--	--	--	--	103,800	41
Total 65+	35,400	8	9,500	2	88,500	19	31,400	7	--	--	4,300	1	--	--	6,800	1	--	--	13,400	3	--	--	--	--	190,900	41

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 19

Disabled Māori Adults with Different Combinations of Disability
By main disability and disability type
 2006

Main disability	Disability type														Total							
	Hearing		Seeing		Mobility		Agility		Intellectual		Psychiatric/psychological		Learning		Remembering		Speaking		Other			
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Hearing	...	...	700	8	1,700	19	1,500	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	800	9	1,200	13	--	--	8,900	100
Seeing	--	--	...	...	700	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,800	100
Mobility	3,600	16	1,800	8	...	...	10,900	50	1,100	5	2,600	12	2,100	10	3,700	17	1,100	5	2,400	11	22,000	100
Agility	1,600	18	900	10	3,900	43	...	...	--	--	800	9	--	--	1,200	13	--	--	700	8	9,000	100
Intellectual	800	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	600	31	900	46	700	37	800	43	--	--	1,900	100
Psychiatric/Psychological	1,600	18	1,100	12	3,300	36	2,200	25	1,800	19	...	...	3,300	36	3,000	33	1,400	15	1,100	12	9,100	100
Learning	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	...	...	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800	100
Remembering	700	23	--	--	1,100	36	900	30	--	--	900	28	1,100	37	...	...	--	--	--	--	3,100	100
Speaking	800	29	--	--	600	23	900	35	900	32	--	--	800	30	--	--	...	...	--	--	2,600	100
Other	700	12	--	--	2,000	34	1,900	32	--	--	1,100	19	600	10	800	13	--	--	...	...	5,800	100
Not elsewhere specified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	19,300	29	8,800	13	36,200	54	29,300	43	7,600	11	17,200	25	11,600	17	14,100	21	8,400	13	11,500	17	67,500	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability type group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbols: -- figure too small to be expressed.

... not applicable

Appendix table 20

Disabled Adults with Different Disability Causes*By ethnic group and age group*
2006

Age group (years)	Disability cause										Total	
	Disease/illness		Present at birth		Accident/injury		Ageing		Other		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori												
15–24	1,300	16	3,400	43	2,200	27	--	--	1,500	19	8,100	100
25–44	6,600	27	5,600	23	7,800	31	--	--	8,300	33	24,900	100
45–64	9,500	40	2,900	12	8,500	35	3,900	16	7,300	30	24,100	100
65–74	3,400	50	--	--	2,100	32	2,200	32	1,600	23	6,700	100
75+	2,200	59	--	--	600	16	1,600	45	800	21	3,700	100
Total	22,900	34	12,200	18	21,200	31	8,100	12	19,500	29	67,500	100
Non-Māori												
15–24	8,400	34	9,000	36	--	--	--	--	6,200	25	25,100	100
25–44	24,400	29	12,900	16	30,100	36	--	--	26,800	32	83,200	100
45–64	55,200	30	19,700	11	62,400	34	34,100	19	50,600	28	182,900	100
65–74	35,700	45	--	--	19,500	25	31,200	40	18,000	23	78,700	100
75+	42,800	42	--	--	22,800	22	60,700	60	18,100	18	101,900	100
Total	166,600	35	45,000	10	138,100	29	127,500	27	119,800	25	471,700	100
Total (all ethnic groups)												
15–24	9,700	29	12,400	37	5,600	17	--	--	7,800	23	33,200	100
25–44	31,000	29	18,500	17	37,800	35	2,000	2	35,100	32	108,000	100
45–64	64,800	31	22,600	11	70,900	34	38,000	18	57,900	28	207,100	100
65–74	39,100	46	2,400	3	21,600	25	33,400	39	19,600	23	85,400	100
75+	44,900	43	--	--	23,400	22	62,300	59	18,900	18	105,600	100
Total	189,500	35	57,300	11	159,300	30	135,600	25	139,300	26	539,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability cause group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 21

Disabled Adults with Different Disability Causes

By ethnic group, age group, and sex
2006

Age group (years) and sex	Disability cause												Total			
	Disease/illness			Present at birth			Accident/injury			Ageing			Other		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Māori																
Males 15–64	6,800	26	5,500	21	10,400	40	1,500	6	6,500	25	25,800	100				
Females 15–64	10,600	34	6,500	21	8,100	26	2,800	9	10,600	34	31,300	100				
Total 15–64	17,400	30	12,000	21	18,500	32	4,300	8	17,100	30	57,100	100				
Males 65+	1,900	44	--	--	1,600	37	1,400	32	1,200	28	4,400	100				
Females 65+	3,600	60	--	--	1,100	18	2,400	41	1,100	18	6,000	100				
Total 65+	5,500	53	--	--	2,700	26	3,800	37	2,300	22	10,400	100				
Non-Māori																
Males 15–64	37,200	25	24,200	16	56,500	37	15,000	10	45,100	30	151,900	100				
Females 15–64	50,900	37	17,400	12	39,300	28	20,600	15	38,600	28	139,300	100				
Total 15–64	88,100	30	41,600	14	95,800	33	35,700	12	83,700	29	291,200	100				
Males 65+	33,900	41	--	--	26,000	31	36,600	44	19,400	23	82,700	100				
Females 65+	44,600	46	--	--	16,200	17	55,300	57	16,700	17	97,800	100				
Total 65+	78,500	43	--	--	42,200	23	91,900	51	36,100	20	180,500	100				
Total (all ethnic groups)																
Males 15–64	44,100	25	29,700	17	67,000	38	16,500	9	51,600	29	177,700	100				
Females 15–64	61,400	36	23,900	14	47,400	28	23,400	14	49,200	29	170,500	100				
Total 15–64	105,500	30	53,500	15	114,400	33	40,000	11	100,800	29	348,300	100				
Males 65+	35,800	41	--	--	27,700	32	38,000	44	20,600	24	87,200	100				
Females 65+	48,100	46	2,000	2	17,300	17	57,700	56	17,800	17	103,800	100				
Total 65+	84,000	44	3,700	2	45,000	24	95,700	50	38,400	20	190,900	100				

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability cause group and (b) numbers are rounded. Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 22

Disabled Adults with Disability Caused by Accident or Injury
By ethnic group, age group, and where the accident/injury occurred
 2006

Age group (years)	Where accident/injury occurred												Total	
	Home		Motor vehicle		Work		Sports		Other		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Māori														
15-24	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,300	59	--	--	2,200	100	2,200	100
25-44	2,000	26	2,100	27	1,900	25	1,400	18	700	9	7,800	100	7,800	100
45-64	1,800	21	1,600	18	3,900	46	1,200	13	1,200	14	8,500	100	8,500	100
65-74	800	37	600	27	800	36	--	--	--	--	2,100	100	2,100	100
75+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	600	100	600	100
Total	5,300	25	4,600	22	7,100	33	4,000	19	2,300	11	21,200	100	21,200	100
Non-Māori														
15-24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
25-44	5,300	18	5,200	17	11,600	39	--	--	6,300	21	30,100	100	30,100	100
45-64	11,700	19	7,400	12	34,000	54	6,300	10	7,600	12	62,400	100	62,400	100
65-74	4,700	24	--	--	9,800	50	--	--	--	--	19,500	100	19,500	100
75+	7,900	35	--	--	8,300	37	--	--	5,100	23	22,800	100	22,800	100
Total	30,600	22	17,700	13	64,800	47	13,300	10	22,000	16	138,100	100	138,100	100
Total (all ethnic groups)														
15-24	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,300	40	--	--	5,600	100	5,600	100
25-44	7,400	19	7,300	19	13,600	36	4,800	13	7,000	19	37,800	100	37,800	100
45-64	13,500	19	8,900	13	37,900	53	7,400	10	8,800	12	70,900	100	70,900	100
65-74	5,400	25	2,900	14	10,500	49	--	--	2,800	13	21,600	100	21,600	100
75+	8,100	35	2,200	10	8,500	36	--	--	5,200	22	23,400	100	23,400	100
Total	35,900	23	22,300	14	71,900	45	17,300	11	24,400	15	159,300	100	159,300	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable accident/injury subgroup and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults with disability caused by accident/injury.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 23

Disabled Adults with Disability Caused by Accident or Injury
By ethnic group, age group, sex, and where the accident/injury occurred
 2006

Age group (years) and sex	Where accident/injury occurred												Total	
	Home		Motor vehicle		Work		Sports		Other		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Māori														
Males 15–64	1,600	15	2,300	22	4,200	40	2,200	21	1,200	11	10,400	100	10,400	100
Females 15–64	2,700	34	1,600	19	1,900	24	1,700	21	900	11	8,100	100	8,100	100
Total 15–64	4,300	23	3,900	21	6,100	33	3,900	21	2,000	11	18,500	100	18,500	100
Males 65+	--	--	--	--	800	46	--	--	--	--	1,600	100	1,600	100
Females 65+	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,100	100	1,100	100
Total 65+	1,000	36	700	25	900	33	--	--	--	--	2,700	100	2,700	100
Non-Māori														
Males 15–64	9,700	17	8,300	15	32,100	57	7,100	13	4,700	8	56,500	100	56,500	100
Females 15–64	8,300	21	4,900	12	14,600	37	--	--	9,600	24	39,300	100	39,300	100
Total 15–64	18,000	19	13,200	14	46,700	49	10,600	11	14,300	15	95,800	100	95,800	100
Males 65+	4,400	17	--	--	14,700	57	--	--	5,000	19	26,000	100	26,000	100
Females 65+	8,200	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,200	100	16,200	100
Total 65+	12,600	30	4,500	11	18,100	43	--	--	7,800	18	42,200	100	42,200	100
Total (all ethnic groups)														
Males 15–64	11,300	17	10,600	16	36,300	54	9,300	14	5,800	9	67,000	100	67,000	100
Females 15–64	11,100	23	6,500	14	16,600	35	5,200	11	10,500	22	47,400	100	47,400	100
Total 15–64	22,300	20	17,100	15	52,900	46	14,500	13	16,300	14	114,400	100	114,400	100
Males 65+	4,800	17	3,000	11	15,500	56	2,200	8	5,300	19	27,700	100	27,700	100
Females 65+	8,800	51	2,200	13	3,500	20	--	--	2,800	16	17,300	100	17,300	100
Total 65+	13,600	30	5,200	11	19,000	42	2,800	6	8,100	18	45,000	100	45,000	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable accident/injury sub-group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults with disability caused by accident/injury.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 24

Disabled Adults with Different Causes of Main Disability

By ethnic group and age group
2006

Age group (years)	Cause of main disability														Not elsewhere included		Total	
	Disease/illness		Present at birth		Accident/injury		Ageing		Other		Don't know		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent						
Māori																		
15-24	900	11	3,100	39	1,800	22	--	--	1,200	15	1,000	12	--	--	--	8,100	100	
25-44	5,100	21	4,300	17	6,500	26	--	--	6,900	28	1,900	8	--	--	--	24,900	100	
45-64	7,400	31	2,100	9	5,900	24	8	2,000	4,600	19	1,700	7	--	--	--	24,100	100	
65-74	2,700	41	--	--	1,700	25	20	1,300	800	12	--	--	--	--	--	6,700	100	
75+	1,700	46	--	--	--	--	27	1,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,700	100	
Total	17,900	26	9,600	14	16,200	24	7	4,400	14,000	21	4,800	7	700	1	700	67,500	100	
Non-Māori																		
15-24	7,500	30	6,500	26	--	--	--	--	5,300	21	--	--	--	--	--	25,100	100	
25-44	18,900	23	9,300	11	26,200	32	--	--	19,900	24	8,100	10	--	--	--	83,200	100	
45-64	45,000	25	16,500	9	47,700	26	11	20,600	41,500	23	10,800	6	--	--	--	182,900	100	
65-74	29,200	37	--	--	11,300	14	25	19,400	14,000	18	--	--	--	--	--	78,700	100	
75+	29,800	29	--	--	15,500	15	39	40,100	11,400	11	4,200	4	--	--	--	101,900	100	
Total	130,400	28	34,400	7	104,000	22	17	80,800	92,100	20	28,900	6	--	--	--	471,700	100	
Total (all ethnic groups)																		
15-24	8,400	25	9,700	29	5,000	15	--	--	6,500	20	3,600	11	--	--	--	33,200	100	
25-44	24,100	22	13,600	13	32,700	30	--	--	26,800	25	10,000	9	--	--	--	108,000	100	
45-64	52,300	25	18,500	9	53,600	26	11	22,600	46,100	22	12,500	6	--	--	--	207,100	100	
65-74	31,900	37	--	--	13,000	15	24	20,700	14,800	17	3,400	4	--	--	--	85,400	100	
75+	31,500	30	--	--	15,900	15	39	41,100	11,900	11	4,300	4	--	--	--	105,600	100	
Total	148,200	27	44,100	8	120,200	22	16	85,200	106,000	20	33,800	6	--	--	--	539,200	100	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 25

Disabled Adults with Different Causes of Main Disability

By ethnic group, age group, and sex
2006

Age group (years) and sex	Cause of main disability														Not elsewhere included		Total			
	Disease/illness		Present at birth		Accident/injury		Ageing		Other		Don't know		No.		Percent		No.		Percent	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori																				
Males 15-64	5,100	20	4,600	18	8,600	33	700	3	5,100	20	1,600	6	--	--	--	--	25,800	100		
Females 15-64	8,400	27	4,900	16	5,500	18	1,400	4	7,600	24	3,000	9	--	--	--	--	31,300	100		
Total 15-64	13,500	24	9,500	17	14,100	25	2,100	4	12,700	22	4,600	8	--	--	600	1	57,100	100		
Males 65+	1,600	36	--	--	1,200	27	800	17	700	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,400	100		
Females 65+	2,800	47	--	--	800	14	1,500	26	600	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000	100		
Total 65+	4,400	42	--	--	2,000	20	2,300	22	1,200	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,400	100		
Non-Māori																				
Males 15-64	30,200	20	19,400	13	47,500	31	8,400	6	35,800	24	10,300	7	--	--	--	--	151,900	100		
Females 15-64	41,200	30	12,900	9	29,700	21	13,000	9	30,900	22	11,200	8	--	--	--	--	139,300	100		
Total 15-64	71,400	25	32,300	11	77,200	27	21,400	7	66,700	23	21,500	7	--	--	--	--	291,200	100		
Males 65+	25,400	31	--	--	17,800	21	23,900	29	12,700	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	82,700	100		
Females 65+	33,600	34	--	--	9,100	9	35,600	36	12,700	13	5,500	6	--	--	--	--	97,800	100		
Total 65+	59,000	33	--	--	26,900	15	59,500	33	25,400	14	7,500	4	--	--	--	--	180,500	100		
Total (all ethnic groups)																				
Males 15-64	35,300	20	23,900	13	56,100	32	9,100	5	40,900	23	11,900	7	--	--	--	--	177,700	100		
Females 15-64	49,500	29	17,900	10	35,200	21	14,400	8	38,500	23	14,200	8	--	--	--	--	170,500	100		
Total 15-64	84,800	24	41,800	12	91,300	26	23,400	7	79,400	23	26,000	7	--	--	--	--	348,300	100		
Males 65+	27,000	31	--	--	19,000	22	24,600	28	13,300	15	2,100	2	--	--	--	--	87,200	100		
Females 65+	36,400	35	--	--	10,000	10	37,200	36	13,300	13	5,600	5	--	--	--	--	103,800	100		
Total 65+	63,400	33	2,200	1	28,900	15	61,800	32	26,600	14	7,700	4	--	--	--	--	190,900	100		

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 26

Disabled Adults with Different Disability Causes
By ethnic group, age group, and disability type
2006

Age group (years) and disability cause	Disability type														Total										
	Hearing		Seeing		Mobility		Agility		Intellectual		Psychiatric/psychological		Learning		Remembering		Speaking		Other						
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent			
Māori																									
15-64																									
Disease/illness	2,900	19	1,300	18	7,900	28	5,500	24	1,500	20	4,100	25	2,400	23	3,200	27	1,100	14	4,500	45	13,500	24			
Present at birth	4,200	27	1,200	17	4,000	14	2,900	13	3,400	47	3,100	19	4,000	38	2,000	17	2,000	26	1,400	14	9,500	17			
Accident/injury	2,600	16	700	9	9,200	33	10,500	45	800	11	3,000	19	2,100	20	2,300	19	1,100	14	2,000	19	14,100	25			
Ageing	1,100	7	1,100	15	1,400	5	1,400	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	900	7	--	--	--	--	2,100	4			
Other	3,600	23	1,700	24	5,500	19	3,800	17	900	12	5,600	34	1,000	10	2,500	21	800	10	1,700	17	12,700	22			
Not elsewhere specified	1,400	9	1,300	17	1,700	6	600	3	600	8	700	4	700	7	1,000	9	2,700	35	--	--	5,200	9			
Total	15,600	100	7,300	100	28,100	100	23,100	100	7,200	100	16,400	100	10,600	100	11,900	100	7,800	100	10,100	100	57,100	100			
65+																									
Disease/illness	600	17	--	--	4,200	52	2,900	46	--	--	--	--	600	63	900	39	--	--	900	68	4,400	42			
Present at birth	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Accident/injury	800	21	--	--	1,400	17	1,400	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,000	20			
Ageing	1,200	32	700	48	2,100	25	1,600	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	900	42	--	--	--	--	2,300	22			
Other	1,100	29	--	--	1,000	13	700	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,200	12			
Not elsewhere specified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Total	3,700	100	1,500	100	8,200	100	6,200	100	800	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	2,200	100	700	100	1,300	100	10,400	100			
Total (15+)																									
Disease/illness	3,500	18	1,900	21	12,200	34	8,400	29	1,700	23	4,600	26	3,000	26	4,000	29	1,300	16	5,400	47	17,900	26			
Present at birth	4,400	23	1,200	14	4,100	11	3,000	10	3,400	45	3,100	18	4,100	35	2,100	15	2,100	25	1,400	12	9,600	14			
Accident/injury	3,300	17	700	8	10,600	29	11,800	40	800	10	3,100	18	2,200	19	2,500	17	1,100	13	2,000	18	16,200	24			
Ageing	2,300	12	1,800	21	3,400	9	3,000	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,800	13	--	--	--	--	4,400	7			
Other	4,700	24	1,900	22	6,500	18	4,600	16	900	12	5,700	33	1,100	9	2,700	19	900	11	1,800	16	14,000	21			
Not elsewhere specified	1,500	8	1,300	15	1,800	5	800	3	700	9	700	4	800	7	1,100	7	3,000	35	--	--	5,500	8			
Total	19,300	100	8,800	100	36,200	100	29,300	100	7,600	100	17,200	100	11,600	100	14,100	100	8,400	100	11,500	100	67,500	100			

For notes, see end of table.

Appendix table 26
continued

Disabled Adults with Different Disability Causes
By ethnic group, age group, and disability type
2006

Age group (years) and disability cause	Disability type														Total									
	Hearing		Seeing		Mobility		Agility		Intellectual		Psychiatric/ psychological		Learning		Remembering		Speaking		Other					
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Non-Māori																								
15-64																								
Disease/illness	8,500	9	6,000	23	37,900	31	31,900	28	4,400	20	18,900	34	10,500	24	11,200	26	--	--	23,800	46	71,400	25		
Present at birth	9,900	11	5,300	21	9,700	8	8,100	7	11,200	52	9,000	16	13,000	30	6,100	14	6,000	28	4,600	9	32,300	11		
Accident/injury	18,000	20	--	--	50,400	41	47,200	41	--	--	7,000	12	5,000	12	6,900	16	--	--	11,600	22	77,200	27		
Ageing	13,900	15	7,300	29	8,800	7	9,300	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	9	--	--	--	--	21,400	7		
Other	31,400	35	3,900	15	17,500	14	18,300	16	--	--	16,900	30	9,300	21	9,500	23	--	--	7,000	13	66,700	23		
Not elsewhere specified	9,000	10	--	--	6,100	5	6,800	6	--	--	5,100	9	4,600	11	4,500	11	7,600	36	--	--	22,300	8		
Total	90,500	100	25,500	100	123,900	100	115,300	100	21,400	100	56,500	100	43,500	100	42,100	100	21,100	100	51,800	100	291,200	100		
65+																								
Disease/illness	7,200	10	10,000	39	55,000	44	42,900	38	--	--	4,400	47	4,500	43	6,600	23	--	--	14,800	52	59,000	33		
Present at birth	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Accident/injury	16,400	23	--	--	18,800	15	20,800	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	26,900	15		
Ageing	30,900	43	11,600	46	45,500	36	46,000	41	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,400	62	--	--	6,000	21	59,500	33		
Other	14,300	20	--	--	15,100	12	12,000	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,400	14		
Not elsewhere specified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,700	4		
Total	71,300	100	25,300	100	124,900	100	111,500	100	--	--	9,300	100	10,600	100	28,400	100	7,600	100	28,300	100	180,500	100		
Total (15+)																								
Disease/illness	15,700	10	15,900	31	93,000	37	74,800	33	5,500	23	23,300	35	15,000	28	17,800	25	5,600	20	38,500	48	130,400	28		
Present at birth	10,700	7	5,500	11	10,300	4	8,600	4	11,200	46	9,100	14	13,700	25	6,200	9	6,200	22	5,800	7	34,400	7		
Accident/injury	34,400	21	--	--	69,200	28	68,100	30	--	--	7,200	11	5,300	10	7,700	11	--	--	13,200	17	104,000	22		
Ageing	44,900	28	18,900	37	54,300	22	55,200	24	--	--	--	--	4,600	8	21,400	30	--	--	8,100	10	80,800	17		
Other	45,700	28	5,300	10	32,600	13	30,300	13	--	--	19,300	29	10,500	19	11,900	17	--	--	9,900	12	92,100	20		
Not elsewhere specified	11,200	7	--	--	9,600	4	10,500	5	--	--	6,200	9	4,900	9	5,500	8	10,200	35	4,500	6	30,000	6		
Total	161,800	100	50,900	100	248,800	100	226,800	100	24,000	100	65,800	100	54,100	100	70,500	100	28,700	100	80,100	100	471,700	100		

For notes, see end of table.

Appendix table 27

Disabled Māori Adults with Different Disability Types and Specific Limitations

By most common ICD groups ^{(1)/(2)}

2006

Disability type and specific limitation	Māori adults aged 15–64 years		Māori adults aged 65+		Māori adults aged 15+	
	No.	ICD group (%)	No.	ICD group (%)	No.	ICD group (%)
Hearing						
Limitation hearing one other person	7,900	Nervous system (63%) Don't know (16%)	2,800	Nervous system (61%)	10,700	Nervous system (63%) Don't know (15%)
Limitation hearing within a group	15,200	Nervous system (53%) Don't know (25%)	3,500	Nervous system (54%)	18,700	Nervous system (53%) Don't know (23%)
Seeing						
Limitation with reading newspaper	6,200	Nervous system (34%) Don't know (22%)	1,200	No group with more than 10%	7,300	Nervous system (37%) Don't know (20%)
Limitation seeing across a room	3,000	Nervous system (22%)	1,000	No group with more than 10%	4,000	Nervous system (41%) Don't know (18%)
Mobility						
Limitation walking 350m	16,600	Injury/poisoning (21%) Musculoskeletal system (14%) Respiratory system (10%)	6,000	Musculoskeletal system (18%) Injury/poisoning (16%) Respiratory system (11%) Cerebrovascular (10%) Symptoms/signs (10%)	22,500	Injury/poisoning (20%) Musculoskeletal system (15%) Respiratory system (10%)
Limitation walking up or down a flight of stairs	15,200	Injury/poisoning (23%) Musculoskeletal system (18%)	5,700	Musculoskeletal system (23%) Injury/poisoning (20%) Respiratory system (11%) Symptoms/signs (13%)	20,900	Injury/poisoning (22%) Musculoskeletal system (20%)
Limitation walking 20m carrying 5kg	16,100	Injury/poisoning (23%) Musculoskeletal system (17%)	5,600	Musculoskeletal system (19%) Injury/poisoning (17%) Symptoms/signs (12%)	21,700	Injury/poisoning (22%) Musculoskeletal system (18%)
Limitation walking between rooms	3,800	Injury/poisoning (24%) Musculoskeletal system (18%)	1,000	No group with more than 10%	4,800	Injury/poisoning (22%) Musculoskeletal system (17%)
Limitation standing for 20 minutes	14,100	Injury/poisoning (30%) Musculoskeletal system (18%)	3,600	Musculoskeletal system (24%) Injury/poisoning (16%)	17,800	Injury/poisoning (27%) Musculoskeletal system (20%)

For notes, see the end of the table.

Appendix table 27
continued

Disabled Māori Adults with Different Disability Types and Specific Limitations

By most common ICD groups ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

2006

Disability type and specific limitation	Māori adults aged 15–64 years		Māori adults aged 65+		Māori adults aged 15+	
	No.	ICD group (%)	No.	ICD group (%)	No.	ICD group (%)
Agility						
Limitation bending down	12,900	Injury/poisoning (40%) Musculoskeletal system (17%)	3,400	Musculoskeletal system (20%) Injury/poisoning (27%)	16,300	Injury/poisoning (36%) Musculoskeletal system (19%)
Limitation dressing and undressing	5,400	Injury/poisoning (27%) Musculoskeletal system (16%) Nervous system (12%)	1,000	No group with more than 10%	6,400	Injury/poisoning (26%) Musculoskeletal system (17%)
Limitation cutting own toenails	12,900	Injury/poisoning (25%) Musculoskeletal system (17%) Endocrine etc. (11%)	3,700	Musculoskeletal system (26%) Injury/poisoning (18%)	16,600	Injury/poisoning (23%) Musculoskeletal system (19%) Endocrine etc. (12%)
Limitation grasping scissors	6,100	Musculoskeletal system (26%) Injury/poisoning (19%) Nervous system (15%)	1,600	Musculoskeletal system (53%)	7,700	Musculoskeletal system (32%) Injury/poisoning (18%) Nervous system (12%)
Limitation reaching in any direction	8,600	Injury/poisoning (44%) Musculoskeletal system (14%)	2,500	No group with more than 10%	11,100	Injury/poisoning (39%) Musculoskeletal system (16%)
Limitation cutting own food	3,700	Injury/poisoning (20%) Nervous system (17%) Musculoskeletal system (16%)	1,000	No group with more than 10%	4,800	Injury/poisoning (17%) Musculoskeletal system (19%) Cerebrovascular (15%) Nervous system (14%)
Limitation getting in/out of bed	4,800	Injury/poisoning (36%) Musculoskeletal system (26%)	1,200	No group with more than 10%	6,100	Injury/poisoning (33%) Musculoskeletal system (27%)
Intellectual						
Support required for intellectual disability/handicap	5,100	Mental disorders (34%)	--	No group with more than 10%	5,600	Mental disorders (33%)
Special education received for intellectual disability/handicap	4,000	Mental disorders (19%) Nervous system (17%) Don't know (17%) Symptoms/signs (16%) Congenital anomalies (15%)	--	No group with more than 10%	4,000	Mental disorders (19%) Nervous system (17%) Don't know (17%) Symptoms/signs (16%) Congenital anomalies (15%)

For notes, see the end of the table.

Appendix table 27
continued

Disabled Māori Adults with Different Disability Types and Specific Limitations

By most common ICD groups ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

2006

Disability type and specific limitation	Māori adults aged 15–64 years		Māori adults aged 65+		Māori adults aged 15+	
	No.	ICD group (%)	No.	ICD group (%)	No.	ICD group (%)
Psychiatric/psychological						
Long-term psychological condition affecting everyday activities	13,300	Mental disorders (47%) Injury/poisoning (14%)	600	No group with more than 10%	14,000	Mental disorders (46%) Injury/poisoning (13%)
Long-term psychological condition affecting socialisation	11,900	Mental disorders (50%) Injury/poisoning (15%) Don't know (10%)	--	No group with more than 10%	12,400	Mental disorders (50%) Injury/poisoning (15%) Don't know (10%)
Learning	9,700	Mental disorders (22%) Symptoms/signs (14%) Injury/poisoning (13%) Don't know (13%) Nervous system (11%)	900	No group with more than 10%	10,600	Mental disorders (22%) Symptoms/signs (14%) Injury/poisoning (13%) Nervous system (13%) Don't know (12%)
Remembering	11,100	Mental disorders (27%) Don't know (17%) Injury/poisoning (16%) Symptoms/signs (10%)	2,200	Symptoms/signs (29%)	13,200	Mental disorders (25%) Don't know (16%) Injury/poisoning (14%) Symptoms/signs (13%) Cerebrovascular (10%)
Speaking	7,400	Nervous system (24%) Mental disorders (19%) Don't know (17%) Congenital (10%) Injury/poisoning (10%)	700	No group with more than 10%	8,100	Nervous system (24%) Mental disorders (19%) Don't know (16%) Congenital (10%) Injury/poisoning (10%)
Other	10,100	Other (18%) Respiratory system (17%) Injury/poisoning (12%) Mental disorders (11%)	1,300	No group with more than 10%	11,400	Other (17%) Respiratory system (16%) Injury/poisoning (11%)

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable disability type and specific limitation group and (b) numbers are rounded.Percentages are of disabled adults living in households. **Symbols:** -- figure too small to be expressed.

(1) 10% or more.

(2) Cerebrovascular = diseases of the circulatory system: cerebrovascular disease (4300–4399), congenital = congenital anomalies (7400–7599), endocrine etc. = endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases, and immunity disorders (2400–2799), injury/poisoning = injury and poisoning (8000–9999), mental disorders = mental disorders (2900–3199), musculoskeletal system = diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (7100–7399), nervous system = diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (3200–3899), respiratory system = diseases of the respiratory system (4600–5199), symptoms/signs = symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions (7800–7999).

Levels of Support Need
By ethnic group and age group
2006

Level of support need	Age group (years)												Total	
	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75+		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori														
Low	11,400	6	3,700	4	11,200	7	9,700	11	2,300	14	800	13	39,000	7
Medium	12,600	6	2,700	3	11,500	7	11,300	13	3,100	19	1,700	27	42,900	8
High	4,200	2	1,800	2	2,200	1	3,200	4	1,300	8	1,200	19	13,800	2
Total	28,200	14	8,100	9	24,900	16	24,100	28	6,700	42	3,700	59	95,700	17
Non-Māori														
Low	25,100	4	13,600	3	40,800	4	75,000	8	31,100	13	21,100	11	206,800	6
Medium	28,000	4	7,700	2	33,500	4	91,000	10	38,200	16	62,100	32	260,500	8
High	8,600	1	--	--	8,800	1	16,900	2	9,400	4	18,800	10	66,200	2
Total	61,700	9	25,100	6	83,200	9	182,900	19	78,700	32	101,900	52	533,500	16
Total (all ethnic groups)														
Low	36,600	4	17,300	3	52,000	5	84,700	8	33,400	13	21,900	11	245,800	6
Medium	40,600	5	10,400	2	45,100	4	102,300	10	41,300	16	63,700	31	303,400	8
High	12,800	1	5,500	1	11,000	1	20,100	2	10,700	4	20,000	10	80,000	2
Total	90,000	10	33,200	7	108,000	10	207,100	20	85,400	33	105,600	52	629,200	16

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of all people living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Disabled Adults Receiving Help with One or More Everyday Activities⁽¹⁾
By ethnic group, age group, sex, and help provider
 2006

Help provider	Males						Females						Total					
	15-64		65+		Total (all adults)		15-64		65+		Total (all adults)		15-64		65+		Total (all adults)	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori																		
Husband / male partner	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,700	9	700	11	3,300	9	2,900	5	700	7	3,500	5
Wife / female partner	2,000	8	1,000	23	3,000	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,100	4	1,000	10	3,100	5
Daughter	--	--	--	--	600	2	1,600	5	1,300	21	2,800	8	1,800	3	1,600	15	3,400	5
Son	--	--	--	--	700	2	900	3	--	--	1,100	3	1,400	2	--	--	1,800	3
Mother	1,600	6	--	--	1,600	5	1,000	3	--	--	1,000	3	2,500	4	--	--	2,500	4
Father	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	1	--	--	700	1
Sister	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brother	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other family / whānau member	1,100	4	--	--	1,400	4	1,600	5	700	12	2,300	6	2,700	5	1,000	10	3,700	5
Flatmate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Friend or neighbour	--	--	--	--	--	--	600	2	--	--	800	2	700	1	--	--	1,000	1
Total receiving help from informal carers	5,500	21	1,700	38	7,200	24	7,300	23	2,500	43	9,900	27	12,900	23	4,200	41	17,100	25
Total receiving help from only informal carers	5,200	20	1,400	31	6,600	22	6,600	21	1,900	32	8,500	23	11,800	21	3,300	31	15,000	22
Voluntary organisation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Private organisation	--	--	--	--	600	2	600	2	--	--	1,000	3	900	1	700	7	1,600	2
An organisation, don't know type	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	2	--	--	--	--	900	1
Other paid person	600	2	--	--	800	3	1,000	3	800	13	1,800	5	1,600	3	1,100	10	2,700	4
Other person	--	--	--	--	--	--	700	2	--	--	900	2	1,100	2	--	--	1,500	2
Total receiving help from formal/other carers	1,400	5	700	16	2,100	7	2,600	8	1,700	29	4,400	12	4,000	7	2,400	23	6,500	10
Total receiving help from only formal/other carers	1,000	4	--	--	1,400	5	1,900	6	1,100	18	3,000	8	2,900	5	1,500	14	4,400	7
Don't know	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Refused	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total receiving help	6,600	25	2,100	47	8,600	29	9,200	30	3,600	61	12,900	35	15,800	28	5,700	55	21,500	32
Total adults with disability	25,800	100	4,400	100	30,200	100	31,300	100	6,000	100	37,200	100	57,100	100	10,400	100	67,500	100

For notes, see end of table.

Appendix table 29
continued

Disabled Adults Receiving Help with One or More Everyday Activities⁽¹⁾
By ethnic group, age group, sex, and help provider
2006

Help provider	Males						Females						Total					
	15-64		65+		Total (all adults)		15-64		65+		Total (all adults)		15-64		65+		Total (all adults)	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	Non-Māori																	
Husband / male partner	--	--	--	--	20,400	15	9,800	10	30,300	13	22,100	8	10,600	6	32,700	7		
Wife / female partner	12,700	8	12,000	15	24,700	11	--	--	--	--	12,800	4	12,100	7	25,000	5		
Daughter	--	--	--	--	4,200	3	13,700	14	17,900	8	5,600	2	17,400	10	23,000	5		
Son	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	5	8,300	4	7,000	2	7,700	4	14,600	3		
Mother	5,700	4	--	--	5,400	4	--	--	5,400	2	11,100	4	--	--	11,200	2		
Father	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,600	2	--	--	5,700	1		
Sister	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,900	1		
Brother	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Other family / whānau member	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,300	5	9,200	4	5,100	2	7,200	4	12,300	3		
Flatmate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Friend or neighbour	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	5	6,900	3	--	--	5,400	3	8,700	2		
Total receiving help from informal carers	24,800	16	18,800	23	43,600	19	37,600	27	35,200	36	62,400	21	54,000	30	116,400	25		
Total receiving help from only informal carers	21,800	14	12,300	15	34,100	15	31,800	23	21,300	22	53,600	18	33,700	19	87,200	18		
Voluntary organisation	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,900	3	7,300	2		
Private organisation	--	--	6,900	8	9,200	4	--	--	10,200	10	5,000	2	17,100	9	22,100	5		
An organisation, don't know type	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,700	6	4,100	1	7,600	4	11,700	2		
Other paid person	--	--	9,800	12	12,800	5	9,500	7	20,400	21	12,600	4	30,100	17	42,700	9		
Other person	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--	4,600	5	--	--	7,800	4	10,100	2		
Total receiving help from formal/other carers	7,500	5	19,700	24	27,200	12	17,900	13	38,900	40	25,400	9	58,600	32	84,000	18		
Total receiving help from only formal/other carers	4,500	3	13,200	16	17,800	8	12,000	9	25,000	26	16,600	6	38,300	21	54,800	12		
Don't know	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Refused	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Total receiving help	29,300	19	32,000	39	61,300	26	49,700	36	60,200	62	79,000	27	92,200	51	171,200	36		
Total adults with disability	151,900	100	82,700	100	234,700	100	139,300	100	97,800	100	291,200	100	180,500	100	471,700	100		

For notes, see end of table.

Appendix table 29
continued

Disabled Adults Receiving Help with One or More Everyday Activities⁽¹⁾
By ethnic group, age group, sex, and help provider
 2006

Help provider	Males						Females						Total							
	15-64		65+		Total (all adults)		15-64		65+		Total (all adults)		15-64		65+		Total (all adults)			
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Husband / male partner	1,900	1	--	2,700	1	23,100	14	10,500	10	33,600	12	25,000	7	11,300	6	36,300	7			
Wife / female partner	14,700	8	13,000	15	27,700	10	--	--	--	--	--	14,900	4	13,200	7	28,100	5			
Daughter	--	--	4,000	5	5,700	3	14,900	14	20,700	8	7,400	2	19,000	10	26,400	5				
Son	4,200	2	2,800	3	7,000	3	4,200	2	5,200	3	8,400	2	8,000	4	16,400	3				
Mother	7,300	4	--	7,400	3	6,300	4	--	6,300	2	13,600	4	--	13,700	3					
Father	3,100	2	--	3,100	1	3,100	2	--	3,300	1	6,300	2	--	6,400	1					
Sister	--	--	--	--	2,100	1	--	--	3,200	1	2,900	1	--	4,500	1					
Brother	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,200	0					
Other family / whānau member	2,300	1	2,100	2	4,500	2	5,400	3	6,100	6	11,500	4	7,800	2	16,000	3				
Flatmate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,900	1	1,900	1	--	3,000	1					
Friend or neighbour	--	--	--	--	1,900	1	2,500	1	5,300	5	7,700	3	3,900	1	9,700	2				
Total receiving help from informal carers	30,300	17	20,500	23	50,800	19	45,000	26	37,700	36	82,700	30	75,300	22	58,200	30	133,500	25		
Total receiving help from only informal carers	27,000	15	13,700	16	40,700	15	38,400	22	23,200	22	61,600	22	65,400	19	36,900	19	102,300	19		
Voluntary organisation	--	--	--	--	1,900	1	2,400	1	3,500	3	5,900	2	2,700	1	5,000	3	7,800	1		
Private organisation	2,500	1	7,300	8	9,800	4	3,400	2	10,600	10	13,900	5	5,800	2	17,800	9	23,700	4		
An organisation, don't know type	--	--	2,000	2	3,500	1	3,000	2	6,100	6	9,100	3	4,400	1	8,200	4	12,600	2		
Other paid person	3,600	2	10,000	12	13,700	5	10,500	6	21,200	20	31,700	12	14,200	4	31,200	16	45,400	8		
Other person	--	--	3,300	4	4,600	2	2,100	1	4,800	5	6,900	3	3,400	1	8,200	4	11,500	2		
Total receiving help from formal/other carers	8,900	5	20,400	23	29,300	11	20,500	12	40,600	39	61,100	22	29,400	8	61,000	32	90,400	17		
Total receiving help from only formal/other carers	5,600	3	13,600	16	19,200	7	13,900	8	26,100	25	40,000	15	19,500	6	39,700	21	59,200	11		
Don't know	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Refused	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Total receiving help	35,900	20	34,100	39	70,000	26	58,900	35	63,800	62	122,700	45	94,800	27	98,000	51	192,700	36		
Total adults with disability	177,700	100	87,200	100	264,900	100	170,500	100	103,800	100	274,300	100	348,300	100	190,900	100	539,200	100		

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each help provider group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

(1) Everyday activities were personal care, meal preparation, shopping, everyday housework, heavy housework, and personal finances.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 30

Disabled Adults Receiving Help with Different Types of Everyday Activities
By ethnic group, age group, and help provider
 2006

Help provider	Type of everyday activity												One or more activities		
	Personal care		Meal preparation		Shopping		Everyday housework		Heavy housework		Personal finances		No.	Percent	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Māori															
Disabled adults aged 15–64															
Informal carers	1,100	4	5,300	9	7,100	13	5,700	10	9,400	17	4,600	8	12,900	23	
Formal/other carers	600	2	900	2	1,100	2	1,800	3	3,100	5	900	2	2,900	5	
Total receiving this type of care	1,600	5	6,100	11	8,200	14	7,400	13	12,300	22	5,500	10	15,800	28	
Disabled adults aged 65+															
Informal carers	--	--	1,800	17	2,900	28	2,100	20	3,300	32	1,700	16	4,200	41	
Formal/other carers	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400	14	1,600	15	--	--	1,500	14	
Total receiving this type of care	600	10	2,100	20	3,100	30	3,300	32	4,700	45	1,700	17	5,700	55	
All disabled adults (aged 15+)															
Informal carers	1,600	4	7,100	10	10,000	15	7,800	12	12,700	19	6,300	9	17,100	25	
Formal/other carers	700	2	1,300	2	1,400	12	3,300	5	4,700	7	1,000	1	4,400	7	
Total receiving this type of care	2,200	6	8,100	12	11,300	17	10,700	16	17,000	25	7,200	11	21,500	32	
Non-Māori															
Disabled adults aged 15–64															
Informal carers	12,200	4	26,100	9	30,000	10	27,700	9	42,100	14	20,100	7	62,400	21	
Formal/other carers	4,100	1	--	--	--	--	11,200	4	18,500	6	--	--	25,400	9	
Total receiving this type of care	16,000	5	29,100	10	32,900	11	38,300	13	58,700	20	22,900	8	79,000	27	
Disabled adults aged 65+															
Informal carers	8,700	5	19,500	11	30,200	17	24,200	13	35,000	19	19,100	11	54,000	30	
Formal/other carers	6,700	4	4,100	2	5,100	3	30,000	17	45,400	25	--	--	58,600	32	
Total receiving this type of care	14,600	8	23,200	13	34,900	19	52,400	29	79,000	44	20,300	11	92,200	51	
All disabled adults (aged 15+)															
Informal carers	20,900	4	45,500	10	60,200	13	51,800	11	77,100	16	39,100	8	116,400	25	
Formal/other carers	10,900	2	7,500	2	8,300	2	41,100	9	63,900	14	4,000	1	84,000	18	
Total receiving this type of care	30,600	6	52,300	11	67,700	14	90,700	19	137,700	29	43,200	9	171,200	36	
Total (all ethnic groups)															
Disabled adults aged 15–64															
Informal carers	14,900	4	31,300	9	37,100	11	33,400	10	51,500	15	24,700	7	75,300	22	
Formal/other carers	5,100	1	4,300	1	4,300	1	13,000	4	21,600	6	3,800	1	29,400	8	
Total receiving this type of care	19,600	6	35,200	10	41,000	12	45,800	13	71,000	20	28,400	8	94,800	27	
Disabled adults aged 65+															
Informal carers	9,600	5	21,300	11	33,000	17	26,300	14	38,400	20	20,800	11	58,200	30	
Formal/other carers	7,100	4	4,500	2	5,400	3	31,400	16	47,000	25	--	--	61,000	32	
Total receiving this type of care	16,000	8	25,300	13	38,000	20	55,700	29	83,700	44	22,000	12	98,000	51	
All disabled adults (aged 15+)															
Informal carers	24,600	5	52,600	10	70,200	13	59,600	11	89,900	17	45,500	8	133,500	25	
Formal/other carers	12,200	2	8,800	2	9,700	2	44,400	8	68,600	13	5,000	1	90,400	17	
Total receiving this type of care	35,600	7	60,500	11	79,000	15	101,500	19	154,600	29	50,400	9	192,700	36	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable help provider and everyday activity group and (b) numbers are rounded. Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 31

Disabled Children Using Different Types of Special Equipment and Technology

By ethnic group

2006

Type of special equipment/technology										At least one of these		Total children with disability	
Hearing		Seeing		Speaking / communicating		Moving about or using hands or arms		Other					
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori													
900	3	--	--	--	--	800	3	2,500	9	4,500	16	28,200	100
Non-Māori													
2,300	4	--	--	3,100	5	2,900	5	4,500	7	10,700	17	61,700	100
Total (all ethnic groups)													
3,200	4	--	--	3,800	4	3,700	4	6,900	8	15,200	17	90,000	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable special equipment and technology group and (b) numbers are Percent = percentage of disabled children living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 32

Disabled Adults Using Different Types of Special Equipment and Technology

By ethnic group and age group
2006

Age group (years)	Type of special equipment/technology												At least one of these		Total adults with disability	
	Hearing		Seeing		Speaking / communicating		Moving about		Using hands and arms		Other		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori																
15-64	5,900	10	4,500	8	1,100	2	5,300	9	900	2	1,100	2	15,500	27	57,100	100
65+	1,800	17	1,200	12	--	--	3,300	31	--	--	--	--	5,300	51	10,400	100
Total	7,700	11	5,800	9	1,100	2	8,600	13	1,100	2	1,500	2	20,800	31	67,500	100
Non-Māori																
15-64	37,100	13	20,100	7	--	--	22,600	8	6,900	2	10,200	4	83,600	29	291,200	100
65+	38,000	21	22,300	12	--	--	54,600	30	4,400	2	5,500	3	95,500	53	180,500	100
Total	75,100	16	42,400	9	--	--	77,300	16	11,300	2	15,700	3	179,100	38	471,700	100
Total (all ethnic groups)																
15-64	43,000	12	24,600	7	3,200	1	28,000	8	7,900	2	11,300	3	99,100	28	348,300	100
65+	39,800	21	23,500	12	--	--	57,900	30	4,500	2	6,000	3	100,800	53	190,900	100
Total	82,700	15	48,200	9	4,100	1	85,900	16	12,400	2	17,200	3	199,900	37	539,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable special equipment and technology group and (b) numbers are rounded. Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 33

Disabled People's Unmet Need for Special Equipment or Technology in Previous 12 Months*By ethnic group and age group
2006*

Age group (years)	Had an unmet need?				Not elsewhere included		Total	
	Yes		No		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Māori								
0–14	2,500	9	25,600	91	--	--	28,200	100
15–64	7,400	13	48,600	85	1,100	2	57,100	100
65+	1,600	16	8,700	84	--	--	10,400	100
Total	11,500	12	82,900	87	1,300	1	95,700	100
Non-Māori								
0–14	2,800	5	58,000	94	--	--	61,700	100
15–64	31,100	11	257,900	89	--	--	291,200	100
65+	20,100	11	159,100	88	--	--	180,500	100
Total	54,000	10	475,000	89	4,500	1	533,500	100
Total (all ethnic groups)								
0–14	5,300	6	83,600	93	--	--	90,000	100
15–64	38,400	11	306,500	88	3,400	1	348,300	100
65+	21,700	11	167,800	88	--	--	190,900	100
Total	65,500	10	557,900	89	5,800	1	629,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 34

Disabled People's Use of Health Services in Previous 12 Months

By ethnic group, age group, and type of health service

2006

Type of health service	Age group (years)						Total	
	0–14		15–64		65+		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori								
GP or family doctor	24,200	86	47,900	84	9,900	96	82,000	86
Nurse, without seeing a doctor	11,200	40	24,300	43	5,800	55	41,300	43
Chemist or pharmacist, for health advice or getting medication only	19,000	67	39,300	69	8,900	85	67,200	70
Dentist or dental nurse	18,900	67	14,500	25	1,200	11	34,600	36
Physiotherapist	2,400	9	11,200	20	2,400	23	16,100	17
Occupational therapist	1,400	5	4,600	8	800	7	6,800	7
Speech-language therapist	3,500	12	1,100	2	--	--	4,800	5
Medical specialist	12,400	44	22,500	39	5,200	50	40,100	42
Counsellor, social worker, or psychologist	4,500	16	10,500	18	600	6	15,600	16
Optician or optometrist	3,800	13	10,700	19	2,900	28	17,400	18
Osteopath	--	--	3,200	6	--	--	4,300	5
Chiropractor	--	--	3,100	5	--	--	3,800	4
Podiatrist or chiropodist	800	3	2,400	4	1,500	15	4,800	5
Alternative therapist (homeopath, naturopath, iridologist)	1,700	6	4,400	8	--	--	6,500	7
Traditional healer (tohunga rongoa, Māori specialist, fofo)	1,100	4	3,500	6	--	--	5,100	5
Māori or Pacific Island health worker	1,500	5	4,500	8	1,200	11	7,300	8
Other health professional, therapist or healer	1,600	6	3,000	5	--	--	5,000	5
Total with disability	28,200	100	57,100	100	10,400	100	95,700	100
Non-Māori								
GP or family doctor	53,400	86	253,200	87	171,800	95	478,300	90
Nurse, without seeing a doctor	20,200	33	103,600	36	76,600	42	200,400	38
Chemist or pharmacist, for health advice or getting medication only	37,900	61	211,500	73	148,300	82	397,600	75
Dentist or dental nurse	45,900	74	111,400	38	52,100	29	209,400	39
Physiotherapist	8,000	13	67,200	23	33,600	19	108,800	20
Occupational therapist	4,200	7	21,500	7	9,400	5	35,100	7
Speech-language therapist	8,000	13	--	--	--	--	12,700	2
Medical specialist	29,700	48	112,900	39	82,200	46	224,700	42
Counsellor, social worker, or psychologist	10,800	18	41,500	14	7,500	4	59,900	11
Optician or optometrist	13,700	22	71,600	25	71,500	40	156,700	29
Osteopath	1,800	3	22,500	8	6,000	3	30,300	6
Chiropractor	1,800	3	17,900	6	6,700	4	26,400	5
Podiatrist or chiropodist	2,700	4	14,600	5	30,300	17	47,600	9
Alternative therapist (homeopath, naturopath, iridologist)	3,900	6	24,700	8	4,000	2	32,700	6
Traditional healer (tohunga rongoa, Māori specialist, fofo)	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,700	1
Māori or Pacific Island health worker	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other health professional, therapist or healer	4,600	8	20,500	7	4,000	2	29,200	5
Total with disability	61,700	100	291,200	100	180,500	100	533,500	100

For notes, see end of table

Appendix table 34
continued**Disabled People's Use of Health Services in Previous 12 Months***By ethnic group, age group, and type of health service*

2006

Type of health service	Age group (years)						Total	
	0–14		15–64		65+		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Total (all ethnic groups)								
GP or family doctor	77,600	86	301,100	86	181,700	95	560,400	89
Nurse, without seeing a doctor	31,400	35	127,900	37	82,400	43	241,700	38
Chemist or pharmacist, for health advice or getting medication only	56,900	63	250,700	72	157,200	82	464,800	74
Dentist or dental nurse	64,800	72	125,900	36	53,300	28	244,000	39
Physiotherapist	10,400	12	78,500	23	36,100	19	124,900	20
Occupational therapist	5,600	6	26,100	7	10,200	5	41,900	7
Speech-language therapist	11,500	13	4,300	1	--	--	17,500	3
Medical specialist	42,000	47	135,400	39	87,400	46	264,800	42
Counsellor, social worker, or psychologist	15,400	17	52,000	15	8,100	4	75,500	12
Optician or optometrist	17,400	19	82,300	24	74,400	39	174,100	28
Osteopath	2,400	3	25,700	7	6,500	3	34,700	6
Chiropractor	2,200	2	21,000	6	7,100	4	30,300	5
Podiatrist or chiropodist	3,500	4	17,100	5	31,800	17	52,400	8
Alternative therapist (homeopath, naturopath, iridologist)	5,600	6	29,000	8	4,500	2	39,200	6
Traditional healer (tohunga rongoa, Māori specialist, or fofo)	1,600	2	7,300	2	--	--	9,800	2
Māori or Pacific Island health worker	2,000	2	6,100	2	--	--	9,800	2
Other health professional, therapist or healer	6,300	7	23,600	7	4,400	2	34,200	5
Total with disability	90,000	100	348,300	100	190,900	100	629,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable health service group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 35

Disabled People with Unmet Need for Health Services in Previous 12 Months*By ethnic group and age group*
2006

Age group (years)	Had an unmet need?				Not elsewhere included		Total	
	Yes		No		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Māori								
0–14	5,500	19	22,600	80	--	--	28,200	100
15–64	14,000	24	41,200	72	1,900	3	57,100	100
65+	1,000	9	9,400	90	--	--	10,400	100
Total	20,400	21	73,200	76	2,100	2	95,700	100
Non-Māori								
0–14	8,800	14	52,800	85	--	--	61,700	100
15–64	46,900	16	240,500	83	--	--	291,200	100
65+	11,200	6	166,500	92	--	--	180,500	100
Total	67,000	13	459,800	86	6,700	1	533,500	100
Total (all ethnic groups)								
0–14	14,300	16	75,400	84	--	--	90,000	100
15–64	60,900	17	281,800	81	5,600	2	348,300	100
65+	12,200	6	175,900	92	2,900	1	190,900	100
Total	87,400	14	533,000	85	8,800	1	629,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Disabled Children Aged 0–4 Years Enrolled in Early Childhood Education Services

By ethnic group and sex
Week ended 5 March 2006

Sex	Type of early childhood education service																		None of these		Total	
	Kindergarten		Playcentre		Childcare centre / creche		Playgroup		Kohanga reo		Pacific Island language group		Early childhood – Correspondence School		Other type of early childhood service		At least one of these		None of these		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Male	900	31	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,400	77	--	--	3,100	100
Female	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,600	71	--	--	2,200	100
Total	1,600	30	--	--	1,300	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	75	--	1,400	5,300	100
Māori																						
Male	2,100	43	--	--	1,600	32	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,700	74	--	--	5,000	100
Female	1,700	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,300	70	--	--	4,700	100
Total	3,800	39	--	--	2,400	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,000	72	--	2,700	9,700	100
Non-Māori																						
Total (all ethnic groups)																						
Male	3,100	38	--	--	2,400	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,000	75	--	2,000	8,100	100
Female	2,300	33	--	--	1,200	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,900	71	--	2,000	6,900	100
Total	5,400	36	1,400	9	3,600	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,700	11	10,900	73	4,000	27	15,000	100		

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable early childhood education service group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled children aged 0–4 years living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 37

Disabled Children Aged 5–14 Years Enrolled in Primary and Secondary Education Services

By ethnic group and sex
Week ended 5 March 2006

Sex	Type of primary or secondary education service																None of these		Total			
	Primary / intermediate		Area / composite school (combined primary and secondary school)		Kura kaupapa Māori		Secondary school		Special school		Home schooling		Correspondence school		Other type of education		At least one of these		None of these		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori																						
Male	10,600	76	1,100	8	--	--	2,300	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,800	99	--	--	13,900	100	
Female	6,700	74	1,000	12	--	--	1,500	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,800	98	--	--	9,000	100	
Total	17,200	75	2,100	9	1,200	5	3,800	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400	22,600	99	--	--	22,900	100	
Non-Māori																						
Male	24,300	77	2,900	9	--	--	5,200	17	--	--	--	--	--	2,200	7	31,400	100	--	--	31,500	100	
Female	14,500	71	1,600	8	--	--	4,600	22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20,300	99	--	--	20,600	100	
Total	38,900	75	4,500	9	1,600	3	9,800	19	1,600	3	--	--	--	3,100	6	51,800	99	--	--	52,100	100	
Total (all ethnic groups)																						
Male	34,900	77	4,000	9	--	--	7,500	17	1,500	3	--	--	--	3,000	7	45,300	100	--	--	45,500	100	
Female	21,200	72	2,700	9	--	--	6,100	21	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	5	29,100	99	--	--	29,600	100	
Total	56,100	75	6,600	9	1,300	2	13,600	18	2,100	3	1,500	2	--	4,500	6	74,400	99	--	--	75,000	100	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable primary and secondary education service group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled children aged 5–14 years living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 38

Disabled Children Aged 5–14 Years Attending Mainstream Classes, Special Units, or Both⁽¹⁾*By ethnic group*
2006

School attendance						Not elsewhere included		Total	
Only mainstream class		Only a special unit		Mixture of both					
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori									
18,800	84	--	--	2,300	10	1,000	4	22,400	100
Non-Māori									
43,100	86	--	--	4,200	8	1,800	4	50,300	100
Total (all ethnic groups)									
62,000	85	1,500	2	6,500	9	2,800	4	72,700	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled children aged 5–14 years living in households.

(1) These figures exclude children enrolled in special schools or the Correspondence School, or who were being home-schooled.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 39

Highest Level of Educational Achievement for Disabled and Non-disabled Adults*By ethnic group, age group, and qualification level*

2006

Age group (years)	Level of educational achievement						Not elsewhere included		Total	
	No qualification		School qualifications		Post-school qualification		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Disabled Māori										
15–24	3,100	39	2,500	30	1,000	12	1,500	19	8,100	100
25–44	8,800	36	6,300	25	6,300	25	3,400	14	24,900	100
45–64	11,700	49	3,200	13	4,700	20	4,400	18	24,100	100
65+	4,400	43	1,300	12	1,600	16	3,000	29	10,400	100
Total	28,100	42	13,300	20	13,700	20	12,400	18	67,500	100
Disabled non-Māori										
15–24	9,300	37	7,600	30	--	--	4,900	20	25,100	100
25–44	22,200	27	24,700	30	31,200	37	5,100	6	83,200	100
45–64	64,600	35	42,800	23	57,200	31	18,400	10	182,900	100
65+	63,400	35	40,600	22	40,100	22	36,400	20	180,500	100
Total	159,500	34	115,700	25	131,800	28	64,800	14	471,700	100
Total disabled (all ethnic groups)										
15–24	12,400	37	10,100	30	4,300	13	6,400	19	33,200	100
25–44	31,000	29	31,000	29	37,400	35	8,500	8	108,000	100
45–64	76,300	37	46,000	22	61,900	30	22,800	11	207,100	100
65+	67,800	36	41,900	22	41,700	22	39,500	21	190,900	100
Total	187,600	35	129,000	24	145,400	27	77,200	14	539,200	100
Non-disabled Māori										
15–24	26,000	30	37,700	44	10,900	13	11,700	14	86,400	100
25–44	31,200	24	41,500	32	47,800	37	10,500	8	131,000	100
45–64	21,600	35	12,800	20	17,300	28	10,600	17	62,300	100
65+	4,700	39	1,900	16	2,500	21	2,900	24	11,900	100
Total	83,500	29	93,800	32	78,500	27	35,700	12	291,600	100
Non-disabled non-Māori										
15–24	64,800	17	218,300	56	65,600	17	41,500	11	390,200	100
25–44	93,900	11	268,800	32	421,100	50	56,700	7	840,400	100
45–64	150,800	20	209,900	27	345,700	45	62,600	8	769,000	100
65+	84,300	32	60,000	23	79,000	30	38,700	15	261,900	100
Total	393,700	17	757,000	33	911,500	40	199,400	9	2,261,600	100
Total non-disabled (all ethnic groups)										
15–24	90,800	19	256,000	54	76,600	16	53,300	11	476,600	100
25–44	125,100	13	310,300	32	469,000	48	67,100	7	971,500	100
45–64	172,400	21	222,600	27	363,000	44	73,200	9	831,300	100
65+	89,000	32	61,800	23	81,500	30	41,600	15	273,800	100
Total	477,200	19	850,800	33	990,000	39	235,100	9	2,553,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Disabled Adults Enrolled in Education and Training Institutions

By ethnic group

Week ended 5 March 2006

Secondary school		Type of education or training institution												Total							
		Polytechnic		University		Private training establishment		College of education		Special school		Correspondence school				Home schooling		Other		Not specified	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori																					
1,800	18	2,800	29	1,200	12	1,400	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,600	17	--	--	9,700	100
Non-Māori																					
6,000	21	8,800	31	7,300	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28,100	100
Total (all ethnic groups)																					
7,800	21	11,600	31	8,600	23	3,500	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,100	11	--	--	37,800	100	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable education and training institution group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 41

Labour Force Status for Disabled and Non-disabled Adults*By ethnic group and age group*

2006

Disability status and age group (years)	Labour force status								Total adults	
	Employed		Unemployed		Not in labour force		Not elsewhere included			
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori										
Disabled										
15–64	25,800	45	5,100	9	25,600	45	--	--	57,100	100
65+	1,200	11	--	--	9,100	87	--	--	10,400	100
Total	27,000	40	5,300	8	34,700	51	--	--	67,500	100
Non-disabled										
15–64	188,300	67	19,300	7	55,700	20	16,400	6	279,700	100
65+	3,100	26	--	--	8,100	68	700	6	11,900	100
Total	191,400	66	19,300	7	63,800	22	17,100	6	291,600	100
Non-Māori										
Disabled										
15–64	181,100	62	11,400	4	98,600	34	--	--	291,200	100
65+	17,200	10	--	--	162,900	90	--	--	180,500	100
Total	198,300	42	11,500	2	261,600	55	--	--	471,700	100
Non-disabled										
15–64	1,537,900	77	54,500	3	307,600	15	99,700	5	1,999,700	100
65+	56,100	21	--	--	193,300	74	11,600	4	261,900	100
Total	1,594,000	70	55,500	2	500,800	22	111,300	5	2,261,600	100
Total (all ethnic groups)										
Disabled										
15–64	207,000	59	16,500	5	124,200	36	--	--	348,300	100
65+	18,400	10	--	--	172,000	90	--	--	190,900	100
Total	225,400	42	16,700	3	296,200	55	--	--	539,200	100
Non-disabled										
15–64	1,726,200	76	73,800	3	363,300	16	116,100	5	2,279,300	100
65+	59,300	22	--	--	201,300	74	12,300	4	273,800	100
Total	1,785,400	70	74,800	3	564,600	22	128,400	5	2,553,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 42

Annual Personal Income for Disabled and Non-disabled Adults

By ethnic group and age group

2006

Disability status and age group (years)	Annual personal income												Not elsewhere included		Total adults				
	Less than \$15,001			\$15,001–\$30,000			\$30,001–\$50,000			\$50,001–\$70,000			\$70,001 or more			No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent					
Māori																			
Disabled																			
15–64	20,500	36	14,700	26	9,000	16	2,300	4	1,000	2	9,700	17	57,100	100					
65+	4,700	45	2,400	23	600	6	--	--	--	--	2,500	24	10,400	100					
Total	25,100	37	17,000	25	9,600	14	2,400	4	1,200	2	12,100	18	67,500	100					
Non-disabled																			
15–64	82,100	29	60,500	22	70,600	25	21,800	8	9,400	3	35,200	13	279,700	100					
65+	5,000	42	3,000	25	1,500	12	--	--	--	--	2,100	17	11,900	100					
Total	87,100	30	63,600	22	72,100	25	22,000	8	9,600	3	37,300	13	291,600	100					
Non-Māori																			
Disabled																			
15–64	102,100	35	61,800	21	63,400	22	27,400	9	11,300	4	25,100	9	291,200	100					
65+	81,000	45	59,700	33	12,700	7	4,200	2	--	--	19,600	11	180,500	100					
Total	183,100	39	121,500	26	76,200	16	31,600	7	14,600	3	44,700	9	471,700	100					
Non-disabled																			
15–64	497,100	25	366,700	18	501,500	25	241,900	12	208,600	10	183,900	9	1,999,700	100					
65+	103,700	40	84,300	32	31,800	12	9,100	3	8,800	3	24,200	9	261,900	100					
Total	600,800	27	451,000	20	533,400	24	251,000	11	217,400	10	208,000	9	2,261,600	100					
Total (all ethnic groups)																			
Disabled																			
15–64	122,600	35	76,500	22	72,400	21	29,700	9	12,300	4	34,800	10	348,300	100					
65+	85,700	45	62,000	32	13,300	7	4,300	2	3,600	2	22,100	12	190,900	100					
Total	208,300	39	138,500	26	85,700	16	34,000	6	15,900	3	56,800	11	539,200	100					
Non-disabled																			
15–64	579,100	25	427,300	19	572,100	25	263,700	12	218,000	10	219,100	10	2,279,300	100					
65+	108,700	40	87,300	32	33,300	12	9,300	3	8,900	3	26,200	10	273,800	100					
Total	687,900	27	514,600	20	605,500	24	273,000	11	227,000	9	245,300	10	2,553,200	100					

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 43

Annual Household Income for Disabled and Non-disabled People

By ethnic group and age group

2006

Disability status and age group (years)	Annual household income												Not elsewhere included		Total							
	Less than \$15,001				\$15,001–\$30,000				\$30,001–\$50,000				\$50,001–\$70,000				\$70,001 or more				No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Māori																						
Disabled																						
0–14	1,900	7	4,700	17	5,300	19	4,100	14	4,600	16	7,600	27	28,200	100								
15–64	5,100	9	8,000	14	9,300	16	6,900	12	11,500	20	16,300	28	57,100	100								
65+	1,100	11	3,100	30	1,500	14	--	--	1,100	11	3,100	30	10,400	100								
Total	8,100	8	15,900	17	16,100	17	11,500	12	17,200	18	27,000	28	95,700	100								
Non-disabled																						
0–14	9,200	5	21,800	13	32,600	19	23,800	14	45,300	27	38,200	22	170,900	100								
15–64	8,600	3	24,500	9	41,700	15	43,500	16	95,100	34	66,400	24	279,700	100								
65+	1,300	11	3,700	31	1,900	16	800	7	1,100	9	3,100	26	11,900	100								
Total	19,100	4	50,000	11	76,100	16	68,100	15	141,500	31	107,700	23	462,500	100								
Non-Māori																						
Disabled																						
0–14	3,200	5	6,700	11	10,200	17	10,800	17	19,900	32	10,900	18	61,700	100								
15–64	19,300	7	45,500	16	56,000	19	43,200	15	78,600	27	48,600	17	291,200	100								
65+	21,900	12	72,000	40	29,300	16	13,100	7	16,400	9	27,800	15	180,500	100								
Total	44,400	8	124,200	23	95,600	18	67,100	13	114,900	22	87,400	16	533,500	100								
Non-disabled																						
0–14	22,100	4	48,700	8	81,800	14	101,200	17	254,100	42	96,300	16	604,200	100								
15–64	59,000	3	128,500	6	258,900	13	317,000	16	926,000	46	310,400	16	1,999,700	100								
65+	21,100	8	90,300	34	57,600	22	27,600	11	30,900	12	34,400	13	261,900	100								
Total	102,100	4	267,600	9	398,400	14	445,800	16	1,211,000	42	441,000	15	2,865,800	100								
Total (all ethnic groups)																						
Disabled																						
0–14	5,100	6	11,400	13	15,600	17	14,800	16	24,500	27	18,500	21	90,000	100								
15–64	24,400	7	53,600	15	65,300	19	50,100	14	90,100	26	64,900	19	348,300	100								
65+	23,000	12	75,100	39	30,800	16	13,600	7	17,500	9	30,900	16	190,900	100								
Total	52,500	8	140,100	22	111,600	18	78,500	12	132,100	21	114,300	18	629,200	100								
Non-disabled																						
0–14	31,300	4	70,600	9	114,400	15	125,000	16	299,400	39	134,400	17	775,100	100								
15–64	67,600	3	153,000	7	300,600	13	360,400	16	1,021,000	45	376,700	17	2,279,300	100								
65+	22,400	8	94,000	34	59,500	22	28,400	10	32,100	12	37,500	14	273,800	100								
Total	121,200	4	317,600	10	474,500	14	513,800	15	1,352,500	41	548,600	16	3,328,300	100								

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of people living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 44

Disabled Children Receiving Government Financial Assistance*By ethnic group*

2006

Type of government assistance						Total children with disability	
Child disability allowance		Disability allowance		Any government financial assistance			
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori							
3,200	11	7,600	27	8,300	29	28,200	100
Non-Māori							
6,300	10	18,900	31	19,800	32	61,700	100
Total (all ethnic groups)							
9,400	10	26,500	29	28,100	31	90,000	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable financial assistance group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled children living in households.

Appendix table 45

Disabled Adults Receiving Government Financial Assistance

By ethnic group and age group

2006

Age group (years)	Type of government financial assistance														Total adults with disability	
	Sickness benefit		Invalid's benefit		Disability allowance		Child disability allowance		War disablement pension		Special needs grant		Any government financial assistance		No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori																
15-64	7,700	14	9,700	17	10,600	19	800	1	--	--	3,400	6	21,100	37	57,100	100
65+	--	--	--	--	3,700	36	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,400	42	10,400	100
Total	8,100	12	10,300	15	14,300	21	900	1	600	1	3,500	5	25,500	38	67,500	100
Non-Māori																
15-64	26,100	9	37,100	13	40,300	14	--	--	--	--	7,000	2	74,000	25	291,200	100
65+	--	--	4,900	3	48,900	27	--	--	8,300	5	--	--	59,600	33	180,500	100
Total	29,200	6	42,000	9	89,200	19	--	--	9,200	2	9,200	2	133,600	28	471,700	100
Total (all ethnic groups)																
15-64	33,800	10	46,800	13	50,900	15	3,000	1	--	--	10,400	3	95,100	27	348,300	100
65+	3,500	2	5,500	3	52,600	28	--	--	8,700	5	2,300	1	63,900	33	190,900	100
Total	37,300	7	52,300	10	103,500	19	3,100	1	9,800	2	12,700	2	159,000	29	539,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable financial assistance group and (b) numbers are rounded. Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 46

Residence in Different Socio-economic Areas (NZDep2006) for Disabled and Non-disabled People

By ethnic group and age group

2006

Disability status	Age group (years)	NZDep2006 area (decile) ⁽¹⁾												Total	
		1-2		3-4		5-6		7-8		9-10		Not specified		No.	Percent
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori															
Disabled	0-14	1,700	6	3,100	11	4,400	16	6,900	24	12,200	43	--	--	28,200	100
	15-64	2,800	5	6,400	11	10,200	18	13,700	24	24,000	42	--	--	57,100	100
	65+	--	--	1,300	12	1,800	18	2,300	22	4,400	43	--	--	10,400	100
	Total (all ages)	4,900	5	10,800	11	16,400	17	22,900	24	40,600	42	--	--	95,700	100
Non-disabled	0-14	19,000	11	20,300	12	30,200	18	40,000	23	61,400	36	--	--	170,900	100
	15-64	31,500	11	36,000	13	50,800	18	68,700	25	92,300	33	--	--	279,700	100
	65+	1,400	11	1,300	11	1,400	12	3,400	28	4,400	37	--	--	11,900	100
	Total (all ages)	51,900	11	57,600	12	82,400	18	112,000	24	158,100	34	--	--	462,500	100
Non-Māori															
Disabled	0-14	12,900	21	14,000	23	12,500	20	11,700	19	10,600	17	--	--	61,700	100
	15-64	53,000	18	61,100	21	60,700	21	67,100	23	49,300	17	--	--	291,200	100
	65+	31,600	18	40,000	22	39,500	22	39,100	22	29,500	16	--	--	180,500	100
	Total (all ages)	97,500	18	115,000	22	112,700	21	118,000	22	89,400	17	--	--	533,500	100
Non-disabled	0-14	171,100	28	141,900	23	117,200	19	91,700	15	82,300	14	--	--	604,200	100
	15-64	553,500	28	497,000	25	417,100	21	315,400	16	216,200	11	--	--	1,999,700	100
	65+	66,700	25	59,000	23	54,000	21	51,000	19	29,900	11	--	--	261,900	100
	Total (all ages)	791,300	28	697,900	24	588,300	21	458,000	16	328,400	11	--	--	2,865,800	100
Total (all ethnic groups)															
Disabled	0-14	14,600	16	17,100	19	16,900	19	18,600	21	22,700	25	--	--	90,000	100
	15-64	55,800	16	67,500	19	70,900	20	80,800	23	73,200	21	--	--	348,300	100
	65+	32,000	17	41,200	22	41,300	22	41,400	22	34,000	18	--	--	190,900	100
	Total (all ages)	102,400	16	125,800	20	129,200	21	140,900	22	129,900	21	--	--	629,200	100
Non-disabled	0-14	190,200	25	162,200	21	147,400	19	131,600	17	143,700	19	--	--	775,100	100
	15-64	585,000	26	532,900	23	468,000	21	384,100	17	308,600	14	--	--	2,279,300	100
	65+	68,100	25	60,400	22	55,400	20	54,400	20	34,300	13	--	--	273,800	100
	Total (all ages)	843,200	25	755,600	23	670,800	20	570,100	17	486,500	15	2,100	0	3,328,300	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of people living in households.

(1) See the glossary for an explanation of the NZDep2006.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 47

Household Composition for Disabled and Non-disabled People

By ethnic group

2006

Disability status	One-family household						Two- (or more) family household		Other multi-person household ⁽⁴⁾		One-person household		Not elsewhere included		Total			
	Two-parent household ⁽¹⁾		One-parent household ⁽²⁾		Couple only household		Couple and other persons household ⁽³⁾		Two- (or more) family household		Other multi-person household ⁽⁴⁾		One-person household		Not elsewhere included		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Disabled	32,300	34	25,100	26	10,400	11	2,300	2	6,300	7	4,900	5	9,500	10	5,000	5	95,700	100
Non-disabled	203,400	44	107,700	23	43,700	9	11,500	2	41,800	9	17,700	4	18,600	4	18,200	4	462,500	100
Total	235,600	42	132,800	24	54,100	10	13,800	2	48,100	9	22,500	4	28,100	5	23,200	4	558,200	100
Māori																		
Disabled	135,700	25	56,100	11	174,300	33	10,200	2	13,600	3	20,700	4	101,000	19	21,800	4	533,500	100
Non-disabled	1,410,800	49	273,800	10	574,000	20	54,600	2	119,700	4	101,000	4	210,700	7	121,000	4	2,865,800	100
Total	1,546,500	45	329,900	10	748,400	22	64,800	2	133,400	4	121,700	4	311,600	9	142,800	4	3,399,300	100
Non-Māori																		
Total (all ethnic groups)																		
Disabled	168,000	27	81,200	13	184,700	29	12,500	2	20,000	3	25,500	4	110,400	18	26,800	4	629,200	100
Non-disabled	1,614,200	48	381,600	11	617,800	19	66,100	2	161,500	5	118,700	4	229,300	7	139,200	4	3,328,300	100
Total	1,782,200	45	462,700	12	802,500	20	78,600	2	181,500	5	144,300	4	339,700	9	166,000	4	3,957,500	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of people living in households.

(1) Households containing a couple with children or a couple with children and other people.

(2) Households containing one parent with children or one parent with children and other people.

(3) Households containing a couple and people other than children.

(4) Other multi-person households include dwellings (such as flats and group homes) that do not contain couples, couples with children, or sole parents with children.

Appendix table 48a

Partnership Status for Disabled and Non-disabled Māori Adults

By age group and sex
2006

Partnership status and sex		Age group (years)								Total	
		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+		No.	Percent
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Disabled Māori											
Partnered	Sex										
	Male	--	--	4,500	18	5,800	24	2,700	26	13,500	20
	Female	--	--	6,100	25	5,900	24	2,100	20	14,600	22
	Total	1,000	13	10,600	43	11,700	49	4,700	46	28,100	42
Non-partnered	Sex										
	Male	2,800	35	5,000	20	3,500	15	1,400	13	12,700	19
	Female	2,600	32	6,900	28	5,900	24	2,900	28	18,300	27
	Total	5,400	67	11,900	48	9,400	39	4,200	41	31,000	46
Not elsewhere included	Sex										
	Male	1,300	16	1,400	6	1,000	4	--	--	4,100	6
	Female	--	--	900	4	2,000	8	1,000	10	4,300	6
	Total	1,700	20	2,400	9	3,000	12	1,400	13	8,400	12
Total	Sex										
	Male	4,600	57	10,900	44	10,300	43	4,400	43	30,200	45
	Female	3,500	43	14,000	56	13,800	57	6,000	57	37,200	55
	Total	8,100	100	24,900	100	24,100	100	10,400	100	67,500	100
Non-disabled Māori											
Partnered	Sex										
	Male	5,800	7	36,700	28	20,400	33	3,600	30	66,400	23
	Female	8,800	10	40,600	31	19,600	31	2,800	24	71,800	25
	Total	14,600	17	77,300	59	39,900	64	6,400	54	138,200	47
Non-partnered	Sex										
	Male	32,000	37	17,900	14	6,600	11	1,500	12	57,900	20
	Female	29,800	34	27,600	21	8,700	14	2,800	24	68,900	24
	Total	61,700	71	45,500	35	15,300	25	4,300	36	126,800	43
Not elsewhere included	Sex										
	Male	4,700	5	4,600	4	3,500	6	700	6	13,400	5
	Female	5,400	6	3,600	3	3,600	6	600	5	13,100	5
	Total	10,000	12	8,200	6	7,100	11	1,200	10	26,600	9
Total	Sex										
	Male	42,500	49	59,200	45	30,400	49	5,700	48	137,800	47
	Female	43,900	51	71,800	55	31,900	51	6,200	52	153,800	53
	Total	86,400	100	131,000	100	62,300	100	11,900	100	291,600	100
Total (all Māori adults)											
Partnered	Sex										
	Male	6,400	7	41,100	26	26,200	30	6,200	28	79,900	22
	Female	9,300	10	46,800	30	25,400	29	4,900	22	86,400	24
	Total	15,600	17	87,900	56	51,600	60	11,100	50	166,300	46
Non-partnered	Sex										
	Male	34,800	37	22,900	15	10,100	12	2,900	13	70,600	20
	Female	32,400	34	34,500	22	14,600	17	5,700	25	87,200	24
	Total	67,200	71	57,400	37	24,700	29	8,500	38	157,800	44
Not elsewhere included	Sex										
	Male	5,900	6	6,100	4	4,500	5	1,000	5	17,500	5
	Female	5,700	6	4,500	3	5,600	7	1,600	7	17,500	5
	Total	11,700	12	10,600	7	10,100	12	2,600	12	35,000	10
Total	Sex										
	Male	47,100	50	70,100	45	40,700	47	10,100	45	168,000	47
	Female	47,400	50	85,800	55	45,600	53	12,200	55	191,000	53
	Total	94,500	100	155,900	100	86,400	100	22,300	100	359,100	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of Māori adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 48b

Partnership Status for Disabled and Non-disabled Non-Māori Adults*By age group and sex*

2006

Partnership status and sex		Age group (years)								Total	
		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+		No.	Percent
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Disabled Non-Māori											
Partnered	Sex										
	Male	--	--	24,400	29	62,700	34	59,900	33	148,700	32
	Female	--	--	24,700	30	60,900	33	35,100	19	120,800	26
	Total	--	--	49,100	59	123,600	68	95,100	53	269,500	57
Non-partnered	Sex										
	Male	10,300	41	16,800	20	24,000	13	18,900	10	70,000	15
	Female	9,100	36	14,100	17	24,500	13	54,600	30	102,400	22
	Total	19,400	77	31,000	37	48,500	27	73,500	41	172,400	37
Not elsewhere included	Sex										
	Male	--	--	--	--	7,000	4	3,900	2	16,000	3
	Female	--	--	--	--	3,900	2	8,000	4	13,900	3
	Total	4,000	16	--	--	10,800	6	11,900	7	29,900	6
Total	Sex										
	Male	14,900	59	43,400	52	93,700	51	82,700	46	234,700	50
	Female	10,200	41	39,800	48	89,300	49	97,800	54	237,100	50
	Total	25,100	100	83,200	100	182,900	100	180,500	100	471,700	100
Non-disabled Non-Māori											
Partnered	Sex										
	Male	23,300	6	287,300	34	289,000	38	92,300	35	691,800	31
	Female	32,300	8	302,800	36	296,100	39	80,700	31	711,900	31
	Total	55,600	14	590,100	70	585,000	76	173,000	66	1,403,800	62
Non-partnered	Sex										
	Male	154,400	40	98,800	12	53,900	7	18,700	7	325,800	14
	Female	142,600	37	105,600	13	89,900	12	54,600	21	392,900	17
	Total	297,100	76	204,400	24	143,800	19	73,300	28	718,700	32
Not elsewhere included	Sex										
	Male	18,300	5	21,100	3	22,000	3	8,000	3	69,400	3
	Female	19,200	5	24,800	3	18,100	2	7,600	3	69,700	3
	Total	37,500	10	45,900	5	40,100	5	15,600	6	139,100	6
Total	Sex										
	Male	196,100	50	407,200	48	364,800	47	119,000	45	1,087,100	48
	Female	194,200	50	433,200	52	404,200	53	142,900	55	1,174,500	52
	Total	390,200	100	840,400	100	769,000	100	261,900	100	2,261,600	100
Total (all Non-Māori adults)											
Partnered	Sex										
	Male	24,900	6	311,800	34	351,700	37	152,200	34	840,500	31
	Female	32,500	8	327,500	35	357,000	37	115,900	26	832,800	30
	Total	57,300	14	639,200	69	708,600	74	268,100	61	1,673,300	61
Non-partnered	Sex										
	Male	164,700	40	115,600	13	77,900	8	37,600	8	395,800	14
	Female	151,800	37	119,800	13	114,500	12	109,300	25	495,200	18
	Total	316,500	76	235,400	25	192,300	20	146,900	33	891,100	33
Not elsewhere included	Sex										
	Male	21,300	5	23,200	3	28,900	3	11,900	3	85,400	3
	Female	20,200	5	25,800	3	22,000	2	15,600	4	83,600	3
	Total	41,500	10	49,000	5	51,000	5	27,500	6	169,000	6
Total	Sex										
	Male	210,900	51	450,600	49	458,500	48	201,700	46	1,321,800	48
	Female	204,400	49	473,000	51	493,400	52	240,700	54	1,411,600	52
	Total	415,300	100	923,600	100	951,900	100	442,400	100	2,733,300	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of non-Māori adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 49

Home Ownership for Disabled and Non-disabled People

By ethnic group and age group

2006

Disability status and age group (years)	Type of home ownership						Not elsewhere included		Total	
	Dwelling owned by residents		Dwelling not owned by residents nor in family trust		Dwelling in family trust					
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori										
Disabled										
0–14	9,500	34	16,100	57	1,100	4	1,600	6	28,200	100
15–64	19,300	34	28,700	50	3,100	5	6,000	10	57,100	100
65+	4,500	43	3,800	36	900	9	1,200	12	10,400	100
Total	33,300	35	48,600	51	5,100	5	8,800	9	95,700	100
Non-disabled										
0–14	64,800	38	86,800	51	9,800	6	9,500	6	170,900	100
15–64	115,000	41	127,200	45	17,800	6	19,600	7	279,700	100
65+	5,600	47	3,700	31	1,000	9	1,600	13	11,900	100
Total	185,400	40	217,800	47	28,600	6	30,700	7	462,500	100
Non-Māori										
Disabled										
0–14	32,000	52	20,100	33	6,200	10	3,400	6	61,700	100
15–64	159,500	55	79,800	27	33,900	12	18,000	6	291,200	100
65+	107,700	60	32,100	18	22,000	12	18,800	10	180,500	100
Total	299,100	56	132,000	25	62,200	12	40,200	8	533,500	100
Non-disabled										
0–14	327,600	54	166,500	28	79,000	13	31,100	5	604,200	100
15–64	1,110,100	56	509,400	25	261,800	13	118,400	6	1,999,700	100
65+	166,000	63	29,000	11	44,100	17	22,700	9	261,900	100
Total	1,603,700	56	704,900	25	384,900	13	172,300	6	2,865,800	100
Total (all ethnic groups)										
Disabled										
0–14	41,500	46	36,200	40	7,300	8	5,000	6	90,000	100
15–64	178,700	51	108,500	31	37,100	11	24,000	7	348,300	100
65+	112,200	59	35,900	19	22,900	12	20,000	10	190,900	100
Total	332,400	53	180,600	29	67,300	11	48,900	8	629,200	100
Non-disabled										
0–14	392,400	51	253,300	33	88,800	11	40,600	5	775,100	100
15–64	1,225,100	54	636,600	28	279,600	12	138,000	6	2,279,300	100
65+	171,600	63	32,800	12	45,200	16	24,300	9	273,800	100
Total	1,789,100	54	922,700	28	413,500	12	203,000	6	3,328,300	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of people living in households.

Appendix table 50

Disabled People with Modifications Outside their Home to Enter and Leave

By ethnic group

2006

		Modification														Total with disability				
		Easy-to-get-at driveway, ramp, or street level entrance		Easy-to-get-at passenger drop-off or pick-up area		Elevator or lift device		Widened doorway		Automatic or easy-to-open door		Hand rail at steps or doorway		Lever door handles				Other special feature to enter or leave home		At least one special feature to enter or leave home
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
2,700	3	1,600	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,700	3	--	--	--	--	4,100	4	95,700	100
Māori																				
18,300	3	9,100	2	--	--	4,500	1	5,700	1	28,800	5	8,000	2	--	--	36,800	7	533,500	100	
Non-Māori																				
Total (all ethnic groups)																				
21,000	3	10,700	2	4,400	1	5,300	1	6,500	1	31,500	5	9,000	1	4,200	1	40,900	7	629,200	100	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable outside modification group and (b) numbers are rounded.

Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 51

Disabled People with Modifications Inside their Home

By ethnic group
2006

Hand or grab rails		Modification										Lowered switches or power points			
		Elevator or lift devices		Widened doorways		Visual or flashing alarms		Audio warning devices		Automatic or easy-to-open doors or windows				Lowered benches or sinks	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori															
4,700	5	--	--	1,200	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Non-Māori															
42,700	8	--	--	5,400	1	--	--	--	--	4,200	1	--	--		
Total (all ethnic groups)															
47,400	8	2,000	0	6,600	1	--	--	2,700	0	4,800	1	2,400	0	2,300	0
Bed or bath lift		A wet area shower		Easy-to-get-at toilet		Lever door handles		Emergency call system		Other special features in home		At least one special feature in home		Total with disability	
No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori															
--	--	2,000	2	2,700	3	1,200	1	1,200	1	--	--	6,400	7	95,700	100
Non-Māori															
5,400	1	12,900	2	20,800	4	10,700	2	12,100	2	4,500	1	51,800	10	533,500	100
Total (all ethnic groups)															
5,900	1	14,900	2	23,500	4	11,900	2	13,300	2	5,400	1	58,200	9	629,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Numbers may not sum to the stated totals because (a) individuals were counted in each applicable inside modification group and (b) numbers are rounded. Percent = percentage of disabled people living in households.**Symbol:** -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 52

Disabled Adults Who Had Made Long Trips in Previous 12 Months*By ethnic group, age group, and sex*

2006

Age group (years) and sex	Made a long trip				Not elsewhere included		Total	
	Yes		No		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Māori								
Age								
15–24	6,600	81	1,400	17	--	--	8,100	100
25–44	19,300	78	4,400	18	1,200	5	24,900	100
45–64	17,800	74	5,500	23	800	3	24,100	100
65–74	4,900	73	1,800	27	--	--	6,700	100
75+	2,200	60	1,400	39	--	--	3,700	100
Total	50,700	75	14,500	22	2,200	3	67,500	100
Sex								
Male	22,500	74	6,500	22	1,200	4	30,200	100
Female	28,200	76	8,000	22	1,000	3	37,200	100
Total	50,700	75	14,500	22	2,200	3	67,500	100
Non-Māori								
Age								
15–24	20,500	82	4,200	17	--	--	25,100	100
25–44	65,100	78	16,400	20	--	--	83,200	100
45–64	144,000	79	35,400	19	--	--	182,900	100
65–74	54,700	70	22,500	29	--	--	78,700	100
75+	53,200	52	45,100	44	--	--	101,900	100
Total	337,500	72	123,600	26	10,600	2	471,700	100
Sex								
Male	176,200	75	52,900	23	5,600	2	234,700	100
Female	161,400	68	70,600	30	5,100	2	237,100	100
Total	337,500	72	123,600	26	10,600	2	471,700	100
Total (all ethnic groups)								
Age								
15–24	27,000	81	5,600	17	--	--	33,200	100
25–44	84,400	78	20,800	19	2,900	3	108,000	100
45–64	161,800	78	40,900	20	4,400	2	207,100	100
65–74	59,600	70	24,300	29	--	--	85,400	100
75+	55,400	53	46,500	44	3,600	3	105,600	100
Total	388,300	72	138,100	26	12,900	2	539,200	100
Sex								
Male	198,700	75	59,400	22	6,800	3	264,900	100
Female	189,600	69	78,700	29	6,100	2	274,300	100
Total	388,300	72	138,100	26	12,900	2	539,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 53

Disabled Children's Use of Taxis for Short Trips in Previous 12 Months

By ethnic group, age group, sex, and frequency of use

2006

Age group (years) and sex	Frequency of use												Total				
	Not at all		Every day or almost every day		Once a week or so		Once a month or so		Less often than once a month		Total using taxis at least once in previous 12 months		Not elsewhere included ⁽¹⁾		Total		
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Māori																	
Age																	
0-4	3,600	68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	900	16	5,300	100	100
5-9	9,200	87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,200	12	--	--	--	10,500	100	100
10-14	10,800	87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400	12	--	--	--	12,400	100	100
Total	23,600	84	900	3	--	--	--	--	1,700	6	3,500	12	1,200	4	28,200	100	100
Sex																	
Male	14,400	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,100	6	2,100	12	--	--	17,100	100	100
Female	9,200	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,400	13	--	--	11,200	100	100
Total	23,600	84	900	3	--	--	--	--	1,700	6	3,500	12	1,200	4	28,200	100	100
Non-Māori																	
Age																	
0-4	6,700	70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,600	16	9,700	100	100
5-9	18,600	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	11	4,100	18	--	--	22,800	100	100
10-14	24,400	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,900	10	4,800	17	--	--	29,200	100	100
Total	49,700	81	1,800	3	--	--	--	--	6,200	10	10,300	17	1,700	3	61,700	100	100
Sex																	
Male	29,900	82	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,800	10	5,800	16	--	--	36,500	100	100
Female	19,800	79	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,500	10	4,500	18	--	--	25,300	100	100
Total	49,700	81	1,800	3	--	--	--	--	6,200	10	10,300	17	1,700	3	61,700	100	100
Total (all ethnic groups)																	
Age																	
0-4	10,400	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,300	9	2,200	14	2,500	16	15,000	100	100
5-9	27,800	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,900	9	5,400	16	--	--	33,400	100	100
10-14	35,200	85	1,500	4	--	--	--	--	3,800	9	6,300	15	--	--	41,600	100	100
Total	73,300	81	2,700	3	--	--	--	2,000	7,900	9	13,800	15	2,900	3	90,000	100	100
Sex																	
Male	44,300	83	1,600	3	--	--	--	--	4,900	9	7,800	15	1,400	3	53,500	100	100
Female	29,000	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,100	8	5,900	16	1,500	4	36,500	100	100
Total	73,300	81	2,700	3	--	--	--	2,000	7,900	9	13,800	15	2,900	3	90,000	100	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals. Percent = percentage of disabled children living in households.

(1) 'Not elsewhere included' category includes disabled children who couldn't make short trips on any form of transport because of their condition or health problem.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 54

Disabled Adults' Use of Taxis for Short Trips in Previous 12 Months
By ethnic group, age group, sex, and frequency of use
 2006

Age group (years) and sex	Frequency of use												Total using taxis at least once in previous 12 months		Not elsewhere included ⁽¹⁾		Total	
	Not at all		Every day or almost every day		Once a week or so		Once a month or so		Less often than once a month		Total using taxis at least once in previous 12 months		Not elsewhere included ⁽¹⁾		Total			
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent		
Māori																		
Age																		
15-24	3,700	46	700	8	600	8	600	7	2,300	28	4,200	51	--	--	8,100	100	100	
25-44	14,900	60	600	2	1,700	7	1,600	6	4,900	20	8,700	35	1,200	5	24,900	100	100	
45-64	17,000	70	--	--	1,200	5	1,100	4	3,800	16	6,300	26	900	4	24,100	100	100	
65-74	5,300	79	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,300	20	--	--	6,700	100	100	
75+	3,000	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	600	17	--	--	3,700	100	100	
Total	43,900	65	1,600	2	4,100	6	3,700	6	11,800	17	21,100	31	2,400	4	67,500	100	100	
Sex																		
Male	20,100	66	600	2	1,500	5	1,600	5	5,000	17	8,800	29	1,400	5	30,200	100	100	
Female	23,900	64	900	3	2,600	7	2,100	6	6,800	18	12,400	33	1,000	3	37,200	100	100	
Total	43,900	65	1,600	2	4,100	6	3,700	6	11,800	17	21,100	31	2,400	4	67,500	100	100	
Non-Māori																		
Age																		
15-24	12,900	51	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,200	32	11,800	47	--	--	25,100	100	100	
25-44	47,300	57	--	--	5,200	6	6,000	7	22,300	27	34,600	42	--	--	83,200	100	100	
45-64	122,100	67	--	--	6,700	4	10,900	6	37,300	20	56,700	31	4,100	2	182,900	100	100	
65-74	60,200	77	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,200	13	17,100	22	--	--	78,700	100	100	
75+	72,300	71	--	--	6,800	7	4,600	5	13,700	13	26,000	26	--	--	101,900	100	100	
Total	314,700	67	5,400	1	22,600	5	26,500	6	91,700	19	146,200	31	10,800	2	471,700	100	100	
Sex																		
Male	154,000	66	--	--	9,600	4	12,500	5	51,600	22	76,000	32	4,600	2	234,700	100	100	
Female	160,700	68	--	--	13,000	5	14,000	6	40,100	17	70,200	30	6,200	3	237,100	100	100	
Total	314,700	67	5,400	1	22,600	5	26,500	6	91,700	19	146,200	31	10,800	2	471,700	100	100	
Total (all ethnic groups)																		
Age																		
15-24	16,600	50	2,200	7	--	--	2,300	7	10,400	31	16,000	48	--	--	33,200	100	100	
25-44	62,200	58	--	--	6,900	6	7,600	7	27,200	25	43,300	40	2,500	2	108,000	100	100	
45-64	139,100	67	1,900	1	7,800	4	12,000	6	41,200	20	62,900	30	5,000	2	207,100	100	100	
65-74	65,500	77	--	--	3,800	5	3,500	4	10,800	13	18,400	22	--	--	85,400	100	100	
75+	75,300	71	--	--	7,100	7	4,800	5	13,900	13	26,700	25	3,600	3	105,600	100	100	
Total	358,700	67	7,000	1	26,700	5	30,200	6	103,500	19	167,300	31	13,200	2	539,200	100	100	
Sex																		
Male	174,100	66	3,000	1	11,100	4	14,100	5	56,600	21	84,800	32	6,000	2	264,900	100	100	
Female	184,600	67	4,000	1	15,600	6	16,100	6	46,900	17	82,500	30	7,200	3	274,300	100	100	
Total	358,700	67	7,000	1	26,700	5	30,200	6	103,500	19	167,300	31	13,200	2	539,200	100	100	

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey

Note: Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals. Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

(1) Not elsewhere included' category includes disabled adults who couldn't make short trips on any form of transport because of their condition or health problem. Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 55

Disabled Children's Parents' or Caregivers' Knowledge of the Total Mobility Scheme*By ethnic group, age group, and sex of child*

2006

Age group (years) and sex	Knew of the Total Mobility Scheme				Not elsewhere included ⁽¹⁾		Total	
	Yes		No					
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Māori								
Age								
0–4	1,000	18	3,500	65	900	16	5,300	100
5–9	1,800	17	8,600	81	--	--	10,500	100
10–14	3,500	28	8,800	71	--	--	12,400	100
Total	6,200	22	20,800	74	1,200	4	28,200	100
Sex								
Male	3,700	22	12,900	76	--	--	17,100	100
Female	2,600	23	8,000	71	--	--	11,200	100
Total	6,200	22	20,800	74	1,200	4	28,200	100
Non-Māori								
Age								
0–4	--	--	7,100	74	1,500	16	9,700	100
5–9	5,700	25	17,100	75	--	--	22,800	100
10–14	6,800	23	22,400	77	--	--	29,200	100
Total	13,400	22	46,600	76	1,700	3	61,700	100
Sex								
Male	7,800	21	27,900	76	--	--	36,500	100
Female	5,600	22	18,700	74	--	--	25,300	100
Total	13,400	22	46,600	76	1,700	3	61,700	100
Total (all ethnic groups)								
Age								
0–4	1,900	13	10,600	71	2,400	16	15,000	100
5–9	7,500	22	25,700	77	--	--	33,400	100
10–14	10,200	25	31,200	75	--	--	41,600	100
Total	19,700	22	67,500	75	2,800	3	90,000	100
Sex								
Male	11,500	21	40,800	76	1,300	2	53,500	100
Female	8,200	22	26,700	73	1,600	4	36,500	100
Total	19,700	22	67,500	75	2,800	3	90,000	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled children living in households.

(1) 'Not elsewhere included' category includes disabled children who couldn't make short trips on any form of transport because of their condition or health problem.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.

Appendix table 56

Disabled Adults' Knowledge of the Total Mobility Scheme*By ethnic group, age group, and sex*

2006

Age group (years) and sex	Knew of the Total Mobility Scheme				Not elsewhere included ⁽¹⁾		Total	
	Yes		No		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent				
Māori								
Age								
15–24	1,500	19	6,400	79	--	--	8,100	100
25–44	5,500	22	18,100	73	1,300	5	24,900	100
45–64	7,500	31	15,800	65	800	3	24,100	100
65–74	2,400	35	4,300	64	--	--	6,700	100
75+	1,200	32	2,400	65	--	--	3,700	100
Total	18,000	27	47,000	70	2,500	4	67,500	100
Sex								
Male	7,300	24	21,600	71	1,300	4	30,200	100
Female	10,700	29	25,500	68	1,100	3	37,200	100
Total	18,000	27	47,000	70	2,500	4	67,500	100
Non-Māori								
Age								
15–24	--	--	20,800	83	--	--	25,100	100
25–44	21,900	26	59,700	72	--	--	83,200	100
45–64	64,900	35	114,600	63	--	--	182,900	100
65–74	30,500	39	46,100	59	--	--	78,700	100
75+	44,700	44	52,700	52	4,500	4	101,900	100
Total	165,600	35	293,900	62	12,300	3	471,700	100
Sex								
Male	69,500	30	158,900	68	6,200	3	234,700	100
Female	96,000	41	135,000	57	6,000	3	237,100	100
Total	165,600	35	293,900	62	12,300	3	471,700	100
Total (all ethnic groups)								
Age								
15–24	5,000	15	27,200	82	--	--	33,200	100
25–44	27,400	25	77,800	72	2,800	3	108,000	100
45–64	72,400	35	130,400	63	4,300	2	207,100	100
65–74	32,900	39	50,400	59	2,100	2	85,400	100
75+	45,900	43	55,100	52	4,600	4	105,600	100
Total	183,600	34	340,900	63	14,700	3	539,200	100
Sex								
Male	76,900	29	180,400	68	7,600	3	264,900	100
Female	106,700	39	160,400	58	7,100	3	274,300	100
Total	183,600	34	340,900	63	14,700	3	539,200	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Household Disability Survey**Note:** Due to rounding, individual numbers may not sum to stated totals.

Percent = percentage of disabled adults living in households.

(1) 'Not elsewhere included' category includes disabled adults who couldn't make short trips on any form of transport because of their condition or health problem.

Symbol: -- figure too small to be expressed.