Jan 2022

Please find below the Disabled Persons Assembly NZ submission on the Budget Policy Statement 2021 (Budget 2022)

Disabled Persons Assembly NZ Inc.

Contact:

**Prudence Walker**

Chief Executive

**Phone** +64 4 801 9100

**Mobile** +64 21 546 006

**Introducing Disabled Persons Assembly NZ**

The Disabled Persons Assembly NZ (DPA) is a pan-impairment disabled person’s organisation that works to realise an equitable society, where all disabled people (of all impairment types and including women, Māori, Pasifika, young people) are able to direct their own lives. DPA works to improve social indicators for disabled people and for disabled people to be recognised as valued members of society. DPA and its members work with the wider disability community, other DPOs, government agencies, service providers, international disability organisations, and the public by:

* telling our stories and identifying systemic barriers
* developing and advocating for solutions
* celebrating innovation and good practice

**Submission on the Budget Policy Statement**

DPA would like to make the following comments on the Budget Policy Statement

**Wellbeing and COVID-19 focus**

DPA supports the overall focus of the budget policy statement on wellbeing and on responding to COVID-19, including minimising COVID-19 and protecting our communities.

**DPA Recommendations for Budget 2022**

**Recommendation 1:**

That sufficient resourcing in the budget be set aside for the [IMM 2021 report](https://www.ombudsman.parliament.nz/resources/making-disability-rights-real-pandemic) recommendations to be implemented. In particular, there needs to be significantly improved access for disabled people to food, transport, habilitation services, housing, and public spaces.

**Recommendation 2:**

Disabled people be explicitly included in the budget measures with targeted measures to improve wellbeing for disabled people, particularly for whaikaha Māori, Pasifika and children who experience some of the greatest inequality in our communities.

**Recommendation 3:**

Set aside funding for supporting Disability-confident mental health training and specialist mental health services

**Recommendation 4:**

Resource initiatives to improve health literacy and access to primary health care for disabled people especially for people with a learning disability.

**Recommendation 5:**

Individualise benefits for disabled people so that they are not trapped in dangerous relationships and to enable greater choice and control over their own lives.

**Recommendation 6:**

Any funding in the budget tagged for projects and initiatives supporting the transition to a climate-resilient, sustainable and low-emissions economy must also mandate that they meet the highest possible accessibility standards.

**Recommendation 7:**

Set up a grant or subsidy to support disabled people to purchase suitable electric vehicles. Disabled people who need larger vehicles to transport wheelchairs must not be disadvantaged by the phasing out of more affordable petrol and diesel versions.

**Recommendation 8:**

Significantly increase funding for fully subsidised transport schemes for disabled people who cannot access public transport and ensure access to reliable and consistent transport options nationwide.

**Recommendation 9:**

Significantly increase investment in State housing with priority given to greatly expanding the number of accessible state homes so that no disabled person is left homeless or stranded in inaccessible or temporary housing. Set a target for 100% of new public housing to fully include universal design

**Recommendation 10:**

Recognise that disabled people, especially disabled women, are among those most affected by COVID-19 and ensure resourcing for employment support programmes that target this demographic .

**Recommendation 11:**

Set aside significant funding for initiatives to improve digital access and digital skills for disabled people.

**Recommendation 12:**

Significantly increase funding for the Job Support Fund scheme, simplify the process, and expand eligibility criteria.

**Recommendation 13:**

Change the Disability Allowance to the current maximum and simplify the application process to be both more accessible[[1]](#footnote-2) and equitable in its distribution particularly for Māori and Pacific people

**Recommendation 14:**

Fully fund the Carer Support payment, especially for those on low incomes.

**Recommendation 15:**

Substantially increase the rate of the Child Disability Allowance to help mitigate the impact of disability on disabled children and their whānau, and reform the application process to make it more accessible as recommended by the Child Poverty Action Group 2016 report[[2]](#footnote-3).

**Recommendation 16:**

Change the Disability Allowance to a fixed amount of at least the current maximum and simplify the application process to be more accessible[[3]](#footnote-4) and equitable in its distribution. This will benefit children living in households where a parent or other household member is disabled.

**Upholding Disability Rights During a Pandemic.**

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities ( UNCRPD) requires signatory governments to protect and promote the rights of disabled people. In particular, Article 11[[4]](#footnote-5) requires governments to uphold disability rights in situations of risk and emergency and put in place measures to protect and ensure the safety of disabled people.

In Jan 2021, the Independent Monitoring Mechanism (IMM) released a report that highlighted the realities and challenges disabled people in NZ faced during the COVID-19 emergency. [[5]](#footnote-6) It is clear that overall disabled people have been disproportionally impacted by the COVID pandemic.

The IMM report strongly recommends collaboration in decision making with tāngata whaikaha Māori (disabled Māori). It also makes 23 other recommendations across seven sectors – access to essential goods, services, and spaces; decision making, participation, and data; access to information and communications; education; health; work and employment; and access to justice and disabled people in places of detention.

DPA would like to see Government follow up and implement the recommendations of the IMM report and ensure resourcing in the budget to enable this to happen. A budget that does not mitigate the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on the wellbeing of disabled people will have failed to deliver on its aim.

**Recommendation 1:** That sufficient resourcing in the budget be set aside for the IMM 2021 report recommendations to be implemented. In particular, there needs to be significantly improved access for disabled people to food, transport, habilitation services, housing, and public spaces.

**Budget Priority: Physical and Mental Wellbeing – Supporting improved health outcomes for all New Zealanders and minimising COVID-19 and protecting our communities**

**Disabled People and Wellbeing**

We know that wellbeing outcomes are much poorer for disabled people and their whānau across a wide range of measures[[6]](#footnote-7) [[7]](#footnote-8) [[8]](#footnote-9). Disabled people also have some of the poorest health[[9]](#footnote-10)[[10]](#footnote-11) outcomes compared to the general population There is a real opportunity in this budget to both make a real difference to disabled people’s wellbeing and improve outcomes for disabled people and our whānau. A “wellbeing” budget that does not deliver for disabled people, who have some of the poorest wellbeing outcomes in our communities, cannot be said to have delivered on its aim.

* Failure to directly address wellbeing for disabled people risks disabled people being left behind and increasing inequality for disabled people and our whānau.

In order to effectively improve wellbeing for disabled people, and ensure we are not left further behind, DPA recommends that disabled people be explicitly included in the budget measures.

**Recommendation 2:**

Disabled people be explicitly included in the budget measures with targeted measures to improve wellbeing for disabled people, particularly for whaikaha Māori, Pasifika and children who experience some of the greatest inequality in our communities.

**Mental Health**

In addition, disabled youth experience higher levels of mental distress than non-disabled youth, yet still experience discrimination and attitudinal barriers in mental wellbeing services. Young disabled people are three times more likely to develop a diagnosable psychiatric disorder, compared to their non-disabled peers[[11]](#footnote-12).

**Recommendation 3:**

Set aside funding for supporting Disability-confident mental health training and specialist mental health services

**Improving Health Outcomes for Disabled People.**

People with a learning disability have some of the poorest health outcomes of any demographic, so there is an urgent need for measures that specifically target this group. This is highlighted by the huge gap in life expectancy for people with a learning disability, with data[[12]](#footnote-13) from the Ministry of Health showing that women with a learning disability have a life expectancy nearly 23 years less than the average for all NZ women, while men with a learning disability over 18 years less than the average for all NZ men.

This means that as part of this budget priority there needs to be specific measures to support improved health outcomes for disabled people, particularly those with an intellectual or learning disability without which there is a risk that disabled people and their whānau will fall even further behind.

**Recommendation 4:**

Resource initiatives to improve health literacy and access to primary health care for disabled people especially for people with a learning disability.

**Supporting Safe Healthy Relationships**

The partnership restriction to accessing disability allowances and benefits urgently needs to be removed or at the very least the income threshold raised significantly. Losing access to these benefits when in a relationship adversely affects disabled people’s health and wellbeing in a number of ways, including:

* forcing dependency on their partner for income and support increases the risk of disabled people being trapped in violent relationships. 40% of disabled women experience physical intimate partner violence over their lifetimes, compared with 25% of non-disabled women;
* reducing mental wellbeing resulting from being treated as a dependent rather than an independent adult;

**Recommendation 5:**

Individualise benefits for disabled people so that they are not trapped in dangerous relationships and to enable greater choice and control over their own lives.

**Other Budget Priority Areas**

Each of the other budget priority areas in the BPS has the potential to significantly impact on the wellbeing of disabled people and for this reason it is essential that disabled people are explicitly included within the delivery of these.

Below we list our recommendations for each of the other budget priority areas to address current inequities for disabled people and their whānau.

**Budget Priority: Just Transition –  Just Transition – Supporting the transition to a climate-resilient, sustainable and low-emissions economy.**

DPA strongly supports investment in the transition to a climate-resilient, sustainable and low-emissions economy with the proviso that this investment is done in a way that does not lock in inequality for disabled people; and recognises us as experts in our own lives and leaders in equitable solutions.

DPA notes that many of the projects that have been flagged for investment in building back from COVID-19 involve transport and housing projects.As we have previously highlighted**[[13]](#footnote-14)**, both transport and housing are areas where disabled people face major barriers to access and where lack of access has a major impact on our lives and ability to live independently in the community.

DPA is concerned that there remains a risk that significant infrastructure projects, especially those that are fast-tracked, will result in infrastructure that is inaccessible for disabled people. This has the unfortunate effect of ‘locking in’ inaccessibility for a significant period of time - often decades.

There is currently often poor or non-existent engagement with disabled people into the design, development and placement of infrastructure. Consultation processes are therefore key to ensuring that accessibility is fully integrated into new projects.

From past experience, when building and infrastructure projects get fast tracked (as happened with some of the early projects post the Christchurch Earthquakes), DPA has seen that accessibility often ends up being seriously compromised.

Getting accessibility built in from the start is particularly important because it is often impossible (or prohibitively expensive) to retrospectively add in accessibility once a project has been built.

**Recommendation 6:**

Any funding in the budget tagged for projects and initiatives supporting the transition to a climate-resilient, sustainable and low-emissions economy must also mandate that they meet the highest possible accessibility standards.

**Low-Emissions Transport; Electric Vehicles and Public Transport.**

Currently there is a mode shift underway from petrol or diesel vehicles to low emissions public transport and electric vehicles; both of which, if not done appropriately, can have negative impacts for disabled people.

**Electric Vehicles**

DPA would like to draw attention to the Climate Change Commission’s advice to Government[[14]](#footnote-15) which recognises that public transport is not always an option for some disabled people and that such people are heavily reliant on driving or being driven.

While electric vehicles have lower emissions than petrol or diesel vehicles, there are significant issues with them for disabled people:

* They tend to be more expensive and are therefore out of reach for many disabled people who are much more likely to live in poverty,
* They tend to be smaller, making it difficult or impossible for some disabled people requiring larger wheelchairs and other equipment, to use them,
* They are much quieter than conventional vehicles, posing a safety risk to disabled people, older people and children.

**Recommendation 7:**

Set up a grant or subsidy to support disabled people to purchase suitable electric vehicles. Disabled people who need larger vehicles to transport wheelchairs must not be disadvantaged by the phasing out of more affordable petrol and diesel versions.

**Public Transport**

While public transport is not an option for some disabled people, there are other disabled people who are highly reliant on public transport to access work and other commitments because they cannot drive due to their impairment. It is vital that all public transport is fully accessible to disabled people.

A co-benefit of this is that older people, people travelling with small children and others with restricted mobility would benefit also.

Last year during lockdown when there was limited or no access to public transport for many disabled people, the total mobility scheme was made free for users (up to a cap). This completely transformed some people’s lives because for the first time some disabled people found they had the ability to participate in society on a more equal basis with others and many disabled people are keen for this access to continue.

DPA notes that both the IMM Making Disability Rights Real report[[15]](#footnote-16) and the IMM COVID-19 report[[16]](#footnote-17) highlight the importance of ensuring access to reliable and consistent transport options nationwide for disabled people and recommend increasing funding for fully subsidised transport for disabled people.

There is also a successful Accessibility Concession scheme implemented in the Waikato[[17]](#footnote-18) that provides free fares on public transport for disabled people who are unable to drive.

**Recommendation 8:**

Significantly increase funding in the budget for fully subsidised transport schemes for disabled people who cannot access public transport and ensure access to reliable and consistent transport options nationwide.

**Energy Efficient and Accessible Housing:**

Disabled people are less likely to own their own homes and are more likely to live in rented accommodation, so DPA welcomes the recent introduction of standards for heating and insulation in rented accommodation, however we are concerned that the scarcity of affordable and accessible rental housing is putting disabled people in significant hardship.

DPA notes that at the end of 2020 there were more than a thousand New Zealanders on Kainga Ora’s waiting list for accessible state homes.[[18]](#footnote-19) This situation is unacceptable, and breaches disabled people’s right to safe secure housing.

DPA recognises new homes will need to be significantly more energy efficient than current ones and that disabled people will benefit from making energy efficiency improvements to their homes. However, if houses are not accessible to disabled people, then their energy efficiency doesn’t really matter for them.

We urge Government implement legislation to require all new houses to meet universal design standards so that they can be easily made accessible. This would not only mean that disabled people could benefit from warmer, drier, more energy efficient homes, but it would have the added benefit of allowing older people to age in place. This was a key recommendation of the third IMM report: Making Disability Rights Real[[19]](#footnote-20).

DPA also urges government to set a target for 100% of new public housing to fully include universal design to ensure that this housing is always available for use by disabled people and able to cater for the access and functional needs of New Zealand’s aging population as recommended by the Community Housing Collective report  released last year[[20]](#footnote-21).

**Recommendation 9:**

Significantly increase investment in State housing with priority given to greatly expanding the number of accessible state homes so that no disabled person is left homeless or stranded in inaccessible or temporary housing. Set a target for 100% of new public housing to fully include universal design

**Budget Priority 3: Future of Work – Enabling all New Zealanders and New Zealand businesses to benefit from new technologies and lift productivity and wages through innovation.**

DPA notes that this priority no longer states that it will ***“ support into employment those most affected by COVID-19, including women and young people***” as it did in last year’s statement.

This omission is of concern because unemployment rates for disabled people are significantly higher than for non-disabled people. [[21]](#footnote-22) And it is clear that COVID-19 has negatively impacted on employment for many disabled people, with unemployment rates among disabled people (aged 15-64) increasing to 11% in December 2020.

Among disabled women this impact has been even more pronounced, with post COVID-19 unemployment rates rising to significantly higher levels (at 15%) than that of unemployed disabled men (at 8% in December). In comparison, unemployment rates for the same period were at 5% among non-disabled men and women.

**Recommendation 10:**

Recognise that disabled people, especially disabled women, are among those most affected by COVID-19 and ensure resourcing for employment support programmes that target this demographic .

**Employment and the Digital Divide**

It is well recognised that the digital divide is a key barrier to accessing employment, with lack of digital access resulting in limited to no access to the online job market for many disabled people. For this reason, improving internet access and use for disabled people can be regarded as a key intervention to improve employment opportunities and build resilience for major events such as the current COVID pandemic.

DPA has identified three priority areas[[22]](#footnote-23) that need addressing for disabled people to improve digital access (and hence access to the job market). These are:

1. affordability of digital access and devices,
2. accessibility of online services, and
3. accessible appropriate support to assist disabled people to gain digital skills and confidence online.

While the development of a digital strategy for Aotearoa NZ is welcomed, DPA is concerned that if the budget does not have measures to address digital equity for disabled people; including a commitment to addressing known issues around affordability, accessibility and digital skills, disabled people risk being even further digitally disadvantaged as the digital sector grows.

**Recommendation 11:**

Set aside significant funding for initiatives to improve digital access and digital skills for disabled people.

**Job Support Funding.**

DPA is aware of multiple issues with the current Job Support Fund (JSF) scheme for disabled people in employment. We have heard anecdotally of disabled people being declined or only being able to access part funding for disability support and for assistive equipment needed to support their work.

There is also lack of clarity around the purpose of this fund with a muddled area between what employers should be providing and what job support funds should be providing. If the aim is to provide a more level playing field for disabled people to access employment, then it is clear that as a minimum, the criteria for JSF needs to be expanded, the cap raised, and the process simplified.

**Recommendation 12**:

Significantly increase funding for the Job Support Fund scheme, simplify the process, and expand eligibility criteria.

**Budget Priority:  Māori and Pacific – Lifting Māori and Pacific Peoples incomes, skills and opportunities, including through access to affordable, safe, and stable housing.**

DPA strongly supports this priority. We know that Māori have a higher prevalence of impairment[[23]](#footnote-24). Any measures to lift Māori and Pasifika incomes, skills and opportunities has to include disabled people, otherwise up to a third of the demographic intended to be targeted by this priority will be excluded.

We also know that we do not currently distribute support for disabled people equitably. Because of complex application processes for support or funding, Māori and Pacific disabled peoples are often disadvantaged. For example, over the last decade, New Zealand Europeans have received consistently higher amounts from the Disability Allowance than Māori or Pacific Peoples despite lower prevalence of disability.[[24]](#footnote-25)

It is evident that there is a need to both increase the amount of support to disabled people and distribute it more fairly. To address this, in the short-term, DPA recommends changing the Disability Allowance to the current maximum and simplifying the application process. This is likely to reduce ethnic inequality to the Disability Allowance and reduce income inadequacy amongst disabled people and their whānau.

As income inadequacy is higher amongst disabled people under 65 years of age[[25]](#footnote-26), this change could be brought in first for disabled people under 65 years of age. This would limit the cost of the change (in June 2019, 55.7% of people receiving the Disability Allowance were over 65), while addressing poverty amongst disabled people.

Māori are also more likely to be carers, so included as part of this priority there needs to be measures supporting disabled Māori and Pacific people and their carers. One change that would make a significant difference is fully funding Carer Support payments so that carers, especially those on low incomes, including Māori and Pacific people, don’t have to pay a top up out of their own pocket to access respite care.

To lift the incomes of disabled Māori and Pacific people, DPA recommends the budget include the following measures:

**Recommendation 13:**

Change the Disability Allowance to the current maximum and simplify the application process to be both more accessible[[26]](#footnote-27) and equitable in its distribution particularly for Māori and Pacific people

**Recommendation 14:**

Fully fund the Carer Support payment, especially for those on low incomes.

**Budget Priority: Child Wellbeing – Reducing child poverty and improving child wellbeing, including through access to affordable, safe and stable housing.**

Disabled children are far more likely to live in poverty and experience material hardship than non-disabled children and children who live in a household where at least one person is disabled are also over twice as likely to experience material hardship than children in households with no disabled people.

Recently released data[[27]](#footnote-28) show that nearly 1 in 5 disabled children live in material hardship (19.9 percent), **this is more than double the rate of non-disabled children who live in material hardship** (9.8 percent).

Similarly, nearly 1 in 5 children who live in a household where at least one person is disabled live in material hardship. **This is more than two-and-a-half times the rate for children who did not live in a household with at least one disabled person** (7.3 percent).

Material hardship is indicated by the number of households missing out on more than 6 of the 17 basic things most people would regard as essentials. Examples of essential items lacked include: the household respondent reporting serious restriction on eating fresh fruit or vegetables, putting off a visit to the doctor because of a lack of money, or not being able to pay the gas or electricity bill on time.

DPA finds these statistics absolutely appalling. They confirm what has been known about the link between disability and poverty for years.

“*… if disabled children are more likely to live in poverty, it follows that their siblings and parents are also more likely to live in poverty. Likewise, because disabled adults are more likely to live in poverty, then their children will also be more likely to live in poverty”.*[[28]](#footnote-29)

DPA urges government to step up and address this inequity by lifting the incomes of NZ’s poorest families , raising benefit levels and increasing both the disability allowance and the child disability allowance (CDA). If government is serious about lifting children out of poverty, then a key part of this priority has to include targeted measures supporting disabled children and their whānau as well as disabled parents/carers. To lift disabled children out of poverty and improve their wellbeing, DPA strongly recommends that as a minimum the budget includes the following measures:

**Recommendation 15:**

Substantially increase the rate of the Child Disability Allowance to help mitigate the impact of disability on disabled children and their whānau, and reform the application process to make it more accessible as recommended by the Child Poverty Action Group 2016 report[[29]](#footnote-30).

**Recommendation 16:**

Change the Disability Allowance to a fixed amount of at least the current maximum and simplify the application process to be more accessible[[30]](#footnote-31) and equitable in its distribution. This will benefit children living in households where a parent or other household member is disabled.

**In Conclusion**

DPA supports an overall focus on wellbeing and responding to COVID in the budget, especially since wellbeing and health outcomes for disabled people and their whānau remain much poorer than the general population. DPA is deeply concerned that if the budget does not include measures that directly benefit disabled people and their whānau, we will only end up seeing the wellbeing of our community fall even further behind.

There is an opportunity in this budget to both make a real difference to disabled people’s wellbeing and to improve outcomes for disabled people and their whānau. It is an opportunity that we urge the government to take up.

1. <https://www.dpa.org.nz/store/doc/Post-Election-2020-Briefing-For-MPs.docx> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <https://www.cpag.org.nz/assets/161102%20CPAG%20Otara%20CDA%20report%20CS6-WEB_01.pdf> suggestions to improve accessibility to the CDA included: • Increase promotion of the CDA to families and doctors, especially the eligibility criteria - by Ministry of Social Development and Ministry of Health. • Simplify the application procedure for CDA. • Better funding for culturally appropriate advocacy services by MoH and DHBs. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <https://www.dpa.org.nz/store/doc/Post-Election-2020-Briefing-For-MPs.docx> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. [Article 11 – Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies | United Nations Enable](https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/article-11-situations-of-risk-and-humanitarian-emergencies.html) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. <https://www.ombudsman.parliament.nz/resources/making-disability-rights-real-pandemic> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. [Child poverty statistics for households with disabled people released for the first time | Stats NZ](https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/child-poverty-statistics-for-households-with-disabled-people-released-for-the-first-time) [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. <https://ccsdisabilityaction.org.nz/assets/resource-files/The-State-of-wellbeing-and-equality-FINAL-ONLINE.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. <http://www.donaldbeasley.org.nz/assets/Uploads/publications/primary-health-and-disability-a-review-of-the-literature.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. <https://ccsdisabilityaction.org.nz/assets/resource-files/The-State-of-wellbeing-and-equality-FINAL-ONLINE.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. <http://vox.mtcserver3.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Children-Young-People-with-Learning-Disabilities.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/health-indicators-new-zealanders-intellectual-disability> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. <https://www.dpa.org.nz/store/doc/DPA-submission-COVID-19-Recovery-(Fast-track-Consenting)-Bill-June-2020.docx>

    [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. [Our advice and evidence » Climate Change Commission (climatecommission.govt.nz)](https://www.climatecommission.govt.nz/get-involved/our-advice-and-evidence) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. See recommendations 57-60 [Disability rights report highlights systemic inequities and opportunities for real change | Ombudsman New Zealand](https://www.ombudsman.parliament.nz/news/disability-rights-report-highlights-systemic-inequities-and-opportunities-real-change) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. <https://www.ombudsman.parliament.nz/resources/making-disability-rights-real-pandemic> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. [Accessibility Concession – BUSIT](https://busit.co.nz/fares/accessibility-concession/) [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. [Disabled man enduring 'very stressful process' as wait for accessible house to rent continues | 1 NEWS | TVNZ](https://www.tvnz.co.nz/one-news/new-zealand/disabled-man-enduring-very-stressful-process-wait-accessible-house-rent-continues) [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. [Disability rights report highlights systemic inequities and opportunities for real change | Ombudsman New Zealand](https://www.ombudsman.parliament.nz/news/disability-rights-report-highlights-systemic-inequities-and-opportunities-real-change) [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. <https://disabilityconnect.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/where-will-we-live-in-the-future.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. [Labour market statistics (disability): December 2020 quarter | Stats NZ](https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/labour-market-statistics-disability-december-2020-quarter) [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. <https://www.dpa.org.nz/store/doc/DPA-Feedback-on-the-Draft-Digital-Strategy-December-2021.docx> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. <http://archive.stats.govt.nz/~/media/Statistics/browse-categories/health/disabilities/He-haua-maori-findings-from-2013-disability-survey/he-haua-maori-disability-survey.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. <https://www.dpa.org.nz/store/doc/Post-Election-2020-Briefing-For-MPs.docx> [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. See pages 10 and 11 of this report for more on this: <https://www.ccsdisabilityaction.org.nz/assets/resource-files/The-State-of-wellbeing-and-equality-FINAL-ONLINE2.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. <https://www.dpa.org.nz/store/doc/Post-Election-2020-Briefing-For-MPs.docx> [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. [Child poverty statistics for households with disabled people released for the first time | Stats NZ](https://www.stats.govt.nz/news/child-poverty-statistics-for-households-with-disabled-people-released-for-the-first-time) [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. <https://ccsdisabilityaction.org.nz/assets/resource-files/The-State-of-wellbeing-and-equality-FINAL-ONLINE.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. <https://www.cpag.org.nz/assets/161102%20CPAG%20Otara%20CDA%20report%20CS6-WEB_01.pdf> suggestions to improve accessibility to the CDA included: • Increase promotion of the CDA to families and doctors, especially the eligibility criteria - by Ministry of Social Development and Ministry of Health. • Simplify the application procedure for CDA. • Better funding for culturally appropriate advocacy services by MoH and DHBs. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. <https://www.dpa.org.nz/store/doc/Post-Election-2020-Briefing-For-MPs.docx> [↑](#footnote-ref-31)