

# Valuing All: Leave no one behind – Report card 2017

## Being Included

Most of the available New Zealand data on attitudes and participation is about disabled people and doesn't meaningfully analyse by impairment type. More specific information about people with intellectual disabilities is needed to better understand and track progress on inclusion.

## Home, Family & Community Life

There have been some steps towards people with disabilities having greater choice, control and flexibility in the way needed supports are used. However, these have not been available to all and the high level co-design principles for transforming the disability system have yet to be actioned. It remains to be seen whether people with intellectual disabilities and their families will be better able to access supports in ways that work for them and that enhance wellbeing.

## Education

Children and young people with intellectual disabilities continue to experience barriers to inclusive education. Current policy and resourcing is not informed by good data and isn't accurately costed. The Ministry of Education still does not know how many children and young people with disabilities are enrolled in our schools, where they go to school, or the type, extent and true cost of the supports they need to learn and participate in school life.

## Health

There has been no progress from government in putting in place a comprehensive action plan to improve health outcomes and reduce disparities for people with intellectual disabilities. Transition from child to adult services and access to mental health services remain problematic.

## Work

Participation rates in employment for people with intellectual disabilities are among the lowest of any population group. Inadequate transition planning and limited options and support for training and work continue to be problematic. While the inclusion of disability questions in the New Zealand Household Labour Survey is a positive step, more data on employment for people with intellectual disabilities is needed to better track progress and outcomes.

## Money

Many people with intellectual disabilities and their families/whānau do not have enough money for the basics to enable a good life. More impairment specific information is required in order to get a better understanding of experiences of multiple disadvantage and the adequacy of social protections and funding in the benefit and disability support systems.

## Being Heard & Making Decisions

While there has been increased government recognition of the right of people with intellectual disabilities to be heard there is still a way to go before equal recognition before the law and support for decision making are real in people's lives. There is no publically funded advocacy for this vulnerable group. Particular attention needs to be paid to the protection of rights for children and young people in state care and adults who are subject to the Intellectual Disability Compulsory Care and Rehabilitation Act or Mental Health Act.

## Fair Systems

Systems remain siloed, hard to find and use, do not meet needs, inadequately resourced and lack transparent funding allocation and review processes. While there are promises of improvement and changes we do not yet have the detail or baseline evidence against which assess progress and outcomes for people with intellectual disabilities and their families/whānau. Governance, implementation and monitoring mechanisms need to ensure that rights are promoted, protected and fulfilled.