



Education and employment outcomes for disabled people

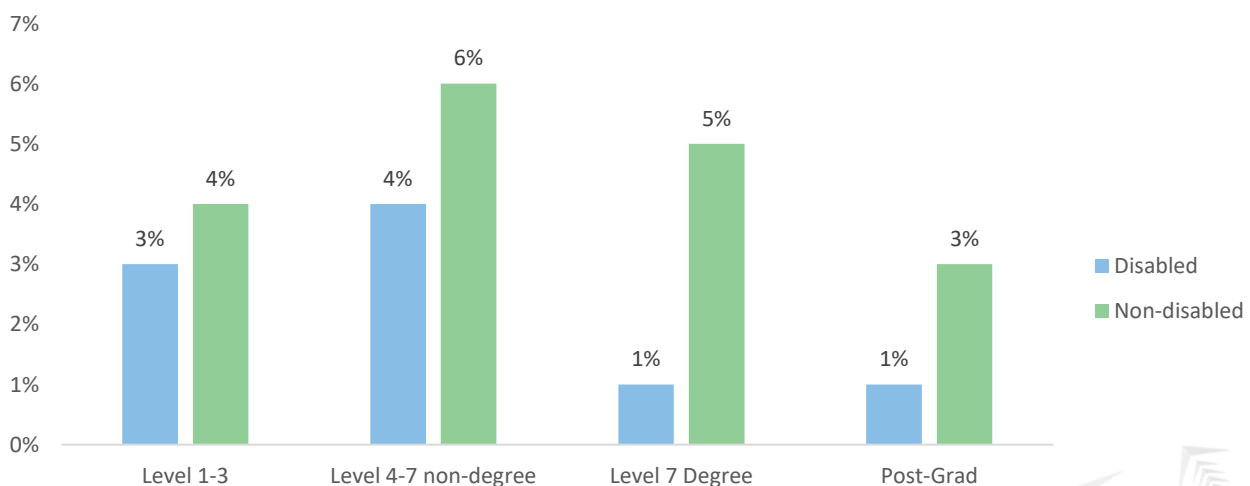
The 2013 Disability Survey is the most reliable source of NZ Government data on disabled people

- The 2013 Disability Survey asked 23,000 people a detailed set of questions to determine respondents' disability status.
- This paper uses Statistics NZ's Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) to join the tertiary enrolment records of Disability Survey participants to understand the differences in enrolment and completion for disabled and non-disabled people.

Disabled people are less likely to achieve higher level qualifications

- Between 2012 and 2017, only 2% of disabled people gained a bachelors or higher qualification compared to 8% of non-disabled

Highest tertiary qualification completed for disabled and non-disabled 2012-2017



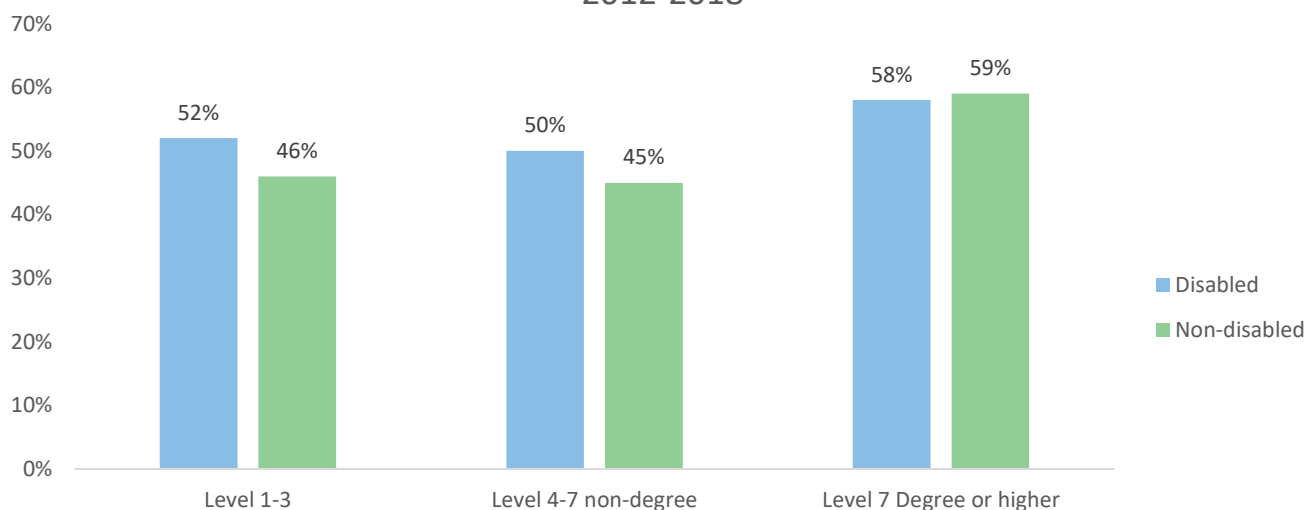
Source: Disability status from Disability Survey and tertiary enrolments (SDR only) for the same people



Once in tertiary education disabled people are equally likely to complete their qualification as non-disabled

- Of disabled learners enrolled in bachelors or higher qualifications, 58% completed their qualification. The difference in completion rates at bachelors level and all other levels for non-disabled learners is not statistically significant.

Qualification completion rate by level for disabled and non-disabled
2012-2018

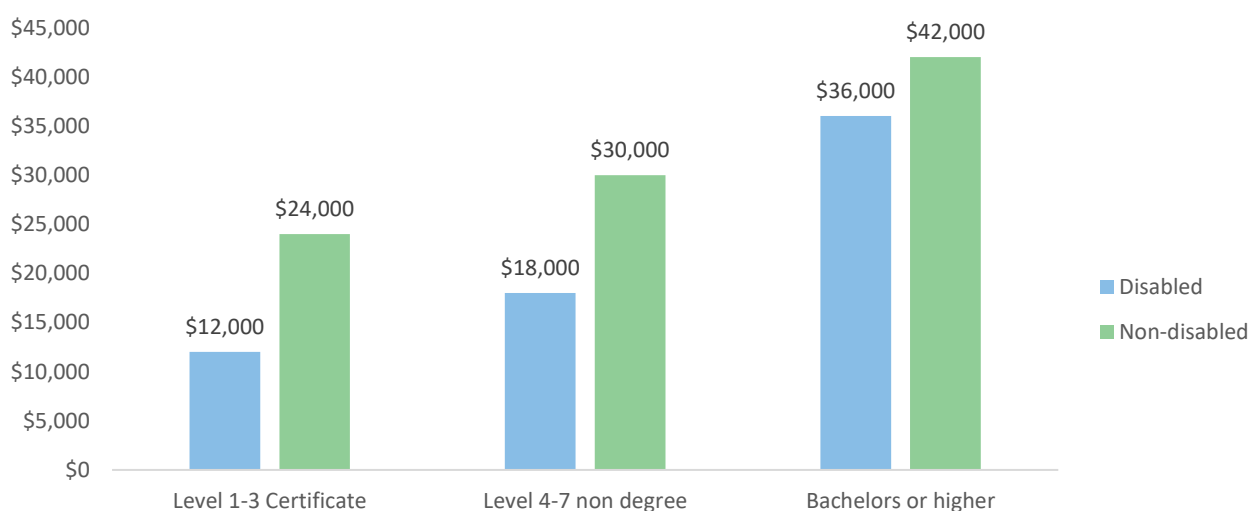


Source: Disability status from Disability Survey and tertiary enrolments (SDR only) for the same people

Once qualifications are completed, disabled people earn less than non-disabled

- Disabled learners who gained a qualification in 2014 and did not hold a prior higher qualification earned less than non-disabled learners completing a qualification at the same level.

Average income 4 years post-study by highest qualification



Source: Disability status from 2013 Census, tertiary enrolment (SDR only) and IRD 2019 tax year data for the same people

Where this data comes from

- Statistics New Zealand conducted the 2013 Disability Survey, which has the most accurate definition of whether someone is disabled.
- This accuracy is gained from a series of detailed questions asked of each respondent about their impairments.

- Other sources of data on people’s disability status typically do not have the ability ask questions to this level of detail and as a result record disability less accurately. For example, of people identified as disabled in the Disability Survey only 30% of those are identified as disabled in tertiary enrolment data.
- Except for data on income, this data is sourced by joining Disability Survey records to enrolment records via Statistics New Zealand’s IDI. Due to low numbers in the Disability Survey, the post-study income graph sources disability status from the 2013 Census and joins it to tertiary enrolment data and IRD tax data.

Disclaimer

The results in this paper are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), managed by Statistics New Zealand.

The opinions, findings, recommendations, and conclusions expressed in this paper are those of the author, not Statistics NZ or the Tertiary Education Commission.

Access to the anonymised data used in this study was provided by Statistics NZ under the security and confidentiality provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. Only people authorised by the Statistics Act 1975 are allowed to see data about a particular person, household, business, or organisation, and the results in this [report, paper] have been confidentialised to protect these groups from identification and to keep their data safe.

Careful consideration has been given to the privacy, security, and confidentiality issues associated with using administrative and survey data in the IDI. Further detail can be found in the Privacy impact assessment for the Integrated Data Infrastructure available from www.stats.govt.nz.

The results are based in part on tax data supplied by Inland Revenue to Statistics NZ under the Tax Administration Act 1994. This tax data must be used only for statistical purposes, and no individual information may be published or disclosed in any other form, or provided to Inland Revenue for administrative or regulatory purposes.

Any person who has had access to the unit record data has certified that they have been shown, have read, and have understood section 81 of the Tax Administration Act 1994, which relates to secrecy. Any discussion of data limitations or weaknesses is in the context of using the IDI for statistical purposes, and is not related to the data’s ability to support Inland Revenue’s core operational requirements.