

■ DSS clients

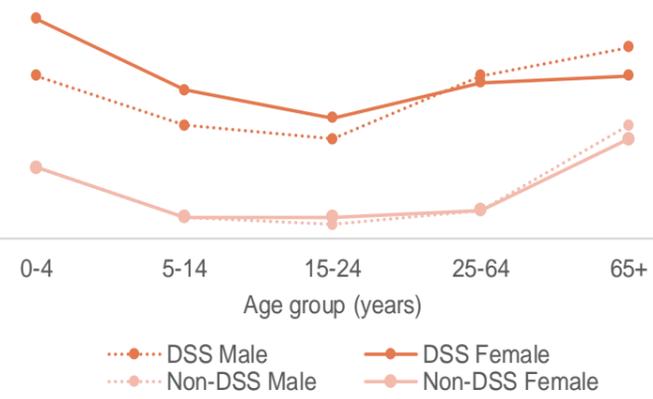
■ non-DSS clients

## Ambulatory Care Sensitive Hospitalisations

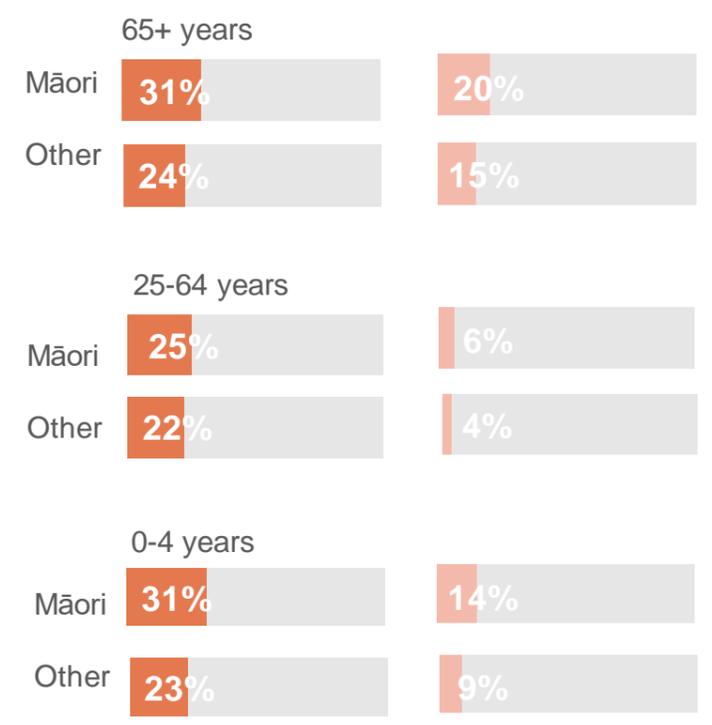
Ambulatory care sensitive hospitalisations are higher for DSS clients across all age groups



The gender difference is larger for DSS clients

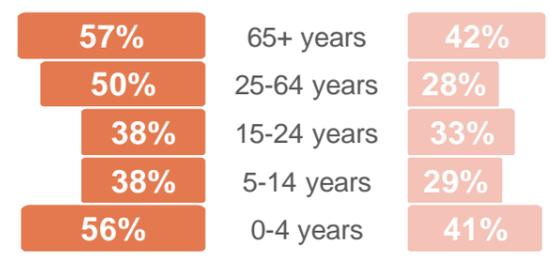


The difference between Māori and other ethnicities is generally greater in the DSS population

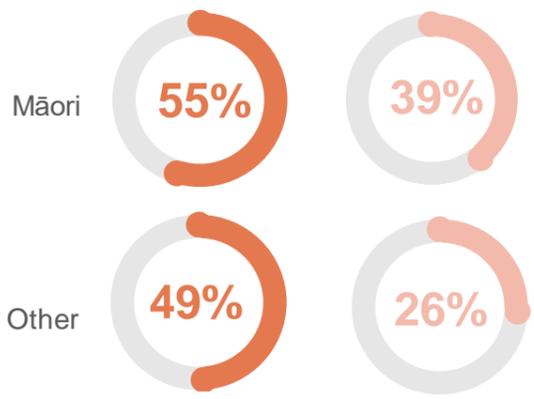


## Emergency Department

Emergency department contact is higher for DSS clients across all age groups

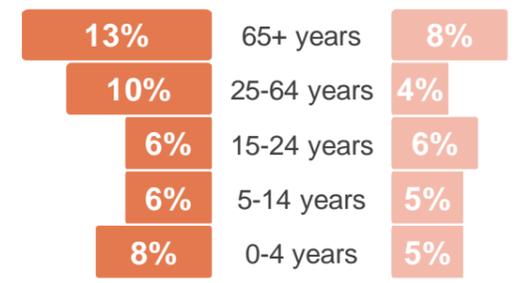


These rates are higher for DSS Māori clients aged 25-64 years

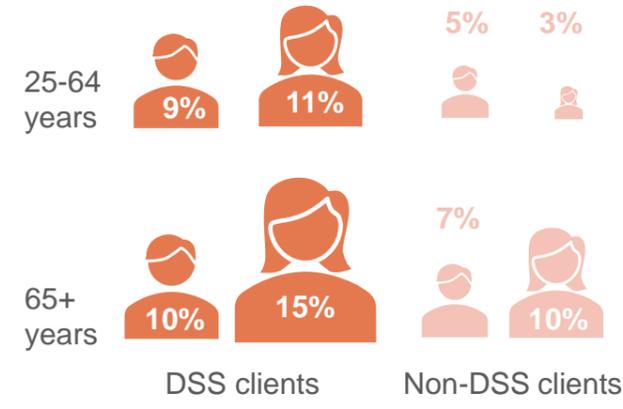


## Injury Hospitalisations

Injury hospitalisations are slightly higher for DSS clients in the older age groups

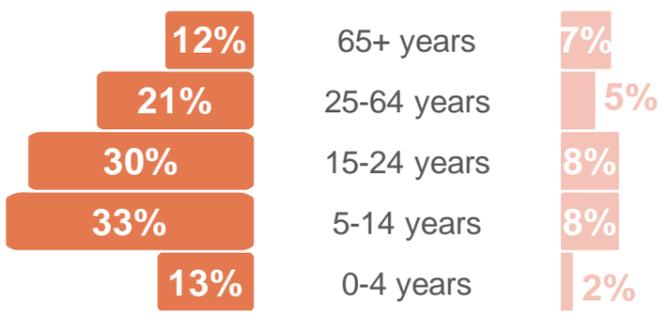


These rates are highest for female DSS clients



## Mental Health

Use of mental health services is higher for DSS clients across all age groups



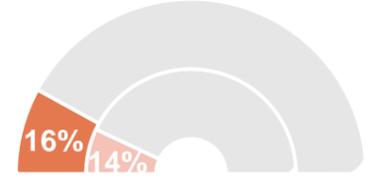
These rates are highest for DSS males aged 5-14 years



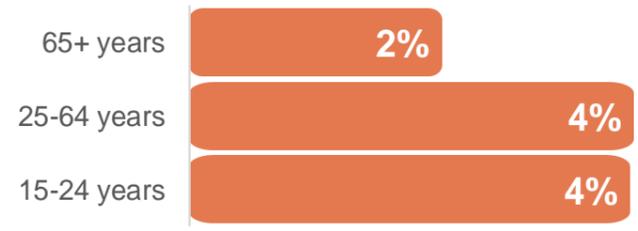
B4 school: vision and hearing check referrals



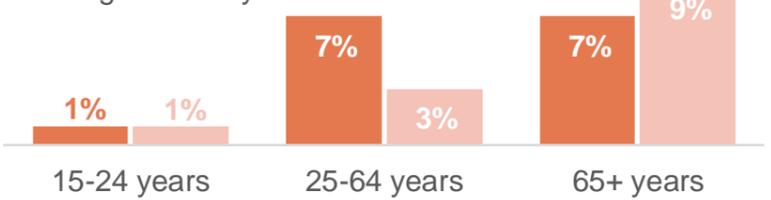
B4 school: dental check referrals



The proportion of DSS clients transitioning into residential care for the first time during a three year period was low

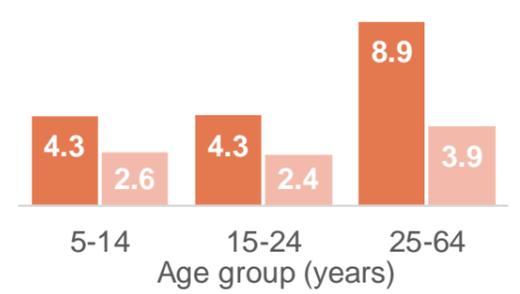


Chronic health conditions are more prevalent in DSS clients aged 25-64 years

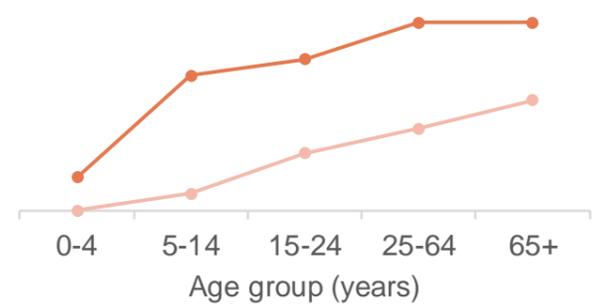


## Pharmaceuticals

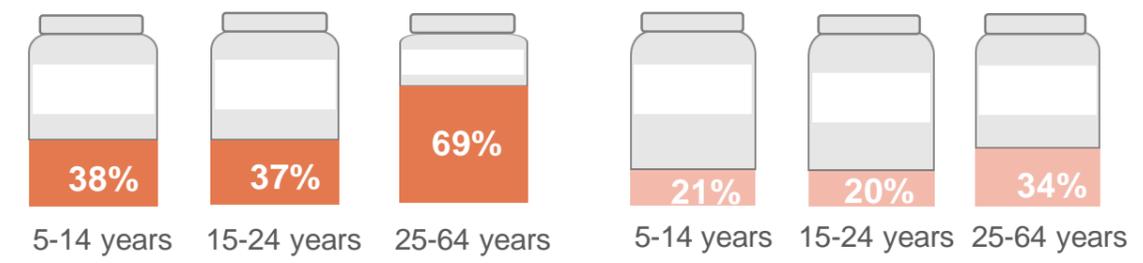
The average number of pharmaceutical products dispensed was higher for DSS clients



More DSS clients received pharmaceuticals as part of mental health service treatment



Polypharms: people with five or more pharmaceutical types in the year to 30 June 2017



This document presents information from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) for people allocated disability support services (DSS) in New Zealand prior to the implementation of Mana Whaikaha in the MidCentral DHB (MidCentral) area. See the full report for more information. Indicators have been summarised over a historic 3 year period (in most cases, from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2018).