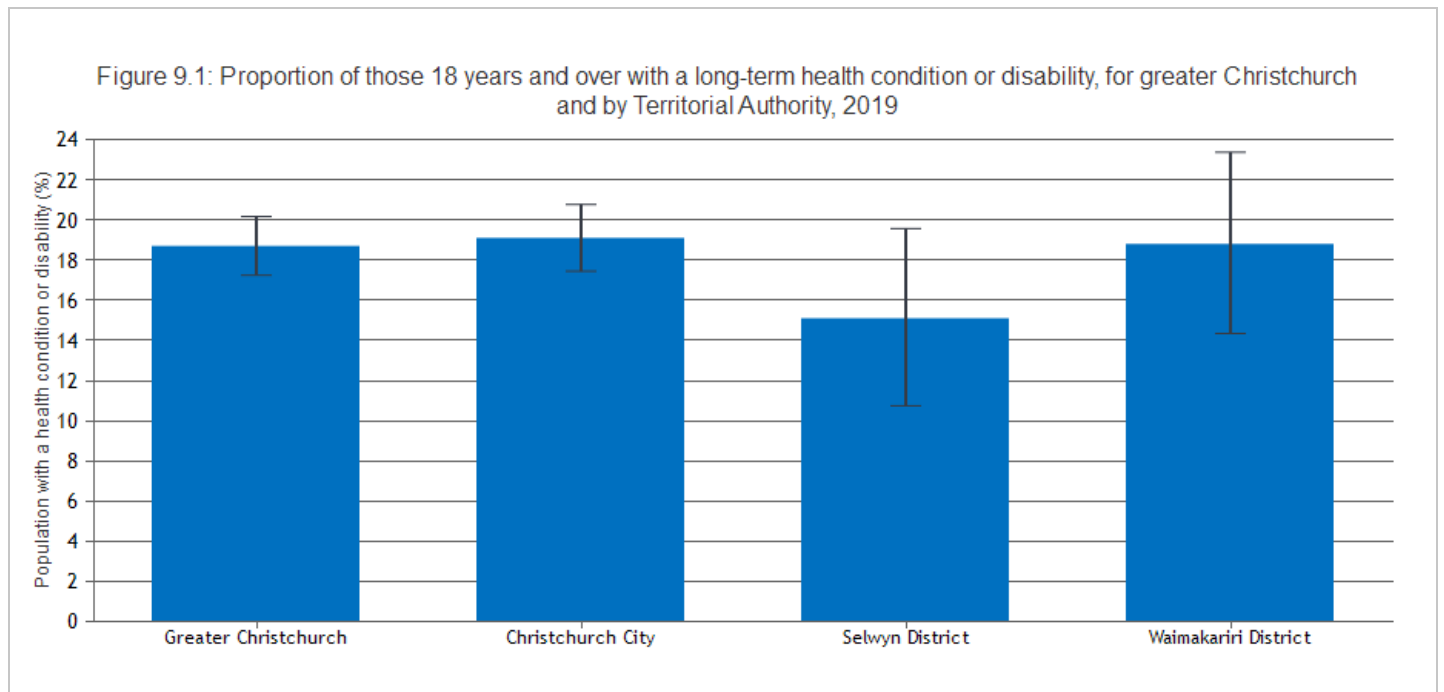


Our Population: Long-term health condition or disability

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Long-term health condition or disability status has been measured in the Canterbury Wellbeing Survey since baseline (2012) [9]. The survey asks respondents whether they have a long-term health condition or disability (lasting 6 months or more) that stops them from doing everyday things that other people can do [10]. Over the time-series of the survey, respondents who have indicated having a long-term health condition or disability have also had poorer outcomes across a number of other survey measures, relating to both wellbeing status and access to the determinants of wellbeing (for example overall quality of life, emotional wellbeing, loneliness or isolation, self-rated health, stress, ease of access to suitable transport for daily activities, ease of access to the natural environment, and household income meeting everyday needs) [10].

This indicator presents the proportion of those 18 years and over who responded to the 2019 Canterbury Wellbeing Survey indicating that they have a long-term health condition or disability.



The figure shows that, in greater Christchurch, the proportion of respondents living with a long-term health condition or disability was 18.7 percent. Christchurch City had the highest proportion (19.1%) of respondents with a long-term health condition or disability, followed by Waimakariri District (18.8%) and Selwyn District (15.1%). There were no statistically significant differences between the four areas.

Data Sources

Source: Canterbury District Health Board.

Survey/data set: Canterbury Wellbeing Survey to 2019. Access publicly available data from the Community and Public Health (Canterbury DHB) website www.cph.co.nz/your-health/wellbeing-survey/

Source data frequency: Annually.

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