

2017

**Population
Health**

Waikato District Health Board

Tuvalu

Kiribati

Tokelau

Samoa

Cook Islands

Tonga Niue

Fiji

New Zealand

Pacific Health Profiles - Waikato





Acknowledgements

We would like to extend our grateful thanks to all who contributed to the development of this Pacific Health profile, particularly our local Pacific Health providers South Waikato Pacific Islands Community Services (SWPICS), K'aute Pasifika Trust and some members from the Waikato Pacific community. Your support and views into the design, appropriate health model and framework to work with, time and insights into translations, provision of the Pacific proverbs and support with accessing key primary health data is acknowledged and much appreciated. We also acknowledge the Pacific Team at the Ministry of Health and at Counties Manukau Health for some initial support advice and in providing some review of the drafts. To the working group (Public Health Advisory and Development Team) who developed and designed this profile, thank you for your passion and dedication to producing such an informative and high quality document.

Finally we would like to acknowledge our Senior management, Pacific peoples, both past and present, who have inspired us to develop this Health Profile and allow us to join other key stakeholders in our region and nationally to work towards improved health outcomes and reduced inequalities for Pacific peoples.



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"Talofa lava, Kia orana, Malo e lelei, Fakaalofa lahi atu, Taloha ni, Bula vinaka, Kam na Mauri, Halo Olketa"

Pacific Health Profiles – Waikato

Addressing health equity is fundamental to an overarching approach of Population Health and the wider Waikato District Health Board. The primary goal of Population Health is: ***to promote, improve and protect health with a focus on achieving health equity for people living in the Waikato DHB area.*** This aligns to the strategic imperative of the Waikato DHB, ***Oranga – Health equity for high need populations*** aimed to eliminate health inequities between segments of the population (Waikato DHB, 2016).

This Pacific Health Profile is designed to inform and further enhance Population Health's approach with key strategic partners to accelerate Pacific health gains, envisioned in the New Zealand Health Strategy (2016-2026) and 'Ala Mo'ui – the Ministry of Health's Pacific Health and Wellbeing Plan (2014 – 2018).

The specific objectives of this Pacific Health Profile are to:

- provide access to Pacific Health data for the Waikato DHB region, and
- innovatively communicate Pacific people's health status and progress through key health and social determinant indicators.

We need to work on all New Zealanders achieving equitable health outcomes, and we will target and tailor services for those groups who have poorer health and social outcomes than the population on average, for example Pacific peoples, people with disabilities and people with mental health conditions (Hon Dr Jonathan Coleman, Minister of Health, New Zealand Health Strategy, 2016).



'Ala Mo'ui: Pathways to Pacific Health and Wellbeing 2014-2018 is driven by the Government's long term vision of achieving health equity for all Pacific peoples in New Zealand that:

"Pacific 'aiga, kaiga, magafaoa, kopu tangata, vuvale and family experience equitable health outcomes and lead independent lives."

Pacific concepts of health particularly the 'Fono Fale' model of Health (Pulotu-Endemann, 2009) were used to guide the development of this profile report. All data is organised under the relevant domains of the Pasifika Fanau Ola¹ framework. The five main domains in this Health Profile report connect with the 'life-course approach' intended in the New Zealand Health Strategy and key determinants of health indicators highlighted for monitoring in the 'Ala Mo'ui' Plan.

¹ Pasifika Fanau Ola builds on the principles of Whanau Ora (for Maori) which is an innovative whanau-centred approach to empowering whānau to achieve better health, education, housing, skills development and economic outcomes (www.tpk.govt.nz). In terms of healthcare, it works by putting patients and their 'aiga/family at the centre of care.



Layout of the Profile

The Pasifika Fanau Ola framework:

Pasifika Fanau Ola is a comprehensive strength-based approach to understanding family health and wellbeing that acknowledges the spirit, heart, mana and inherent dignity of Pacific families and communities. The Fanau Ola concept contextualises the lives of Pacific peoples who have travelled to New Zealand over the past several decades and have settled in the different regions of New Zealand including the Waikato DHB region. Social determinants such as income, employment, housing quality and education have been known to contribute substantially to the relatively poor health status of Pacific peoples (*Tukuītonga 2012; Ministry of Health 2013*). The Fanau Ola framework² is holistic, encompassing multiple elements of fanau life often influenced by socio-environmental determinants of health, experienced at different life-course stages. The elements/dimensions include: goals, family and social relationships, cultures and languages, physical, mental and emotional health, education, economic contexts and their unique circumstances (*Counties Manukau Health 2013; K'aute Pasifika 2013*).

² The Pasifika Fanau Ola framework was adapted from Counties Manukau DHB (Counties Manukau Health) Fanau Ola approach which has been built on the 'Fonofale Model of Health' (Pulotu-Endemann, 2009) and similar Pacific models of health. The Fonofale model was created by Fuimaono Karl Pulotu-Endemann as a Pacific Island model of health for use in the New Zealand context. The early development of the Fanau Ola approach and framework came about from implementation of the 'Pacific family wellbeing/Fanau Ola' pilot project (an initiative of K'aute Pasifika Trust, Hamilton and the Aere Tai Pacific Midlands Collective Network).

Counties Manukau Health, serving approx. 112,768 Pacific people (21.5% compared to 6.5% nationally, www.health.govt.nz) has implemented the Fanau Ola approach since 2013 as part of its Pacific health services to achieve better health and wellbeing for Pacific families through tailored pathways for Pacific patients and their fanau (www.countiesmanukau.health.nz).

The Fanau Ola approach has been widely adopted by the Aere Tai Network (Pacific Midland Collective of Pacific providers) working together to serve Pacific communities in the midland region of the North Island, with some of the poorest health, education and social outcomes in the country. The Aere Tai Network implements the Fanau Ola approach through its whanau ora navigation service to families with high needs, empowering them to reach their full potential through providing services and enabling opportunities (www.aeretai.nz).



The health profile is organised into five core domains of the Fanau Ola framework:

Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture

- This domain sets the scene through shared national visions for Pacific families/population, demographics, family dynamics and health services, culture through identity, cultural values and practices such as language and spirituality.

Yago | Body

- Relates to biological or physical wellbeing and includes the physical health status of 'aiga/family, risk factors and health conditions prevalent to the Pacific population, and access to health services such as clinical health assessments.

Manako e te Pukuatu | Mind & Heart

- Relates to mental wellbeing which involves emotion, love, support and behaviours expressed.

Ako Faka'atamai | Intellect & Learning

- Relates to raising intellect /learning/education achievements and skills across the Pacific population age groups.

Buoka ao Kairiri | Resources & Leadership

- Relates to resources (such as employment, income, housing and access to health services) and leadership (such as the Pacific professional workforce) that the Pacific community require to enable them achieve their goals of aspired states of health and wellbeing.



Other notes in reading the Profile:

- All ethnicities other than Pacific and Māori were initially classified as ‘non-Pacific non-Māori’ and now simplified as ‘*other.*’ When European is used it refers to that ethnic group only.
- Where regional Pacific data is not available, national data/information is used given characteristics and trends are usually similar across Pacific health indicators nationally. National data is identified throughout the profile. Primary Care data utilised in this profile has been obtained from Hauraki and South Waikato Primary Health Organisations (PHOs).
- Only selected key data are highlighted in the report while details for similar data can be found in the tables (back of the report/appendices).
- Pacific languages used for:
 - Introductory greetings - Samoan, Cook Is, Tongan, Niuean, Tokelauan, Fijian, Kiribati, Solomon Is
 - Translations and proverbs throughout the report (in order of appearance) – Samoan, Fijian, Cook Is, Tongan, and Kiribati.
- The term “Pacific peoples”³ used throughout the report, is a broad term encompassing a wide variety of people from the Pacific Islands who have made New Zealand their home or who identify with the Pacific Islands because of ancestry or heritage. The term encompasses a range of ethnic, national, language and cultural groupings.
- Sources of information used in this report are detailed with tables and in the reference list.

³ As described in

- Public Health Commission, 1994. Bathgate M; Alexander D; Mitukulena A; Borman B; Roberts A; Grigg M: The Health of Pacific Islands People in New Zealand. Wellington, New Zealand.
- Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs (2001). Pacific Consultation Guidelines. Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, Wellington.

Āiga ma le aganu'u ***Family & Culture***

“Ua se afa e tasi”

“We were all made from the same mesh-sticks”

When a fish net is made, the mesh-sticks are measured and made equal so that they are of the same size. Culturally, we are identified by the same values, beliefs, and customs which are guided by our innate spiritual beliefs to promote success, prosperity, and social harmony.

(Samoan proverb)

Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture



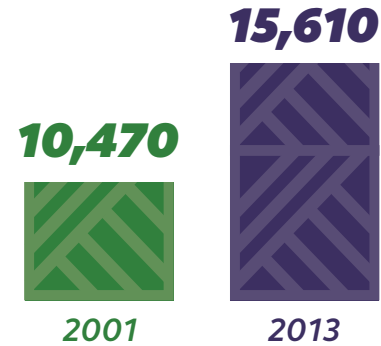
Setting the scene



5% (15,610)

of New Zealand's
Pacific population

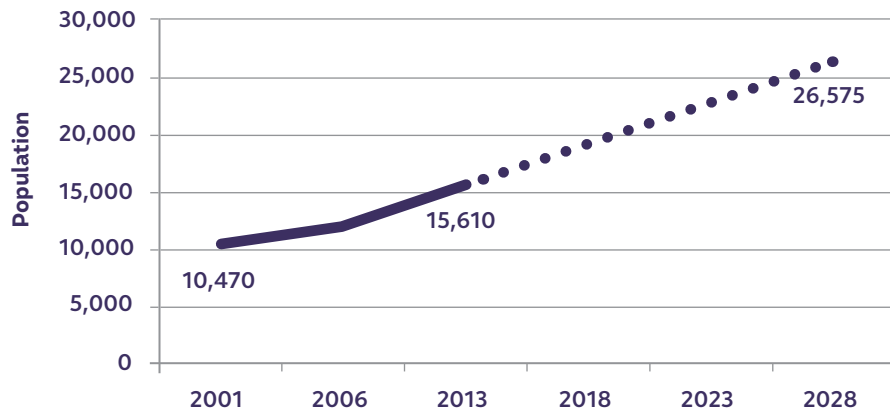
live in Waikato DHB and make up 4% of the DHB population (2013)



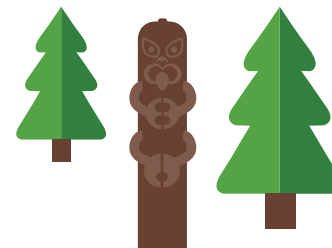
The
Pacific population in Waikato DHB is growing

↑ by 49% 2001-2013

The
Pacific population in Waikato DHB is estimated to increase by 70% by 2028
(2013-2028)



Most
Pacific peoples live in Hamilton City
(8,010, 51%) and
South Waikato
(2,920, 19%)



The highest concentration of
Pacific peoples live in South Waikato
(13% of the population of South Waikato) (5%, Hamilton City)

Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture



Setting the scene

Pacific population in Waikato DHB is youthful



15% under 5 years old
(1,630 in 2001, 2,355 in 2013)
(Māori 12%, Other 6%)



58% under 25 years old
(6,205 in 2001, 9,705 in 2013)
(Māori 53%, Other 30%)



2% 65 years and over
(185 in 2001, 375 in 2013)
(Māori 5%, Other 18%)

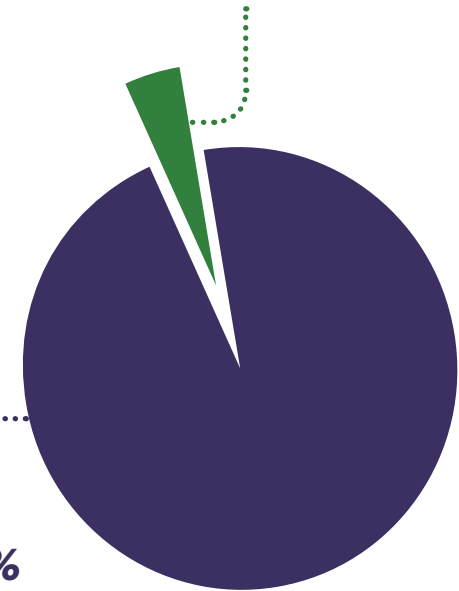
Births in Waikato DHB, 2015



187 babies were born into Pacific fanau, 4% of all new borns in Waikato DHB



Non-Pacific babies, 5101, 96%



Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture

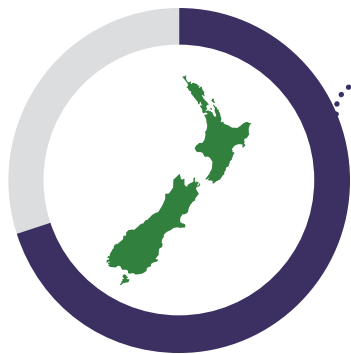
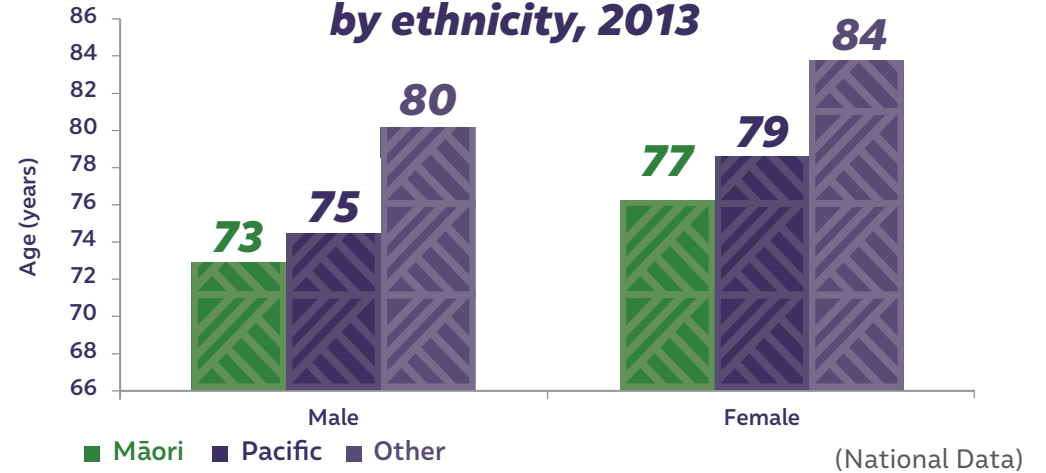


Setting the scene

Pacific peoples are living longer

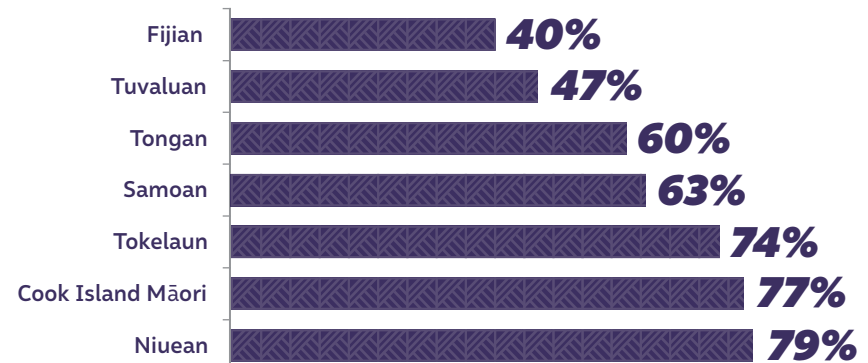


Life expectancy in New Zealand, by ethnicity, 2013



**In the Waikato
70% of all Pacific
peoples were born
in New Zealand**

Proportion of Pacific peoples living in New Zealand born in New Zealand, 2013

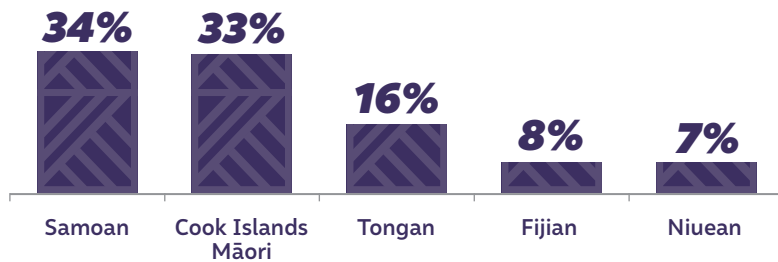


(National data)

Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture



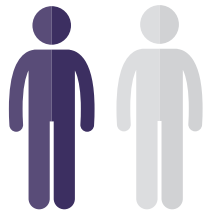
The largest Pacific ethnic groups in the Waikato are:



1 in 3 Pacific peoples speak two or more languages

(33%, 2013)

(Pacific peoples in New Zealand 44%)

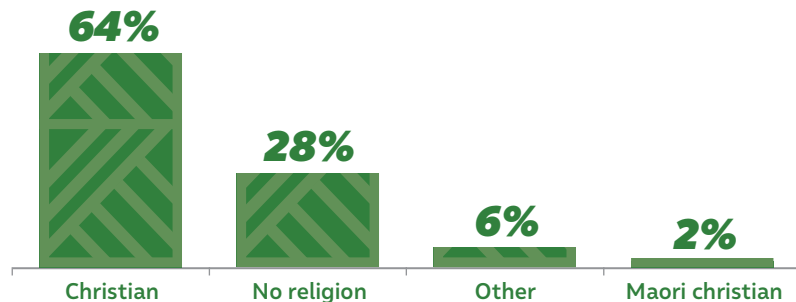


Over half of Pacific peoples also identify with another ethnicity that is not Pacific

(54%, 2013)

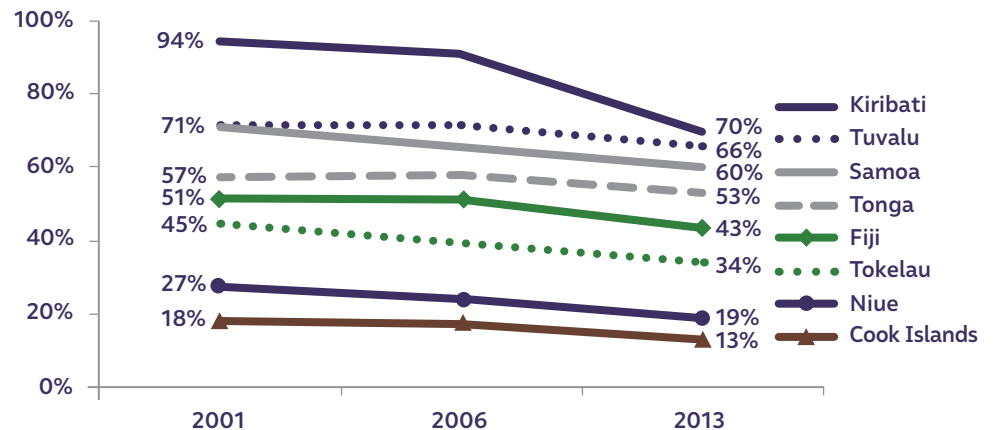
The majority of Pacific peoples are Christian

(64%, 2013)

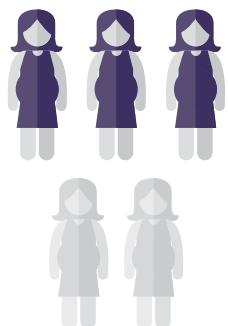


The proportion who speak a Pacific language are decreasing

(National data)



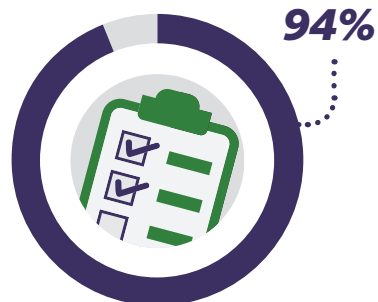
Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture



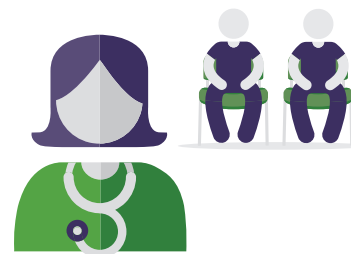
3 in 5 Pacific women register with a Lead Maternity Carer in the first trimester of pregnancy
 (59%, 2015) ↑ from 51% in 2011
 (Māori 58%, Other 78%)



2 in 3 Pacific new-borns are enrolled with a GP by three months
 (68%, 2015) ↑ from 60% in 2014
 (Māori 74%, total DHB 70%)



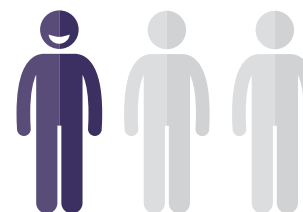
Most Pacific peoples are enrolled with a Primary Health Organisation
 (94%, 2016)
 (Māori 92%, Other 96%)



2 in 10 Pacific primary care patients visit their GP each year
 (21%, 2015/16)
 (Māori 30%, Other 17%)
 (Hauraki PHO)



3 in 4 Pacific children aged 5 and under are enrolled with community oral services
 (75%, 2015) ↑ from 68% in 2013
 (Māori 61%, Other 72%)
 (National Data)



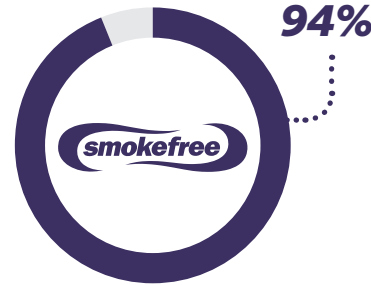
1 in 3 Pacific adults has visited a dental care clinic in the last 12 months
 (31%, 2014/15) ↓ from 35% in 2006/07
 (Māori 38%, Other 53%)
 (National Data)

Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture



1 in 2 Pacific women are exclusively and fully breastfeeding at 3 months

(50%, 2015) ↓ from 57% in 2013
(Māori 43%, total DHB 54%)



Almost all Pacific women are smoke free during pregnancy

(94%, 2015) ↑ from 91% in 2011
(Māori 65%, Other 92%)



2 in 3 Pacific women (50-69 years) go for their breast screening

(63%, 2016) Stable since 2014
(Māori 59%, Other 68%)



78% of Pacific women (25-69 years) go for their cervical screening

(2016) ↑ from 76% in 2014
(Māori 65%, Other 81%)



2 in 3 Pacific 4-year olds receive a before school check

(66%, 2015) ↓ from 77% in 2014
(Māori 77%, total DHB 92%)



9 in 1,000 Pacific Primary care patients access podiatry services each year

(2015/16)
(Māori 9, Other 7)
(Hauraki PHO)

Yago Body

***"Tu i kete na tata – Ni sa tawa na kete sa qai rawa ni qaravi na itavi se cakacaka
Ni sa qaravi vinaka na bula ni dua na tamata, na bula vakayago, nai tuvaki ni bula e loma, na tiko bulabula kei na kena veiqaravi salavata, sa na basika na bula vinaka e taucoko"***

Tu i – The pivotal point or space for interaction

Kete – means the stomach

Na tata – the actual activity/actual cutting

This proverb literally means that when the physical need of a person is nourished well the other aspects of his or her life continue to develop and grow. In this contextual Fijian perspective, the garden and its harvest are important for the physical wellbeing of the community. The "Tata" – symbolises the collective activity in the garden (were) such as cleaning, maintaining, and gathering the harvest for the good nourishment of the 'kete' (stomach) and for people to have good health and wellbeing.

(Fijian proverb)

Yago | Body



Nutrition

More Pacific peoples meet the recommended fruit and vegetable intake guidelines

2011/12 - 2014/15



Fruit

Adults 57%

↑ from 54%

(Māori 47%, European 57%)

Children 68%

↑ from 63%

(Māori 74%, European 77%)



Vegetables

Children 49%

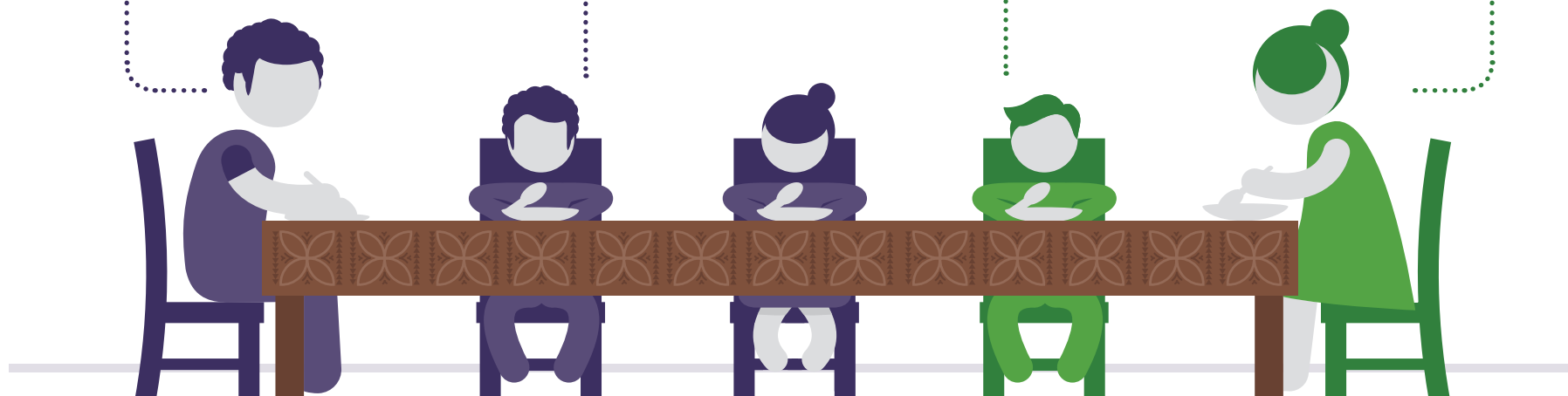
↑ from 43%

(Māori 53%, European 62%)

Adults 52%

↑ from 46%

(Māori 61%, European 68%)



(National data)

Yago | Body



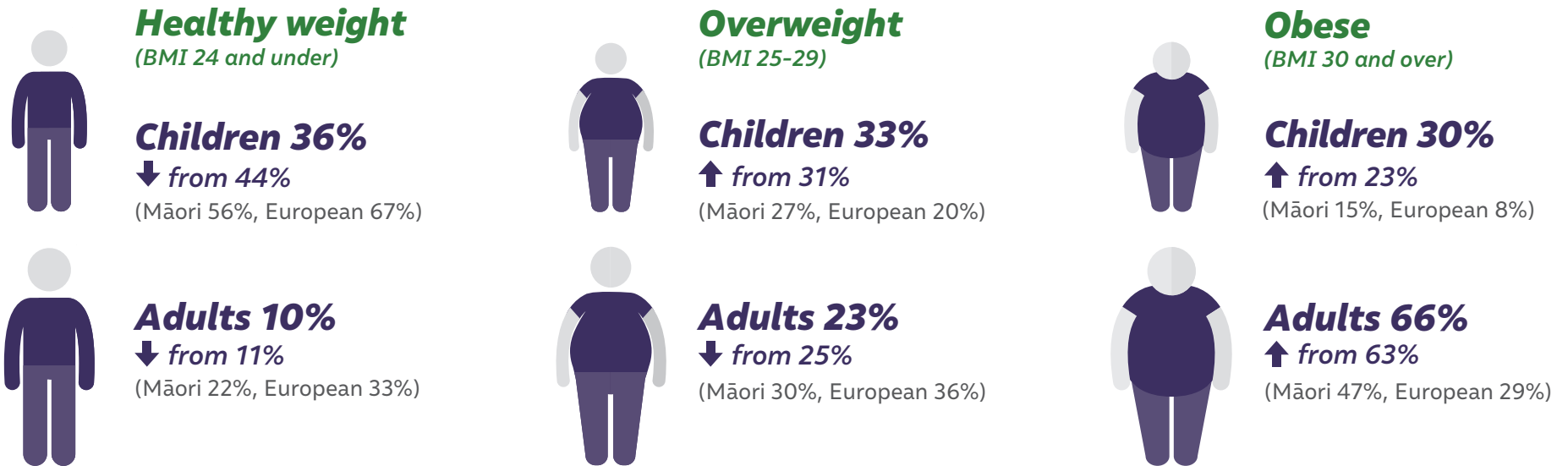
Many adults are physically active



(2014/15, national data)

Body size

2006/07-2014/15



Note: Māori and Pacific-specific BMI limits have not been utilised.
Adults = 15 years and over, Children = 2-14 years, BMI for children is an equivalent of adult BMI

(National data)

Yago | Body

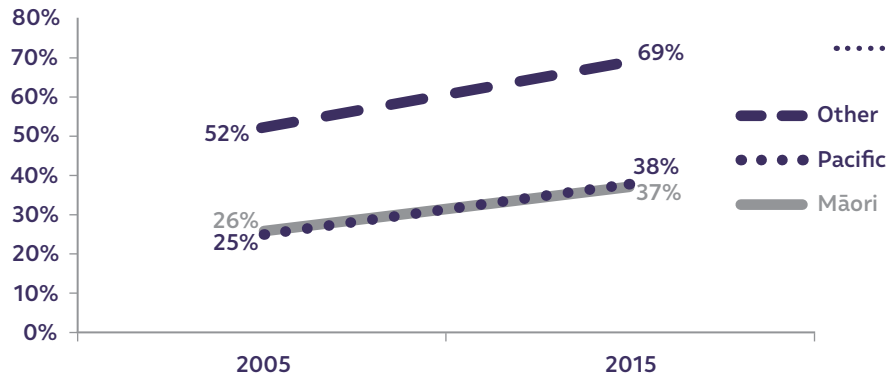


Children



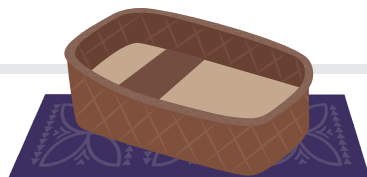
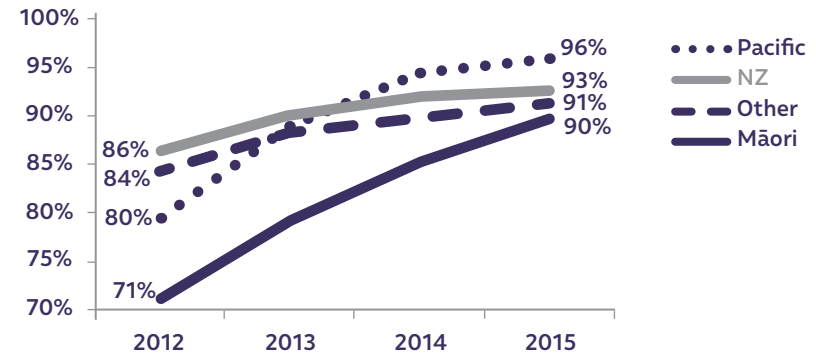
More Pacific 5-year olds are free of tooth cavities

Percentage of five-year-olds free of tooth cavities, Waikato DHB, 2005-2015



The immunisation coverage among Pacific children is high

Immunisation coverage at 8 months of age, by ethnicity, Waikato DHB, 2012-2015



Sudden unexpected death in infancy (SUDI) for Pacific children is declining

↓ from 1.0 to 0.9 per 1,000 live births 2000-2011

(Māori 2.1, Other 0.4)

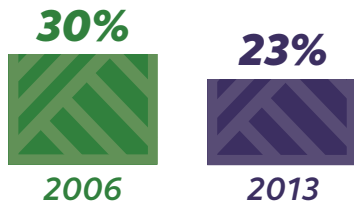
(National data)

Yago | Body

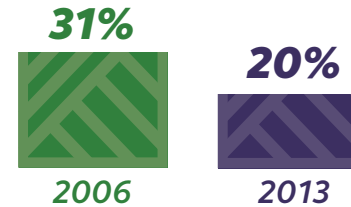


Smoking, Alcohol and Drugs

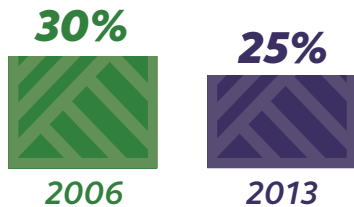
Fewer Pacific smoke in 2013 than in 2006



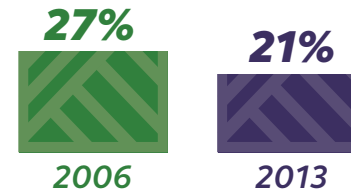
Female Adults 23%
(Māori 37%, Other 12%)



Female Youth 20%
(Māori 32%, Other 10%)



Male Adults 25%
(Māori 32%, Other 14%)



Male Youth 21%
(Māori 29%, Other 14%)



Pacific peoples use less cannabis (2%) and amphetamine (0.2%) compared to other ethnic groups

(Māori 11%, 3%, European 4%, 1%)
(National Data)



Males 35%



Females 14%

Hazardous drinking: more common in men

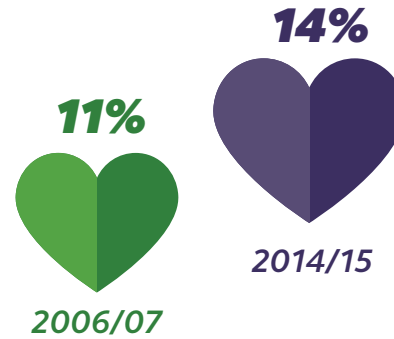
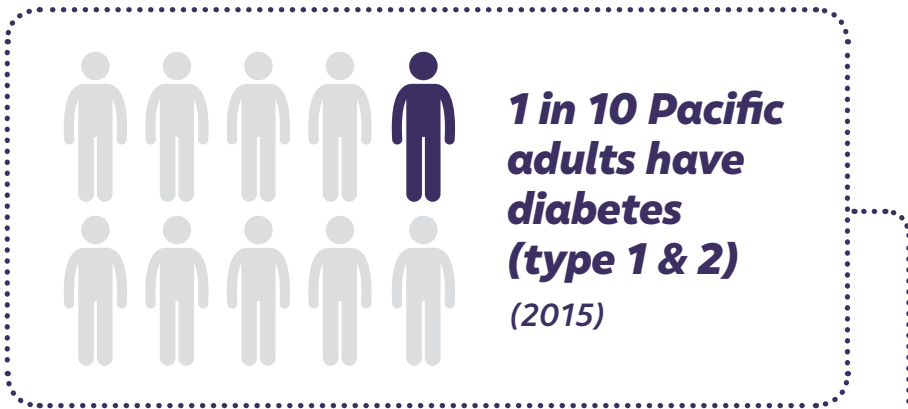
(2014/15)
(Māori males 38%, Other males 26%)
(National Data)



* Regular kava drinking for recreational use is increasing among Pacific communities in New Zealand

(Adults: 15 years and over. Youth: 15-24 years)

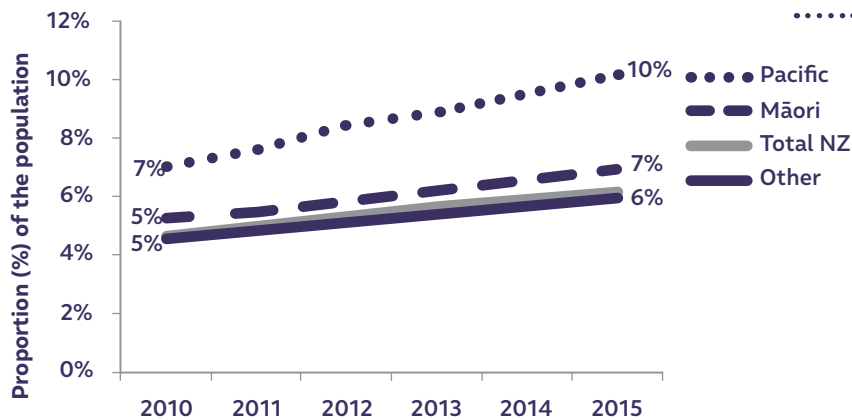
Yago | Body



More Pacific adults are medicated for high blood pressure

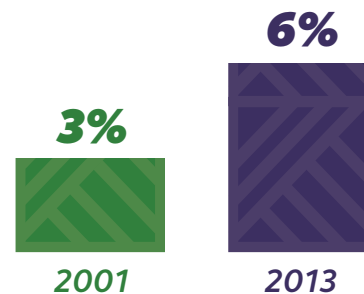
(14%, 2014/15)
(Māori 13%, European 17%)
(National data)

Estimated diabetes prevalence, Waikato DHB, 2010-2015



20% of Pacific patients in primary care have asthma

(2016)
(South Waikato HPO, Tokoroa)



6% of Pacific adults are diagnosed with gout

(2014/15)
(Māori 5%, European 3%)

Yago | Body



Hospital Admissions

For every 1,000 Pacific children (0-14 years) each year:



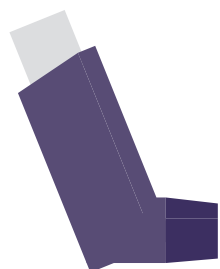
34 are admitted for respiratory infections

(Māori 28, Other 16)



15 are admitted for tooth and gum disease

(Māori 13, Other 10)

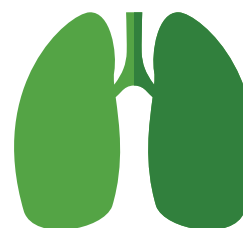


7 are admitted for asthma

(Māori 6, Other 3)

(2013/15)

For every 1,000 Pacific adults (45 years and over) each year:



11 are admitted for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

(Māori 17, Other 6)



10 are admitted for ischaemic heart disease

(Māori 7, Other 9)



7 are admitted for type 2 diabetes

(Māori 9, Other 3)

(2013/15)

Yago | Body



Hospital Admissions

ASH* events 2015/16:



11% of Pacific children (0-4 years) admitted each year



7% of Pacific adults (45-64 years) admitted each year



* ASH (Ambulatory Sensitive Hospital Admissions) are mostly acute admissions that are considered potentially reducible through interventions delivered in primary care. E.g. COPD, respiratory infections, dental conditions.



Hospital admissions for acute rheumatic fever:

↑ from 21 to 28 per 100,000 2004/06-2013/15
(Māori 14, Other 0.2)



Manako e te Pukuatu ***Mind & Heart***

***"Kia pukuru O vaevae,
kia mokora O kaki
E tiro te mata ia O Rongo"***

***"With a strong mind
A searching heart
Look ahead to God"***

This Cook Islands proverb is used in all settings and highlights the fundamentals of wellbeing – in that if your heart, mind and soul are one with your environment, then you are cognisant of the values that shape us into the people that we are. Our village life is built upon these foundational elements that are entrenched in our cultural practices, and customs. Our central belief is based on our spirituality and encompasses both traditional and contemporary. We are encouraged to hold on to those things that were intended for us, but also to look forward to those things that will ensure our prosperity and quality of life.

(Cook Islands proverb)

Manako e te Pukuatu | Mind & Heart



1 in 10 Pacific peoples report psychological distress

(10%, 2014/15) ↓ from 13% in 2006/07
(Māori 10%, European 6%)
(National data)



During a year 2 in 1,000 Pacific adults (15-44 years) are hospitalised for schizophrenia (2013/15)

↓ from 3 in 2008/2010
(Māori 5, Other 1)



2% of Pacific children (2-14 years) are diagnosed with emotional or behavioural problems (2014/15)

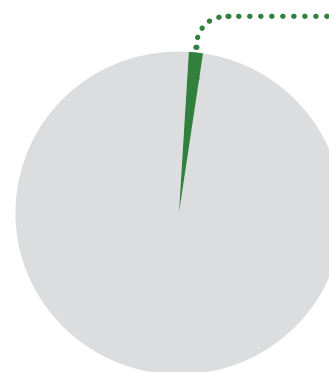
(Māori 5%, European 5%)
(National data)

Service access among Pacific peoples:



3.48% access DHB mental health services (2015)

↑ from 1.54% in 2005/06
(total NZ 3.48%)



1.4% access DHB alcohol and drug services (2015)

↑ from 1% in 2012/13
(Total NZ 1%)

Ako Faka'atamai Intellect & Learning

"Filihia mo e 'elili"

"Fishing beyond the rough seas with perseverance"

The theme "Filihia moe 'elili" is an old Tongan proverb that depicts the story of the fishing trail for a particular sea snail called "elili" known as "common periwinkle".

Periwinkle is known for its delightful and its endorsed flavour. These tasty edible sea snails unfortunately are found on rocky shores in the higher intertidal zone, an environment of harsh extremes and tidal excursion.

Filihia conveys the challenges one faces against the rough waves to get to the periwinkles and to ensure they return with it safely to shore.

The theme metaphorically encapsulates our journey through intellectual and learning pursuits and reminds us to handle with "perseverance" the rough seas, trials, tribulations and our sacrifices towards a worthwhile end. Ke tau "kataki" pea mei he kataki, 'a e lava 'o e 'ahi'ahi; pea mei he lava 'o e 'ahi'ahi 'a e fakatu'amelie moe ikuna.

(Tongan proverb)

Ako Faka'atamai | Intellect & Learning



More Pacific peoples with qualifications



(Māori 64%, Other 78%)



1 in 2 Pacific peoples with a level 2 certificate or higher

(55%, 2013) Up from 49% in 2006

(Māori 48%, Other 65%)

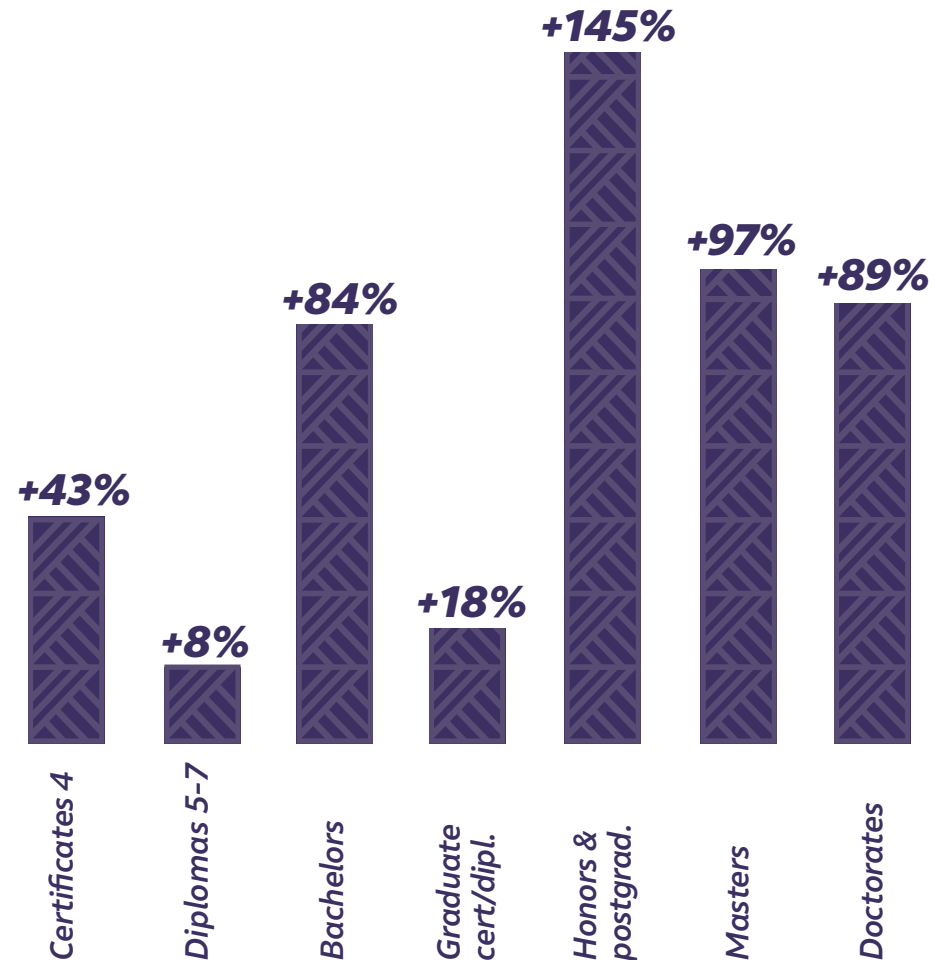


More Pacific students are enrolled in tertiary education

↑ by 27% 2005-2015

(National data)

Increase in tertiary education enrolment 2005-2015



Buoka ao Kairiri ***Resources & Leadership***

“E mwaiti kanana te ben”
“One who has eaten many coconuts”

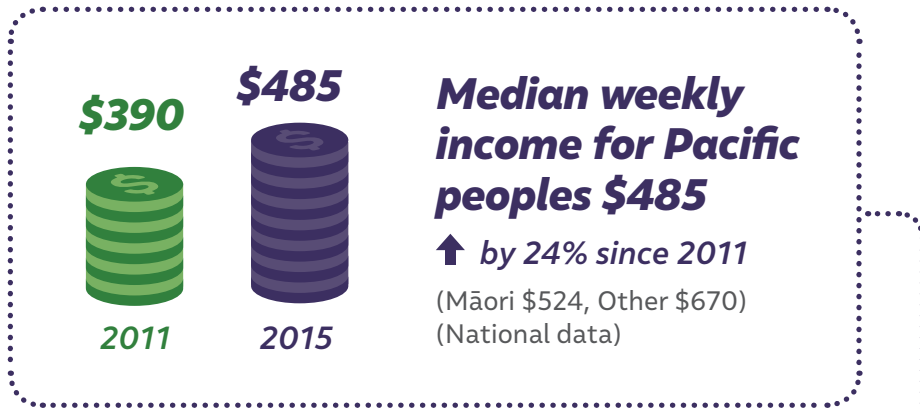
A Kiribati proverb often used in formal and informal gatherings, to remind the community about the value of leadership and drawing on the wisdom of elders of the village, who understood life in its totality (*eaten many coconuts*) and are as resilient as *‘te ben’* itself.

It takes proper care and the right resources to let the coconut fruit reach maturity. *Te ben* (*mature coconut fruit*), has multiple uses: as a domestic resource (providing food, livestock feed, ingredient for cooking, firewood, sennet, *te kora* and oil for the body), a source of revenue and a source of new life (when it germinates into a young coconut tree), thus a vital resource for the community.

The theme metaphorically describes the importance of cultural values, environmental consciousness, and working together effectively with leaders in our communities and key partners, in achieving self-reliance (*toronibwai*) and wellbeing (*maiu raoi*).

(Kiribati proverb)

Buoka ao Kairiri | Resources & Leadership

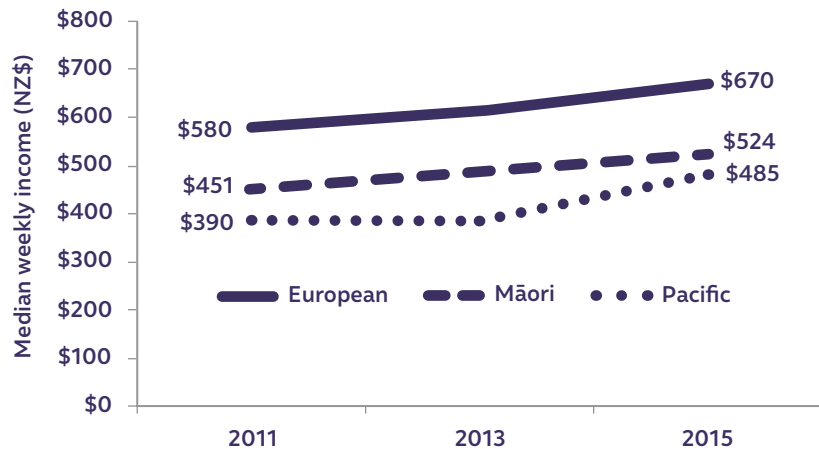


Proportion of Pacific adults active in the labour market

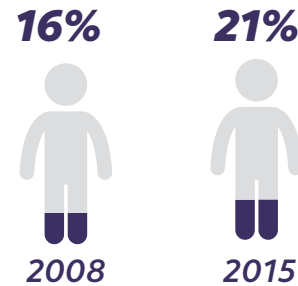
↑ from 67% in 2008

(Māori 64%, European 69%)

Median weekly income by ethnic group, New Zealand, 2011-2015

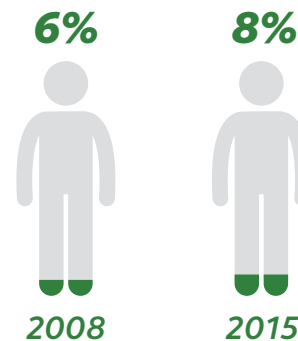


The Pacific unemployment rate:



Youth (15-24 years) 21%

(Māori 22%, European 11%)



Adults (15 years and over) 8%

(Māori 13%, European 4%)

Buoka ao Kairiri | Resources & Leadership



Pacific peoples in the New Zealand health workforce:



2%
Nursing
(2015)



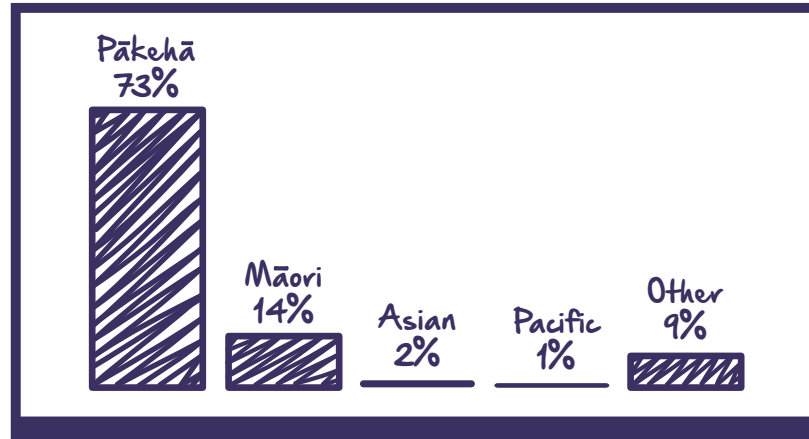
1%
Dentist
(2012)



2%
Midwife
(2015)



3%
Doctor
(2014)



Teachers who are Pacific make up 1% of Waikato region's teachers

(in state or stated integrated schools) (2015)

(3% in New Zealand)



Buoka ao Kairiri | Resources & Leadership



Pacific peoples and housing:



20%



Tenure holders who own their house

(Māori 26%, Other 56%)
(National data)

40%



Households who live in crowded housing

(Māori 20%, Other 6%)
(National data)

49%



People who live in an area of high deprivation

(NZDep 9-10)
(Māori 44%, Other 20%)

Buoka ao Kairiri | Resources & Leadership

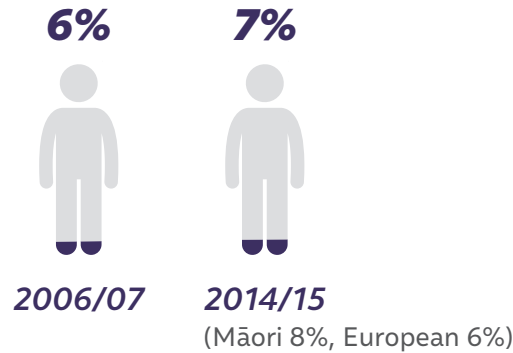


Barriers to accessing health services

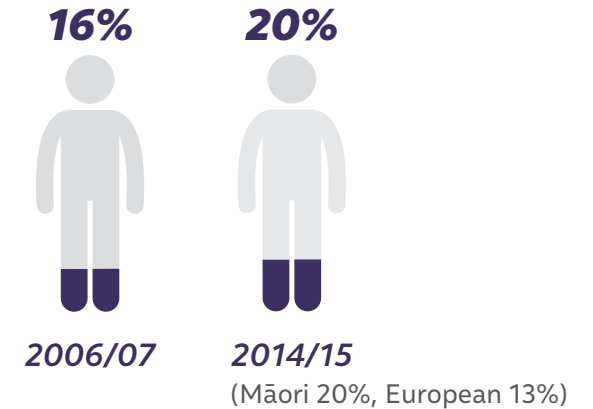
Report not going to GP due to costs:



Children



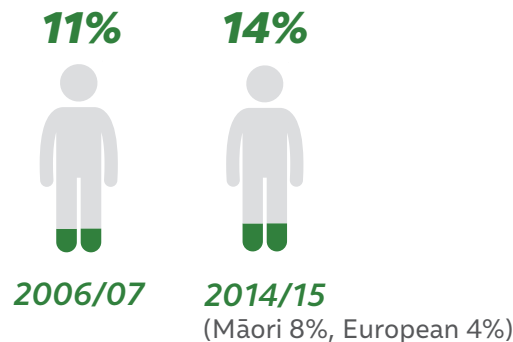
Adults



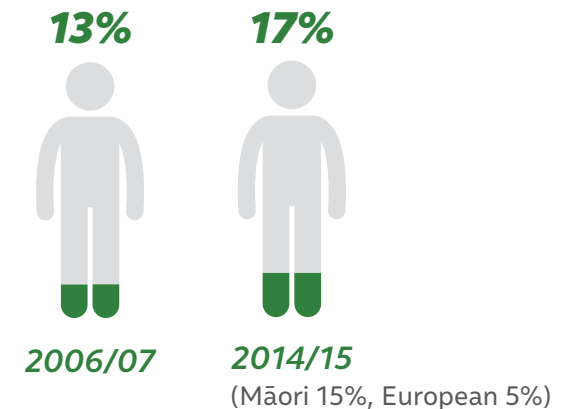
Avoid filling a prescription due to costs:



Children



Adults



Children = 2-14 years, Adults = 15 years and over

Tables

Tables



Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture

Population demographic statistics for Pacific peoples, Māori and Other adults in Waikato DHB.

Setting the scene	Pacific peoples				Māori	Other	NZ	Pacific vs. Other	
	Past	Recent	Trend	Change in %	Recent	Recent	Recent	Rate ratio	Difference in %
Population (n) 2001-2013 ¹	10,470	15,610	↑	49%	84,960	277,370	4,442,100	0.1	-94%
New babies born (number) 2011-2015 ²	207	187	↓	-10%	1,858	3,243	58,954	0.1	-94%
Under 5 years old (%) 2001-2013 ¹	16%	15%	↓	-3%	12%	6%	7%	2.7	171%
Under 15 years old (%) 2001-2013 ¹	41%	39%	↓	-6%	34%	17%	20%	2.3	129%
Under 25 years old (%) 2001-2013 ¹	59%	58%	↓	-2%	53%	30%	35%	2.0	96%
Over 65 years old (%) 2001-2013 ¹	2%	2%	=	0%	5%	18%	14%	0.1	-87%
Male life expectancy at birth (years) 1996-2013 ³	71.8	74.5	↑	4%	73.0	80.3	79.5	0.9	-7%
Female life expectancy at birth (years) 1996-2013 ³	77.0	78.7	↑	2%	77.1	83.9	83.2	0.9	-6%
New Zealand born 2001-2013 ⁴	71%	70%	↓	-1%	98%	78%	75%	0.9	-10%

Notes: Other = non-Māori and non-Pacific. ¹Statistics NZ, Estimated resident population (ERP), subnational population by ethnic group, age, and sex. ²Ministry of Health: National Maternity Collection ³Statistics NZ, Infoshare, Life Expectancy at Birth, Maori Ethnic Group Population by Sex (Annual-Dec). National data. ⁴Statistics NZ, 2013 Census data. **Trend:** direction of change over the time period (↑/↓/= increase/decrease/no change). **Change in %:** change in percent for the most recent rates compared to the past. **Rate ratio:** Other (=non-Maori/Pacific) is held as reference category. A rate ratio of 2 means the Pacific rate is 2 times higher than the Other rate. **Difference in %:** shows how much bigger/smaller in percent the Pacific rate is compared to Others. **NZ:** rate for total NZ (all ethnic groups).

Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture

Ethnic group belonging for Pacific peoples in Waikato DHB and New Zealand, 2001-2013.

Ethnic group belonging ¹	Waikato DHB					New Zealand				
	Pacific peoples					Pacific peoples				
	2001		2013		2001-2013	2001		2013		2001-2013
	No.	%	No.	%	Trend	No.	%	No.	%	Trend
Samoaan	2,793	30%	4,389	34%	↑	115,017	50%	144,141	49%	↑
Cook Islands Māori	3,978	42%	4,314	33%	↑	51,486	22%	61,077	21%	↑
Tongan	1,305	14%	2,142	16%	↑	40,719	18%	60,333	20%	↑
Fijian	408	4%	978	8%	↑	7,041	3%	14,445	5%	↑
Niuean	732	8%	903	7%	↑	20,148	9%	23,883	8%	↑
Other Pacific peoples	480	5%	501	4%	↑	4,218	2%	4,866	2%	↑
Kiribati	69	1%	324	2%	↑	648	0%	2,115	1%	↑
Tokelauan	90	1%	141	1%	↑	6,204	3%	7,173	2%	↑
Tahitian	66	1%	81	1%	↑	1,200	1%	1,407	0%	↑
Pacific peoples	33	0%	81	1%	↑	678	0%	1,026	0%	↑
Tuvaluan	30	0%	66	1%	↑	1,965	1%	3,537	1%	↑
Total Pacific peoples	9,372	100%	13,038	100%	↑	231,798	100%	295,944	100%	↑

Notes: ¹Statistics NZ, 2013 Census data: Dataset: Ethnic group (total responses), for the census usually resident population count, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses (RC, TA, AU) Waikato DHB includes all of Waikato District and Ruapehu District (due to otherwise missing data because of small numbers) **No.** Number of people who belong that ethnic group. **%:** Proportion of Pacific people who belong to that ethnic group.

Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture

Number of languages spoken by Pacific peoples in Waikato DHB compared to New Zealand, 2001-2013.

Number of languages spoken by Pacific peoples ² (% of total Pacific population)	Waikato DHB			New Zealand		
	Pacific people			Pacific people		
	2001	2013	2001-2013	2001	2013	2001-2013
	%	%	Trend	%	%	Trend
One	61%	63%	↑	48%	52%	↑
Two	27%	30%	↑	42%	41%	↓
Three or more	7%	3%	↓	6%	3%	↓

Notes: ²Statistics NZ, dataset: Ethnic group (grouped total responses) by number of languages spoken, for the census usually resident population count, 2001, 2006, and 2013 (RC, TA, AU). Waikato DHB includes all of Waikato District and Ruapehu District (due to missing data because of small numbers)

The number and proportion of fluent Pacific language speakers, New Zealand, 2001-2013.

Fluent Pacific language speakers ³	New Zealand					
	Pacific peoples					
	2001		2013		2001-2013	
	No.	%	No.	%	Trend no.	Trend %
Samoa	81,036	71%	86,403	60%	↑	↓
Cook Islands	9,372	18%	8,121	13%	↓	↓
Tonga	23,046	57%	31,839	53%	↑	↓
Niue	5,478	27%	4,545	19%	↓	↓
Fiji	3,588	51%	6,273	43%	↑	↓
Tokelau	2,808	45%	2,469	34%	↓	↓
Tuvalu	1,398	71%	2,349	66%	↑	↓
Kiribati	609	94%	1,476	70%	↑	↓

Notes: ³National data. Statistics NZ, dataset: 'Languages spoken (detailed total responses) For the census usually resident population count '2001, 2006, and 2013. **No.** number of people who speak that language. **%:** Proportion of people within that ethnic group who speak that language.

Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture

Health indicator statistics for Pacific peoples, Māori and Other adults in Waikato DHB.

Family indicators	Pacific peoples				Māori	Other	NZ	Pacific vs. Other	
	Past	Recent	Trend	Change in %	Recent	Recent	Recent	Rate ratio	Difference in %
Birth rate (per 1,000 population), 2011-2015 ¹	15.6	14.1	↓	-10%	25.2	14.7	13.9	1.0	-5%
Registration with LMC in 1st trimester 2011-2015 ¹	51%	59%	↑	15%	58%	78%	65%	0.8	-25%
PHO enrolment 2015-2016 ²	89%	94%	↑	6%	92%	96%	95%	1.0	-2%
PHO enrolled patients with a GP visit each year, 2014/15-2015/16 ³	14%	21%	↑	50%	30%	17%	-	1.2	24%
PHO enrolled patients who access podiatry each year, 2014/15-2015/16 ³	1%	1%	↓	0%	1%	1%	-	1.0	0%
New-borns enrolled with a GP by 3 months, 2014-2015 ⁴	60%	68%	↑	14%	74%	70%	70%	1.0	-2%
Children participate in early childhood education (ECE), 2014-2015 ⁴	96%	96%	↓	0%	95%	97%	96%	1.0	-1%
Four-year-olds receive a B4 School Check, 2014-2015 ⁴	77%	66%	↓	-15%	77%	92%	93%	0.7	-29%
Under five-year-olds enrolled in community oral services, 2013-2015 ^{4,4b}	68%	75%	↑	10%	61%	72%	76%	1.0	4%
Breastfeeding exclusive and full at 3 months 2013-2015 ⁴	57%	50%	↓	-12%	43%	54%	55%	0.9	-7%
Breastfeeding (any) at 6 months 2013-2015 ⁴	70%	57%	↓	-19%	50%	60%	66%	1.0	-5%
Smoke free in pregnancy 2011-2015 ¹	91%	94%	↑	3%	65%	92%	86%	1.0	2%
Dental care visit in the last 12 month (15+ years), 2006/07-2014/15 ⁵	35%	31%	↓	-10%	38%	53%	48%	0.6	-41%
Breast screening (50-69 years), 2014-2016 ⁶	64%	63%	↓	-2%	59%	68%	71%	0.9	-8%
Cervical screening (25-69 years), 2014-2016 ⁷	76%	78%	↑	3%	65%	81%	76%	1.0	-4%

Notes: Other = non-Māori and non-Pacific. ¹Ministry of Health: National Maternity Collection. LMC= Lead Maternity Carer. ²Ministry of Health: Enrolment in a primary health organisation (PHO): Access to primary care. ³Hauraki PHO, primary care data. Proportion of enrolled patients. ⁴Ministry of Health: Well Child Tamariki Ora (WCTO) quality improvement framework. GP= General Practitioner. National data for Pacific and Maori. Other = Total Waikato DHB. ^{4b}National data. ⁵Ministry of Health: NZ Health Survey. National data. Ethnicity group "Other" = Europeans/Other (Asians not included). ⁶Ministry of Health. July 2016. BSA District Health Board Coverage Report: period ending 30 June 2016. Wellington: Ministry of Health. ⁷Ministry of Health. October 2016. NCSP New Zealand District Health Board Coverage Report: period ending 30 September 2016. Wellington: Ministry of Health. Other = excluding Asians. **Trend:** direction of change over the time period (↑/↓/ = increase/decrease/no change). **Change in %:** change in percent for the most recent rates compared to the past. **Rate ratio:** Other (=non-Maori/Pacific) is held as reference category. A rate ratio of 2 means the Pacific rate is 2 times higher than the Other rate. **Difference in %:** shows how much bigger/smaller in percent the Pacific rate is compared to Others. **NZ:** rate for total NZ (all ethnic groups).

Āiga ma le aganu'u | Family & Culture

Religious affiliation by Pacific peoples in Waikato DHB compared to New Zealand, 2001-2013.

Religious affiliation ⁴ (% of total stated Pacific population)	Waikato DHB					New Zealand			
	Pacific peoples			Māori	Other	Pacific peoples			Total people
	2001	2013	2001-2013	2013	2013	2001	2013	2001-2013	2013
	%	%	Trend	%	%	%	%	Trend	%
Christian	71%	64%	↓	38%	48%	82%	77%	↓	48%
Māori christian*	2%	2%	↓	7%	0%	1%	1%	↓	1%
Other	8%	6%	↓	6%	9%	5%	4%	↓	9%
No religion	20%	28%	↑	49%	43%	12%	17%	↑	42%

Notes: ⁴Statistics NZ, 2013 Census data: Dataset: Selected ethnic groups (total responses) by religious affiliation (total responses), for the census usually resident population count, 2001, 2006, and 2013 Censuses (RC, TA, AU) Waikato DHB includes all of Waikato District and Ruapehu District (due to missing data because of small numbers).

*Includes Ratana and Ringatū. People who did not want to answer this question are not included in this table, thus the percentage does not add up to 100.

Yago | Body

Nutrition and physical activity statistics for Pacific children and adults in Waikato DHB, 2006-2015.

Nutrition and physical activity	Pacific peoples				Māori	Europeans	NZ	Pacific vs. Europeans	
	Past	Recent	Trend	Change in %	Recent	Recent	Recent	Rate ratio	Difference in %
<i>Children 2-14 years</i>									
Meet fruit intake guidelines, 2011/12-2014/15 ¹	63%	68%	↑	8%	74%	77%	75%	0.9	-12%
Meet vegetable intake guidelines, 2011/12-2014/15 ¹	43%	49%	↑	15%	53%	62%	57%	0.8	-20%
Healthy weight at 4 years, 2014-2015 ²	63%	53%	↓	-16%	59%	68%	70%	0.8	-23%
Healthy weight, 2006/07-2014/15 ¹	44%	36%	↓	-19%	56%	67%	63%	0.5	-47%
Overweight (but not obese), 2006/07-2014/15 ¹	31%	33%	↑	4%	27%	20%	22%	1.6	63%
Obese (class 1, 2,3), 2006/07-2014/15 ¹	23%	30%	↑	29%	15%	8%	11%	3.9	286%
Obese class 2-3, 2006/07-2014/15 ¹	11%	14%	↑	26%	6%	3%	4%	5.5	454%
Active transport to school (walk, bike, etc.) 2006/07-2014/15 ¹	54%	44%	↓	-18%	43%	41%	41%	1.1	8%
<i>Adults 15 years and over</i>									
Meet fruit intake guidelines, 2011/12-2014/15 ¹	54%	57%	↑	6%	47%	57%	55%	1.0	1%
Meet vegetable intake guidelines, 2011/12-2014/15 ¹	46%	52%	↑	15%	61%	68%	65%	0.8	-24%
Physically active (30 min/day), 2006/07-2014/15 ¹	49%	54%	↑	11%	53%	52%	51%	1.1	5%
Healthy weight (BMI 18.5-24.9), 2006/07-2014/15 ¹	11%	10%	↓	-10%	22%	33%	33%	0.3	-69%
Overweight (but not obese) (BMI 25-29), 2006/07-2014/15 ¹	25%	23%	↓	-7%	30%	36%	35%	0.6	-37%
Obese (class 1-3) (BMI 30+), 2006/07-2014/15 ¹	63%	66%	↑	4%	47%	29%	31%	2.3	127%
Obese (class 3) (BMI 40+), 2006/07-2014/15 ¹	16%	20%	↑	26%	10%	4%	5%	4.6	357%

Notes: ¹Ministry of Health: NZ Health Survey. National data. Child weight is classified as the equivalent of adult BMI: healthy weight (18.5-24.9), Overweight but not obese (25-29.9), Obese (30 or greater), Obesity class 1 (30-34.9), class 2-3 (35 or greater). ²Ministry of Health: Well Child Tamariki Ora (WCTO) quality improvement framework. 2015 = Jul-Dec. Data for Europeans not available, data presented is for total Waikato DHB. **Trend:** direction of change over the time period (↑/↓/ = increase/decrease/no change). **Change in %:** change in percent for the most recent rates compared to the past. **Rate ratio:** Other (=non-Maori/Pacific) is held as reference category. A rate ratio of 2 means the Pacific rate is 2 times higher than the Other rate. **Difference in %:** shows how much bigger/smaller in percent the Pacific rate is compared to Others. **NZ:** rate for total NZ (all ethnic groups).

Yago | Body

Health indicator statistics for Pacific children and adults in Waikato DHB.

Health indicators	Pacific peoples				Māori	Other	NZ	Pacific vs. Other	
	Past	Recent	Trend	Change in %	Recent	Recent	Recent	Rate ratio	Difference in %
<i>Children 0-14 years</i>									
Immunisation at 8 months, 2012-2015 ¹	80%	96%	↑	20%	90%	91%	93%	1.1	5%
SUDI per 1,000 live births per year, 2000-2011 ²	1.0	0.9	↓	-10%	2.1	0.4	1.0	2.3	125%
Caries free at age 5, 2005-2015 ³	25%	38%	↑	52%	37%	69%	59%	0.6	-45%
Mean DMFT at age 5, 2005-2015 ³	4.4	3.1	↓	-30%	2.9	1.3	1.8	2.4	138%
<i>Adults 15 years and over</i>									
Diabetes prevalence, total population, 2010-2015 ⁴	7%	10%	↑	45%	7%	6%	6%	1.7	67%
Medicated for high blood pressure, 15+, 2006/07-2014/15 ⁵	11%	14%	↑	36%	13%	17%	16%	0.8	-17%
Arthritis (diagnosed), 2006/07-2014/15 ⁵	8%	14%	↑	72%	14%	19%	17%	0.7	-28%
Gout (diagnosed), 2006/07-2014/15 ⁵	3%	6%	↑	133%	5%	3%	1%	2.4	142%
Regular smoking, males, 2006-2013 ⁶	30%	25%	↓	-17%	32%	14%	16%	1.7	72%
Regular smoking, females, 2006-2013 ⁶	30%	23%	↓	-25%	37%	12%	14%	2.0	99%
Youth smoking, males, 15-24 years, 2006-2013 ⁶	27%	21%	↓	-22%	29%	14%	17%	1.5	48%
Youth smoking, females, 15-24 years, 2006-2013 ⁶	31%	20%	↓	-37%	32%	10%	15%	1.9	93%
Hazardous drinking, males, 2006/07-2014/15 ⁵	34%	35%	↑	3%	38%	26%	25%	1.3	35%
Hazardous drinking, females, 2006/07-2014/15 ⁵	14%	14%	↓	-2%	27%	11%	11%	1.3	30%
Amphetamine use*, 15-64 years, 2013/14-2015/16 ⁷	0.5%	1.2%	↑	140%	2.9%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9	-8%
Cannabis use at least weekly, 15-64 years, 2014/15 ⁸	-	2%	-	-	11%	4%	4%	0.7	-33%

Notes: Other = non-Māori and non-Pacific. ¹Ministry of Health: National Immunisation Register (NIR). ²Ministry of Health: National Mortality Collection, foetal and infant deaths. Average annual national rate, 2001-2005, 2006-2011. SUDI = sudden unexpected death in infancy. ³Ministry of Health: Oral health data and statistics. DMFT = decayed, missing and filled teeth. ⁴Ministry of Health: Virtual Diabetes Register. Type 1& 2 diabetes. ⁵Ministry of Health: NZ Health Survey. National data. Ethnicity group "Other"= European. ⁶Statistics NZ, 2013 census data. ⁷Ministry of Health: Amphetamine Use 2015/16: New Zealand Health Survey. *Use in the last year. ⁸Ministry of Health: Cannabis Use 2012/13: New Zealand Health Survey.

Yago | Body

Average annual number and age- and ethnicity-specific hospital admission rates (per 100,000 people) for (selected) common diseases in the Waikato DHB Pacific population, children and adults, 2004-2015.

Hospital admission rates per 100,000 population ¹	Pacific peoples					Māori	Other		Other vs. Pacific		
	2004-2006		2013-2015		2004-2015	2013-2015		2013-2015		2013-2015	
	Annual average					Annual average	Annual average		Annual average		
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Trend	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate ratio	Difference in %
<i>Infants & children 0-14 years</i>											
Respiratory infections	36	1475.4	110	3363.9	↑	840	2843.6	812	1644.7	2.0	105%
Tooth and gum disease	21	847.0	48	1478.1	↑	390	1321.4	495	1003.3	1.5	47%
Asthma	15	601.1	24	733.9	↑	175	593.5	164	331.5	2.2	121%
Gastroenteritis	7	300.5	18	550.5	↑	103	349.8	272	550.3	1.0	0%
<i>Adults 45 years and over</i>											
COPD	11	719.0	27	1088.7	↑	339	1689.1	830	642.7	1.7	69%
Type 2 diabetes	16	1067.5	19	752.7	↓	177	880.3	384	297.0	2.5	153%
Heart failure	8	501.1	14	564.5	↑	170	845.4	541	418.8	1.3	35%
Ischaemic heart disease	10	675.4	26	1034.9	↑	137	684.3	1169	904.9	1.1	14%
Stroke	6	413.9	13	537.6	↑	102	508.2	581	450.0	1.2	19%
Breast cancer (women)	2	307.0	6	491.8	↑	41	375.2	172	255.6	1.9	92%
Acute rheumatic fever, total population	2	21.4	3	27.8	↑	14	13.8	1	0.2	120.3	11928%

Notes: Other = non-Māori and non-Pacific. ¹Hospital admission data from Waikato DHB hospital register Costpro 2004/06-2013/15 for the Waikato DHB resident population aged 0-14 years and 45 years and over. The denominator for the rates is the projected estimated resident population 2005 and 2014. **No.:** Average number of admissions per year 2004-2006 and 2013-2015. **Rate:** Average annual age-and ethnicity specific rate per 100,000 population (based on Census 2006 and 2013). **Trend:** direction of change between 2004-2006 and 2013-2015 (↑/↓ increase/decrease). **Rate ratio:** Other is held as reference category. A rate ratio of 2 means the Pacific rate is 2 times higher than the Other rate. **Difference in %:** shows how much bigger/smaller in percent the Pacific rate is compared to Other. **Classification of disease (ICD10 codes):** respiratory infections J00-22, tooth and gum disease K00-08, asthma J55-46, gastroenteritis A00-09, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) J40-44, J47, type 2 diabetes E11, heart failure I50, ischaemic heart disease I20-25, stroke I60-69, breast cancer C50 and acute rheumatic fever I00-02 (crude rate).

Yago | Body

The most common (selected) ambulatory sensitive hospitalisations (ASH) rates per 100,000 population, children aged 0-4 years, and adults aged 45-64 years, by ethnicity, Waikato DHB, 2012-2016

	Pacific peoples					Māori	Other		NZ	Pacific vs. Other		
	2012-2013		2015-2016		2012-2016	2015-2016		2015-2016		2015-2016	2012-2016	
ASH* rates per 100,000 population ¹	Annual average					Annual average		Annual average				
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Trend	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	Rate ratio	Difference in %
<i>Children 0-4 years</i>												
ASH rates, all conditions ²	117	11554.5	141	11176.9	↓	960	9112.5	1064	6678.9	6942.3	1.7	67%
Dental conditions	25	2469.4	33	2609.6	↑	206	1955.4	162	1016.9	967.4	2.6	157%
Respiratory infections	32	3114.6	40	3164.1	↑	254	2411.1	302	1896.8	1844.2	1.7	67%
Gastroenteritis/dehydration	20	1923.3	19	1468.0	↓	115	1086.7	261	1633.8	1268.4	0.9	-10%
Asthma	20	1979.0	18	1430.2	↓	196	1860.5	140	878.6	1334.0	1.6	63%
Cellulitis/dermatitis/eczema	9	889.2	15	1154.2	↑	90	849.6	50	310.9	654.8	3.7	271%
<i>Adults 45-64 years</i>												
ASH rates, all conditions ²	108	6800.0	145	7293.2	↑	1231	7716.6	2570	3239.4	3716.2	2.3	125%
Angina and chest pain	33	2054.9	42	2103.2	↑	278	1741.9	790	995.5	1062.8	2.1	111%
Pneumonia	11	699.7	13	649.5	↓	81	504.3	126	158.7	230.8	4.1	309%
COPD	7	439.2	12	577.5	↑	166	1037.3	184	231.4	256.2	2.5	150%
Myocardial infarction	7	408.1	7	321.7	↓	43	266.5	171	214.9	308.8	1.5	50%
Stroke	5	285.0	6	272.7	↓	43	270.4	91	114.0	122.8	2.4	139%

Notes: Other = non-Māori and non-Pacific. *ASH rates are seen as avoidable hospital admissions in the sense that they could often have been prevented by treatment in primary care. ¹Ministry of Health: National Minimum Dataset (NMDS), Statistics New Zealand Population Projections. ²"All conditions" include more than displayed in this table, for a list of all conditions, see <http://nsfl.health.govt.nz/accountability/performance-and-monitoring/data-quarterly-reports-and-reporting/ambulatory-sensitive>. ICD 10 codes: Dental conditions (K02, K04, K05). Upper, ENT (ear/nose/throat.) and lower respiratory infections (J00-06, H65-67, J22). Gastroenteritis and dehydration (A02-09, R11, K529). Asthma (J45-46, R062). Cellulitis (L01-04, L08, H000, H010, J340, L980), dermatitis and eczema (L20-30). Angina and chest pain (R072-074, I200). Pneumonia (J13-16, J18). Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) (J44). Myocardial infarction (I21-24.1). Stroke (I61-66) **No.:** Average annual number of admissions 2012-2013 and 2015-2016. **Rate:** Average annual age-and ethnicity specific rate per 100,000 population. **Trend:** direction of change 2004-2006 and 2013-2015 (↑/↓ increase/decrease). **Rate ratio:** Other = reference category. A rate ratio of 2 means the Pacific rate is 2 times higher than the Other rate. **Difference in %:** shows how much bigger/smaller in percent the Pacific rate is compared to Other.

Manako e te Pukuatu | Mind & Heart

Average annual number and age- and ethnicity-specific admission rates for (selected) mental disorders (per 100,000 population) in the Waikato DHB Pacific, Māori and Other population, 2004-2015.

Mental health and wellbeing	Pacific peoples					Māori	Other		Pacific vs. Other		
	2004-2006		2013-2015		2004-2015	2013-2015		2013-2015			
	Annual average					Annual average	Annual average				
<i>Hospital admission rates per 100,000 population, 15-44 years¹</i>	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Trend	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate ratio	Difference in %
Schizophrenia	12	317.5	11	224.0	↓	175	471.2	121	112.6	2.0	99%
Intentional self-harm ^{1b}	3	75.6	7	131.8	↑	111	298.9	346	321.6	1.9	92%
Mood disorders	5	132.3	2	39.5	↓	56	149.9	150	139.5	0.3	-72%
Psychoactive substance use disorders	3	79.4	4	72.5	↓	71	191.2	163	151.3	0.5	-52%
<i>Community mental health</i>	Past		Recent		Trend	Recent		Recent		Recent	
Psychological distress, 15+ years, 2006/07-2014/15 ²	13%		10%		↓	10%		6%		1.8	79%
Children diagnosed with emotional or behavioural problems, 2-14 years, 2011/12-2014/15 ³	2%		2%		↓	5%		5%		0.5	-53%
Access to DHB mental health services, 2005/06-2015 ⁴	1.5%		3.5%		↓	-		3%		1.0	0%
Access to DHB alcohol and drug services, 2012/13-2015 ⁴	1.0%		1.4%		↓	-		1%		1.4	36%

Notes: Other = non-Māori and non-Pacific. ¹Hospital admission data from Waikato DHB hospital register Costpro 2004/06-2013/15 for the Waikato DHB resident population aged 15-44 years. Denominator = projected estimated resident population 2005 and 2014. ^{1b}Years 2008-2010 (denominator = projected estimated resident population 2009) and 2013-2015. ²Ministry of Health: NZ Health Survey. Psychological distress (high or very high probability of anxiety or depressive disorder, K10 score ≥12). Other= European. National data. ³Ministry of Health: NZ Health Survey 2011/12 & 2014/15. Includes depression, anxiety disorder, ADD and/or ADHD. National data. ⁴PRIMHD, in: Ministry of Health: 'Ala Mo'ui Progress Report: June 2016. Wellington. % of the total population. Data for Maori was not available. Other = national data (local data not available), total NZ (all ethnic groups). **No.:** Average annual number of admissions. **Rate:** Average annual age-and ethnicity specific rate per 100,000 population (based on Census 2006 and 2013). **Trend:** direction of change between 2004-2006 and 2013-2015 (↑/↓ increase/decrease). **Rate ratio:** Other is held as reference category. A rate ratio of 2 means the Pacific rate is 2 times higher than the Other rate. **Difference in %:** shows how much bigger/smaller in percent the Pacific rate is compared to Other. **Classification of disease (ICD10 codes):** schizophrenia (F20-29), intentional self-harm (X60-84), mood disorder (F30-39), disorders due to psychoactive substance use (F10-19).

Ako Faka'atamai | Intellect & Learning

Qualification statistics for Pacific peoples, Māori and Others in Waikato DHB.

Qualifications	Pacific peoples				Māori	Other	NZ	Pacific vs. Other	
	Past	Recent	Trend	Change in %	Recent	Recent	Recent	Rate ratio	Difference in %
Qualifications, 15+ years, 2006-2013 ¹	64%	70%	↑	10%	64%	78%	79%	0.9	-10%
Education: Level 2 certificate or higher, 15+, 2006-2013 ¹	49%	55%	↑	12%	48%	65%	66%	0.9	-14%
Tertiary education enrolment (number), 2005-2015 ²	28,105	35,615	↑	27%	81,805	358,305	-	0.1	-90%

Notes: Other = non-Māori and non-Pacific.¹Statistics NZ census data.²National data from Education Counts, data from 2015, updated October 2016. "Other" = All domestic students.

Buoka ao Kairiri | Resources & Leadership

Socioeconomic statistics for Pacific peoples, Māori and Others in Waikato DHB.

Socioeconomic indicators	Pacific peoples				Māori	Other	NZ	Pacific vs. Other	
	Past	Recent	Trend	Change in %	Recent	Recent	Recent	Rate ratio	Difference in %
Median weekly income (NZ\$), 2011-2015 ¹	\$390	\$485	↑	24%	\$524	\$670	\$621	0.7	-28%
Labour force participation rate, 2008-2015 ²	67%	69%	↑	4%	64%	69%	69%	1.0	0%
Unemployment rate, 15+ years, 2008-2015 ²	6%	8%	↑	50%	13%	4%	6%	2.3	127%
Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years, 2008-2015 ^{2,2b}	16%	21%	↑	33%	22%	11%	-	1.9	88%
Tenure holders who own usual residence, 2001- 2013 ³	29%	20%	↑	-31%	26%	56%	61%	0.4	-65%
Households in crowded housing (national), 2013 ⁴	-	40%	-	-	20%	6%	10%	6.4	542%
Living in high deprivation areas (NZDep 9-10) 2001 -2013 ⁵	55%	49%	↓	-11%	44%	20%	20%	2.5	149%
Unmet need for GP due to cost, adults 2011/12-2014/15 ⁶	16%	20%	↑	23%	20%	13%	14%	1.5	52%
Unmet need for GP due to cost, children 2011/12-2014/15 ⁶	6%	7%	↑	7%	8%	6%	6%	1.2	16%
Unfilled prescription due to cost, adults 2011/12-2014/15 ⁶	13%	17%	↑	33%	15%	5%	7%	3.4	242%
Unfilled prescription due to cost, children 2011/12-2014/15 ⁶	11%	14%	↑	27%	9%	4%	5%	4.0	298%

Notes: Other = non-Māori and non-Pacific.¹New Zealand Income Survey: June 2015 quarter. Published by Statistics NZ. National data. Other= Europeans.²Household Labour Force Survey released quarterly by Statistics NZ, annual average rate for Waikato Region. ^{2b}National data. ³Statistics NZ census data. % of tenure holders who own or partly own usual residence. ⁴Ministry of Health: 2014 report: "Analysis of Household Crowding based on Census 2013 data". Measure of crowding: one or more bedrooms are required in a household, according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). ⁵Statistics NZ, 2013 Census data: Estimated resident population matched with census area unit NZDep score from the University of Otago. ⁶Ministry of Health: NZ Health Survey 2011/12 & 2014/15. National data. Ethnicity group "Other" = Europeans/Other (Asians not included). Adults 15+ years, children 2-14 years.

Buoka ao Kairiri | Resources & Leadership

Workforce statistics for Pacific peoples, New Zealand.

Workforce indicators	Pacific peoples			
	Past	Recent	Trend	Change in %
Pacific teachers in state and state integrated schools, 2004-2015 ¹	0.9%	1.2%	↑	33%
Pacific in the medical workforce (doctors) 2008-2014 ²	1.8%	2%	↑	11%
Pacific in the nursing workforce 2010-2015 ³	2%	3%	↑	50%
Pacific nursing force working for DHB, 2015 ^{3,3b}	-	61%	-	-
Pacific nursing force working for Pacific Health Service Provider, 2015 ^{3,3b}	-	3%	-	-
Pacific in the midwife workforce, 2011-2015 ⁴	2.1%	2.4%	↑	14%
Pacific in the dentist workforce, 2007-2012 ⁵	0.7%	0.9%	↑	29%
Pacific in the dental therapist workforce, 2007-2012 ⁵	1.8%	2.3%	↑	28%

Notes: ¹Waikato Region. Data source: Information from the Ministry of Education's teacher payroll data warehouse, available at https://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/statistics/schooling/teaching_staff. ²National data. New Zealand Medical Council: The New Zealand Medical Workforce 2013-2014. ³Waikato DHB data. The Nursing Council of New Zealand: The New Zealand Nursing Workforce. A profile of Nurse Practitioners, Registered Nurses and Enrolled Nurses 2010 & 2014 – 2015. ^{3b}National data. ⁴National data. Midwifery Council of New Zealand: 2011 & 2015 Midwifery Workforce Survey. ⁵National data. Dental Council of New Zealand: Workforce Analysis 2011-2012. **Trend:** direction of change over the time period (↑/↓/ = increase/decrease/no change). **Change in %:** change in percent for the most recent rates compared to the past.

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