

Behavioural Surveillance Survey 3: Key measures – Māori respondents

Fieldwork dates:	3 to 9 February 2023
Māori sub-sample: n=435	Maximum margin of error $\pm 4.7\%$ at the 95% confidence level (CI)

TABLE 1: ACTUAL BEHAVIOUR in the two weeks prior to the survey

	Tested	Reported positive test	Self-isolated	Used public transport (PT)	Always wore mask on PT (PT users)	n	Maximum margin of error
Total Māori sub-sample	28%	0.5%	8%	51%	11% (n=216, $\pm 4.2\%$)	435	$\pm 4.7\%$
Symptomatic Māori respondents *	72%	4%	34%	60%	16% (n=32, $\pm 12.8\%$)	54	$\pm 13.3\%$
Tested positive Māori respondents **	81%	23%	67%	57%	40% (n=5, $\pm 43.0\%$)	9	$\pm 32.7\%$

* Note that these results are indicative as the base was small (n=54).

** These results are indicative and are likely to be unreliable because of the very small base (n=9). Caution is advised.

Symptomatic Māori respondents *: 13% of all Māori in the survey had experienced COVID-19 symptoms in the past two weeks. ~70% of Māori who were symptomatic had tested.

As the number of respondents who did not engage in protective and preventative behaviours (eg had symptoms but did not test) were too small (<100), descriptors of their demographic/behavioural/attitudinal profiles are not shown.

TABLE 2: FUTURE INTENTIONS

	Very likely to test if symptomatic	Very likely to report positive test	Very likely to self-isolate if positive	Used public transport (PT)	Very likely to wear mask on PT (PT users)	n	Maximum margin of error
Total Māori sub-sample	57%	57%	62%	51%	21% (n=216, $\pm 5.4\%$)	435	$\pm 4.7\%$
Symptomatic Māori respondents *	57%	54%	58%	60%	35% (n=32, $\pm 16.5\%$)	54	$\pm 13.3\%$
Tested positive Māori respondents **	57%	23%	57%	57%	57% (n=5, $\pm 43.4\%$)	9	$\pm 32.7\%$

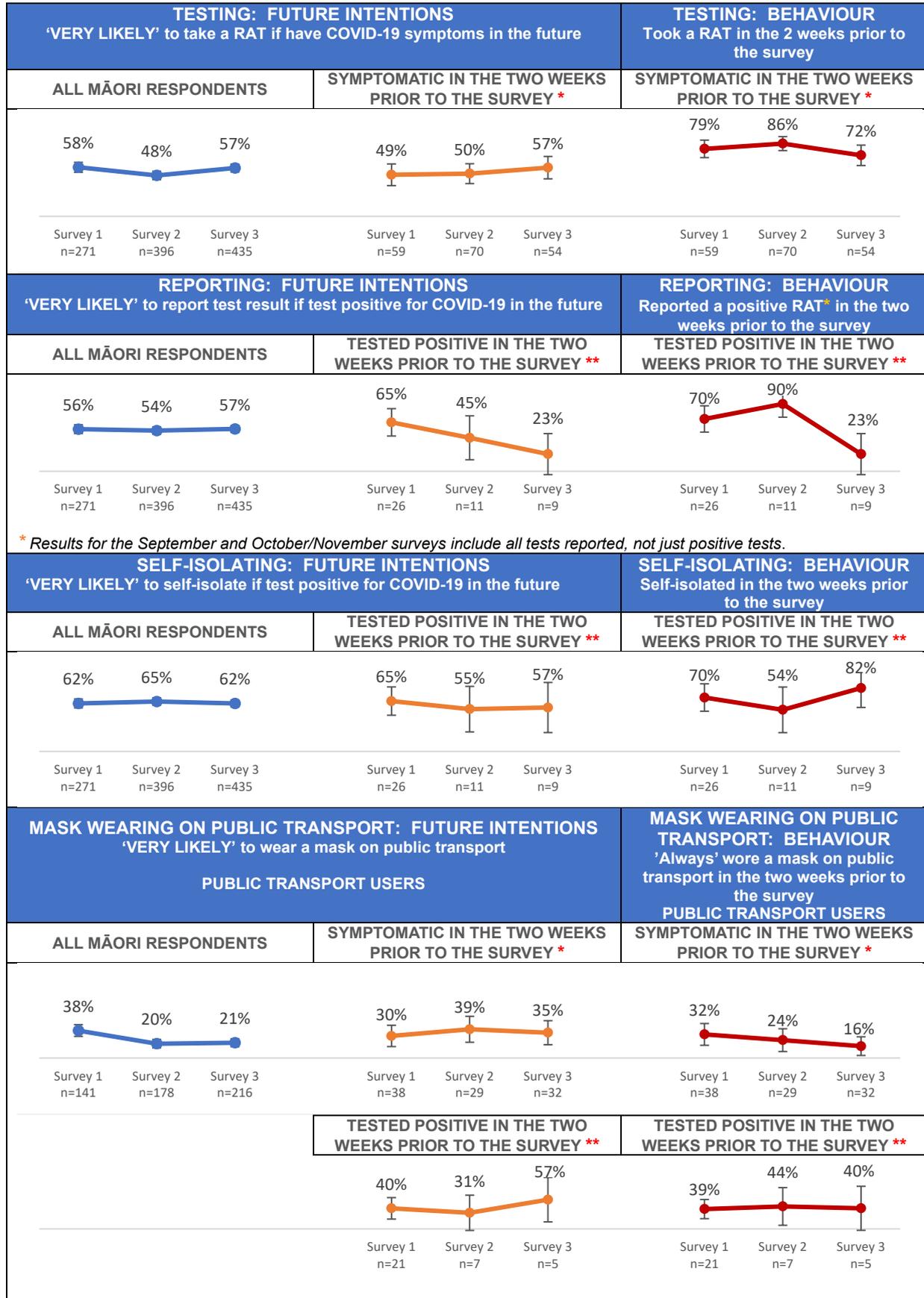
* Note that these results are indicative as the base is small (n=54) but are included as indicators of current behaviours.

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All Māori respondents: Similar to all respondents – an average of ~60% of respondents would test if symptomatic, report a positive test and self-isolate if positive but a smaller proportion would be ‘very likely’ to wear a mask on public transport. Māori who were symptomatic or tested positive showed similar results.

Māori respondents who did not say they were ‘very likely’ to carry out protective and preventive behaviours in future (ie test if symptomatic) were more likely to be respondents who experienced more fatigue from the pandemic, were either unvaccinated or had 1 or 2 doses of COVID-19 vaccine, did not agree with self-isolation rules, had tamariki, and were public transport users. They were also comparatively younger than the overall Māori sub-sample, by about 7 to 8 years.

FIGURE 1: TIME SERIES COMPARISONS FOR ACTUAL AND INTENDED BEHAVIOURS

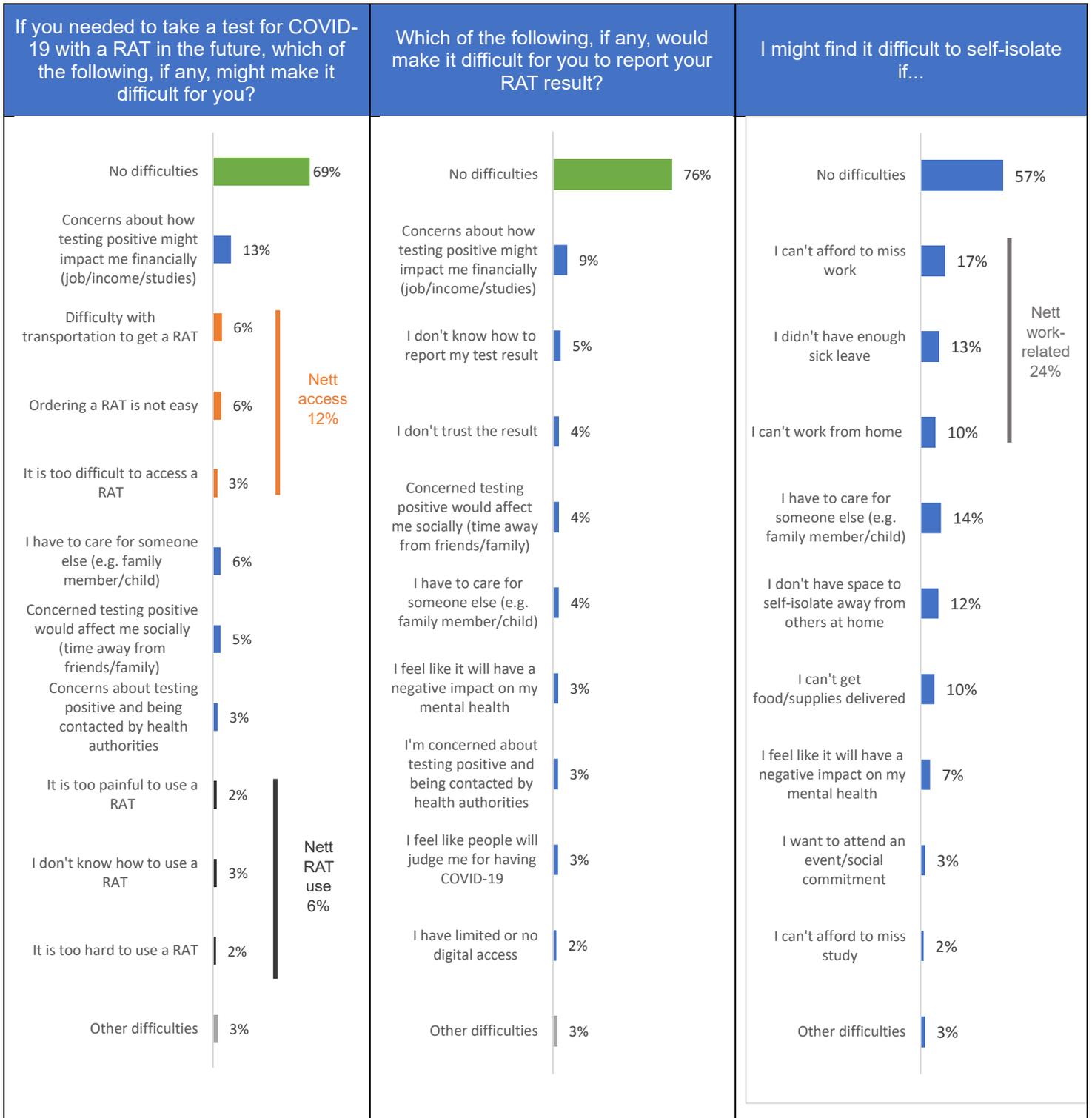


* Note that these results are indicative as the base is small (as noted in the charts) but are included as indicators of current behaviours.

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Survey 1 dates: 15-20 September 2022; Survey 2 dates: 27 October – 7 November 2022; Survey 3 dates: 3-9 February 2023

FIGURE 2: POTENTIAL BARRIERS TO PERFORMING PREVENTION BEHAVIOURS (n=435)



Māori respondents who selected financial or work impacts were generally younger (average age 15% to 17% below the average age of all Māori in the survey), more likely to be living in a household of 3 or more people and more likely to have children in the household. High to very high COVID -19 Pandemic Fatigue levels ranged from 50% for self-isolation to 61% and 68% for testing and reporting (cf. 34% for all Māori respondents).