



Pacific Peoples Weekly Data Summary

11-17 July 2022

Outbreak Response Intelligence, Surveillance and Knowledge
&
Equity and Community Engagement Team

Thriving Pacific families in Aotearoa New Zealand

Contents

Summary of cases identified as Pacific ethnicities 26 February 2020-17th July 2022	3
Weekly PCR Tests by ethnicity over last 4 weeks to 17 July 2022.....	4
Tests, test rates and positivity by ethnicity from 22 January 2020 to 17 July 2022	4
Wastewater detection COVID-19 fortnight to 9 July 2022	4
COVID-19 Variants	5
Hospitalisations as of 17th July 2022 (all ethnicities)	6
Access to anti-viral medication.....	6
Aotearoa Maps for Pacific cases, booster and 5-11 vaccination uptake to 17 July 2022	7
District case rates per 1,000 Pacific People for the fortnight ending 17th July 2022.....	8
Sources: Ministry of Health COVID-19: Current cases accessed 13 July 2022; Media release 17th July 2022	8
National Vaccination coverage as of 10th July 2022.....	9
COVID-19 vaccination and booster uptake by Pacific ethnicity as of 17 th July 2022	9
Border re-opening and emergence of infectious diseases.....	10
Aotearoa New Zealand infectious diseases.....	10
Influenza and respiratory infection	10
Influenza vaccines uptake as of 8th July 2022.....	11
Whānau Māori Influenza vaccination coverage 55+ and 3-11 years by suburb (SA2).. Error! Bookmark not defined.	
Monkeypox	11
Meningococcal Disease	11
Hepatitis A	11
National Childhood Immunisation coverage ¹ by ethnicity 1 January – 31 March 2022	12
International infectious disease updates.....	12
COVID-19.....	12
Measles	12
Monkeypox	13
Acute hepatitis of unknown aetiology in children – global	13
Current outbreaks in Australia and the Pacific region as of 12 July 2022.....	13

Summary of cases identified as Pacific ethnicities 26 February 2020-17th July 2022

- New cases identified as Pacific Peoples since last week to 4,378 (-1,698)
- The number of Pacific Peoples in hospital for COVID-19 has been re-calculated to only report admissions for COVID-19. As of 17 July, 1588 Pacific People have been hospitalised for COVID-19 throughout the pandemic
- A further 5 deaths of Pacific Peoples were reported in the last week with 148 Pacific deaths of the 1748 deaths reported as of 17 July 2022

Note: The ethnic data in this report uses Prioritised and level two prioritised ethnicity to identify Pacific People based on which data is available. These are defined in the Ministry of Health Ethnicity Data Protocols HISO 10001:2017 and will be indicated in the footnotes

Case count and rates in Pacific Peoples population by week and cumulative over pandemic

Pacific Peoples Health Service User Population ¹ (2020)	Total cases ² All ethnicities	Weekly Pacific case number (rate in population) 4-10 July 2022	Weekly Pacific case number (rate in population) 11-17 July 2022	Cumulative Pacific case number (rate in population) 26 February 2020-17 July 2022
367,900	1,508,728 (+70,129)	4,378 (+2,651) (11.9 cases per 1,000)	2,680 (-1,698) (7.3 cases per 1,000)	139,713 (380 cases per 1,000)

Pacific Case details

Hospitalised for COVID-19*	ICU care for COVID-19	Percent of total cases	Deaths
1588/9247	66	9.3% (-0.2%)	148 (+5)/1784 (+156)

*On 7 July 2022 the Ministry of Health changed the reporting of hospitalisations from recording hospitalisations of all people with COVID-19, which included people who have required hospital care for non-COVID-19 reasons, to providing only data on hospitalisation from COVID-19. This has resulted in a significant drop in hospitalisations reported. Please see Media release [New COVID-19 data provides improved insight into impact of pandemic](#) for more information.

Gender of deaths is not reported by ethnicity. Males continue to be over-represented in total deaths with 945 males passing away compared to 839 females as of 18 July 2022

Details of COVID-19 deaths for cases identified as Pacific Peoples ethnicity

Age	Within 28 days of case report	COVID-19 was underlying cause
0-59 years	23 (+0)	9 (+0)
60-69 years	24 (+2)	15 (+0)
70-79 years	30 (+2)	11 (+0)
80-89 years	52 (+1)	23 (+0)
90+ years	19 (+0)	11 (+0)
Total	148 (+5)	69 (+0)

¹ The Health Service User population estimate counts the number of people who received health services in a given year. An individual is counted in the population if their associated National Health Index (NHI) number received public health services; or was enrolled with a primary health organisation (PHO). Some groups are underrepresented in the HSU and highly marginalised groups are likely to be missed. Analysis done in the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) suggests that groups underrepresented in the HSU include young people aged 15-45 years (men in particular), and people of Asian and MELAA ethnicity. For further information please refer to the HSU population tab on the [COVID-19: Vaccine data](#) page in the COVID-19 vaccination data Excel spreadsheet.

²Cases cannot be separated by variant type

Prioritised ethnicity response is used in these tables

Weekly PCR Tests by ethnicity over last 4 weeks to 17 July 2022

Ethnicity	21 to 26 June	28 to 3 July	5 to 10 July	12 to 17 July
Māori	2,855	2,890	2,788	2,901
Pacific peoples	1,664	1,599	1,696	1,661
Asian	2,794	3,268	3,477	3,488
European/other	10,880	12,029	12,817	12,555
Unknown	2,341	2,390	2,412	2,596
Total	20,534	22,176	23,190	23,201

Tests, test rates and positivity by ethnicity from 22 January 2020 to 17 July 2022

Ethnicity*	Total test	Tested positive (%)	Test rate per 1000 people
Māori	1,065,294	2.50%	1,389.5
Pacific peoples	872,204	4.70%	2,370.8
Asian	1,208,562	2.10%	1,645.0
European/other	3,861,827	1.70%	1,242.4
Unknown	331,154	1.07%	NA
Total	7,339,041	2.21%	1,467.7

Source: Ministry of Health [Testing for COVID-19](#) accessed 18 July 2022

Wastewater detection COVID-19 fortnight to 17th July 2022

- COVID-19 has been detected throughout the country in the fortnight ending 17th July 2022

SARS-CoV-2 testing sites and results of samples collected from 3 July 2022 to 16 July 2022



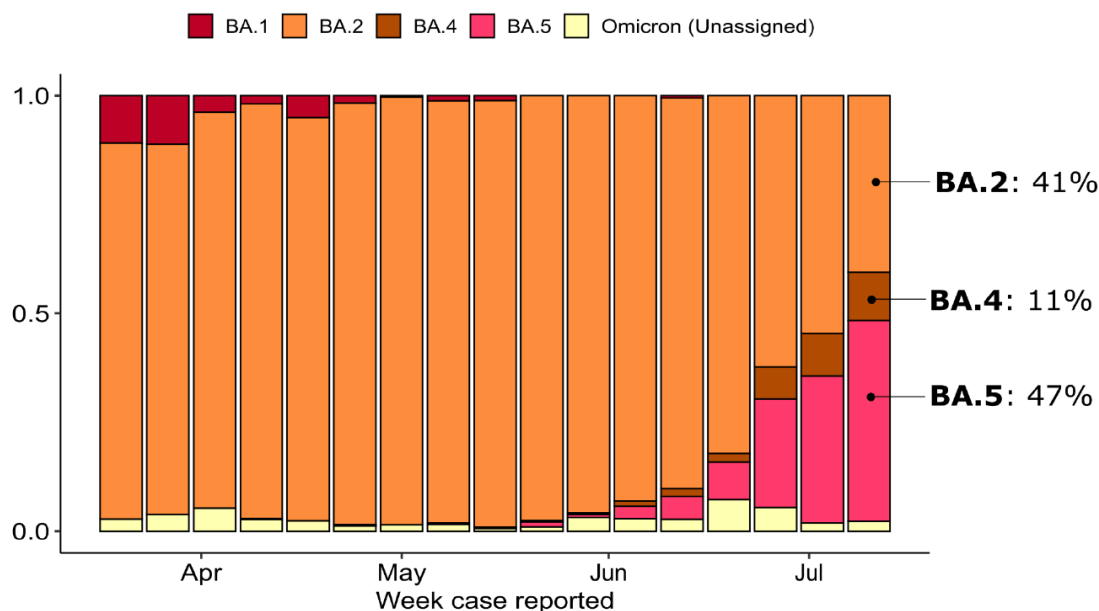
© 2022 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

Source: ESR. [Covid-19 Wastewater Testing Results](#)

COVID-19 Variants

- This past reporting week Omicron BA.5 has overtaken BA.2 as the most prevalent variant circulating in Aotearoa. **Models predict BA.5 will reach 90% of all community cases in early August 2022.**
- Given the relative growth of BA.5, there is very high certainty that BA.5 is driving up case numbers around the country (and internationally). BA.4 is holding 'steady' at ~10% of community cases.
- Border surveillance reveals that ~63% of border-related cases arriving into NZ are BA.4 or BA.5. Two additional BA.2.75 cases are reported at the border. As yet there is no indication of community spread of BA.2.75.
- BA.4/5, was detected at all wastewater sentinel sites. Aggregated data over the past 5 weeks had BA.4/5 at: 2.8%, 6%, 10.5%, 33% and now 53%.
- For an interactive version of the location of confirmed community cases of BA.5 (maps at SA2 level) [Covid VoC mapping](#)

Frequency of COVID-19 variants in the New Zealand community each week (March 2022 - 11 July)



Source: [ESR COVID-19 Genomics Insights Dashboard](#) accessed 14 July 2022

- The Ministry of Health regularly updates the science advice related to new variants [COVID-19: Science news](#)

Hospitalisations as of 17th July 2022 (all ethnicities)

- Total number of cases in hospital on 18th July 2022: were 797 (+108): Northland: 27; Waitematā: 135; Counties Manukau: 54; Auckland: 91; Waikato: 64; Bay of Plenty: 43; Lakes: 19; Hawke’s Bay: 32; MidCentral: 31; Whanganui: 20; Taranaki: 13; Tairāwhiti: 6; Wairarapa: 7; Capital & Coast/Hutt: 55; Nelson Marlborough: 13; Canterbury/West Coast: 138; South Canterbury: 10; Southern: 39.

Source: [Ministry of Health Media Release 18 July 2022](#)

- More males have been admitted to ICU, 201(+4) males compared to 122 (+3) females

Source: Manatū Hauora [Case demographics – all COVID-19 cases demographics](#), accessed 17th July 2022

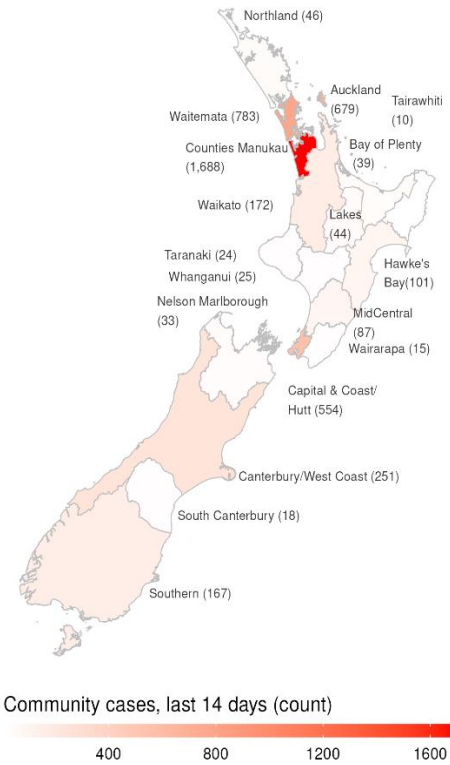
Access to anti-viral medication

- Pharmac has an eligibility criteria weighted for Pacific Peoples ethnicity. Pacific Peoples aged 50 years and over may be eligible for priority access to anti-viral medication which needs to be prescribed within 5 days of diagnosis
- The Pharmac anti-viral [Access Criteria assessment tool](#) is available to check eligibility. Eligibility is being reviewed currently due to a change in the definition of ‘fully vaccinated’ to include booster(s).

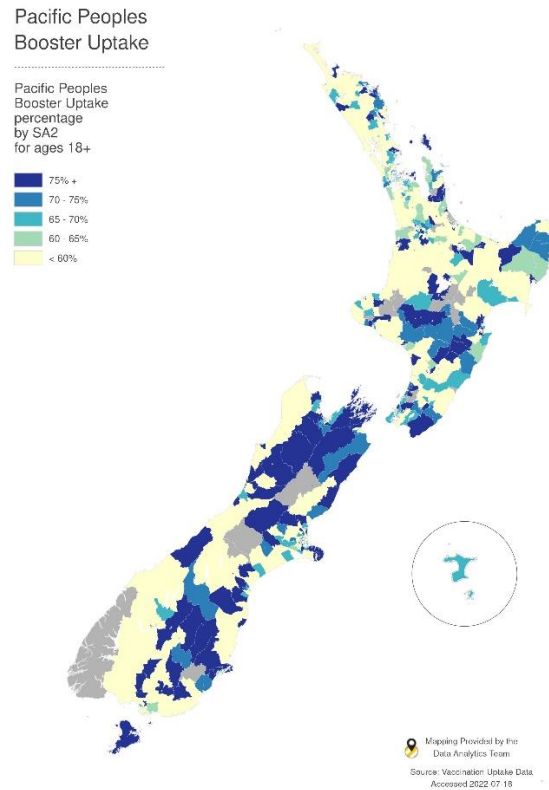


Aotearoa Maps for Pacific cases, booster and 5-11 vaccination uptake to 17 July 2022

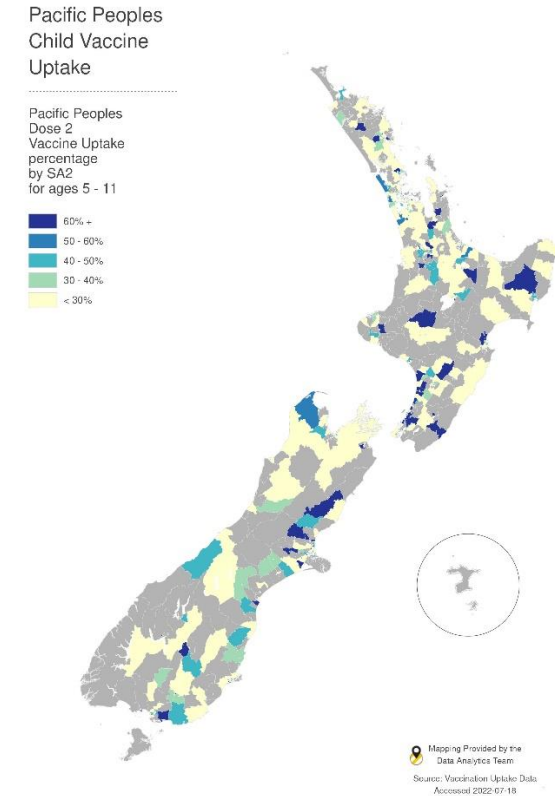
Pacific Covid-19 Cases fortnight to 17th July 2022



Pacific Booster coverage



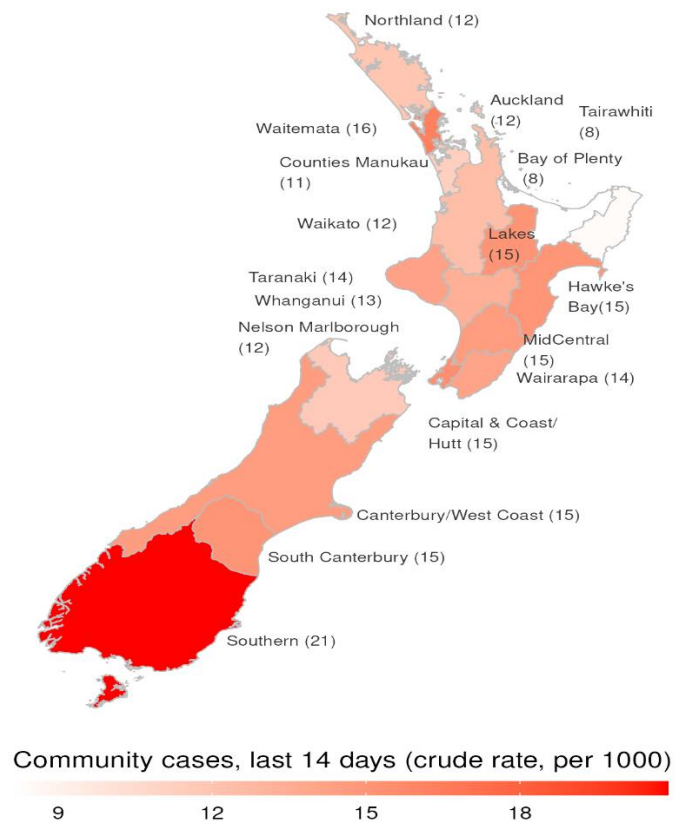
Pacific children 5-11 vaccine coverage



Maps produced weekly by the Ministry of Health National Immunisation Programme Data Analytics Team
Public Source: Unite Against Covid [Map of COVID-19 vaccination rates in New Zealand](#)



District case rates per 1,000 Pacific People for the fortnight ending 17th July 2022



Sources: Ministry of Health [COVID-19: Current cases](#) accessed 13 July 2022; [Media release 17th July 2022](#)

National Vaccination coverage as of 19th July 2022

Vaccinations uptake by ethnicity

Ethnicity *	12+ Partially vaccinated	12+ Fully vaccinated	18+ Boosted	12+ Population	5-11 Partially vaccinated	5-11 Fully vaccinated	5-11 Population
Māori	522,183	505,557	242,340	571,052	41,272	16,167	115,562
Pacific Peoples	282,883	278,114	146,852	286,681	23,963	9,064	49,398
Asian	643,156	639,203	437,440	598,618	59,746	35,705	75,925
European / Other	2,564,797	2,542,998	1,820,341	2,730,829	135,044	75,626	235,026
Unknown	41,568	40,491	25,047	-	1,126	661	-
Total	4,054,587	4,006,363	2,672,020	4,209,057	261,151	137,223	476,294

Source: Ministry of Health [Vaccine Data](#) Covid-19 Vaccine Equity - Level 1 Ethnicity Uptake and Rate Ratios as of 11.59 10th July 2022

¹The data in this section has been drawn from the people who have used mental health and addictions specialist services between 1/11/2021 and 30/04/2022.

Source: Qlik COVID-19 vaccine uptake of PRIMHD service users accessed 11 July 2022

²These figures only cover the disabled population supported by Ministry of Health funded Disability Support Services.

Source: Ministry of Health COVID-19 vaccine uptake of disability funded users Qlik application as at 10 July 2022

COVID-19 vaccination and booster uptake by Pacific ethnicity as of 19th July 2022

Pacific ethnicity	5+ years second dose	12+ years second dose	5-11 years first dose	5-11 years second dose	Eligible booster uptake ¹			
					65+ years	50-64 years	35-49 years	18-34 years
Cook Is Māori	79%	90%	40%	16% (+0)	87%	78%	59%	37%
Fijian	93%	101%	62% (-1)	32%	91%	84%	76% (+0)	60%
Niuean	80%	92%	41%	16% (+1)	87%	81%	61%	40%
Samoan	85%	95%	51%	19% (+0)	89%	81%	64% (+0)	44%
Tokelauan	77%	89%	45%	13% (+1)	85%	80%	61%	41%
Tongan	83%	98%	46%	13%	79%	71% (+1)	57%	37%
Other Pacific	>99%	>99%	51% (+1)	16% (+1)	82%	75% (+1)	61%	48% (+1)
Pacific NFD	>99%	>99%	32%	14%	80% (+1)	73% (+1)	65%	47%

¹Eligible booster' refers to the number of booster doses given as a proportion of people in that age group eligible at the time of reporting

Level two prioritised ethnicity response has been used in this table

Source: Ministry of Health [Covid-19 Vaccine Equity - Level 2 Ethnicity Uptake and Rate Ratios](#) as of 19th July 2022

Border re-opening and emergence of infectious diseases

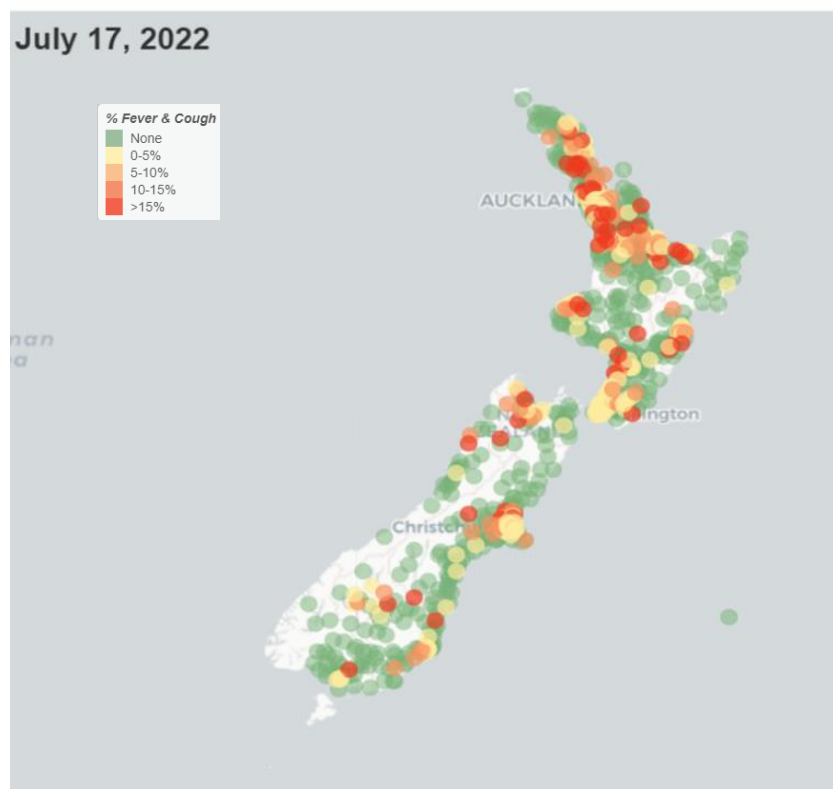
Aotearoa New Zealand infectious diseases

Influenza and respiratory infection

- Community Influenza Like Illness (ILI) activity (as measured by calls to HealthLine and ILI consultations through HealthStat practices) remains elevated in the week ending 8 July. Activity is higher than historical rates for this time of year.
- In the week ending July 10, the Severe Acute Respiratory Infection (SARI) rate has decreased to approximately 3 hospitalizations per 100,000 and is currently within the low seasonal range. There has been a sustained decrease in the SARI hospitalization rate since it reached the top of the moderate seasonal range in the week ending 12 June. It is too early to determine whether the peak of SARI hospitalisations has passed for the season.
- Influenza detection among SARI cases in Auckland with virology data available has been decreasing over the past four weeks (after exceeding the high seasonal threshold in June). However, influenza is still the most commonly detected virus through the SARI surveillance system. In the week ending 10 July, influenza A was identified in 12 SARI patients (31 tested), SARS-CoV2 was identified in 7 patients (33 tested), and rhinovirus was identified in 5 patients (13 tested). The rate of influenza-associated SARI in the week ending 10 July was 1.3 per 100,000, which is in the low seasonal SARI influenza range.
- From non-sentinel laboratory reporting, the most commonly identified respiratory virus nationally is influenza A, with 489 cases reported from the four participating laboratories. Over the last 5 weeks, RSV has started to be detected, and in the week ending 3 July there were 7 RSV cases identified in Auckland and 1 in Wellington.

Source: [ESR Flu surveillance and research](#) accessed 14 July 2022

FluTracker map fortnight to 17th July 2022



Source: [FluTracking Maps](#)

Aotearoa New Zealand Influenza Immunisation 2022

- Eligibility criteria for free influenza immunisation has been expanded from 1st July 2022 to children aged 3-12 years and people with **serious mental health** or **addiction** needs (Immunisation Advisory Centre, [Influenza vaccination - expanded eligibility criteria](#))
- Whānau Māori influenza coverage as of 24 June 2022 is for kaumatua aged 65+ years is 60% compared to 67% non-Māori non-Pacific, and for 55-64 years was 31% compared to 28% non-Māori non-Pacific
- For DHB breakdowns of influenza uptake please refer to the source link below

Influenza vaccines uptake as of 15th July 2022

	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Non-Māori non-Pacific	Total
Percent 65+ years	63.7% (+0)	60.2% (+0.9)	69.5% (+0.6)	68.8%
Percent 55-64 years	34.2% (+1)	36.2% (+1)	31.6% (+0.8)	32.2%
Total year to date	99,358	54,202	1,036,397	1,189,957

Source: Ministry of Health [Flu Vaccine Data](#) accessed 15th July 2022

Monkeypox

- Monkeypox has now been detected in Aotearoa New Zealand in a case living in Auckland ([Ministry of Health Media release](#) 9 July 2022)
- No new cases of monkeypox have been reported in past week (10- 17th July)
- For more information see Ministry of Health Monkeypox

Meningococcal Disease

- In the past 6 surveillance weeks (04 June to 15th July 2022) there have been 22 confirmed cases of meningococcal disease reported. This is an increase compared to the same period in 2020 and 2021 but lower than in 2019.
- The cases have been reported in Northland, Southern (3 each), Bay of Plenty, Whanganui, Canterbury, Nelson Marlborough (2 each), Counties Manukau, Tairāwhiti, Wairarapa, and South Canterbury (1 each) DHBs. More than half the cases are aged under 5 years (55.6%, 10/18 cases).
- The cases have been geographically dispersed and around half were aged under 5 years (12/22 cases). All of the cases aged under 5 years were Māori (9) and Pacific peoples (3).

Hepatitis A

- Two cases of hepatitis A from a single household were reported to Canterbury DHB on 28 June 2022. The cases had not travelled overseas during their incubation period nor had contact with anyone returning from overseas. Neither of the cases work in high-risk occupations for hepatitis A.
- Nationally in 2022 to date, there have been 8 notifications of hepatitis A. In addition to the recent Canterbury cases, 2 others were locally acquired in Hawke's Bay and Waitemata (ESR Public Health Aide 13 July 2022)

National Childhood Immunisation coverage

Detailed age breakdowns for each DHB are provided on the Ministry of Health Website: [National and DHB immunisation data](#)

National Childhood Immunisation coverage¹ by ethnicity 1 January – 31 March 2022¹

Age Band	Total	Māori	Pacific	Asian	NZ European	Other
6 months	69.2%	47.8%	61.0%	88.0%	75.7%	72.1%
8 months	85.1%	70.6%	84.0%	96.7%	88.7%	88.5%
12 months	89.7%	79.5%	87.9%	98.0%	92.1%	90.1%
18 months	68.3%	46.1%	55.9%	87.8%	75.5%	73.5%
24 months	84.7%	70.3%	84.3%	95.2%	88.6%	84.0%
54 months	67.0%	52.1%	57.3%	78.4%	74.1%	67.5%
5 years	83.3%	73.7%	84.2%	89.6%	86.5%	80.0%

International infectious disease updates

COVID-19

- New cases of COVID-19 were reported in 25 countries or areas in the Western Pacific Region within the past seven days: Australia 267 645, Brunei Darussalam 9911, Cambodia 73, China 212 322, Cook Island 22, Fiji 516, French Polynesia 407, Guam 362, Japan 359 068, the Republic of Korea 168 731, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR) 62, Malaysia 21 995, Marshall Islands 15, Mongolia 858, Nauru 2314, New Caledonia 1325, New Zealand 68 860, Niue 3, Palau 39, Papua New Guinea 13, the Philippines 11 340, Samoa 82, Singapore 54 814, Vanuatu 227 and Viet Nam 5941 ([Western Pacific COVID-19 Weekly Situation Report #113](#))
- Two Three Western Pacific countries or areas that had previously reported cases have reported no new cases within the past seven days: Micronesia (Federated States of) (38 days), Tuvalu (51 days), and Wallis and Futuna (8 days). Two Pacific Island countries or areas have not reported a case to date: Pitcairn Islands and Tokelau. American Samoa, Kiribati, Northern Mariana Islands, Solomon Islands and Tonga did not update the number of cases due to reporting issues. ([Western Pacific COVID-19 Weekly Situation Report #113](#))
- Australia is reporting increasing daily case numbers of COVID-19 cases (approximately 41,340 cases per day as at 12 July 2022) ([Australian Government COVID-19 case numbers and statistics](#) – Situation Overview)

Measles

- There were almost 17,338 cases of measles reported to the WHO in the year to February, compared with only 9,665 in the same period in 2021. Somalia, Yemen, Afghanistan and Nigeria reported the highest number of cases in the past 12 months, and there were 21 large and disruptive outbreaks reported globally (World Health Organisation, [UNICEF and WHO warn of perfect storm of conditions for measles outbreaks](#) 27 April 2022)
- One case of measles in Australia was identified on 18 June 2022 in Victoria in a returned traveller from the United Kingdom and Italy. [New measles case in Victoria | health.vic.gov.au](#)

¹ The number of eligible children who had completed all of their age-appropriate immunisations by the time they turned the milestone age. These include Rotavirus, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis (whooping cough), Polio, Hepatitis, B/Haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumococcal, measles, mumps, rubella, chickenpox.

- Six cases of measles in Fiji have been notified by Pacific Public Health Surveillance [Epidemic and emerging disease alerts in the Pacific Region](#) accessed 14 July 2022

Monkeypox

- As of 19 July 2022, the USCDC reported a total of 14,376 confirmed cases of monkeypox across 70 locations globally. A WHO situational update as of 4 July 2022 reported 6,027 laboratory-confirmed cases of monkeypox from 59 countries/territories/areas.
- As of 14 July 2022, there were 33 (confirmed and probable) cases of monkeypox in Australia. There were 17 cases in New South Wales, 12 in Victoria, 2 in the Australian Capital Territory, 1 in Queensland and 1 in South Australia. NSW Health reports that some cases may have been locally acquired. Acquired ([Australian Government Monkeypox](#) accessed 14 July 2022)
- In the current outbreak in non-endemic countries, cases have primarily been detected among males between the ages of 18 and 50 years, most of whom are men who have sex with men. A small number of cases among women (21) and children (4) have been reported across Europe ([European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control](#) 8 July 2022)

Acute hepatitis of unknown aetiology in children – global

- As of 22 June, 920 probable cases of acute hepatitis of unknown aetiology (non-A-E) in children <16 years old have been reported to the WHO from 33 member countries. Of these cases, 45 (5%) have required transplants, and 18 (2%) have died. Investigations into aetiology and to establish baseline incidence are ongoing. (Source: [World Health Organisation](#))
- No cases meeting the outbreak case definition have been prospectively identified in New Zealand, however, the existence of historical cases is still under investigation.
- The [Ministry of Health](#) recommends that clinicians discuss all cases of acute viral hepatitis in children with a paediatrician/paediatric gastroenterologist who can direct further testing (Ministry of Health, [Acute hepatitis of unknown origin in children](#) accessed 9 June 2022)

Current outbreaks in Australia and the Pacific region as of 20th July 2022

- Japanese Encephalitis Virus (JEV) in Australia (39 cases and 5 deaths) ([Australian Department of Health](#))
- Dengue fever (serotype 2) in Fiji
- Influenza A in Australia, Fiji, Samoa, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna
- Influenza B in Samoa
- Influenza-like illness in Kiribati
- Leptospirosis in Fiji and New Caledonia
- Measles in Fiji
- Typhoid in Fiji ([Epidemic and emerging disease alerts in the Pacific region](#) accessed 14 July 2022)