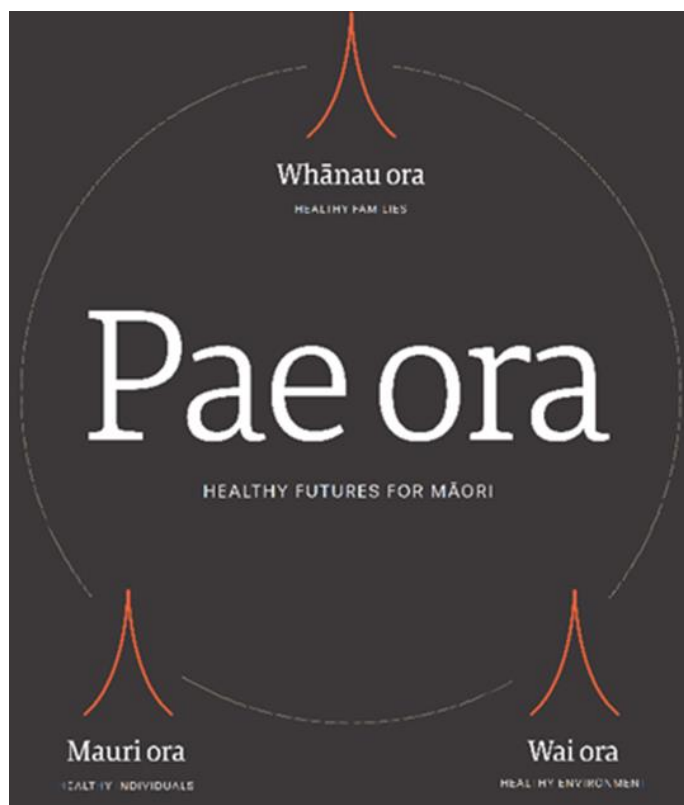




Whānau Māori Weekly Data Summary 11-17 July 2022

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



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Summary of cases identified as Māori from 26 February 2020 – 17 July 2022

- New reported cases who identified as Māori decreased this week to 6,659 (-340)
- As of 17 July 2022, cases identified as Māori had been hospitalised for COVID-19 throughout the pandemic
- Twelve cases identified as Māori passed away over the last week, increasing the number of Māori deaths to 217 of the 1784 deaths reported to 17 July 2022

Case count and rates in Māori population by week and cumulative over pandemic^{1,2}

Māori Health Service User Population (2020) ²	Total cases ¹ All ethnicities	Weekly case number (rate in population)	Weekly case number (rate in population)	Cumulative case number (rate in population)
		4-10 July	10-17 July	26 February 2020 – 17 July 2022
766,569	1,508,728 (+70,129)	11,404 (+6,999) (14.9 cases per 1,000)	6,659 (-340) (14.9 cases per 1,000)	239,501 (304 cases per 1,000 tangata)

Māori Case details

Hospitalised for COVID-19*	ICU care for COVID-19	Percent of total cases	Deaths
1986/9247	81	15.9% (-0.3%)	217 (+12)/1784 (+96)

*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 Māori ethnicity

Age	Within 28 days of case report	COVID-19 was underlying cause
0-59 years	65 (+2)	17 (+0)
60-69 years	46 (+2)	20 (+1)
70-79 years	48 (+0)	27 (+2)
80-89 years	40 (+7)	18 (+1)
90+ years	18 (+1)	10 (+0)
Total	217 (+12)	92 (+4)

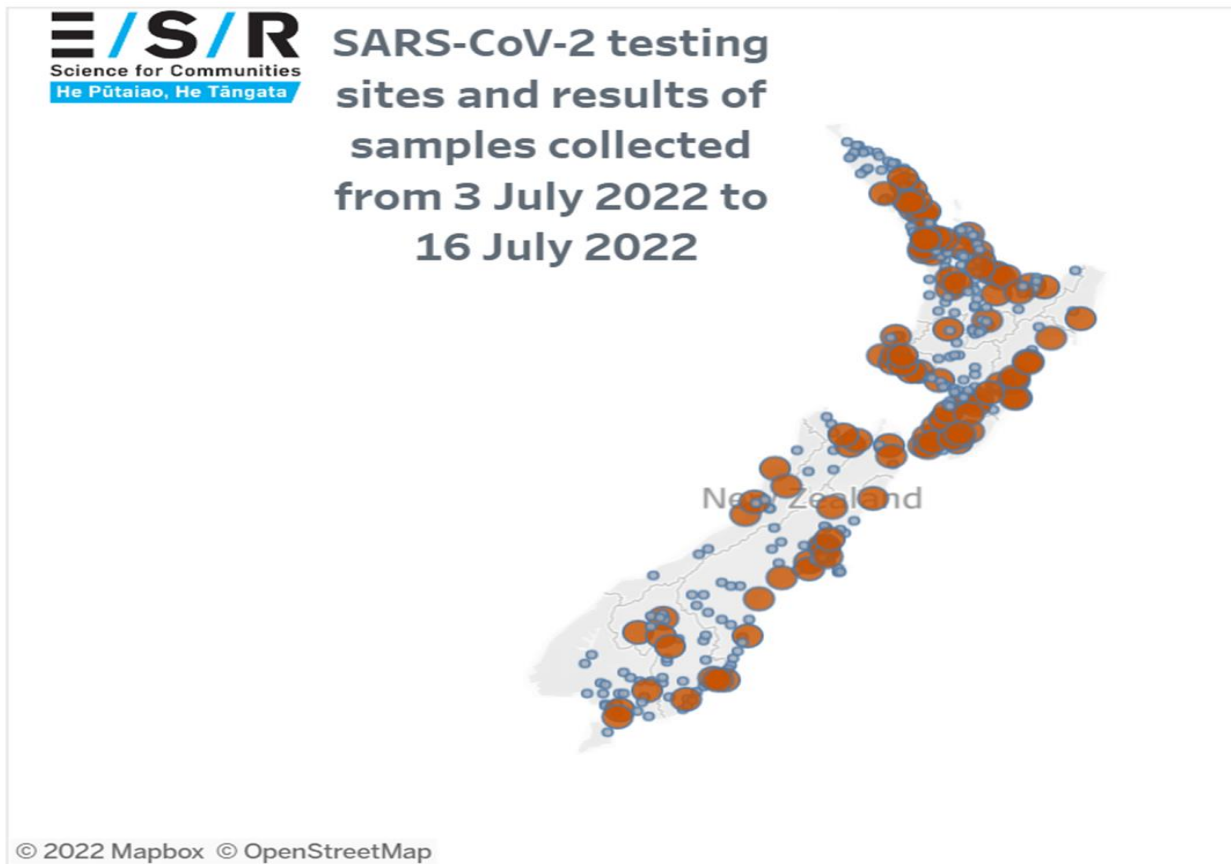
Source: Manatū Hauora [Case demographics – all COVID-19 cases demographics](#), accessed 18 July 2022

¹ Cases cannot be separated by variant type.

² 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.

Wastewater detection COVID-19 fortnight to 16 July 2022

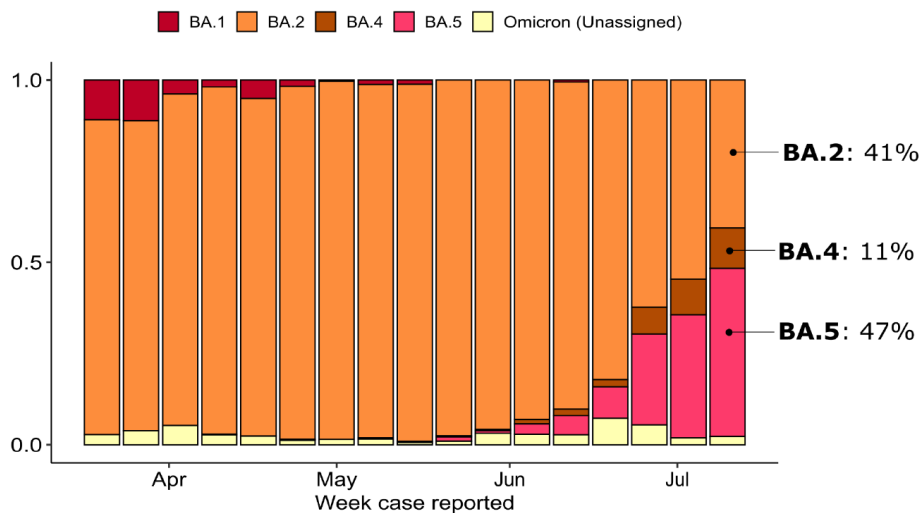
- COVID-19 has been detected throughout the country in the fortnight ending 16 July 2022



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

COVID-19 Variants

Frequency of COVID-19 Variants in Aotearoa community each week



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

Hospitalisations as of 18 July 2022 (all ethnicities)

- COVID-19 Cases in hospital: total number 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 18 July 2022

Access to anti-viral medication

- Criteria changes implemented from 18 July 2022 will make these treatments available to a larger priority population of people at risk of severe illness from COVID-19 in New Zealand. Eligibility criterion is weighted for Māori ethnicity. Māori may be eligible for priority access to anti-viral medication which needs to be prescribed within 5 days of diagnosis.

Source: Pharmac [COVID-19 antivirals: Access Criteria](#)

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

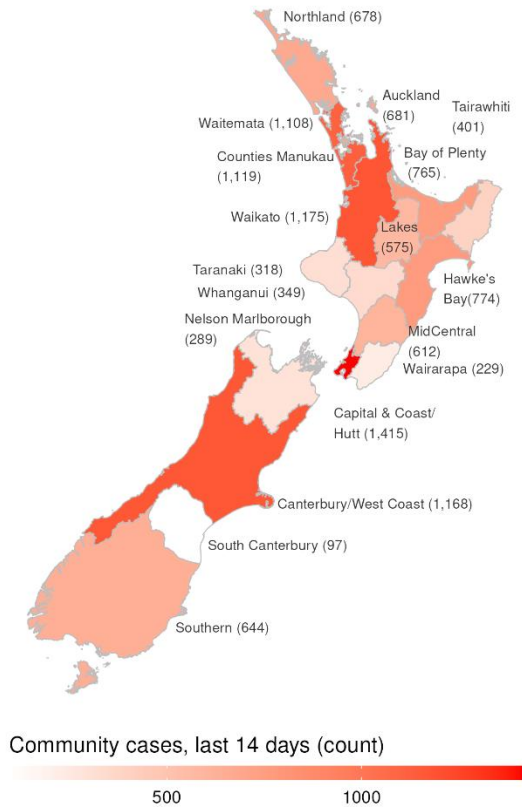
Weekly PCR Tests by ethnicity over last 4 weeks to 17 July 2022

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



Aotearoa Maps for Māori cases, Booster and tamariki vaccination uptake to 17 July 2022

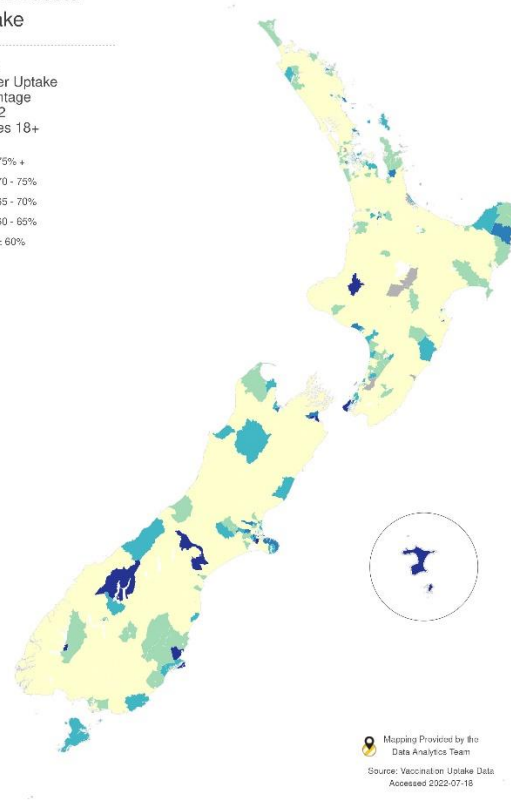
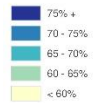
Māori Covid-19 Cases fortnight to 17 July 2022



Māori Booster coverage by suburb

Māori Booster Uptake

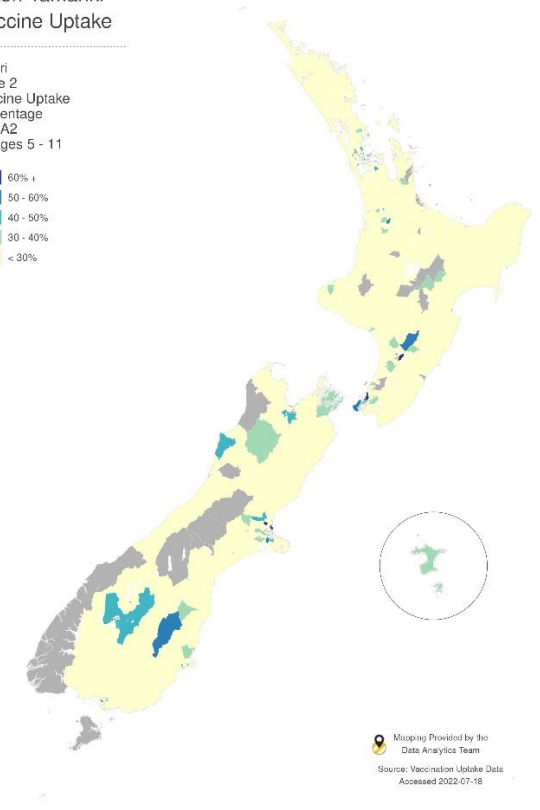
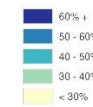
Māori Booster Uptake percentage by SA2 for ages 18+



Tamariki Māori aged 5-11 second dose coverage by suburb

Māori Tamariki Vaccine Uptake

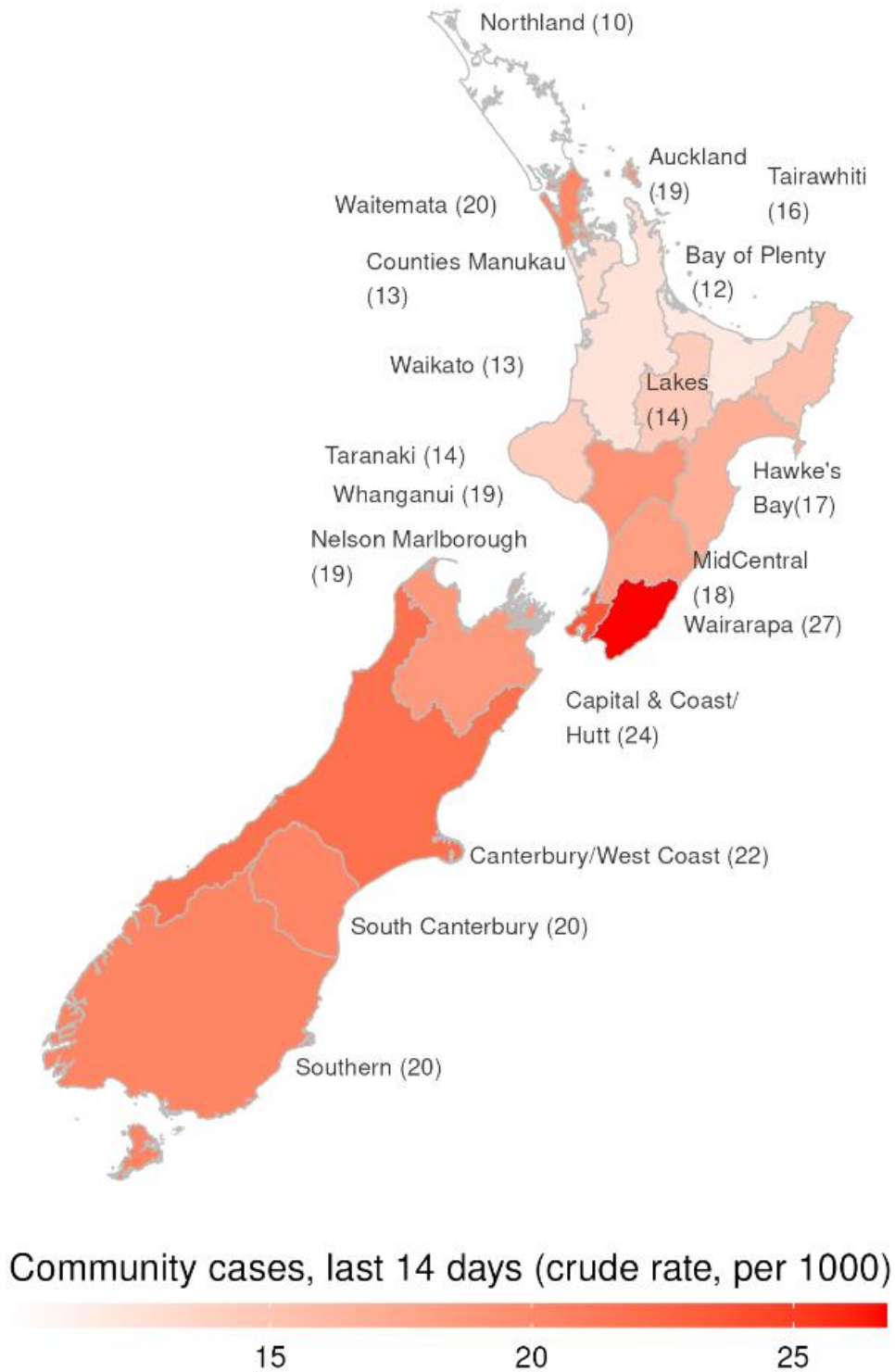
Māori Dose 2 Vaccine Uptake percentage by SA2 for ages 5 - 11



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](#)

Māori case rates per 1,000 Tāngata Whenua by District as of 17 July 2022



National Vaccination coverage as of 10 July 2022^{3,4}

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

For DHB specific coverage please refer to the Ministry of Health webpage: [Vaccine Data](#) and the weekly updated Covid-19 Vaccine Equity - Level 1 Ethnicity Uptake and Rate Ratios spreadsheet

COVID-19 vaccination	5-11 years first dose	5-11 years second dose	5+ years second dose	12+ years second dose	18-34 years booster	35-49 years booster	50-64 years booster	65+ years booster
Māori uptake	36%	14% (+1)	76%	88%	36% (+1)	55%	76%	89%
Non-Māori non-Pacific	63%	35% (+1)	91%	96%	60%	73% (+1)	83%	93%
Tāngata Whaiora¹	24%	20%	78%	81%	49%			84%
Non-Māori non-Pacific tāngata whaiora	29%	33%	85%	88%	64%			90%
Tāngata Whaikaha²	20%	16%	65%	84%	65%	82%	83%	88%
Non-Māori non-Pacific disabled	25%	36%	81%	91%	79%	90%	91%	93%

³ The 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 12 July 2022

⁴ These 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 11 July 2022

Border re-opening and emergence of infectious diseases

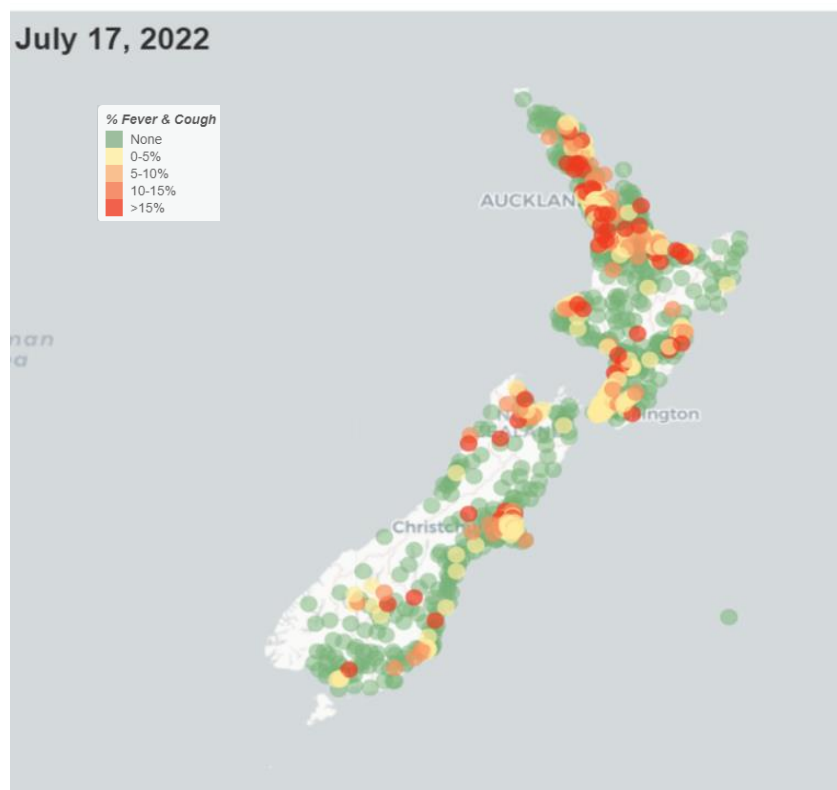
Aotearoa New Zealand infectious diseases

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 17 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](#))
- For DHB breakdowns of influenza uptake please refer to the source link below

Influenza vaccines uptake as of 15 July 2022

	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Non-Māori non-Pacific	Total
Percent 65+ years	63.7% (+0)	60.2% (+0)	69.5% (+0)	68.8%
Percent 55-64 years	34.2% (+0)	36.2% (+0)	31.6% (+0)	32.2%
Total year to date	95,860	51,743	1,009,621	1,157,224

Source: Ministry of Health [Flu Vaccine Data](#) accessed 15 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 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 2022⁵

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)

⁵ 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.

- 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](#)
- 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)