

Subject: FW: Our OIA: 2024/16: Point of clarification on Figure 3, found in the MOH Regulatory Impact Statement, dated 29 August 2022
Date: Tuesday, 2 July 2024 at 10:09:28 AM New Zealand Standard Time
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Attachments: image001.png

From: Wendy McGuinness <wmcg@mcguinnessinstitute.org>
Date: Sunday, 23 June 2024 at 4:29 PM
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Hi there,

Our OIA: 2024/16: Point of clarification on Figure 3, found in the MOH Regulatory Impact Statement, dated 29 August 2022

We are keen to cite this graph in our upcoming 2nd edition of *COVID-19 Nation Dates*. However we have noticed that the title of Figure 3 is entirely different from the y-axis label – the title shows hospitalisation and the axis refers to mortality rate. I think the latter should read hospitalisation, but can you confirm? Also can you indicate who prepared the figure – was it MOH?

The link to the document can be found here: <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/information-release/ria-moh-rphm-aug22.pdf>

Many thanks, Wendy

Wendy McGuinness
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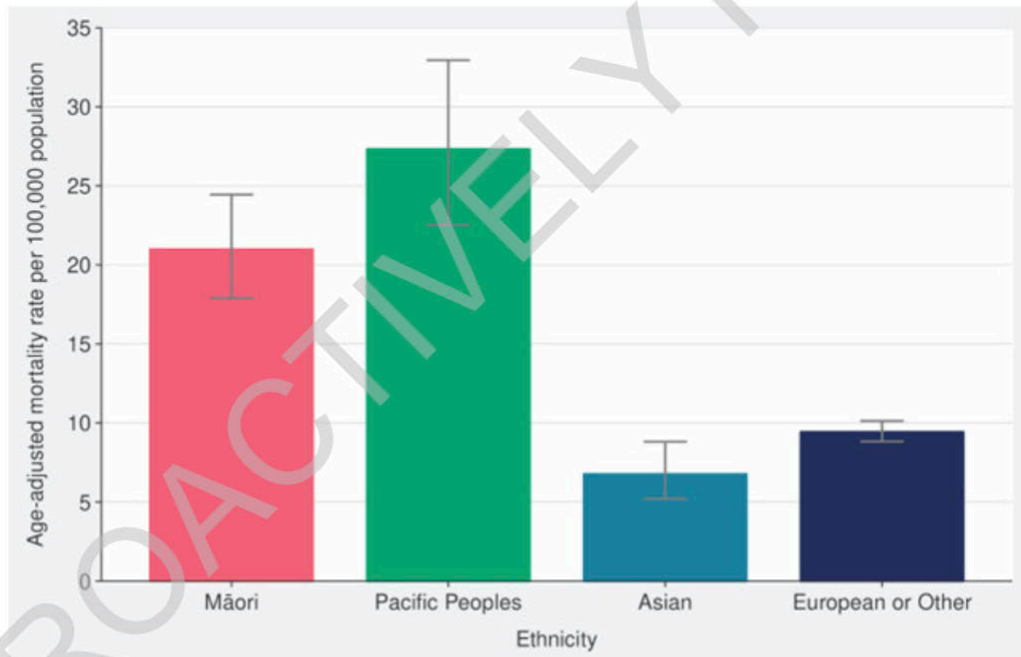
be an important baseline measure.

Does this problem disproportionately affect any population groups? eg Māori (as individuals, iwi, hapū, and whānau), children, seniors, people with disabilities, women, people who are gender diverse, Pacific people, veterans, rural communities, ethnic communities, etc.

The burden of COVID-19 does not fall equally, and some people are at higher risk of adverse health outcomes from the virus.

Analysis undertaken to assess hospitalisation risk from COVID-19 has found that disparities in hospitalisation risk by ethnicity, deprivation and vaccination are clearly observed after adjusting (age-standardising) for differences in age demographics. Pacific Peoples had the highest cumulative incidence rate of hospitalisation with COVID-19, which was 1.4 times higher than Māori ethnicity, 3.4 times higher than European or Other ethnicity and 3.6 times higher than Asian Peoples (see Figure 3 below).

Figure 3 - Age-standardised cumulative incidence (and 95% confidence intervals) of hospitalisation with COVID-19 by ethnicity, March 2020 to 14 August 2022



Similarly, for total COVID-19 attributed mortality rates by ethnicity, Pacific Peoples had the highest rate which was 1.4 times higher than Māori ethnicity, 3.1 times higher than European or Other ethnicity and 4.2 times higher than Asian ethnicity.

That is why the baseline measures include targeted protections for the most vulnerable. For example, in the winter package there was expanded access to antivirals, particularly for people at significant risk of adverse health outcomes from COVID-19. These measures included increased availability of medical masks, including to Pacific churches, marae, kaumatua facilities, aged residential care (ARC), and Māori and Pacific vaccination providers.