

Household surveys: decisions that affect Pacific data quality

Outline

1. Context
2. Survey design, data collection, and dissemination of information
3. Data quality improvement recommendations

James Greenwell presenting on behalf of the Data and Insights Team



Data from Stats NZ

Source: Statistics New Zealand, customised report and licensed by Statistics NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence.

Access to the data used in this presentation was provided by Stats NZ under conditions designed to give effect to the security and confidentiality provisions of the Data and Statistics Act 2022. The results presented in this presentation are the work of the author, not Stats NZ or individual data suppliers. These results are not official statistics. They have been created for research purposes from the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI) which is carefully managed by Stats NZ. For more information about the IDI please visit <https://www.stats.govt.nz/integrated-data/>.

Data from Ministry of Transport

Source: Ministry of Transport, customised report and licensed by the Ministry of Transport for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence.

The Ministry for Pacific Peoples

About us

We are the Ministry for Pacific Peoples, we connect government to Pacific communities across New Zealand.

A Pacific Aotearoa where we all thrive.

The Ministry for Pacific Peoples is the Crown's principal advisor on policies and interventions aimed at improving outcomes for Pacific peoples in New Zealand.



Performance Improvement Review of the Ministry for Pacific Peoples

MAY 2024



Improving Pacific Data Equity: Opportunities to Enhance the Future of Pacific Wellbeing

Long-term Insights Briefing 2023



Is decision making for Pacific communities based on accurate data?

- Incomplete/inaccurate data impacts decision-making with effects that ripple through our work and into our communities
- Government household surveys are often the only source of statistics for Pacific peoples.
- Persistent coordination, methodology, and data quality challenges are not apparent to users.
- Planners and decision makers can't assume government household surveys deliver accurate, multivariate Pacific statistics.

High resolution



Low resolution



What if official statistics clearly reflected Pacific peoples?



To answer this question, we looked at 6 household surveys:

General Social Survey: social and economic outcomes (Stats NZ)

Household Labour Force Survey: official employment measures (Stats NZ)

Household Economic Survey: household income, savings and expenditure (Stats NZ)

New Zealand Health Survey: health measures, outcomes and service access (Ministry of Health)

New Zealand Household Travel Survey: how, when and why people travel (Ministry of Transport)

New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey: nature and extent of crime and victimisation (Ministry of Justice)



Absence of central coordination & accountability

Stats NZ
Tatauranga Aotearoa

STATISTICS TOOLS SERVICES AND SUPPORT INTEGRATED DATA CENSUS W

Home > Help with surveys > List of Stats NZ surveys

List of Stats NZ surveys

An A–Z list of current surveys. Find out the purpose of each survey, how to complete the survey.

In early 2024, the Government Statistician made the decision to discontinue Living in Aotearoa. [About the Living in Aotearoa survey](#) has more information about the decision and what to do next.

[See samples of survey questionnaires and forms in Stats NZ Store House](#)

On this page:

- [Individual and household surveys](#)
- [Business surveys](#)

Individual and household surveys

[2023 Census](#)

[2023 Disability Survey](#)

[General Social Survey \(GSS\)](#)

[Household Economic Survey \(HES\)](#)

[Household Income and Living Survey \(HILS\)](#)

[Household Labour Force Survey \(HLFS\)](#)

[Post-enumeration Survey](#)

data.govt.nz Get datasets Catalogue guide Data toolkit Leadership Blog About Search

Home / Datasets

Search datasets for "household survey"

household survey

Order by: Relevance

Can't find it? [Request a dataset](#) [Search for website content](#)

Filter by location Clear

67 datasets found for "household survey"

List of Tier 1 statistics

The latest list of 162 statistics was published in 2012. It includes statistics produced by Stats NZ and 15 other government agencies, and the names of the producers of each statistic.

- [Tier 1 statistics 2012](#)
Adobe Acrobat PDF file, 130 KB
- [Tier 1 statistics 2012 – CSV](#)
Comma Separated Values, 16 KB

Stats NZ administers the Tier 1 list and principles and protocols framework.

Review of Tier 1 statistics

The list of Tier 1 statistics is approved by Cabinet and reviewed every five years. A review is currently underway.

Page updated 4 October 2022

Reach Aotearoa
New Zealand's Official Research

Home Services

Current Surveys

Home / Publish / Current Surveys

New Zealand Health Survey

CBG is currently in the tenth year of data collection for the continuous New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS) survey collects information on a wide spectrum of topics including health behaviours and risk factors, health service use. The survey consists of a core set of questions that do not change from year to year. These are supplemented by additional modules that change each July.

Historically, the NZHS was conducted every 4 years since its inception in 1992, with the final administration in 2011, the NZHS and the various surveys that were part of the wider survey programme (e.g. Adult and Child and Drug Use Survey, Te Hau Hinengaro [the New Zealand Mental Health Survey] and the Oral Health Survey, which is now in continuous operation).

In Year 5, CBG returned a weighted response rate of 80% for the adult sample and 75% for the child and young adult sample. CBG has returned a weighted response rate of 75% or more for both the adult and child samples. For more information, please visit the Ministry of Health [website](#).

New Zealand Household Travel Survey

The survey collects information about day-to-day household travel in New Zealand - such as, how, when, where, and the picture of the travel patterns and choices of all types of people - information which is vital for developing public transport, walking and cycling. Since October 2015, CBG has been undertaking the fieldwork for the survey using GPS technology and online forms.

For more information on the Travel Survey, please visit the Ministry of Transport [website](#).

New Zealand Crime & Victims Survey

In 2017, CBG was contracted by the Ministry of Justice to design and implement a new continuous crime and safety survey - the New Zealand Crime and Safety Survey (NZCCSS) (previously administered in 2014 by CBG). About 75% of crime is reported to Police. The New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey (NZCVS) aims to fill the gap by providing information on the experience of crime in New Zealand for those aged 15 years and over. The survey runs on a continuous basis each year. The in-depth module for the first year of fieldwork was family/hānau violence and an overall focus of the module turned to institutional trust and wellbeing for year two, and an overall response rate of 75% was achieved in year three. CBG are currently delivering year four of the survey in 2022.

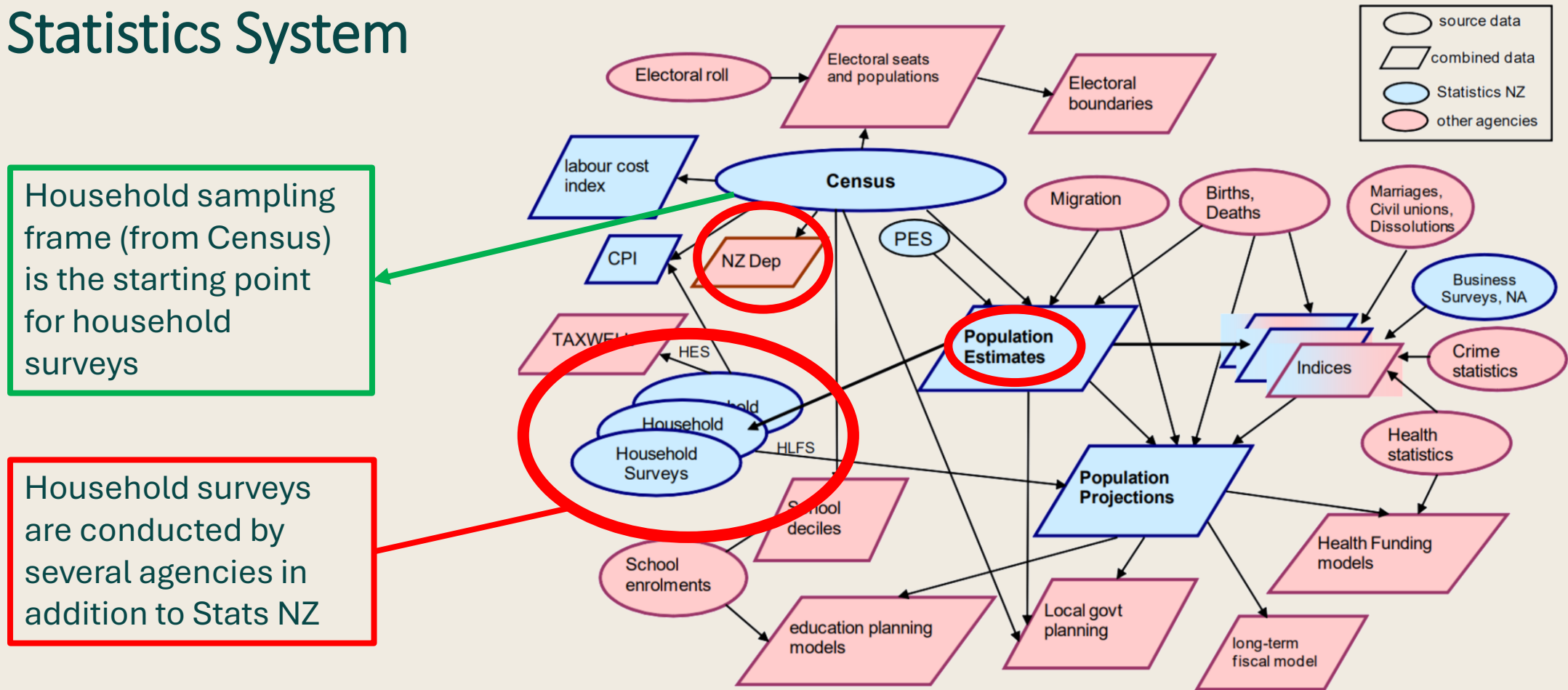
For more information, please visit the Ministry of Justice [website](#).

General Social Survey

The General Social Survey (GSS) is a State NZ household survey conducted every 2 years to gather information on the social and economic outcomes and provide insights into how different groups within the New Zealand population are faring.



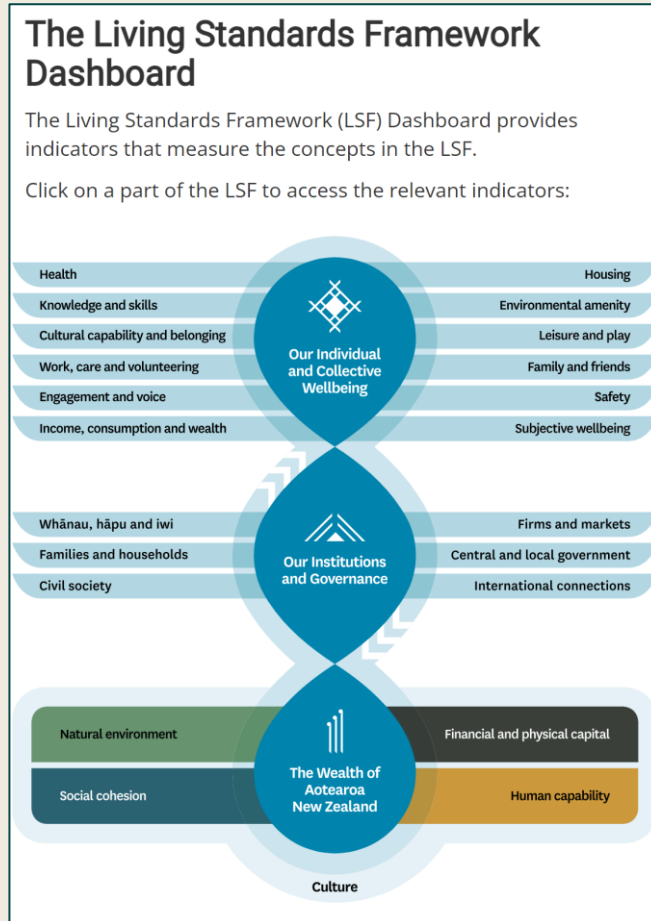
Part of the Official Statistics System



Bycroft 2011, A register-based census: what is the potential for New Zealand?



Household surveys are widely used



Consequences of cost barriers to prescriptions: cohort study in Aotearoa New Zealand

Mona Jeffreys, Megan Pledger, Fiona McKenzie, Lis Ellison-Loschmann, Maite Irurzun Lopez, Jacqueline Cumming

ABSTRACT

AIMS: ANZS5 co-payment prescription charge was removed in July 2023 but may be reinstated. Here we quantify the health impact and cost of not being able to afford this charge.

METHODS: We linked New Zealand Health Surveys (2013/2014–2018/2019) to hospitalisation data using data available in Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). Cox proportional-hazards models compared time to hospitalisation between those who had faced a cost barrier to prescriptions and those who had not.

RESEARCH

Open Access



The enrolment gap: who is not enrolling with primary health organizations in Aotearoa New Zealand and what are the implications? An exploration of 2015–2019 administrative data

Maite Irurzun-Lopez¹, Mona Jeffreys and Jacqueline Cumming

Abstract

Background: Primary Health Care (PHC) is the entry point to accessing health services in many countries. Having a high proportion of the population enrolled with a PHC provider is key to ensuring PHC fulfils this role and that it contributes to achieving better equity in health. We aimed to understand the extent to which people in Aotearoa

Nutritional modelling: distributions of salt intake from processed foods in New Zealand

Published online by Cambridge University Press: 14 September 2009

Barbara M. Thomson

Show author details

Article

Figures

Metrics



What is the statistical strength of household survey data for Pacific peoples?

Pacific housing:
People, place, and wellbeing
in Aotearoa New Zealand

Contents

Purpose	6
Summary of key points	7
People – demographic diversity and culture	7
Place – home ownership, affordability, and living conditions	7
Wellbeing – interactions with housing outcomes	8
Conclusion	9
Acknowledgements	10
People – demographic diversity and culture	11
Ethnic and demographic diversity	11
Families, languages, and households	16
Place – home ownership, affordability, and living conditions	24
Tenure security – ownership and renting	24
Housing affordability	28
Housing habitability	36
Housing suitability	39
Homelessness for Pacific peoples	41
Wellbeing – interactions with housing outcomes	45
Measuring wellbeing	45
Wellbeing and housing	46
COVID-19 pandemic impacts on Pacific peoples	51
Data sources and limitations	52
References	53

COVID-19 pandemic impacts on Pacific peoples	51
Data sources and limitations	52

‘In our sample surveys, we cannot look at individual Pacific populations, due to the relatively small size of the populations, and some estimates may have large sampling errors...

... People missing from data effect the accuracy of measures because people who are more likely to be missed may also have higher levels of disadvantage. The outcome is that measures may appear better than they are in reality.’




What is the statistical strength of household survey data for Pacific peoples?

Te Kōwhiri o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

MANATU HAUORA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mental Health and Problematic Substance Use

New Zealand Health Survey:
2016/17 and 2021–23



New Zealand Health Survey

Released 2024 health.govt.nz

Contents

Key findings	1
Introduction	2
What to consider when interpreting the results	3
Summary of findings – Children aged 2–14 years	22
Emotional and behavioural problems	22
Service use and support	24
References	28
Appendix 1: Screening tools	31
Appendix 2: Support type definitions	35
List of Figures	
Figure 1: Anxiety and depression symptoms in the last two weeks, adults aged 15+, by gender and severity of symptoms, 2021–23	10
Figure 2: Mild or greater anxiety and/or depression symptoms in the last two weeks, adults aged 15+, by age group, 2016/17 and 2021–23	11
Figure 3: Moderate or high risk of problematic illicit substance use, by age group, 2016/17 and 2021–23	14
Figure 4: Emotional symptoms over last six months or school year, children aged 2–14 years, by age group, 2016/17 and 2021–23	23

Smaller sample sizes increase the uncertainty associated with the estimates for population groups. This can impact whether any difference between groups or changes over time represent true differences.

EVALUATION OF THE NEW ZEALAND CRIME AND VICTIMS SURVEY

- NZCVS evaluation:
- There are currently no viable alternative options to replace the NZCVS and administrative data cannot be used instead
 - Workforce pressure: Recruitment and retention of interviewers has been cited as a pressure by the NZCVS evaluation 2023
 - Cost pressure/Annual rotating module function not implemented
 - Lack of clarity around the survey objectives
 - Lack of context with research, trends, legislative impacts, policy changes
 - Ad hoc processes used to engage experts in design and peer review and lack of subject matter expertise in the survey team
 - Some households called up to 20 times to maximise response rate (10% of households accounted for 33% of visits)
 - Sample error growing in recent years and regional data not robust – recommendation to remove stratification by NZDep
 - Significant design effects (error) with Māori booster using PSUs and electoral roll, non-Māori living with Māori excluded
 - Shortfall of about 700 of young participants under 30
 - Interviewers may be influencing answers for those where self-completion is a challenge (25% of cases) – need for more cognitive testing

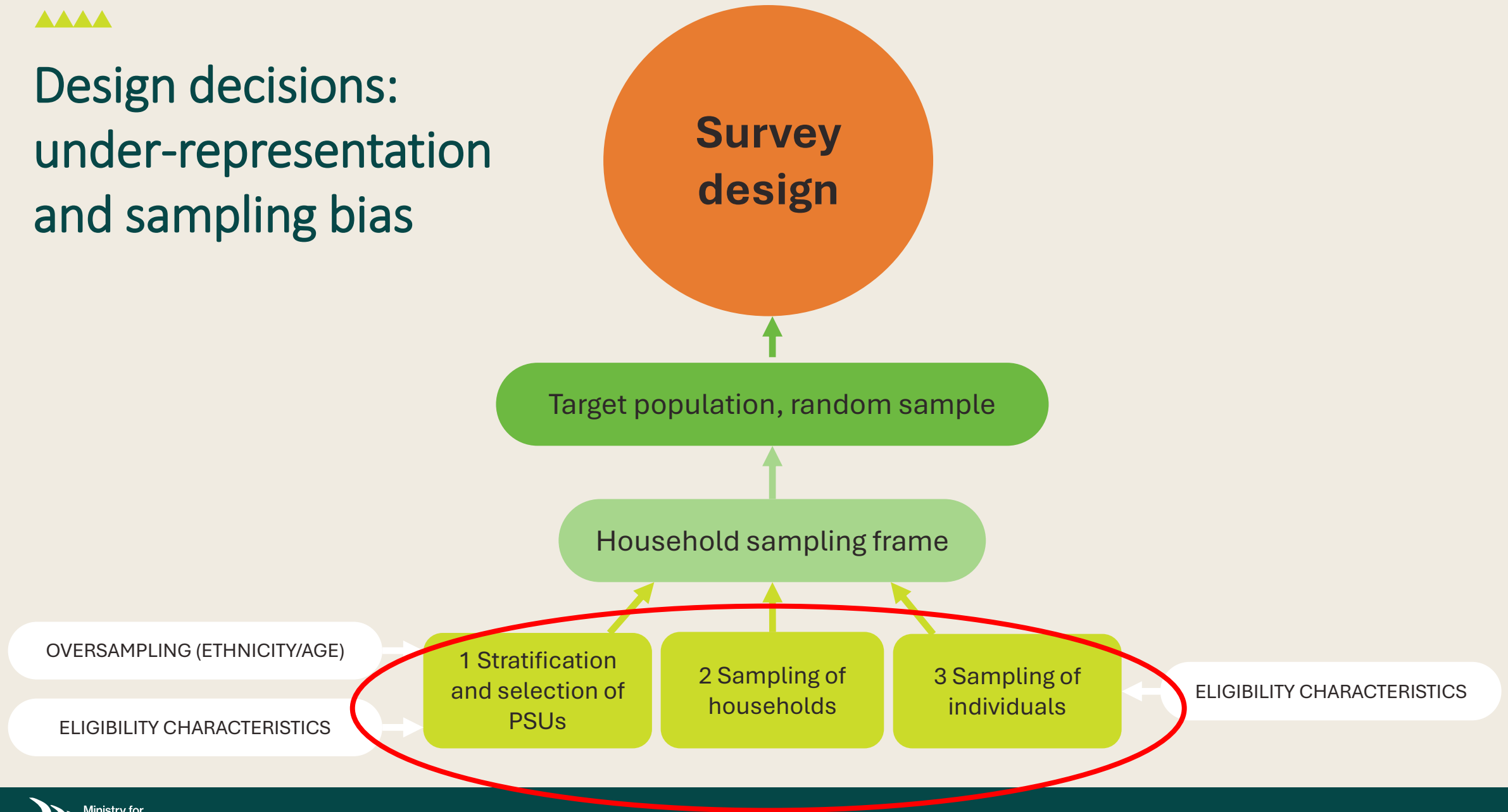


Statistical strength and the survey process



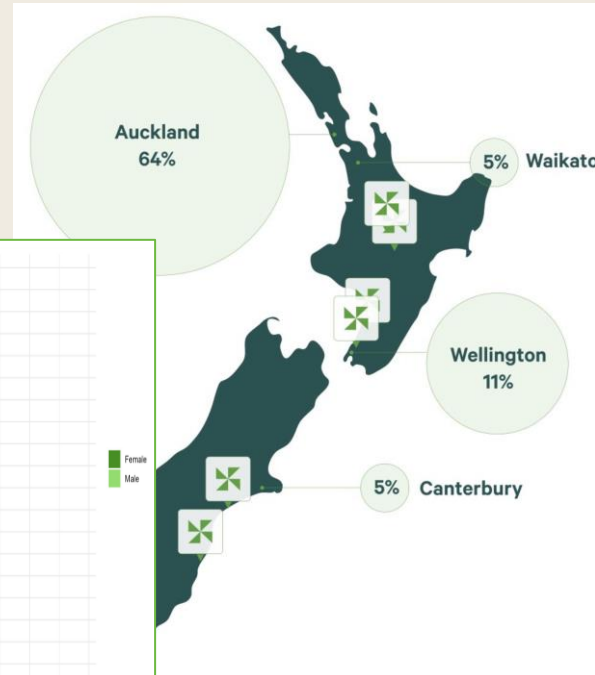
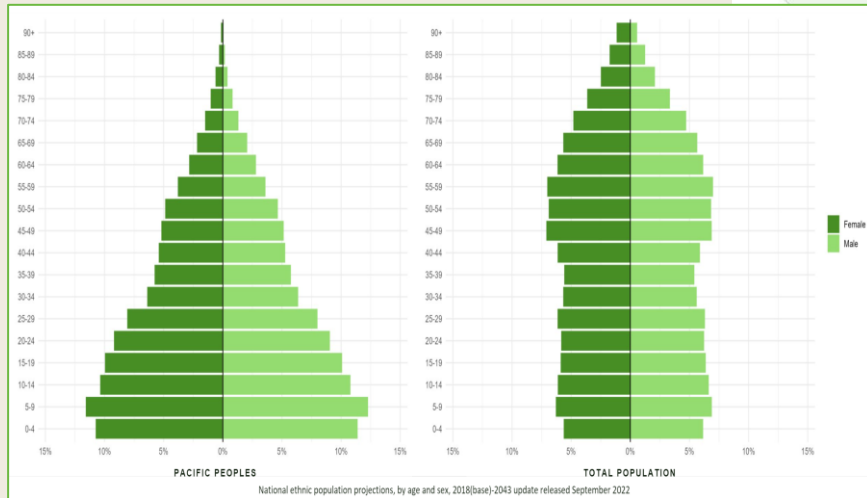


Design decisions: under-representation and sampling bias





Sample design decisions underselect Pacific peoples



Sample design criteria

PSU chosen by region

Urban/rural in 1.35:1 ratio

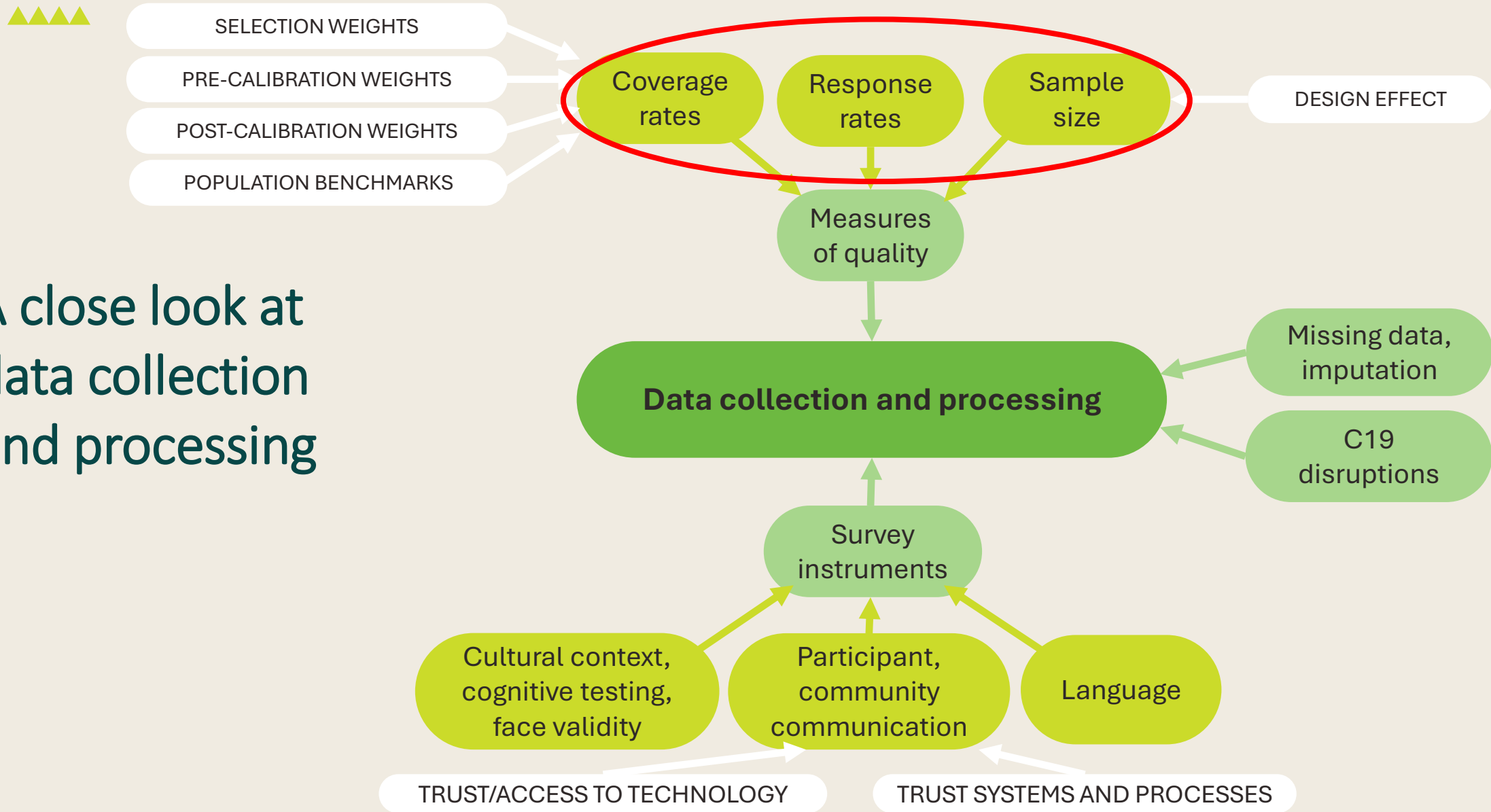
NZDep 2018 Index of Deprivation

House skip methods based on postal address register

One individual $\geq 15y$ selected

Oversampling for older people with ARCs

A close look at data collection and processing





Provision and usability of response information

Eligible responding
Eligible responding + Eligible nonresponding

GSS Measure	2016	2018	2021
Achieved sample size	8,500	8,800	3,484
Weighted response rate	84.3%	86.2%	75.9%
Unweighted distribution of respondents:			
European	75.3%	74.5%	77.4%
Māori	12.9%	13.5%	13.7%
Pacific Peoples	5.9%	6.1%	5.6%
Abs SE (percentage points) for 'overall life satisfaction rating of 0 to 6':			
Total population	0.9	0.9	1.5
Pacific Peoples	4.0	3.7	7.5

HLFS Measure	Target	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Response rate	90%	78.9%	83.9%	74.3%	84.4%	76.6%	76.8%
Achieved sample rate	76%	70.9%	75.5%	69.8	76.7%	69.3%	69.0%

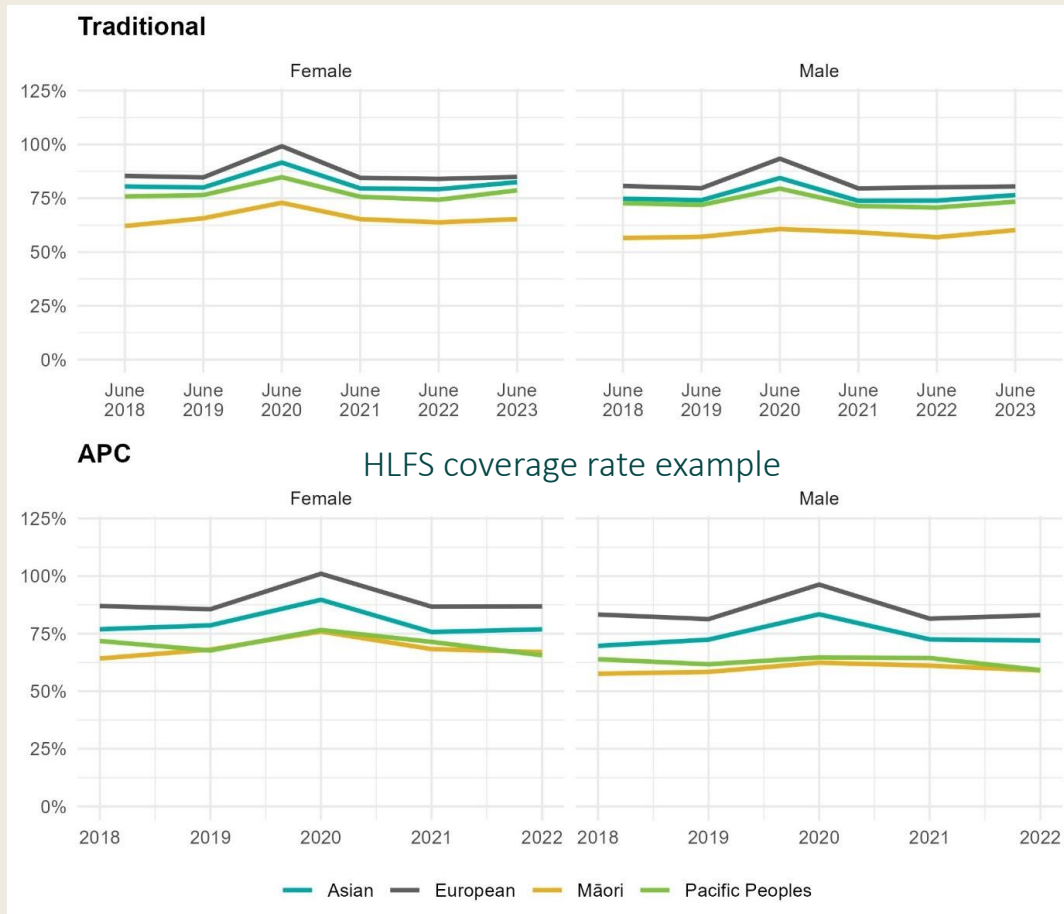
HES Measure	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Achieved sample size (households)	-	>16,000	>16,000	8,900
Response rate:				
Overall	82-83%	82-83%	82-83%	72.0%
Tasman / Nelson / Marlborough / West Coast region	82.4%	78.7%	84.5%	78.7%
Auckland region	78.4%	81.3%	78.1%	67.0%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu local board	76.1%	85.8%	80.5%	68.4%
Manurewa local board	75.3%	73.9%	69.8%	58.1%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe local board	76.8%	80.4%	79.5%	62.2%
Papakura local board	73.0%	80.2%	79.2%	66.5%

NZCVS Measure	2018	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Response rate	81%	80%	80%	76%	71%
Pacific responses as a % of total responses	493/8,030	541/8,038	504/7,425	455/6,244	322/5,326
	6.1%	6.7%	6.8%	7.3%	6.0%

NZHTS Measure	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Response rate	43%	36%	38%	64%	62%	58%	50%



Pacific coverage rate calculations are not typically published



Results can be hard to interpret because there's no standard approach

Survey	Calculation	Alternative calculation
GSS	$\frac{\text{Sum of pre calibration weights of eligible respondents}}{\text{Sum of post calibration weights of eligible respondents}}$	$\frac{\text{Sum of pre calibration weights of eligible respondents}}{\text{APC estimate of population size}}$
HLFS	$\frac{\text{Sum of pre calibration weights of eligible respondents}}{\text{Sum of post calibration weights of eligible respondents}}$	$\frac{\text{Sum of pre calibration weights of eligible respondents}}{\text{APC estimate of population size}}$
NZHS	$\frac{\text{Sum of selection weights for respondents}}{\text{Known external population size}}$	
HTS	$\frac{\text{Sum of post calibration weights for respondents}}{\text{APC estimate of the population size}}$	



Total population benchmarks: underweighting Pacific responses

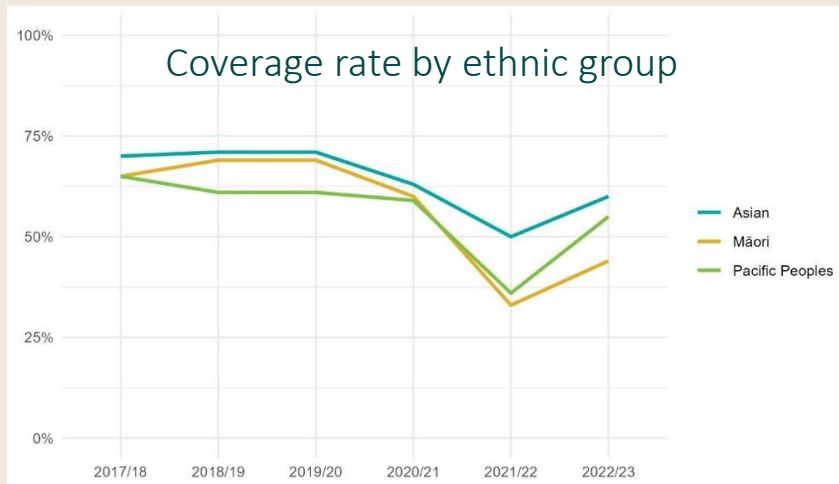
Survey	Source	Benchmark highlights
GSS	Estimated resident population (ERP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total population by age, sex and region
HES	ERP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Regional population estimates•Adult subpopulation estimates by sex and 14 age groups, including 75+
HLFS	ERP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Adult subpopulation estimates by five-year age groups•12 regions
NZHS	Quarterly benchmarks from: HLFS for adult Pacific peoples	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total population by sex and age by 15 age groups•Adult populations by Pacific and non-Pacific peoples *•Total population by NZDep2018 quintile
NZHTS	NZ population based on 2018 Census	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Total population by sex and age by 18 age groups



Published NZHS response and coverage rates

Only the NZHS has a specific population benchmark for Pacific peoples based on estimates of the Pacific working age population from the HLFS.

NZHS Survey	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Adults						
Weighted response rate	80%	80%	75%	77%	56%	71%
Coverage rate	61%	62%	62%	62%	44%	52%
Unweighted population distribution for Pacific people	921 / 13,869	846 / 13,572	613 / 9,699	606 / 9,709	222 / 4,434	447 / 6,799
	6.6%	6.2%	6.3%	6.2%	5.0%	6.6%
Children						
Weighted response rate	79%	79%	74%	74%	52%	67%
Coverage rate	74%	72%	72%	68%	48%	56%
Unweighted population distribution for Pacific people	710 / 4,723	643 / 4,503	491 / 3,290	429 / 2,954	145 / 1,323	309 / 2,029
	15.0%	14.3%	14.9%	14.5%	11.0%	15.2%
Coverage rate by ethnic group						
Pacific Peoples	65%	61%	61%	59%	36%	55%
Māori	65%	69%	69%	60%	33%	44%
Asian	70%	71%	71%	63%	50%	60%





Sample size needed to detect differences

Survey	Question	Comparison group	Census 2018	% Difference (absolute)	Required sample size – 90% power (each group)	Design effect	Required sample size (accounting for design effects)	Known survey sample size
GSS 2018	Always / sometimes damp (aged 15+)	Pacific peoples	44.0%					
		Māori	38.0%	6	1,444	1.45	2,094	Māori: 1,200 Pacific: 530
		European	20.0%	24	86	1.45	125	European: 6,600 Pacific: 530
HLFS June 2018	Full-time employed (aged 15-29)	Pacific peoples	41.4%					
		Māori	40.5%	0.9	62,956	1.15	72,399	Māori: 1,500 Pacific: 920
		European	48.3%	6.9	1,119	1.15	1,287	European: 5,380 Pacific: 920



Will the IDI help with survey design, quality, and coordination?

General Social Survey:

2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, 2021

(2020/21 Total 3,484 vs 3,411 IDI spine)

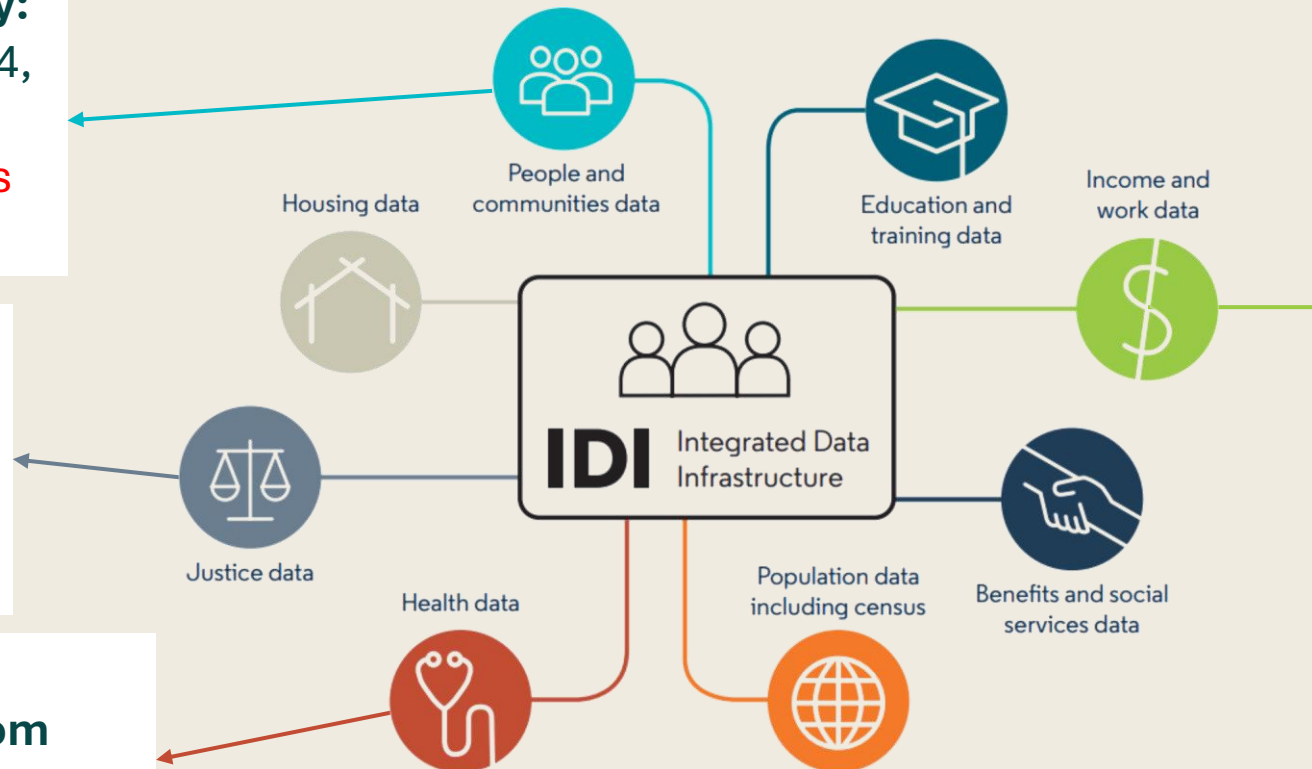
New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey: 2018-2022

(2021 Pacific 455 vs 390 IDI spine)

New Zealand Health Survey (prohibited from linkage to non-health data): 2011-2019

Household Labour Force Survey: 2006-2020

Household Economic Survey: 2006/07, 2007-2023





Item non-response could be significant for Pacific peoples

NZHS (2021/22) item non-response rates for adults and likely effect on data quality

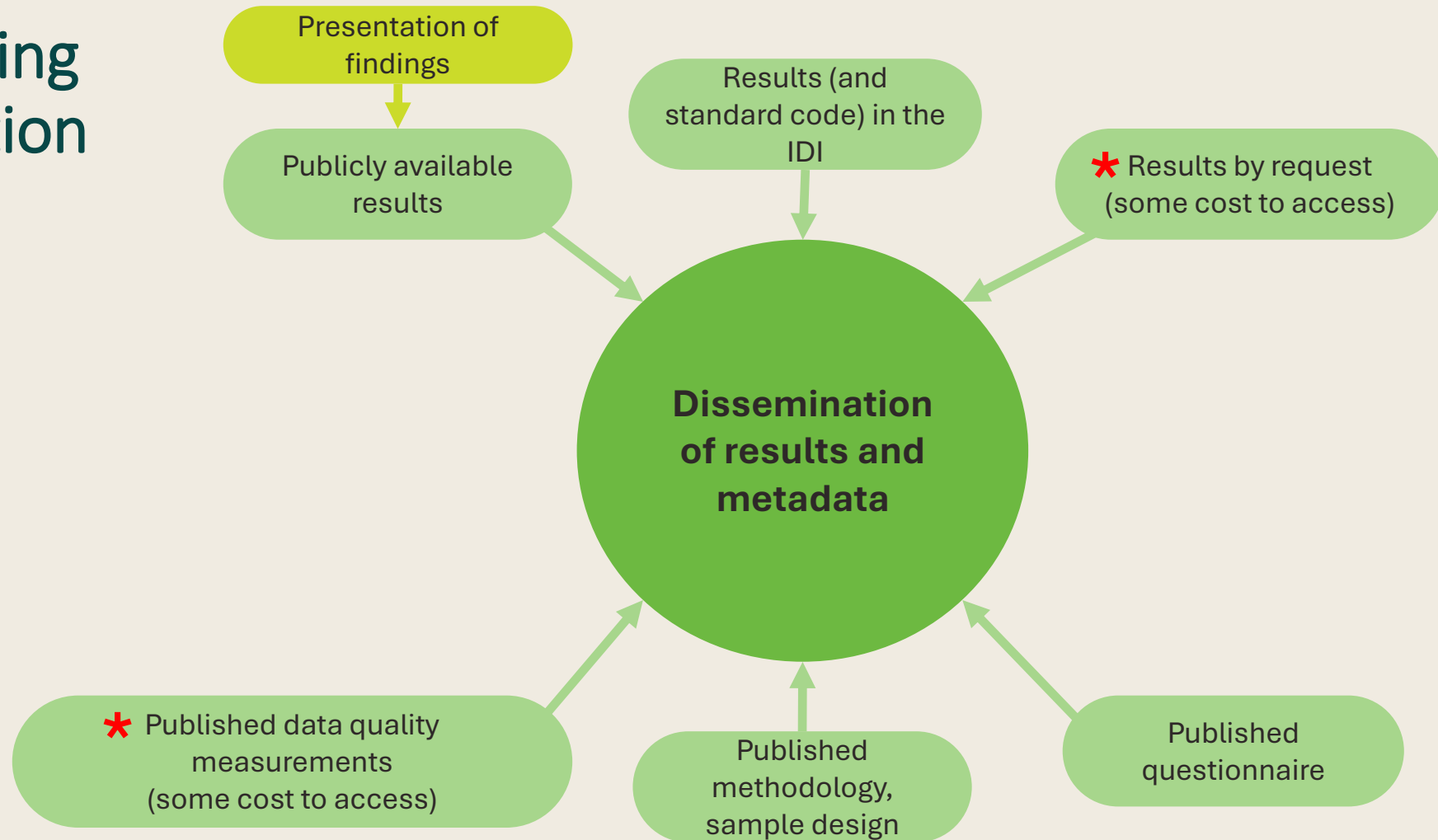
QUESTION	NON-RESPONSE (%)	LIKELY EFFECT ON DATA QUALITY
Household income	18	Data quality will have been reduced
Blood pressure measurement	18	Data quality will have been reduced
Country of birth	13	Data quality will have been reduced
Personal income	11	Data quality will have been reduced
Type of arthritis affecting most	9	Data quality will have been reduced
Age in years	9	Data quality will have been reduced
Type of health insurance	6	Some reduction in data quality may have occurred
Emergency department visit due to unmet need	5	Some reduction in data quality may have occurred
Likelihood of having a COVID-19 vaccine when offered	4	Low
Emergency department visit about own health	3	Low
Family trust	3	Low
House ownership	2	Little or none

NZHS (2022/23) item non-response rates for adults and likely effect on data quality

QUESTION	NON-RESPONSE (%)	LIKELY EFFECT ON DATA QUALITY
Household income	24	Data quality will have been reduced
Personal income	18	Data quality will have been reduced
Self-reported weight	13	Data quality will have been reduced
Self-reported height	12	Data quality will have been reduced
Type of arthritis	11	Data quality will have been reduced
Type of arthritis affecting respondent the most	7	Data quality will have been reduced
Reason for unmet need for mental health and addiction services	6	Some reduction in data quality may have occurred
Amount charged for last GP visit	6	Some reduction in data quality may have occurred
House ownership	5	Some reduction in data quality may have occurred
Age in years	5	Some reduction in data quality may have occurred
Medical insurance type	5	Some reduction in data quality may have occurred
Highest qualification	4	Low
House in family trust	4	Low



Disseminating of information

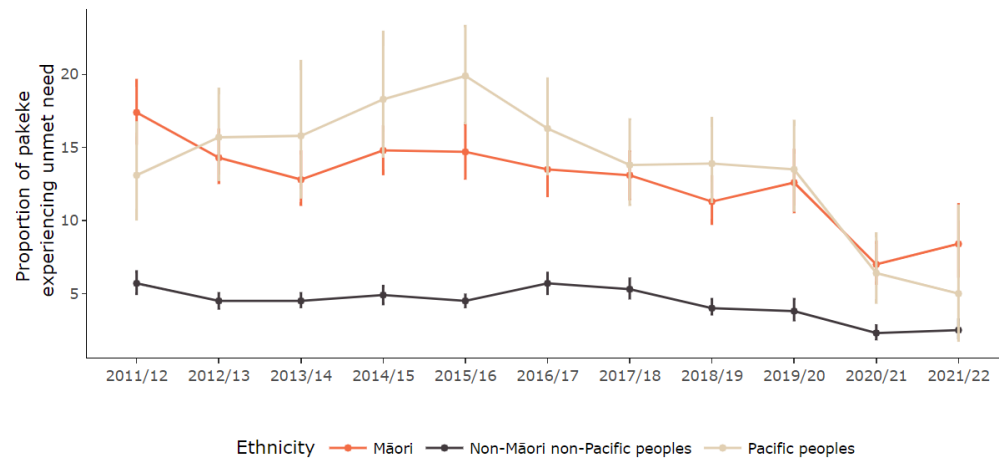




Dissemination done well

Whakamaua: 2020-2025

Proportion of pakeke experiencing unmet need by ethnicity over time

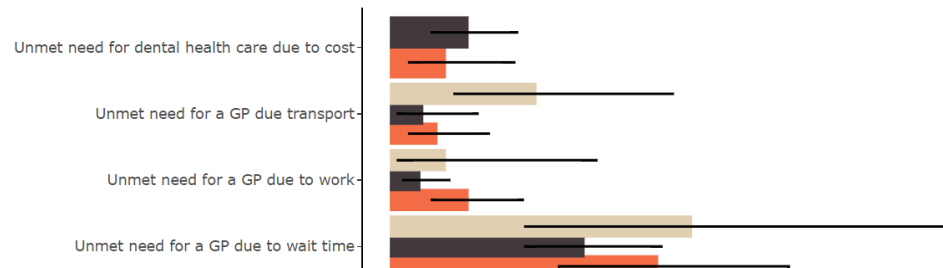


What are the key points?

Indicator: **unfilled prescription due to cost**
 In **2021/22**, **8.4 percent of Māori pakeke experienced unfilled prescription due to cost**. In comparison, a lower proportion of non-Māori non-Pacific adults experienced unfilled prescription due to cost (2.5 percent of non-Māori non-Pacific adults experienced unfilled prescription due to cost).
 In **2011/12**, **17.4 percent of Māori pakeke experienced unfilled prescription due to cost**. In comparison, a lower proportion of non-Māori non-Pacific adults experienced unfilled prescription due to cost (5.7 percent of non-Māori non-Pacific adults experienced unfilled prescription due to cost).
 The following points should be interpreted with caution due to low quality:
 ◦ Pacific peoples: 2021/22; 5 (Lower: 1.7, Upper: 11.1)

- Sampling error and CIs allow hypothesis testing
- Context/rationale/key points
- Time series to gauge improvement
- Comparator groups don't obscure inequity

Proportion of tamariki experiencing unmet need by indicator of unmet need by ethnicity



What are the key points?

There were no significant equity gaps between tamariki Māori and non-Māori non-Pacific children within each of the explored indicators for unmet need in primary care.
 The following points should be interpreted with caution due to low quality:
 ◦ Pacific peoples: Unfilled prescription due to cost; 1 (Lower: 0.1, Upper: 4)
 ◦ Māori: Unfilled prescription due to cost; 2.9 (Lower: 1.1, Upper: 5.9)



Health status report

Health New Zealand
Te Whatu Ora

Aotearoa New Zealand
Health Status Report 2023
Executive Summary
February 2024

88% OF ADULTS DESCRIBED THEIR OVERALL HEALTH AS EXCELLENT, VERY GOOD OR GOOD BUT THIS IS LOWER FOR MĀORI (81%) AND PACIFIC PEOPLE (83%).

HEALTH STATUS REPORT 2023 – EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1



NZHS 2021/22 Data Explorer

Population group	Total	(95% CI)
	%	
Total	88.0	(86.5 - 89.3)
Ethnic group (total response)		
Māori	80.5	(76.2 - 84.4)
Pacific	84.0	(76.9 - 89.7)
Asian	91.5	(87.8 - 94.4)
European/Other	88.2	(86.5 - 89.8)



Presentation needs to be accurate (Health Status Report)

The most recent smoking prevalence estimates are from the NZ Health Survey (NZHS 2021/22), which shows smoking rates are continuing to decline overall (8.0% of adults were smoking daily, down from 9.4% the previous year), however large inequities remain (Māori 19.9%, Pacific people 18.2%, and European/Other 7.2%).

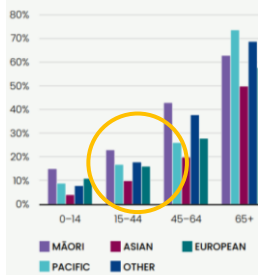
SMOKING DAILY

Ethnic group (total response)

Ethnic group	Prevalence (%)	95% CI
Māori	21.3	(17.7 - 25.3) *
Pacific	18.1	(12.1 - 25.4) *
Asian	2.5	(1.3 - 4.5)
European/Other	7.9	(6.7 - 9.1) *

Pacific people also had higher rates of disability in the 65+ age group but a lower rate overall than the average (p146).

Figure 12: Prevalence of disability by age group and ethnicity, 2013.



Source: NZ Disability Survey 2013

Nationally, approximately 54% of children aged 0 to 14 years brush their teeth twice daily with fluoride toothpaste.

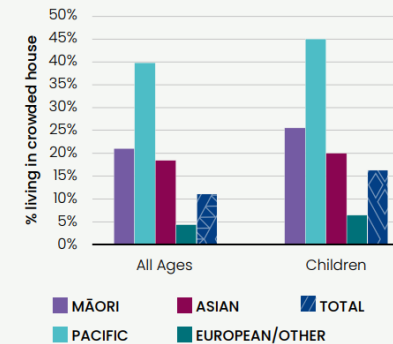
This is lower for Māori (57%) and Pacific (46%) children or for those living in NZDep2013 quintile 5 areas (56%) (NZHS 2021/22).



Population group	Total (%)	95% CI
Total	62.6	(59.0 - 66.1)
Māori	54.8	(48.0 - 61.5)
Pacific	48.2	(37.1 - 59.6)
Asian	68.1	(60.5 - 75.0)
European/Other	64.0	(59.1 - 68.8)

The Stats NZ General Social Survey 2021 found that the percentage of people aged 15 years or older who reported experiencing happiness... differed by ethnicity – 85% for Asian, but only 73% for Māori. Pacific people were more likely to rate their family wellbeing highly (85%) and Māori less likely (73%). Māori (23%) were more likely than Europeans (the least likely at 16%).

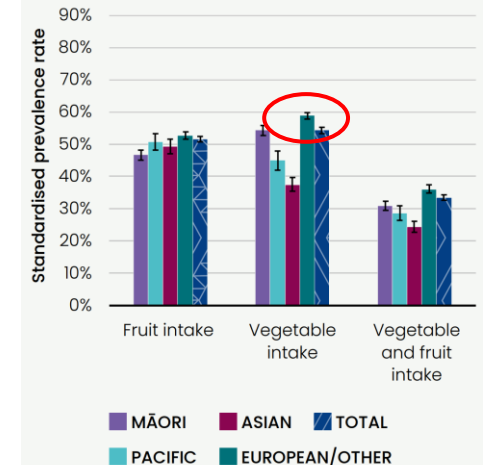
Figure 28: Proportion of people living in a crowded house, all ages and children aged under 15 years by ethnicity, 2018



Source: Stats NZ

In Aotearoa New Zealand, 65% of adults eat the recommended daily intake of vegetables, 52% eat that of fruit, and 41% eat that of both (NZHS 2017/18-2019/20).

Figure 36: Adequate fruit and vegetable intake for adults aged 15 years and over (age-standardised) by ethnicity, 2017-20

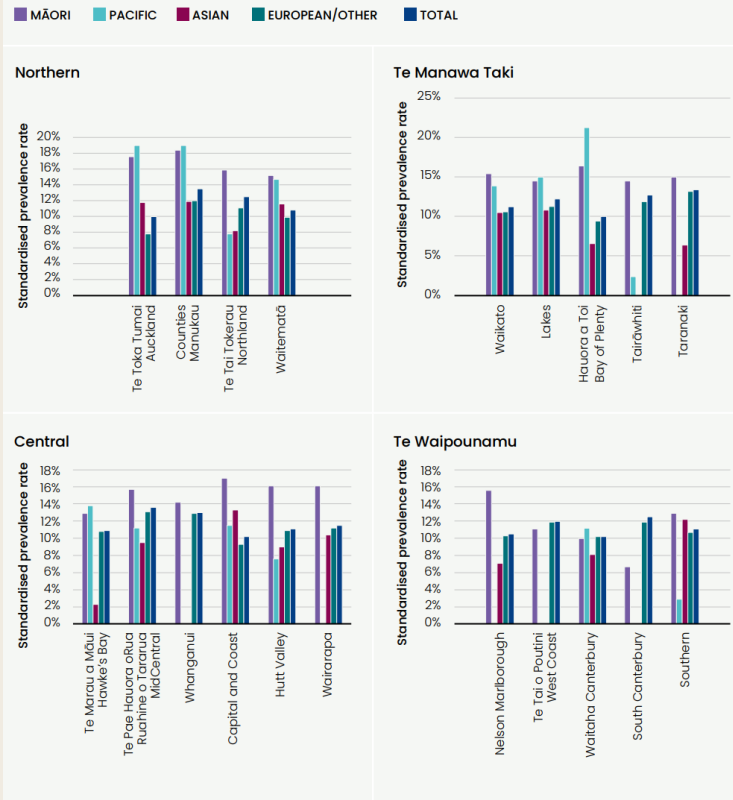


Source: NZHS 2017-2020



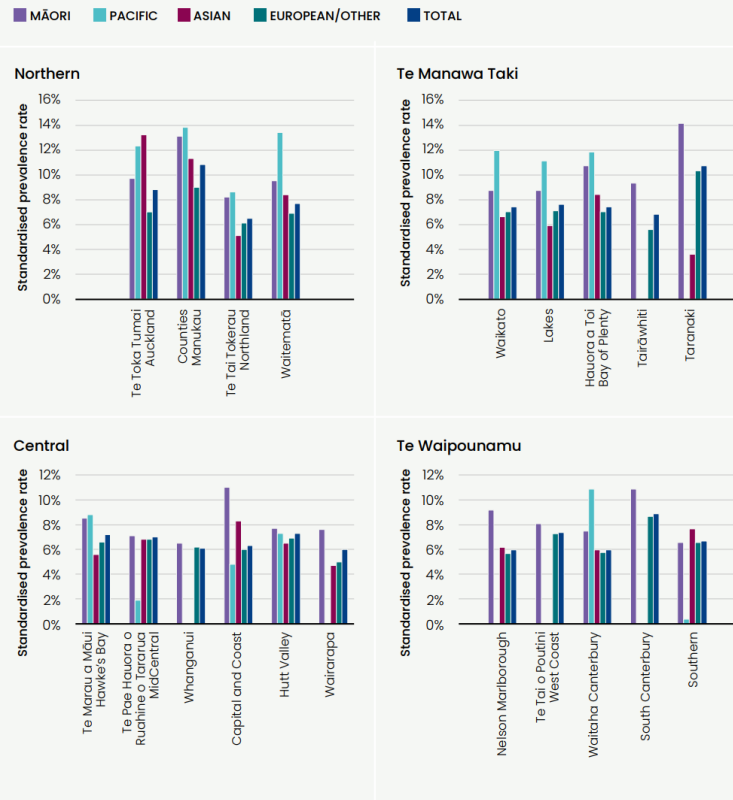
Not clear why NZHS was chosen (Health Status Report)

Figure 89: Standardised prevalence rate – dispensing of blood pressure lowering medications, adults, aged 15 years and over, male and female by district, 2017-20



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2017-20

Figure 90: Standardised prevalence rate – dispensing of cholesterol lowering medications, adults, 15 years and over, male and female by district, 2017-2020



Source: New Zealand Health Survey 2017-20

Management of cholesterol and high blood pressure is key in the management of cardiovascular disease. 11% of New Zealand adults (aged 15 or older) are dispensed medication for high blood pressure, and around 8% are dispensed medication for high cholesterol (NZHS 2017-20). By region, for both, percentages are slightly higher in Te Manawa Taki. A higher proportion of Māori and Pacific people (standardised for age) are dispensed these medications than European/Other people.

Around 1% of New Zealand adults aged 15 years or older indicated that they had had a stroke (NZHS 2017-20). Age standardised rates for Māori at 1.9% were almost double the European/Other people rate (1.0%). Pacific people were also higher at 1.4%. By district, Tairāwhiti had the highest rate for Māori at 2.9% and Te Pae Hauora o Ruahine o Taranua MidCentral had the highest Pacific people's rate at 2.4%.

Recommendation 1

- ▶▶▶ Household surveys should find ways to increase the number of Pacific peoples selected AND improve response rates.

The criteria used to assess the adequacy of the sample should include measures of representation and accuracy of results for Pacific peoples.

1. Increase the response rate for Pacific peoples in the Census or its replacement.
2. Unequal probability sampling of areas with a higher density of Pacific residents.
3. Screening techniques to identify Pacific people who would be eligible to participate.
4. Increase trust and engagement with Pacific people by engaging with local Pacific organisations and churches and forming relationships with Pacific leaders and community organisations early in the survey process.
5. Ensure that survey questions are understandable, appropriate, and relevant to Pacific peoples to reduce item non-response and inaccuracies.
6. Translate survey documentation.
7. Use culturally appropriate methods of collection and assist interviewers to contact respondents.

Recommendation 2

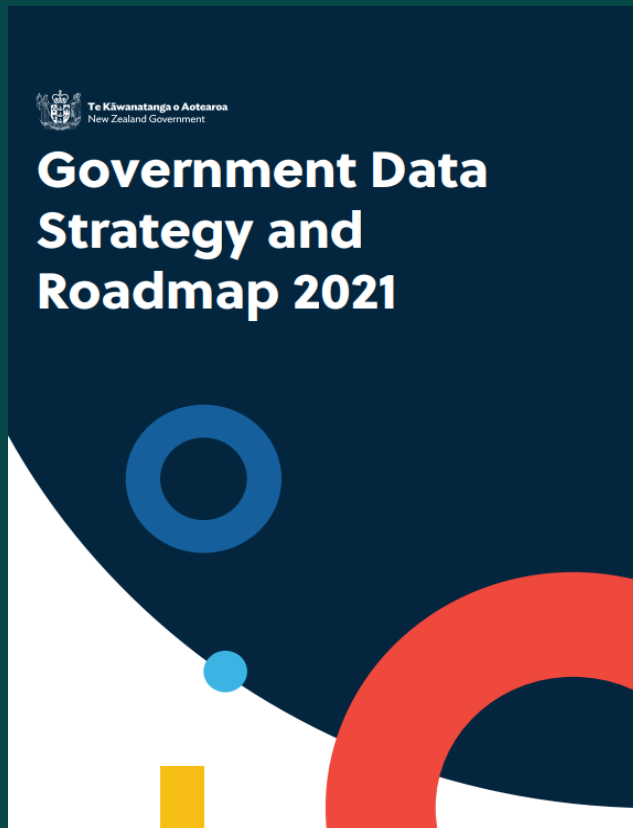
▶▶▶ Household surveys should disseminate results and supporting information based on existing data quality frameworks.

Key Dimensions of Data Quality	
<i>Relevance</i>	The degree to which the statistical product meets user needs in coverage, content and detail.
<i>Accuracy</i>	The degree to which the information correctly describes the phenomena it was designed to measure.
<i>Timeliness</i>	The degree to which data produced are up to date, published frequently and delivered to schedule.
<i>Accessibility</i>	The ease with which users are able to access and understand the statistical data and its supporting information.
<i>Coherence/consistency</i>	The degree to which statistical information can be successfully brought together with other statistical information within a broad analytical framework and over time.
<i>Interpretability</i>	The availability of supplementary information and metadata necessary to interpret and use the statistics effectively.

1. Statistics and survey findings are presented in a way that is readable, understandable and technically acceptable.
2. They are presented clearly and impartially, without advocacy or unsubstantiated judgement, and supported by commentary and analysis to enable wide understanding.
3. Statistics and findings are easy to understand and presented in ways that do not mislead or unintentionally misrepresent.
4. Regularly occurring releases are delivered in a consistent format.
5. Methodology, sample and coverage information should be comprehensive for each survey and easy to find (ideally with the survey results/reports)
6. Reports should clearly indicate survey limitations/caveats due to methods and disruptions for the ethnic groups (eg Census base, Pacific peoples are geographically concentrated and vulnerable to lockdowns and weather events, household concentration etc)

Recommendation 3

- ▶▶▶ Household surveys should be run as a coordinated, whole-of-government programme, with shared data quality requirements.



i. Data outcomes

1. Data is open, inclusive, accessible, and findable
2. Data quality is fit for purpose

ii. Capability outcomes

1. The importance of data and what is being represented through the data is understood and respected

iii. Leadership outcome

1. Approach to managing and mandating standards is fit for purpose

iv. Infrastructure outcomes

1. Data is published and easily accessed where appropriate
2. The right metadata (contextual information) exists to manage and use the data effectively

v. Trust outcomes

1. Public trust in how government agencies use their personal information will be high and maintained over time
2. Government sets a strong example through consistent use of data practices

Get in touch with us:
datainsights@mpp.govt.nz