

Indicator Interpretation Guide 2013/14

New Zealand Health Survey



New Zealand Health Survey

Citation: Ministry of Health. 2014. *Indicator Interpretation Guide 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

Published in December 2014
by the Ministry of Health
PO Box 5013, Wellington 6145, New Zealand

ISBN: 978-0-478-44469-8 (online)
HP 6102

This document is available at www.health.govt.nz



MANATŪ HAUORA

Authors

This interpretation guide was written by Deepa Weerasekera, Marie Ditchburn, Hilary Sharpe, Maria Turley, Bridget Murphy and Sharon Cox (Health and Disability Intelligence Group, Ministry of Health).

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the many thousands of New Zealanders who gave their time to participate in the New Zealand Health Survey. This report would not have been possible without their generosity.

Please refer to the Ministry of Health's *Annual Update of Key Results 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey* for further acknowledgements (Ministry of Health 2014a).

Contents

Authors	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Introduction	1
Adult indicators	4
Health status, health behaviours and risk factors	4
Good self-rated health	4
Smoking	4
Hazardous drinking	5
Current drinkers	6
Vegetable intake	7
Fruit intake	7
Physically active	7
Little or no physical activity	8
Anthropometric measurements	9
BMI categories	10
Health conditions	10
High blood pressure (medicated)	10
High cholesterol (medicated)	11
Ischaemic heart disease (diagnosed)	11
Stroke (diagnosed)	11
Diabetes (diagnosed)	12
Asthma (medicated)	12
Arthritis (diagnosed)	12
Chronic pain	12
Mood or anxiety disorder (diagnosed)	13
Psychological distress	13
Access to health care	15
Visited a GP	15
Visited a practice nurse	15
Visited an after-hours medical centre	15
Unmet need for primary health care	15
Unable to get an appointment at usual medical centre within 24 hours	16
Unmet need for GP services due to cost	16
Unmet need for GP services due to lack of transport	17
Unmet need for after-hours services due to cost	17
Unmet need for after-hours services due to lack of transport	17
Unfilled prescription due to cost	17
Definitely had confidence and trust in GP	18
Oral health	18
Visited a dental health care worker	18
Teeth removed due to decay	18
Usually only visits a dental health care worker for dental problems (or never visits)	18

Child indicators	20
Health status, health behaviours and risk factors	20
Good parent-rated health	20
Given solid food before four months	20
Ate fast food at least once in past week	20
Ate fast food 3+ times in past week	20
Had fizzy drink at least once in past week	21
Had fizzy drink 3+ times in past week	21
Eating breakfast at home every day	21
Vegetable intake	21
Fruit intake	22
Television watching	22
Active travel	22
Anthropometric measurements	23
BMI categories	23
Health conditions	24
Asthma (medicated)	24
Eczema (medicated)	24
Diabetes (diagnosed)	24
Rheumatic heart disease (diagnosed)	24
Emotional or behavioural problems (diagnosed)	25
Autism spectrum disorder (diagnosed)	25
Access to health care	26
Visited a GP	26
Visited a practice nurse	26
Visited an after-hours medical centre	26
Unmet need for primary health care	26
Unable to get an appointment at usual medical centre within 24 hours	27
Unmet need for GP services due to cost	27
Unmet need for GP services due to lack of transport	28
Unmet need for GP services due to lack of child care	28
Unmet need for after-hours services due to cost	28
Unmet need for after-hours services due to lack of transport	28
Unfilled prescription due to cost	29
Definitely had confidence and trust in GP	29
Oral health	29
Visited a dental health care worker	29
Teeth removed due to decay	29
References	30
Appendix: International Obesity Taskforce child BMI cut-offs for thinness, healthy weight, overweight, obese class 1 and obese class 2 or greater, by age	31

Introduction

The New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS) interviews more than 13,000 adults and the parents or caregivers of over 4000 children annually. The survey collects a wealth of information on the health and wellbeing of New Zealanders and their use of health services. Each year it asks a core set of questions that remain in the survey permanently.

Table 1 lists the key indicators from the NZHS annual survey report *Annual Update of Key Results 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey* (Ministry of Health 2014a) for children and adults. The key indicators are either single survey questions or are derived indicators based on a number of questions.

These key indicators, which cover population health, health risk and protective factors, and health service utilisation, were chosen to support the formulation and evaluation of policy through the provision of timely, reliable and relevant health information that cannot be collected more efficiently from other sources. Extensive and ongoing consultation with the Ministry of Health, district health boards (DHBs) and other agencies that make decisions that have an impact on the health of the nation ensures the key indicators continue to meet information needs.

This guide provides detailed information on the definitions of all the indicators in the survey report. Indicators with an asterisk are included in the online tables only. For each of these indicators, the guide also provides the relevant questions asked within the NZHS questionnaires.

The following publications provide additional information about the NZHS:

- *Content Guide 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey*
(www.health.govt.nz/publication/content-guide-2013-14-new-zealand-health-survey)
(Ministry of Health 2014b)
- *Methodology Report 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey*
(www.health.govt.nz/publication/methodology-report-2013-14-new-zealand-health-survey)
(Ministry of Health 2014c).

Table 1: New Zealand Health Survey key indicators

Topic	Adult indicator	Child indicator
Health status, health behaviours and risk factors	Good self-rated health	Good parent-rated health
	Smoking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current smoking • daily smoking • ex-smokers* Hazardous drinking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hazardous drinking (total population) • hazardous drinking (past-year drinkers) Current drinkers Vegetable intake Fruit intake Physically active Little or no physical activity Anthropometric measurements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mean weight* • mean height* • mean waist* • mean body mass index (BMI)* BMI categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • underweight* • healthy weight* • overweight or obese* • overweight (but not obese)* • obese • obese class 1* • obese class 2* • obese class 3* 	Given solid food before 4 months Ate fast food at least once in past week* Ate fast food 3+ times in past week* Had fizzy drink at least once in past week* Had fizzy drink 3+ times in past week* Eating breakfast at home every day Vegetable intake* Fruit intake* Television watching Active travel* Anthropometric measurements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mean weight* • mean height* • mean waist* • mean BMI* BMI categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • thinness* • healthy weight* • overweight or obese* • overweight (but not obese)* • obese* • obese class 1* • obese class 2 or greater*
Health conditions	High blood pressure (medicated) High cholesterol (medicated) Ischaemic heart disease (diagnosed) Stroke (diagnosed) Diabetes (diagnosed) Asthma (medicated) Arthritis (diagnosed) Chronic pain Mood or anxiety disorder (diagnosed) Psychological distress	Asthma (medicated) Eczema (medicated)* Diabetes (diagnosed)* Rheumatic heart disease (diagnosed)* Emotional or behavioural problems (diagnosed) Autism spectrum disorder (diagnosed)*

Topic	Adult indicator	Child indicator
Access to health care	Visited a GP	Visited a GP
	Visited a practice nurse	Visited a practice nurse
	Visited an after-hours medical centre	Visited an after-hours medical centre
	Unmet need for primary health care	Unmet need for primary health care
	Unable to get an appointment at usual medical centre within 24 hours	Unable to get an appointment at usual medical centre within 24 hours
	Unmet need for GP services due to cost	Unmet need for GP services due to cost
	Unmet need for GP services due to lack of transport*	Unmet need for GP services due to lack of transport*
	Unmet need for after-hours services due to cost	Unmet need for GP services due to lack of child care*
	Unmet need for after-hours services due to lack of transport*	Unmet need for after-hours services due to cost
	Unfilled prescription due to cost	Unmet need for after-hours services due to lack of transport*
	Definitely had confidence and trust in GP	Unfilled prescription due to cost
	Definitely had confidence and trust in GP	
Oral health	Visited a dental health care worker	Visited a dental health care worker
	Teeth removed due to decay	Teeth removed due to decay
	Usually only visits a dental health care worker for dental problems (or never visits)	

* Online tables only.

Adult indicators

Health status, health behaviours and risk factors

Good self-rated health

Definition

Adult respondents (aged 15+ years) are categorised as having good self-rated health if they answered 'excellent', 'very good' or 'good'.

Question

A4.01 In general, would you say your health is ... *Excellent / Very good / Good / Fair / Poor?*

Smoking

Definition

Current smoking (adults aged 15+ years) is defined as smoking at least monthly, and having smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their whole life.

Daily smoking (adults aged 15+ years) is defined as smoking every day, and having smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their whole life. The 100-cigarette threshold limits the indicator to people with established tobacco use.

Ex-smokers (adults aged 15+ years) are defined as having smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their whole life and stopped smoking more than one month ago.

Questions

- A3.13 Have you ever smoked cigarettes or tobacco at all, even just a few puffs? Please include pipes and cigars. *Yes / No*
- A3.14 Have you ever smoked a total of more than 100 cigarettes in your whole life? *Yes / No*
- A3.15 How often do you now smoke? *You don't smoke now / At least once a day / At least once a week / At least once a month / Less often than once a month*
- A3.16 How long ago did you stop smoking? *Within the last month / 1 month to 3 months ago / 4 months to 6 months ago / 7 to 12 months ago / 1 to 2 years ago / 2 to 5 years ago / Longer than 5 years ago*
- A3.18 On average, how many cigarettes do you smoke a day? *Less than 1 per day / 1–5 per day / 6–10 per day / 11–15 per day / 16–20 per day / 21–25 per day / 26–30 per day / 31 or more a day*

Hazardous drinking

Definition

Hazardous drinking (adults aged 15+ years) is measured using the 10-question Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) developed by the World Health Organization (Babor et al 2001). The AUDIT questions are listed below. Hazardous drinkers are those who obtain an AUDIT score of 8 or more, representing an established pattern of drinking that carries a high risk of future damage to physical or mental health.

Hazardous drinking (total population) prevalence is defined as the percentage of adults who obtain an AUDIT score of 8 or more among the total number of respondents.

Hazardous drinking (past-year drinkers) prevalence is defined as the percentage of adults who obtain an AUDIT score of 8 or more among the respondents who had a drink containing alcohol in the last year.

Questions

- A3.24 Have you had a drink containing alcohol in the last year? *Yes / No*
Those respondents who had an alcoholic drink in the previous 12 months were then administered the AUDIT, with the following 10 questions.
- A3.25 How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?
- 1 Monthly or less (score 1)
 - 2 Up to 4 times a month (score 2)
 - 3 Up to 3 times a week (score 3)
 - 4 4 or more times a week (score 4)
- A3.26 How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?
- 1 1 or 2 (score 0)
 - 2 3 or 4 (score 1)
 - 3 5 or 6 (score 2)
 - 4 7 to 9 (score 3)
 - 5 10 to 11 (score 4)
 - 6 12 or more (score 4)
- A3.27 How often do you have six or more drinks on one occasion?
- 1 Never (score 0)
 - 2 Less than monthly (score 1)
 - 3 Monthly (score 2)
 - 4 Weekly (score 3)
 - 5 Daily or almost daily (score 4)
- A3.28 How often during the last year have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?
- 1 Never (score 0)
 - 2 Less than monthly (score 1)
 - 3 Monthly (score 2)
 - 4 Weekly (score 3)
 - 5 Daily or almost daily (score 4)

- A3.29 How often during the last year have you failed to do what was normally expected from you because of drinking?
- 1 Never (score 0)
 - 2 Less than monthly (score 1)
 - 3 Monthly (score 2)
 - 4 Weekly (score 3)
 - 5 Daily or almost daily (score 4)
- A3.30 How often during the last year have you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session?
- 1 Never (score 0)
 - 2 Less than monthly (score 1)
 - 3 Monthly (score 2)
 - 4 Weekly (score 3)
 - 5 Daily or almost daily (score 4)
- A3.31 How often during the last year have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking?
- 1 Never (score 0)
 - 2 Less than monthly (score 1)
 - 3 Monthly (score 2)
 - 4 Weekly (score 3)
 - 5 Daily or almost daily (score 4)
- A3.32 How often during the last year have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?
- 1 Never (score 0)
 - 2 Less than monthly (score 1)
 - 3 Monthly (score 2)
 - 4 Weekly (score 3)
 - 5 Daily or almost daily (score 4)
- A3.33 Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?
- 1 Yes, but not in the last year (score 2)
 - 2 Yes, during the last year (score 4)
 - 3 No (score 0)
- A3.34 Has a relative or friend, or a doctor or other health worker, been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down?
- 1 Yes, but not in the last year (score 2)
 - 2 Yes, during the last year (score 4)
 - 3 No (score 0)

AUDIT score is the total of the scores obtained for each of the above 10 questions.

Current drinkers

Definition

Current drinkers (adults aged 15+ years) are those who had a drink containing alcohol in the last year.

Question

- A3.24 Have you had a drink containing alcohol in the last year? *Yes / No*

Vegetable intake

Definition

Adequate vegetable intake (for adults aged 15+ years) is defined as eating at least three servings of vegetables per day, as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Question

A3.23 On average, how many servings of vegetables do you eat per day? Please include all fresh, frozen and canned vegetables. Do not include vegetable juices. A serving = 1 medium potato/kumara or 1/2 cup cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad vegetables. For example, 2 medium potatoes + 1/2 cup of peas = 3 servings.

Fruit intake

Definition

Adequate fruit intake (for adults aged 15+ years) is defined as eating at least two servings of fruit each day, as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Question

A3.22 On average, how many servings of fruit do you eat per day? Please include all fresh, frozen, canned and stewed fruit. Do not include fruit juice or dried fruit. A serving = 1 medium piece or 2 small pieces of fruit or 1/2 cup of stewed fruit. For example, 1 apple + 2 small apricots = 2 servings.

Physically active

Definition

Being physically active (adults aged 15+ years) is defined as doing at least 30 minutes of brisk walking or moderate-intensity physical activity (or equivalent vigorous activity) for at least 10 minutes at a time at least five days a week, as recommended by the Ministry of Health. Moderate-intensity physical activity includes sports, housework, gardening, and manual labour for a job.

Based on the questions, 'time spent on physical activity in the past 7 days' is calculated as:

time spent doing brisk walking in the past 7 days
+ time spent doing moderate exercise in the past 7 days
+ 2 x (time spent doing vigorous activity in the past 7 days).

In this calculation, one minute of vigorous activity is equated with two minutes of moderate-intensity activity or brisk walking.

A respondent is considered physically active if 'time spent on physical activity in the past 7 days' is at least 150 minutes and they have done 30 minutes or more of moderate-intensity physical activity on at least five of the past seven days.

In 2013/14 respondents were excluded as outliers if they exceeded 112 hours of physical activity per week (an average of 16 hours per day). This was calculated without doubling the time spent on vigorous activity and was applied retrospectively to data from 2006/07, 2011/12 and 2012/13 so that activity levels can be compared across time. Please see the *Annual Update of Key Results 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey* and online tables for the revised results from these years.

The following questions are together known as the New Zealand Physical Activity Short Form (McLean and Tobias 2004). Examples of moderate and vigorous activity were given to respondents.

Questions

A3.06 During the last 7 days, on how many days did you walk at a brisk pace – a brisk pace is a pace at which you are breathing harder than normal? This includes walking to work, walking to travel from place to place, and any other walking that you did solely for recreation, sport, exercise or leisure.

Think only about walking done for at least 10 minutes at a time.
----- *days per week*

A3.07 How much time did you typically spend walking at a brisk pace on each of those days?
----- *hours* ----- *minutes*
(Total time must be at least 10 minutes.)

A3.08 During the last 7 days, on how many days did you do moderate physical activities? ‘Moderate’ activities make you breathe harder than normal, but only a little – like carrying light loads, bicycling at a regular pace, or other activities like those on the showcard. Do not include walking of any kind. Think only about those physical activities done for at least 10 minutes at a time. ----- *days per week*

A3.09 How much time did you typically spend on each of those days doing moderate physical activities? ----- *hours* ----- *minutes*
(Total time must be at least 10 minutes.)

A3.10 During the last 7 days, on how many days did you do vigorous physical activities? ‘Vigorous’ activities make you breathe a lot harder than normal (‘huff and puff’) – like heavy lifting, digging aerobics, fast bicycling, or other activities like those on the showcard. Think only about those physical activities done at least for 10 minutes at a time. ----- *days per week*

A3.11 How much time did you typically spend on each of those days doing vigorous physical activities? ----- *hours* ----- *minutes*
(Total time must be at least 10 minutes.)

A3.12 Thinking about all your activities over the last 7 days (including brisk walking), on how many days did you engage in:

- at least 30 minutes of moderate activity (including brisk walking) that made you breathe a little harder than normal, OR
 - at least 15 minutes of vigorous activity that made you breathe a lot harder than normal (‘huff and puff’)?
- *days per week*

Little or no physical activity

Definition

Engaging in little or no physical activity (adults aged 15+ years) is defined as doing less than 30 minutes of physical activity in the past seven days.

‘Time spent on physical activity in the past 7 days’ was calculated in the same way as it was for being physically active:

time spent doing brisk walking in the past 7 days
+ time spent doing moderate exercise in the past 7 days
+ 2 x (time spent doing vigorous activity in the past 7 days).

In this calculation, one minute of vigorous activity is equated with two minutes of moderate-intensity activity or brisk walking.

Questions

A3.06 During the last 7 days, on how many days did you walk at a brisk pace – a brisk pace is a pace at which you are breathing harder than normal? This includes walking to work, walking to travel from place to place, and any other walking that you did solely for recreation, sport, exercise or leisure.

Think only about walking done for at least 10 minutes at a time.

----- *days per week*

A3.07 How much time did you typically spend walking at a brisk pace on each of those days?

----- *hours* ----- *minutes*

(Total time must be at least 10 minutes.)

A3.08 During the last 7 days, on how many days did you do moderate physical activities?

‘Moderate’ activities make you breathe harder than normal, but only a little – like carrying light loads, bicycling at a regular pace, or other activities like those on the showcard. Do not include walking of any kind. Think only about those physical activities done for at least 10 minutes at a time. ----- *days per week*

A3.09 How much time did you typically spend on each of those days doing moderate physical activities? ----- *hours* ----- *minutes*

(Total time must be at least 10 minutes.)

A3.10 During the last 7 days, on how many days did you do vigorous physical activities?

‘Vigorous’ activities make you breathe a lot harder than normal (‘huff and puff’) – like heavy lifting, digging aerobics, fast bicycling, or other activities like those on the showcard. Think only about those physical activities done at least for 10 minutes at a time. ----- *days per week*

A3.11 How much time did you typically spend on each of those days doing vigorous physical activities? ----- *hours* ----- *minutes*

(Total time must be at least 10 minutes.)

Anthropometric measurements

Respondents aged two years and over were weighed to the nearest 0.1 kg using weighing scales (Tanita HD-351) that measure up to a maximum of 200 kg. From July 2012 height was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm using a laser meter (Precaster CA770), replacing traditional stadiometers, which were used in the 2006/07 and 2011/12 NZHS.

Please note that, for the results published in the online tables accompanying the *New Zealand Health Survey: Annual update of key findings 2012/13*, the data points for height in 2012/13 were truncated to the nearest centimetre before calculating mean heights. For the revised 2012/13 results, calculated from height measured to the nearest 0.1 cm, please see the *Annual Update of Key Results 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey*.

Respondents aged five years and over also had their waist circumference measured to the nearest 0.1 cm with a 2 metre anthropometric measuring tape (Lufkin W606PM).

Each of these measurements (height, weight and waist) were taken twice for each respondent, and if the two measurements differed by more than 1 percent, then a third measurement was taken. To align with international standards, the final height, weight and waist measurements were calculated for each respondent by taking the mean of the closest two measurements. In 2011/12 and 2012/13, final height and weight measurements were calculated by taking the median of all available measurements. Please see the *Annual Update of Key Results 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey* and online tables for the revised 2011/12 and 2012/13 results.

BMI categories

Definition

Body mass index (BMI) was calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m²). For adults aged 18 years and over, the following body mass index (BMI) categories are used:

- underweight: BMI < 18.50
- healthy weight: BMI 18.50–24.99
- overweight: BMI 25.00–29.99
- obese: BMI 30+
- obese class 1: BMI 30.00–34.99
- obese class 2: BMI 35.00–39.99
- obese class 3: BMI 40+.

These categories are based on the World Health Organization (WHO) BMI cut-off points for adults aged 18 years and over (World Health Organization 2007).

For those aged 15–17 years, BMI cut-off points developed by the International Obesity Taskforce (IOTF) were used to define underweight (or thinness in children), healthy weight, overweight, and obese (Cole et al 2000; Cole et al 2007). The IOTF BMI cut-off points are sex- and age-specific and have been designed to coincide with the WHO BMI cut-off points for adults at age 18 years. See the Appendix for a summary of the table of IOTF BMI cut-off points for different ages between 2 and 18 years.

Please note that, due to the truncation of height data points in 2012/13 and revised calculation of height and weight in 2011/12 and 2012/13 (see Anthropometric measurements for adults), all BMI-related data for 2011/12 and 2012/13 have been revised. For the revised 2011/12 and 2012/13 results, please see the *Annual Update of Key Results 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey* and online tables.

Health conditions

High blood pressure (medicated)

Definition

Adult respondents (aged 15+ years) are defined as having high blood pressure if they had ever been told by their doctor that they have high blood pressure and if they were currently taking medication regularly for high blood pressure (excludes pregnant women).

Note that this definition will underestimate the true prevalence of high blood pressure. Not all people with high blood pressure will have been diagnosed or will remember being diagnosed, and not all people diagnosed with high blood pressure will currently be taking medication for it.

Questions

A3.01 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have high blood pressure? *Yes / No*

A3.02 Are you currently taking pills regularly for high blood pressure? *Yes / No*

High cholesterol (medicated)

Definition

Adult respondents (aged 15+ years) are defined as having high cholesterol if they had ever been told by their doctor that they have high cholesterol and if they were currently taking medication regularly for high cholesterol.

Note that this definition will underestimate the true prevalence of high cholesterol. Not all people with high cholesterol will have been diagnosed or will remember being diagnosed, and not all people diagnosed with high cholesterol will currently be taking medication for it.

Questions

A3.03 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have high cholesterol levels in your blood?
Yes / No

A3.04 Are you currently taking pills regularly for high cholesterol? *Yes / No*

Ischaemic heart disease (diagnosed)

Definition

Adult respondents (aged 15+ years) are defined as having ischaemic heart disease if they have ever been admitted to hospital with a heart attack or if they have ever been diagnosed with angina by a doctor.

Note that this definition is likely to underestimate the true number of people with ischaemic heart disease, as some people may not be aware that they have ischaemic heart disease.

Questions

A1.02 Have you ever been admitted to hospital with a heart attack? *Yes / No*

A1.04 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have angina? *Yes / No*

Stroke (diagnosed)

Definition

Adult respondents (aged 15+ years) are defined as having had a stroke if they have ever been told by a doctor that they have had a stroke. This does not include 'mini-stroke' or transient ischaemic attacks (TIAs).

Question

A1.10 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have had a stroke? *Yes / No*

Diabetes (diagnosed)

Definition

Adult respondents (aged 15+ years) are defined as having diabetes if they had ever been told by a doctor that they have diabetes. This does not include diabetes during pregnancy (gestational diabetes).

Note that this definition is likely to underestimate the true number of people with diabetes, as some people may not be aware that they have diabetes.

Question

A1.12 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have diabetes? *Yes / No*

Asthma (medicated)

Definition

Adult respondents (aged 15+ years) are defined as having asthma if they had ever been told by a doctor that they have asthma and if they now take treatments for asthma (inhalers, medicine, tablets or pills, or any other treatments). Medication can be taken daily to prevent symptoms, or only when needed to relieve symptoms.

Questions

A1.15 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have asthma? *Yes / No*

A1.17 What treatments do you now have for asthma? [Multiple response possible]
No treatment / Inhalers / Medicine, tablets or pills / Other

Arthritis (diagnosed)

Definition

Adult respondents (aged 15+ years) are defined as having arthritis if they had ever been told by a doctor that they have arthritis, including gout, lupus or psoriatic arthritis.

Note that this definition is likely to underestimate the true number of people with arthritis, as some people may not be aware that they have arthritis.

Question

A1.18 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have arthritis? *Yes / No*

Chronic pain

Definition

Adult respondents (aged 15+ years) are defined as having chronic pain if they reported that they experience chronic pain (defined as pain that is present almost every day, but the intensity of the pain may vary, and has lasted, or is expected to last, more than six months). This includes chronic pain that is reduced by treatment.

Question

A1.29 Do you experience chronic pain? *Yes / No*

Mood or anxiety disorder (diagnosed)

Definition

Adult respondents (aged 15+ years) are defined as having a mood and/or anxiety disorder if they have ever been told by a doctor that they have depression, bipolar and/or anxiety disorder.

Note that this definition is likely to underestimate the true number of people with mood or anxiety disorders, as some people may not be aware that they have a mood or anxiety disorder.

Also note that not all of the respondents who have ever had depression, bipolar and/or anxiety disorder would meet the criteria for depression, bipolar and/or anxiety disorder at the time they were surveyed.

Questions

A1.23 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have depression? *Yes / No*

A1.25 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have bipolar disorder, which is sometimes called manic depression? *Yes / No*

A1.27 Have you ever been told by a doctor that you have anxiety disorder? This includes panic attacks, phobia, post-traumatic stress disorder, and obsessive compulsive disorder?
Yes / No

Psychological distress

Definition

Psychological, or mental, distress (adults aged 15+ years) refers to a person's experience of symptoms such as anxiety, confused emotions, depression or rage.

Psychological distress means having high or very high levels of psychological distress, with a score of 12 or more on the 10-question Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10). Where people have these levels of psychological distress, there is a high or very high probability that they also have an anxiety or depressive disorder. A K10 score of 12 or more is strongly associated with having a mental (depressive or anxiety) disorder in the previous month and in the previous year (Kessler et al 2003).

Questions

A4.13 During the past 4 weeks, how often did you feel tired out for no good reason – would you say all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or none of the time?

- 1 All of the time (score 4)
- 2 Most of the time (score 3)
- 3 Some of the time (score 2)
- 4 A little of the time (score 1)
- 5 None of the time (score 0)

A4.14 During the past 4 weeks, how often did you feel nervous – all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, or none of the time?

- 1 All of the time (score 4)

- 2 Most of the time (score 3)
- 3 Some of the time (score 2)
- 4 A little of the time (score 1)
- 5 None of the time (score 0)

A4.15 During the past 4 weeks, how often did you feel so nervous that nothing could calm you down?

- 1 All of the time (score 4)
- 2 Most of the time (score 3)
- 3 Some of the time (score 2)
- 4 A little of the time (score 1)
- 5 None of the time (score 0)

A4.16 During the past 4 weeks, how often did you feel hopeless?

- 1 All of the time (score 4)
- 2 Most of the time (score 3)
- 3 Some of the time (score 2)
- 4 A little of the time (score 1)
- 5 None of the time (score 0)

A4.17 During the past 4 weeks, how often did you feel restless or fidgety?

- 1 All of the time (score 4)
- 2 Most of the time (score 3)
- 3 Some of the time (score 2)
- 4 A little of the time (score 1)
- 5 None of the time (score 0)

A4.18 How often did you feel so restless you could not sit still?

- 1 All of the time (score 4)
- 2 Most of the time (score 3)
- 3 Some of the time (score 2)
- 4 A little of the time (score 1)
- 5 None of the time (score 0)

A4.19 During the past 4 weeks, how often did you feel depressed?

- 1 All of the time (score 4)
- 2 Most of the time (score 3)
- 3 Some of the time (score 2)
- 4 A little of the time (score 1)
- 5 None of the time (score 0)

A4.20 How often did you feel so depressed that nothing could cheer you up?

- 1 All of the time (score 4)
- 2 Most of the time (score 3)
- 3 Some of the time (score 2)
- 4 A little of the time (score 1)
- 5 None of the time (score 0)

A4.21 During the past 4 weeks, how often did you feel that everything was an effort?

- 1 All of the time (score 4)
- 2 Most of the time (score 3)
- 3 Some of the time (score 2)
- 4 A little of the time (score 1)
- 5 None of the time (score 0)

A4.22 During the past 4 weeks, how often did you feel worthless?

- 1 All of the time (score 4)
- 2 Most of the time (score 3)
- 3 Some of the time (score 2)
- 4 A little of the time (score 1)
- 5 None of the time (score 0)

K10 score is the total of the scores obtained for each of the above 10 questions.

Access to health care

Visited a GP

Definition

Visited a GP is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having visited a GP at their usual medical centre, or somewhere else, in the past 12 months.

Question

A2.12 In the past 12 months, have you seen a GP, or been visited by a GP, about your own health? *Yes / No*

Visited a practice nurse

Definition

Visited a practice nurse is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having visited a practice nurse, without seeing a GP at the same visit or appointment, in the past 12 months.

Question

A2.36 In the past 12 months, have you seen a practice nurse without seeing a GP at the same visit or appointment? [If the respondent saw the nurse before or after seeing the GP, code as 'No'.] *Yes / No*

Visited an after-hours medical centre

Definition

Visited an after-hours medical centre is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having gone to an after-hours medical centre about their own health at least once in the past 12 months.

Question

A2.52 In the past 12 months, how many times did you go to an after-hours medical centre about your own health? (Do not include visits to an emergency department at a public hospital.)

Unmet need for primary health care

Definition

Unmet need for primary health care is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having experienced one or more types of unmet need for a GP, nurse or other health care worker in the past 12 months at their usual medical centre, or after-hours services, because of cost or transport.

Questions

- A2.06 In the past 12 months, has there been a time when you wanted to see a GP, nurse or other health care worker at your usual medical centre within the next 24 hours, but they were unable to see you? *Yes / No*
- A2.33 In the past 12 months, was there a time when you had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because of cost? *Yes / No*
- A2.34 In the past 12 months, was there a time when you had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because you had no transport to get there? *Yes / No*
- A2.59 In the past 12 months, was there a time when you had a medical problem outside regular office hours but did not visit an after-hours medical centre because of cost? *Didn't have a medical problem outside regular office hours / Yes, didn't go because of cost / No*
- A2.60 In the past 12 months, was there a time when you had a medical problem outside regular office hours but did not visit an after-hours medical centre because you had no transport to get there? *Yes, didn't go because I had no transport to get there / No*

Unable to get an appointment at usual medical centre within 24 hours

Definition

Unable to get an appointment at usual medical centre within 24 hours is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having wanted to see a GP, nurse or other health care worker at their usual medical centre within the next 24 hours but were unable to get an appointment, in the past 12 months.

Question

- A2.06 In the past 12 months, has there been a time when you wanted to see a GP, nurse or other health care worker at your usual medical centre within the next 24 hours, but they were unable to see you? *Yes / No*

Unmet need for GP services due to cost

Definition

Unmet need for GP services due to cost is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because of cost, in the past 12 months.

Question

- A2.33 In the past 12 months, was there a time when you had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because of cost? *Yes / No*

Unmet need for GP services due to lack of transport

Definition

Unmet need for GP services due to lack of transport is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having had a medical problem but did not visit a GP due to lack of transport, in the past 12 months.

Question

A2.34 In the past 12 months, was there a time when you had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because you had no transport to get there? *Yes / No*

Unmet need for after-hours services due to cost

Definition

Unmet need for after-hours services due to cost is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having had a medical problem outside regular office hours but did not visit an after-hours medical centre because of cost, in the past 12 months.

Question

A2.59 In the past 12 months, was there a time when you had a medical problem outside regular office hours but did not visit an after-hours medical centre because of cost? *Didn't have a medical problem outside regular office hours / Yes, didn't go because of cost / No*

Unmet need for after-hours services due to lack of transport

Definition

Unmet need for after-hours services due to lack of transport is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having had a medical problem outside regular office hours but did not visit an after-hours medical centre due to lack of transport, in the past 12 months.

Question

A2.60 In the past 12 months, was there a time when you had a medical problem outside regular office hours but did not visit an after-hours medical centre because you had no transport to get there? *Yes, didn't go because I had no transport to get there / No*

Unfilled prescription due to cost

Definition

Unable to collect a prescription due to cost is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having got a prescription for themselves but did not collect one or more prescription items from the pharmacy or chemist because of cost, in the past 12 months.

Question

A2.35 In the past 12 months, was there a time when you got a prescription for yourself but did not collect one or more prescription items from the pharmacy or chemist because of cost? *Yes / No*

Definitely had confidence and trust in GP

Definition

Confidence and trust in GP is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having visited a GP in the last three months, and having confidence and trust in the GP they saw (answered as 'Yes, definitely' to the following question).

Question

A2.28 Did you have confidence and trust in the GP you saw? *Yes, definitely / Yes, to some extent / No, not at all*

Oral health

Visited a dental health care worker

Definition

Visited a dental health care worker is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having visited a dental health care worker about their own dental health in the past 12 months.

Question

A2.91 How long has it been since you last visited a dental health care worker about your own dental health, for any reason? *Within the past year / Within the past two years / Within the past five years / Five or more years ago / Have never seen a dental health care worker*

Teeth removed due to decay

Definition

Teeth extracted due to decay is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having had one or more teeth removed in the past 12 months due to decay, an abscess, infection or gum disease.

Question

A1.30 How many of your teeth have been removed by a dental health care worker because of tooth decay, an abscess, infection or gum disease? Do not include teeth lost for other reasons such as injury, crowded mouth or orthodontics.

Usually only visits a dental health care worker for dental problems (or never visits)

Definition

Never visits dental health care worker or visits only for toothache is defined for adults (aged 15+ years) as having never visited a dental health care worker or only visited a dental health care worker for a toothache or other similar trouble.

Question

A2.95 Which of the following statements best describes the regularity of your consultations with a dental health care worker? *I visit a dental health care worker at least every two years for a check-up / I visit a dental health care worker for check-ups regularly, but*

with intervals of more than two years / I visit a dental health care worker when I have a toothache or other similar trouble / I never visit a dental health care worker.

Child indicators

Health status, health behaviours and risk factors

Good parent-rated health

Definition

Child respondents (age 0–14 years) are categorised as having good parent-rated health if the child's parent or caregiver answered 'excellent', 'very good' or 'good'.

Question

C1.19 In general, would you say [child's name] health is: *Excellent / Very good / Good / Fair / Poor?*

Given solid food before four months

Definition

Introduction of solid food before four months is defined as children (aged four months to four years) having been given solid foods before they reached four months of age.

Question

C3.05 At what age was [child's name] first given solids? [If child not yet given solids, code as 'not applicable'.] -----months ----- weeks

Ate fast food at least once in past week

Definition

Ate fast food at least once in past week is defined for children (aged 2–14 years) as having eaten any food purchased from a fast food place or takeaway shop, such as fish and chips, burgers, fried chicken or pizza, at least once in the past week.

Question

C3.10 In the past 7 days, how many times did [child's name] eat any food purchased from a fast food place or takeaway shop, such as fish and chips, burgers, fried chicken or pizza? This includes snacks as well as mealtimes.

Ate fast food 3+ times in past week

Definition

Ate fast food 3+ times in past week is defined for children (aged 2–14 years) as having eaten any food purchased from a fast food place or takeaway shop, such as fish and chips, burgers, fried chicken or pizza, three or more times in the past week.

Question

- C3.10 In the past 7 days, how many times did [child's name] eat any food purchased from a fast food place or takeaway shop, such as fish and chips, burgers, fried chicken or pizza? This includes snacks as well as mealtimes.

Had fizzy drink at least once in past week

Definition

Had fizzy drink at least once in past week is defined for children (age 2–14 years) as having had a fizzy drink, such as cola or lemonade, at least once in the past week.

Question

- C3.09 In the past 7 days, how many times did [child's name] have a fizzy drink, such as cola or lemonade? [This includes diet (artificially sweetened) and energy drinks such as 'Powerade' or 'V' but does not include powdered drinks made up with water such as cordial or 'Raro', or fruit juice such as 'Just Juice'.]

Had fizzy drink 3+ times in past week

Definition

Had fizzy drink 3+ times in past week is defined for children (aged 2–14 years) as having had a fizzy drink, such as cola or lemonade, three or more times in the past week.

Question

- C3.09 In the past 7 days, how many times did [child's name] have a fizzy drink, such as cola or lemonade? [This includes diet (artificially sweetened) and energy drinks such as 'Powerade' or 'V' but does not include powdered drinks made up with water such as cordial or 'Raro', or fruit juice such as 'Just Juice'.]

Eating breakfast at home every day

Definition

Eating breakfast at home every day is defined for children (aged 2–14 years) as having eaten breakfast at home every day in the past week.

Question

- C3.08 Thinking back over the past 7 days, on how many days did [child's name] have breakfast at home? [If child was not at home in past week, ask caregiver to recall last 7 days child was at home.]

Vegetable intake

Definition

Adequate vegetable intake is defined for children aged 2–4 years as eating at least two servings of vegetables per day and for children aged 4–14 years as eating at least three servings of vegetables per day, as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Question

C3.07 On average, how many servings of vegetables does [child's name] eat per day? Please include all fresh, frozen and canned vegetables. Do not include vegetable juices. A 'serving' = 1 medium potato/kumara or 1/2 cup cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad vegetables. For example, 2 medium potatoes + 1/2 cup of peas = 3 servings.

Fruit intake

Definition

Adequate fruit intake is defined for children (aged 2–14 years) as eating at least two servings of fruit each day, as recommended by the Ministry of Health.

Question

C3.06 On average, how many servings of fruit does [child's name] eat per day? Please include all fresh, frozen, canned and stewed fruit. Do not include fruit juice or dried fruit. A 'serving' = 1 medium piece or 2 small pieces of fruit or 1/2 cup of stewed fruit. For example, 1 apple and 2 small apricots = 2 servings.

Television watching

Definition

Television watching is defined for children (aged 2–14 years) as watching two or more hours of television a day (averaged over a week).

Questions

C3.12 What is the average amount of time [child's name] spends watching TV each weekday? This could be anywhere, not just in your home, and includes DVDs/videos but does not include games. -----hours

C3.13 What is the average amount of time [child's name] spends watching in the weekend? Again, this could be anywhere, not just in your home and includes DVDs/videos but does not include games. -----hours

Active travel

Definition

Active travel is defined for children (aged 5–14 years) as travelling to and from school by walking, cycling, or other non-motorised modes such as skates.

Question

C3.11 How does [child's name] usually get to and from school? [Multiple responses possible]
Walk / Bike / Skate or other physical activity / Car / School bus / Public transport / Other / Not applicable, for example, is home schooled

Anthropometric measurements

As for adults, respondents aged two years and over were weighed to the nearest 0.1 kg using weighing scales (Tanita HD-351) that measure up to a maximum of 200 kg. From July 2012 height was measured to the nearest 0.1 cm using a laser meter (Precaster CA770), replacing traditional stadiometers, which were used in the 2006/07 and 2011/12 NZHS.

Respondents aged five years and over also had their waist circumference measured to the nearest 0.1 cm with a 2 metre anthropometric measuring tape (Lufkin W606PM).

Each of these measurements (height, weight and waist) were taken twice for each respondent, and if the two measurements differed by more than 1 percent, then a third measurement was taken. The final height, weight and waist measurements were calculated for each respondent by taking the mean of the closest two measurements.

BMI categories

Definition

BMI was calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (kg/m^2). For children aged 2–14 years, age- and sex-specific BMI cut-off points developed by the International Obesity Taskforce (IOTF) were used to define BMI categories equivalent to those used for adults (Cole et al 2000; Cole et al 2007).

The IOTF BMI cut-off points have been designed to coincide with the WHO BMI cut-off points for adults at age 18 years. See the appendix for a summary of the table of IOTF BMI cut-off points for different ages between 2 and 18 years.

Two of the BMI categories differ between adults and children. Firstly, for children, 'underweight' means low weight for age so the term 'thinness' is used to specify that we are presenting results for children who have a low BMI for their age. Secondly, children whose BMIs are categorised as 'obese class 2' or 'obese class 3' are grouped together into 'obese class 2 or greater'.

Please note that, due to the truncation of height data points in 2012/13 and revised calculation of height and weight in 2011/12 and 2012/13 (see Anthropometric measurements for adults), all BMI-related data for 2011/12 and 2012/13 have been revised. For the revised 2011/12 and 2012/13 results, please see the *Annual Update of Key Results 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey* and online tables.

Health conditions

Asthma (medicated)

Definition

Child respondents (aged 2–14 years) are defined as having asthma if the child's parents or caregivers had ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has asthma and if they now take treatments for asthma (inhalers, medicine, tablets or pills).

Question

- C1.01 Have you ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has asthma? *Yes / No*
- C1.02 What treatments does [child's name] now have for asthma? [Multiple responses possible] *No treatment / Inhaler / Medicine, tablets or pills / Something else*

Eczema (medicated)

Definition

Child respondents (aged 0–14 years) are defined as having eczema if the child's parents or caregivers had ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has eczema and if they now have treatments for eczema (cream, ointment, medicine, tablets or pills).

Questions

- C1.03 Have you ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has eczema? *Yes / No*
- C1.04 What treatments does [child's name] now have for eczema? [Multiple responses possible] *No treatment / Medicine, tablets or pills / Cream or ointment / Something else*

Diabetes (diagnosed)

Definition

Child respondents (aged 0–14 years) are defined as having diabetes if the child's parents or caregivers had ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has diabetes.

Question

- C1.05 Have you ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has diabetes? *Yes / No*

Rheumatic heart disease (diagnosed)

Definition

Child respondents (aged 0–14 years) are defined as having rheumatic heart disease if the child's parents or caregivers had ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has rheumatic heart disease.

Question

- C1.07 Have you ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has rheumatic heart disease? *Yes / No*

Emotional or behavioural problems (diagnosed)

Definition

Child respondents (aged 2–14 years) are defined as having emotional or behavioural problems if the child's parents or caregivers have ever been told by a doctor that the child has depression, anxiety disorder (this includes panic attack, phobia, post-traumatic stress disorder, and obsessive compulsive disorder), attention deficit disorder (ADD) or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Note that this definition is likely to underestimate the true number of children with emotional or behavioural problems, as some people may not be aware that their child has a mood or anxiety disorder.

Also note that not all of the respondents who have ever had depression, anxiety disorder, ADD or ADHD would meet the criteria for depression, anxiety disorder, ADD or ADHD at the time they were surveyed.

Questions

- C1.11 Have you ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has depression? *Yes / No*
- C1.13 Have you ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has an anxiety disorder? This includes panic attack, phobia, post-traumatic stress disorder, and obsessive compulsive disorder. *Yes / No*
- C1.15 Have you ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has attention deficit disorder (ADD) or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)? *Yes / No*

Autism spectrum disorder (diagnosed)

Definition

Child respondents (aged 2–14 years) are defined as having autism spectrum disorder if the child's parents or caregivers had ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has autism spectrum disorder.

Note that this definition is likely to underestimate the true number of children with autism spectrum disorder, as some people may not be aware that their child has autism spectrum disorder.

Question

- C1.09 Have you ever been told by a doctor that [child's name] has autism spectrum disorder, including Asperger's syndrome? *Yes / No*

Access to health care

Visited a GP

Definition

Visited a GP is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as having visited a GP in the past 12 months.

Question

C2.11 In the past 12 months, has [child's name] seen a GP, or been visited by a GP, about his/her own health? (By health, I mean mental and emotional health as well as physical health.) *Yes / No*

Visited a practice nurse

Definition

Visited a practice nurse is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as having visited a practice nurse without seeing a GP at the same visit or appointment, in the past 12 months.

Question

C2.31 In the past 12 months, has [child's name] seen a practice nurse without seeing a GP at the same visit or appointment? [If the respondent saw the nurse before or after seeing the GP, code as 'No'.] *Yes / No*

Visited an after-hours medical centre

Definition

Visited an after-hours medical centre is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as having gone to an after-hours medical centre about their own health at least once in the past 12 months.

Question

C2.42 In the past 12 months, how many times has [child's name] gone to an after-hours medical centre about his/her own health? Do not include visits to an emergency department at a public hospital.

Unmet need for primary health care

Definition

Unmet need for primary health care is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as having experienced one or more types of unmet need for a GP, nurse or other health care worker in the past 12 months at their usual medical centre or after-hours services because of cost, transport, or being unable to arrange child care for other children.

Questions

C2.05 In the past 12 months, has there been a time when you wanted [child's name] to see a GP, nurse or other health care worker at your usual medical centre within the next 24 hours, but he/she was unable to be seen? *Yes / No*

- C2.27 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because of cost? *Yes / No*
- C2.28 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because you had no transport to get there? *Yes / No*
- C2.29 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because you could not arrange childcare for other children? *Yes / No / Doesn't apply*
- C2.49 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] had a medical problem outside regular office hours but you did not take him/her to an after-hours medical centre because of cost? *Didn't have a medical problem outside regular office hours / Yes, didn't go because of cost / No*
- C2.50 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] had a medical problem outside regular office hours but you did not take him/her to an after-hours medical centre because you had no transport to get there? *Yes, didn't go because had no transport to get there / No*

Unable to get an appointment at usual medical centre within 24 hours

Definition

Unable to get an appointment at usual medical centre within 24 hours is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as having wanted to see a GP, nurse or other health care worker at his/her usual medical centre within the next 24 hours but he/she was unable to be seen, in the past 12 months.

Question

- C2.05 In the past 12 months, has there been a time when you wanted [child's name] to see a GP, nurse or other health care worker at his/her usual medical centre within the next 24 hours, but he/she was unable to be seen? *Yes / No*

Unmet need for GP services due to cost

Definition

Unmet need for GP services due to cost is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as having had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because of cost, in the past 12 months.

Question

- C2.27 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because of cost? *Yes / No*

Unmet need for GP services due to lack of transport

Definition

Unmet need for GP services due to lack of transport is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as having had a medical problem but did not visit a GP due to lack of transport, in the past 12 months.

Question

C2.28 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because you had no transport to get there? *Yes / No*

Unmet need for GP services due to lack of child care

Definition

Unmet need for GP services due to lack of child care is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as having had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because their parents or caregivers lacked child care for other children, in the past 12 months.

Question

C2.29 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] had a medical problem but did not visit a GP because you could not arrange childcare for other children? *Yes/No/ Doesn't apply*

Unmet need for after-hours services due to cost

Definition

Unmet need for after-hours services due to cost is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as having had a medical problem outside regular office hours but did not visit an after-hours medical centre because of cost, in the past 12 months.

Question

C2.49 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] had a medical problem outside regular office hours but you did not take him/her to an after-hours medical centre because of cost? *Didn't have a medical problem outside regular office hours / Yes, didn't go because of cost / No*

Unmet need for after-hours services due to lack of transport

Definition

Unmet need for after-hours services due to lack of transport is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as having had a medical problem outside regular office hours but did not visit an after-hours medical centre due to lack of transport, in the past 12 months.

Question

C2.50 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] had a medical problem outside regular office hours but you did not take him/her to an after-hours medical centre because you had no transport to get there? *Yes, didn't go because had no transport to get there / No*

Unfilled prescription due to cost

Definition

Unfilled prescription due to cost is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as being when parents got a prescription for their child but did not collect one or more prescription items because of cost, in the past 12 months.

Question

C2.30 In the past 12 months, was there a time when [child's name] got a prescription but you did not collect one or more prescription items from the pharmacy or chemist because of cost? *Yes / No*

Definitely had confidence and trust in GP

Definition

Confidence and trust in GP is defined for children (aged 0–14 years) as parents having visited a GP with their child in the last three months and having confidence and trust in the GP their children saw (answered as 'Yes, definitely' for the question).

Question

C2.22 Did you have confidence and trust in the GP [child's name] saw? *Yes, definitely / Yes, to some extent / No, not at all*

Oral health

Visited a dental health care worker

Definition

Visited a dental health care worker is defined for children (aged 1–14 years) as having visited a dental health care worker in the past 12 months.

Question

C2.80 How long has it been since [child's name] last visited a dental health care worker, for any reason? *Within the past year / Within the past 2 years / Within the past 5 years / Five or more years ago / Has never seen a dental health care worker*

Teeth removed due to decay

Definition

Teeth extracted due to decay is defined for children (aged 1–14 years) as having had one or more of their teeth removed in the past 12 months, due to decay, an abscess, infection or gum disease.

Question

C1.17 Have any of [child's name] teeth been removed by a dental health care worker because of tooth decay, an abscess or infection? Do not include teeth lost for other reasons such as injury, crowded mouth or orthodontics. *Yes / No*

References

Babor T, Higgins-Biddle J, Saunders J, et al. 2001. *AUDIT: The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test: Guidelines for use in primary care*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Cole TJ, Bellizzi MC, Flegal KM, et al. 2000. Establishing a standard definition for child overweight and obesity worldwide: international survey. *BMJ* 320(7244): 1240.

Cole TJ, Flegal KM, Nicholls D, et al. 2007. Body mass index cut offs to define thinness in children and adolescents: international survey. *BMJ* 335(7612): 194.

Kessler RC, Barker PR, Colpe LJ, et al. 2003. Screening for serious mental illness in the general population. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 60(2): 184–9.

McLean G, Tobias M. 2004. *The New Zealand Physical Activity Questionnaire: Report on the validation of the NZPAQ-long and NZPAQ-short form physical activity questionnaires*. SPARC: Wellington.

Ministry of Health. 2013. *New Zealand Health Survey: Annual update of key findings 2012/13*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Health. 2014a. *Annual Update of Key Results 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Health. 2014b. *Content Guide 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Health. 2014c. *Methodology Report 2013/14: New Zealand Health Survey*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

WHO. 2007. *Global Database on Body Mass Index*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

Appendix: International Obesity Taskforce child BMI cut-offs for thinness, healthy weight, overweight, obese class 1 and obese class 2 or greater, by age

Age	BMI 18.50		BMI 25.00		BMI 30.00		BMI 35.00	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
2	15.24	14.96	18.36	18.09	19.99	19.81	21.20	21.13
2.5	15.02	14.77	18.09	17.84	19.73	19.57	20.95	20.90
3	14.83	14.60	17.85	17.64	19.50	19.38	20.75	20.74
3.5	14.66	14.44	17.66	17.48	19.33	19.25	20.61	20.65
4	14.51	14.30	17.52	17.36	19.23	19.16	20.56	20.62
4.5	14.38	14.16	17.43	17.27	19.20	19.14	20.60	20.67
5	14.26	14.04	17.39	17.23	19.27	19.20	20.79	20.85
5.5	14.15	13.93	17.42	17.25	19.46	19.36	21.15	21.16
6	14.06	13.85	17.52	17.33	19.76	19.62	21.69	21.61
6.5	14.00	13.81	17.67	17.48	20.15	19.96	22.35	22.19
7	14.00	13.83	17.88	17.69	20.59	20.39	23.08	22.88
7.5	14.05	13.90	18.12	17.96	21.06	20.89	23.83	23.65
8	14.13	14.00	18.41	18.28	21.56	21.44	24.61	24.50
8.5	14.24	14.13	18.73	18.63	22.11	22.04	25.34	25.42
9	14.36	14.26	19.07	18.99	22.71	22.66	26.40	26.39
9.5	14.49	14.40	19.43	19.38	23.34	23.31	27.39	27.38
10	14.63	14.58	19.80	19.78	23.96	23.97	28.35	28.36
10.5	14.79	14.78	20.15	20.21	24.54	24.62	29.22	29.28
11	14.96	15.03	20.51	20.66	25.07	25.25	29.97	30.14
11.5	15.15	15.30	20.85	21.12	25.56	25.87	30.63	30.93
12	15.36	15.59	21.20	21.59	26.02	26.47	31.21	31.66
12.5	15.59	15.91	21.54	22.05	26.45	27.04	31.73	32.33
13	15.84	16.23	21.89	22.49	26.87	27.57	32.19	32.91
13.5	16.11	16.55	22.25	22.90	27.26	28.03	32.61	33.39
14	16.39	16.86	22.60	23.27	27.64	28.42	32.98	33.78
14.5	16.69	17.16	22.95	23.60	28.00	28.74	33.29	34.07
15	16.98	17.43	23.28	23.89	28.32	29.01	33.56	34.28
15.5	17.26	17.68	23.59	24.13	28.61	29.22	33.78	34.43
16	17.53	17.90	23.89	24.34	28.88	29.40	33.98	34.55
16.5	17.79	18.08	24.18	24.53	29.15	29.55	34.19	34.64
17	18.04	18.24	24.46	24.70	29.43	29.70	34.43	34.75
17.5	18.28	18.38	24.73	24.85	29.71	29.85	34.71	34.87
18	18.50	18.50	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	35.00	35.00