

Sexual Health & Diversity within Pacific communities in Aotearoa New Zealand

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Acknowledge

Akarere Henry – CEO SWIPIC &
Olivia Roberts – Oranga Tamariki



Formal salutation

It is a usual Samoan tradition that when someone is preparing for a special event, the tautai (the representative) turns to his family or village for strength and to ask for their blessings. When one goes with the people's blessings, whatever it may be, it will be successful. Therefore, we ask of your blessings so that our presentation goes well.



Pacific in Aotearoa New Zealand



- ❖ 7.4% of the NZ population (295,941)
- ❖ Samoa, Tonga, Fiji, Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau and Tuvalu are the largest Pacific ethnic groups in Aotearoa, New Zealand
- ❖ 62% New Zealand-born
- ❖ **55% of Pacific peoples are less than 25 years of age**
- ❖ 73% Christian
- ❖ Overrepresented in negative health and social statistics

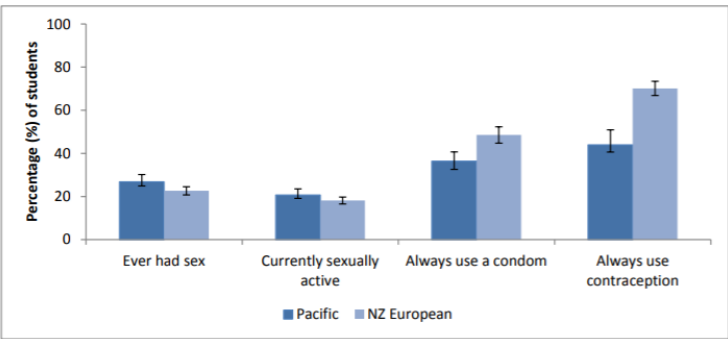
(Statistics New Zealand, 2014)



DIVERSITY: Behaviour



Sexual health of Pacific and New Zealand European students who reported to have ever had sex (2012)



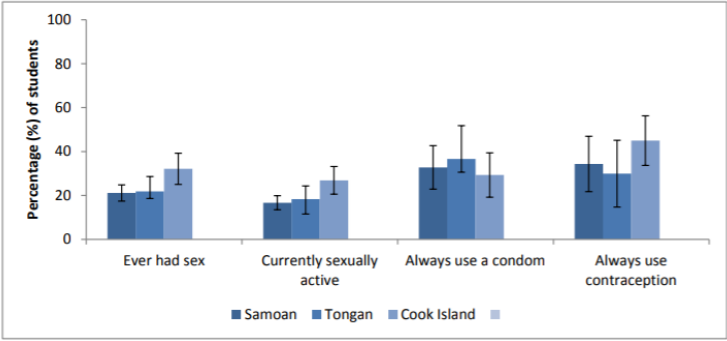
(Fa'alili-Fidow et al., 2016, p.48)



DIVERSITY: Behaviour



Sexual health of Samoan, Tongan and Cook Island students who reported to have ever had sex (2012)



(Fa'alili-Fidow et al., 2016, p.48)



Individual focus Population focus

Screening, individual risk assessment, immunisation	Health information	Health education counselling and skill development	Social marketing	Organisational development	Community action	Economic and regulatory activities
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Primary care

Health promotion

(Ministry of Health, 2003)

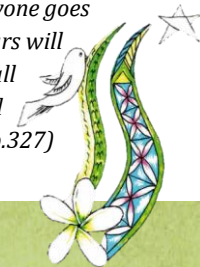


DIVERSITY Knowledge & Attitudes



"My doctor asked if I was sexually active so I was kind of like...I didn't know what to tell her. I was in two minds. I was scared she would go and tell my mum or something. I was scared because my doctor knows my family...she's been my doctor since I was little and her dad has been my grandparents doctor, so I feel uncomfortable telling her because I was scared she'd go and tell someone (P.15) " (Ikihele, 2012, p.85)

"There's a family planning clinic and things like that but hardly anyone goes there, because if someone goes in, they'll get mocked, and rumours will start based on why they went there. Remember this is a small country, by tomorrow the stories would have gone around (Sofia, Tongan-born Tongan living in Tonga)." (Taufa, 2015, p.327)*

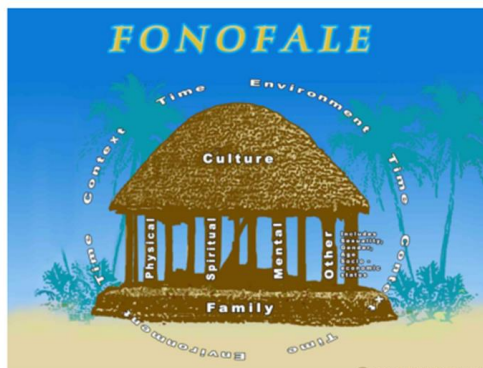


Pacific Models of Health



Common Values

- ❖ Va
- ❖ Family – links & obligations
- ❖ Community
- ❖ Respect
- ❖ Reciprocity
- ❖ Humility
- ❖ Elders – gerontocracy
- ❖ Spirituality (Christianity)
- ❖ Service



(Su'alii-Sauni, et al, 2009, Pulotu-Endemann, 2009)

DIVERSITY

Service Delivery



YOUTH FALE



RAINBOW FALE





COMMUNITY FALE



VILLAGE COLLECTIVE
FOR YOUNG PASIFIKA PEOPLES SINCE 1997

www.villagecollective.org.nz





Multi-dimensions of Pasifika

- Gen W&X
 - Culture & Language
 - Med-High knowledge of solutions
 - Health is a problem when it becomes a problem
- Gen X
 - Culture & Language
 - Low knowledge of solutions
 - Ignore the issue and it might go away
- Gen Y&Z
 - YOLO / FOMO
 - Judgment / Image / Self-efficacy
 - Aware of sexual health issues
 - Med-low knowledge of solutions (dr. google & peers)

Culture & Religion
Cultural Competency
Lack of Services
Mainstream Priorities
Media



SUMMARY



- 1) Cultural Context
- 2) Communication
- 3) Coordinated & Responsive Interventions

"If we are unable to engage with the beliefs of different communities and cultural practices, then we will, by omission, be endorsing oppressive practice"

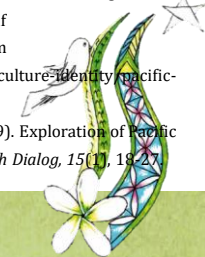


(Parrot, 2010, p.30)

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"I am not an individual,
I am an integral part of the cosmos.
I share divinity with my ancestors, the land, the seas and the skies.

I am not an individual because
I share a tofi with my family, my village, and my nation.
I belong to my family and my family belongs to me.
I belong to a village and my village belongs to me.
I belong to my nation and my nation belongs to me.
This is the essence of my sense of belonging¹¹."

Tui Atua Tupua Tamasese

(Health Research Council, 2005, p 13)

