

Table 1: Survey participants' demographics and diagnoses.

Participant demographic characteristic n=237		N/N (%)
Sex	Female	213 (90)
	Male	17 (7)
	Non-binary	6 (3)
	Prefer not to say	1 (0)
Age group	18–39 years	58 (24)
	40–59 years	122 (51)
	>60 years	57 (24)
Ethnicity, n=259*	Pākehā/NZ European	216 (83)
	Māori	22 (9)
	Pacific peoples	5 (2)
	Other	16 (62)
Duration of care in DHB rheumatology service	Less than 1 year	14 (6)
	1–5 years	87 (37)
	More than 5 years	136 (57)
Inflammatory rheumatic disease [#]	Rheumatoid arthritis	132 (56)
	Psoriatic arthritis	48 (20)
	Autoimmune connective tissue/autoimmune diseases (including systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's disease, systemic sclerosis, myositis, undifferentiated)	48 (20)
	Axial spondyloarthritis (including ankylosing spondylitis)	32 (14)
	Peripheral spondyloarthritis (including reactive arthritis and inflammatory bowel disease associated arthritis)	12 (5)
	Osteoarthritis	10 (4)
	Juvenile idiopathic arthritis	7 (3)
	Crystal arthritis	4 (2)
	Polymyalgia rheumatica	3 (1)
Vasculitis	2 (1)	

*Participants were able to nominate more than one ethnicity.

[#]Participants could nominate more than one inflammatory rheumatic disease, so percentages add up to more than 100.

Figure 1: Survey participant responses to statements on components of public hospital rheumatology services.

