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The effectiveness of health initiatives in the Tweed minjungbal area are helping in closing the gap in health ~~status~~ status for Indigenous people by improving their ~~health~~ socioeconomic status (eg. housing, employment, education) to in turn improve health and lifestyle. One initiative would be the Aboriginal medical centres. The one in the Tweed area is called the bugelwena health service. This service helps by giving free Aboriginal health check ups, support, and immunisation programs. Immunisation ^{rate} is very low in the Tweed minjungbal.

The Indigenous community of Waikato ~~at~~ New Zealand have a high rate of infant mortality, disease, ~~to~~ poor housing etc. 15% of people are under 15 years and 3% of people are over 65 years of ~~more~~ Maori decent. This life expectancy is low due to things like smoking 1 in 2 Maori's smoke. This affects them due to cancer and other diseases.

Things that prevent infant mortality is a program called SIDS program.

Because maoris like to keep ~~the~~ babies close and protected they sleep beside them and this often causes the babies to ~~set~~ suffocate due to parents rolling onto them. Programs like sides prevent this from happening by giving the parents baskets for the babies to sleep in. This has improved the death rate of babies significantly.

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