

Health system indicators

On the right we present some findings about selected health system indicators.

Data is sourced from the Ministry of Health's:

- Mortality Collection Data Set (MORT), from 2000–2015
- National Minimum Data Set (NMDS) from 1996/97 to 2016/17.
- National Non-Admitted Patient Collection (NNPAC), from 2007/08 to 2016/17.



Amenable mortality

Avoidable premature deaths in under 75 year olds is known as amenable mortality. These deaths could have been avoided if the patient had received effective and timely healthcare.

Māori have **higher** amenable mortality rates than non-Māori.

Māori males' amenable mortality rates are **higher** than **Māori females**.

The **difference** between **Māori** and non-Māori was **mostly higher** for **females**.

Amenable mortality rates are **decreasing** for both **Māori** and **non-Māori**. The equity gap is **narrowing** over time, especially for **females**.



Ambulatory sensitive hospitalisation

Acute hospital admissions of under 75 year olds for conditions that are preventable or could have been treated earlier is known as ambulatory sensitive hospitalisation (ASH).

Māori children aged **0–4** have a **20% higher ASH** rate than non-Māori children aged 0–4.

Boys have a **higher rate** of ASH than girls among all children.

The **gap** between **Māori** and **non-Māori children widened** in the **early 2000s**.

There was an **increase** in **non-Māori children's** ASH rates around **2009**, but **no decrease** in **Māori children's** ASH rates.

Māori adults aged **45–64** had **higher** ASH rates than non-Māori adults and the **equity gap** has **not changed much** over time.



Publicly funded hospital discharges

Discharge is when a patient leaves hospital to return home, transfers to another hospital or residential institution, or dies in hospital after being formally admitted.

Māori have a **higher hospital discharge** rate than non-Māori.

Over time **Māori** had a **greater increase** in **hospital discharge** rates than non-Māori.

Females had **higher hospital discharge rates** than males for **both Māori** and **non-Māori**.



Emergency department attendances

When a healthcare user is assessed by a registered medical practitioner or nurse practitioner in the emergency department, but not admitted to hospital, this is called emergency department (ED) attendance. They may receive treatment, therapy, advice, diagnostic or investigatory procedures.

Māori have a **higher ED attendance** rate than non-Māori.

Māori had a **greater increase** in **ED attendance** rates than non-Māori over time.