

Respiratory diseases

Here we present trends in selected respiratory diseases for Māori compared to non-Māori.

Respiratory diseases presented include asthma, bronchiectasis, bronchiolitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and pneumonia.

Data is sourced from the Ministry of Health's:

- New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS), from 2006/07 to 2016/17
- National Minimum Data Set (NMDS), from 1996–98 to 2014–16
- Mortality Collection Data Set (MORT), from 1996–98 to 2012–14.



Asthma

Māori adults aged 15–44 were **more likely** than non-Māori adults to report being **diagnosed with asthma by a doctor** and **currently taking medication** to treat it. This has **not changed much** over time.

Asthma hospitalisation rates have **decreased** for both Māori and non-Māori aged 5–34, however, the decrease has been greater for non-Māori, resulting in an **increased disparity** between Māori and non-Māori.

Females have **higher asthma hospitalisation** rates than males for both Māori and non-Māori.



Bronchiectasis (excludes congenital)

Māori had **higher bronchiectasis hospitalisation** rates than non-Māori. The difference between Māori and non-Māori **narrowed** over time.

Bronchiectasis hospitalisation rates for Māori males have **increased** over time, while there was some **decline** apparent for Māori females until 2012–14, when rates appeared to be **rising again**.

Females had **higher bronchiectasis hospitalisation** rates than males for both Māori and non-Māori.



Bronchiolitis (acute, excludes chronic)

Māori children aged 0–4 had **higher bronchiolitis hospitalisation** rates than non-Māori children.

Bronchiolitis hospitalisation rates **increased** over time for both Māori and non-Māori children, although the **difference between** Māori and non-Māori **did not change much** over time.

Boys had **higher bronchiolitis hospitalisation** rates than girls for both Māori and non-Māori.



Chronic obstructive pulmonary

disease (COPD)

Māori adults aged 45 and over had **higher COPD hospitalisation** rates than non-Māori adults over time.

COPD hospitalisation rates have **increased** for Māori adults over time, but decreased for non-Māori. This resulted in an **increase** of the **difference** between Māori and non-Māori.

COPD has been **one of the major causes of death** for Māori females.

Māori adults aged 45 and over had **higher COPD mortality** rates than non-Māori adults over time.

There has been a **decrease** in **COPD mortality** rates for Māori adults but the **difference did not change much** over time.



Pneumonia

Māori had **higher pneumonia hospitalisation** rates than non-Māori over time.

Pneumonia hospitalisation rates **decreased slightly** over time for Māori and the **difference** between Māori and non-Māori **narrowed slightly** as well.

There has been a **decrease** over time in **pneumonia mortality** rates for Māori, however, Māori were **more likely** than non-Māori to **die from pneumonia** and this **disparity changed little** over time.