Injuries

Injuries here refers to both unintentional injuries and intentional injuries, such as self-harm and interpersonal violence.

Data was sourced from the Ministry of Health’s:

- Mortality Collection Data Set (MORT), from 1996–98 to 2012–14

Interpersonal violence

Māori adults (aged 15 and over) were more likely than non-Māori to be hospitalised or die from assault and homicide. This has not changed over time.

Māori males experience the highest mortality and hospitalisation rates from assault and homicide, and the difference between Māori and non-Māori males has increased over time.

Assault and homicide mortality and hospitalisation rates for Māori females has decreased over time but the difference between Māori and non-Māori females has not changed much over time.

Suicide and intentional self-harm

Suicide has been one of the major causes of death for both Māori and non-Māori males over time.

Māori had higher suicide mortality rates than non-Māori, except for older Māori aged 45–64 years. This did not change much over time.

Males had higher suicide mortality rates than females.

Young people aged 15–24 years had the highest suicide mortality rates out of all age groups, with Māori males in particular having the highest rates of mortality.

Suicide mortality rates have increased over time for young Māori females aged 15–24 years. The difference between Māori females and non-Māori females has increased over time.

Māori were more likely than non-Māori to be hospitalised for intentional self-harm. The difference between Māori and non-Māori also increased over time.

Over time, self-harm hospitalisation rates have increased for both males and females with a widening disparity particularly evident between Māori males and non-Māori males.

Unintentional injury

Unintentional injury hospitalisation rates decreased for Māori children (aged 0–14) over time, but there was an increase in the difference between Māori and non-Māori children.

Unintentional injury hospitalisation rates increased for Māori adults (aged 15 and over), and the difference between Māori and non-Māori adults also increased.

Māori females aged 65 and over had lower unintentional injury hospitalisation rates than non-Māori females. This was consistent over time.

Unintentional injury mortality rates decreased for Māori over time, except for older Māori aged 65 and over, and the difference between Māori and non-Māori did not change much over time.

Motor vehicle accidents continue to be a common cause of unintentional injury causing death for both Māori and non-Māori.

For older people aged 65 and over, falls were the most common cause of unintentional injury causing death.