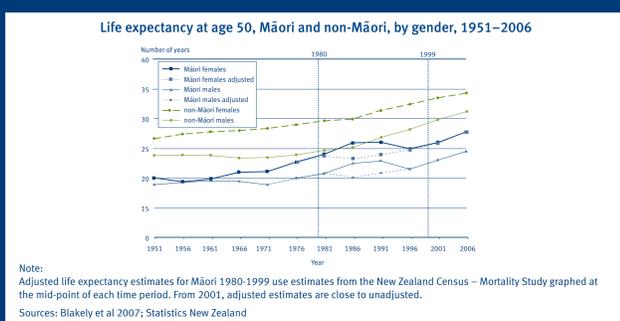


Tatau Kura Tangata: Health of Older Māori Chart Book 2011

Health Status

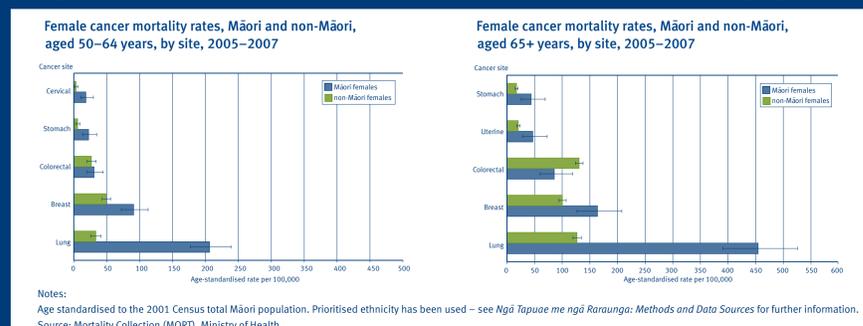
What is the life expectancy of Māori at age 50?

- In 2006, life expectancy at age 50 was a further 24.6 years for Māori males (to 74.6 years) and a further 27.8 years for Māori females (to 77.8 years).
- Meanwhile, in 2006, life expectancy at age 50 for non-Māori males was a further 31.2 years and, for non-Māori females, 34.4 years (to 81.2 and 84.4 years of age respectively).
- Overall, life expectancy for Māori at age 50 was at least six years less than that for non-Māori, for both genders.



What are the rates of cancer mortality for older Māori females?

- For Māori females aged 50–64 years, the most common cancer mortality sites were lung, breast, colorectal, stomach and cervical.
- For Māori females aged 65+ years, the most common cancer mortality sites were lung, breast, colorectal, uterine and stomach.
- Lung cancer mortality was six times higher for Māori females aged 50–64 years and approximately 3.5 times higher for Māori females aged 65+ years than for non-Māori females of the same age groups.



What do ischaemic heart disease indicators show?

Indicator	Males				Females			
	50–64 years		65+ years		50–64 years		65+ years	
	Māori	non-Māori	Māori	non-Māori	Māori	non-Māori	Māori	non-Māori
Ischaemic heart disease mortality, 2005–07, rate per 100,000	441.0 (396.4–489.2)	112.0 (105.4–118.8)	1540.5 (1407.3–1683.0)	739.7 (722.3–757.5)	144.1 (120.1–171.6)	24.8 (21.9–28.1)	945.7 (855.5–1042.9)	407.3 (398.0–416.7)
Ischaemic heart disease hospitalisation, 2007–09, rate per 100,000	2054.6 (1939.9–2176.1)	1291.5 (1266.2–1317.3)	3134.0 (2871.1–3421.0)	3002.9 (2938.6–3068.6)	1412.3 (1324.5–1505.9)	425.4 (409.5–441.9)	2694.6 (2468.8–2941.0)	1435.6 (1391.7–1480.9)
All re-vascularisation (CABG* and angioplasty) heart disease procedures, 2007–09, rate per 100,000	396.9 (353.2–446.1)	326.0 (313.9–338.5)	516.0 (422.9–629.5)	680.8 (650.3–712.7)	196.2 (167.8–229.5)	69.4 (63.5–75.9)	303.1 (237.4–387.0)	228.3 (211.2–246.8)

Notes: Age standardised to the 2001 Census total Māori population. Hospitalisations and procedures are ethnicity-adjusted rates; all other rates use prioritised ethnicity – see *Ngā Tapuae me ngā Raraunga: Methods and Data Sources* for further information. * Coronary artery bypass graft.

Sources: Mortality Collection (MORT), Ministry of Health. National Minimum Dataset (Hospital Events) (NMDS), Ministry of Health

- Among those aged 50–64 years, the ischaemic heart disease mortality rate was almost six times higher for Māori females than for non-Māori females.
- For males in the 65+ years age group, ischaemic heart disease mortality was twice as high for Māori as for non-Māori, however, there was no significant difference in the prevalence of ischaemic heart disease hospitalisation.

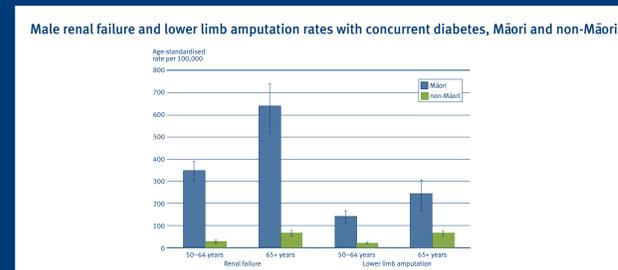
What are the major causes of death for older Māori?

	50–64 years		65+ years	
	Māori	non-Māori	Māori	non-Māori
Males	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease
	Lung cancer	Lung cancer	Lung cancer	Stroke
	Diabetes	Colorectal cancer	Diabetes	Lung cancer
	Other forms of heart disease	Stroke	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	Other forms of heart disease	Colorectal cancer
Females	Lung cancer	Breast cancer	Ischaemic heart disease	Ischaemic heart disease
	Ischaemic heart disease	Lung cancer	Lung cancer	Stroke
	Breast cancer	Colorectal cancer	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
	Diabetes	Ischaemic heart disease	Stroke	Colorectal cancer
	Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	Stroke	Diabetes	Lung cancer

Notes: Prioritised ethnicity has been used – see *Ngā Tapuae me ngā Raraunga: Methods and Data Sources* for further information. Age standardised to the 2001 Census total Māori population. Source: Mortality collection (MORT), Ministry of Health

- For males, ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death for Māori and non-Māori in both age groups from 2005–2007.
- For females, the leading causes of death from 2005–2007 were: ischaemic heart disease for both Māori and non-Māori 65+ years of age; lung cancer for Māori aged 50–64 years; and breast cancer for non-Māori aged 50–64 years.
- Lung cancer ranked higher for Māori than for non-Māori, except for males aged 50–64 years.

What are some of the indicators of diabetes complications for older Māori males?



- There are very large disparities between older Māori and non-Māori males in terms of diabetes complications.
- The rate of renal failure with concurrent diabetes was 12 times higher in Māori males aged 50–64 years than non-Māori males of the same age group.

Where can I find out more?



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