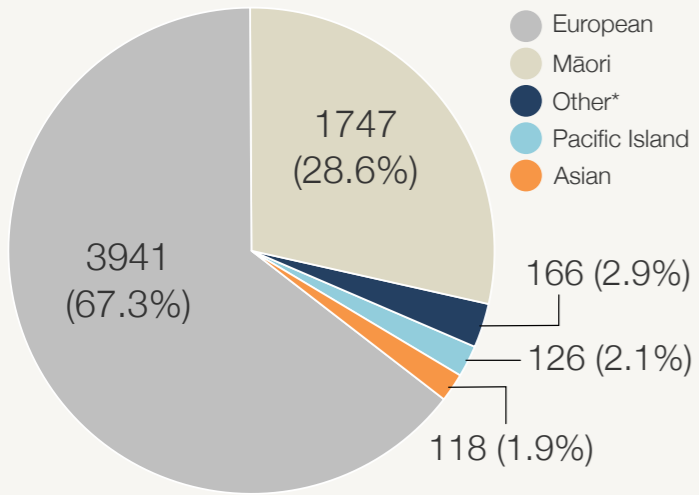


# Midland Trauma 2018 - Ethnicity in focus

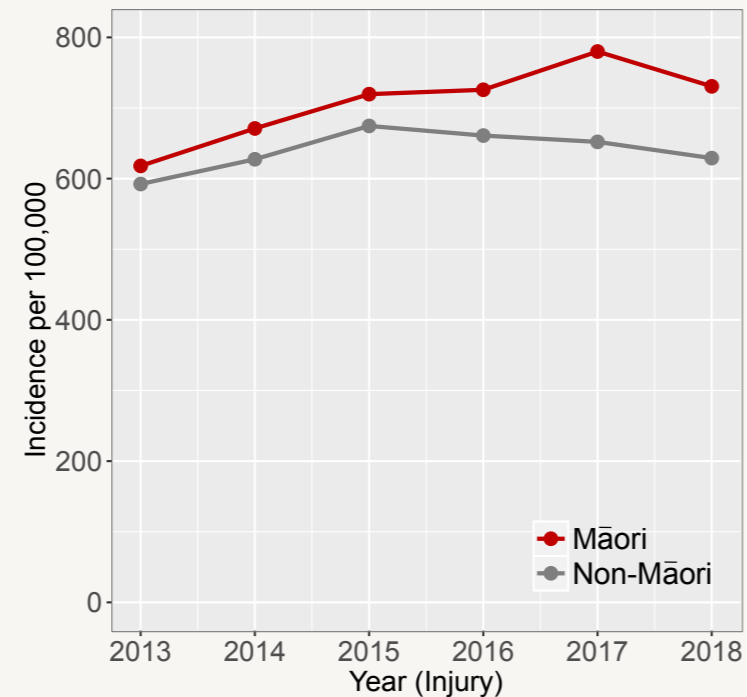
## Major ethnic groups

During 2018 6106 patients were admitted to Midland hospitals as a result of trauma. 1747 (28.6%) of these identified as Māori.



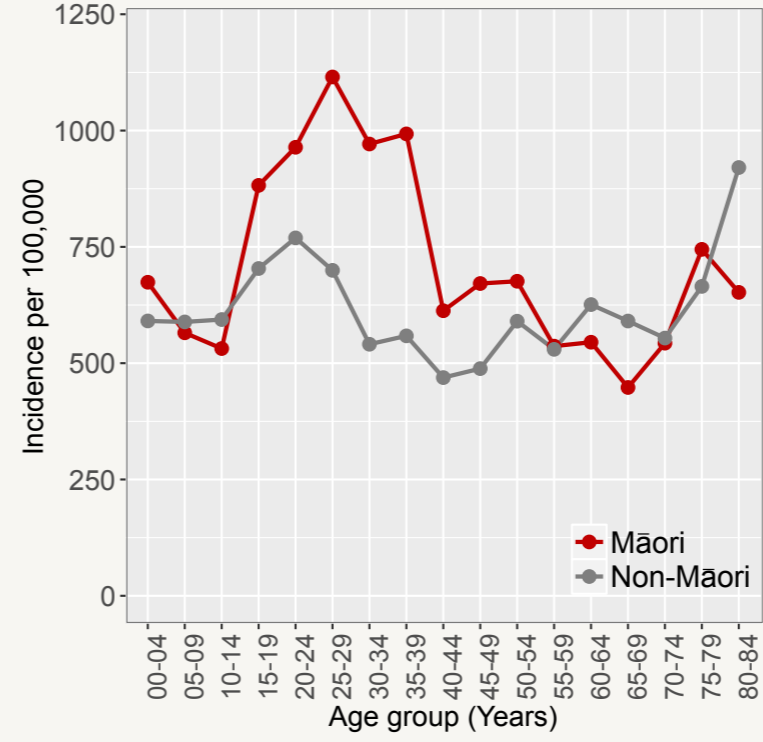
Data as extracted from MTS Registry 01/03/2019. Excludes 8 events where ethnicity not specified. \*Includes Middle Eastern, Latin American, Indian, African. Incidence/relative risk calculations employ MoH Population 2018 projections.

## Trend analysis



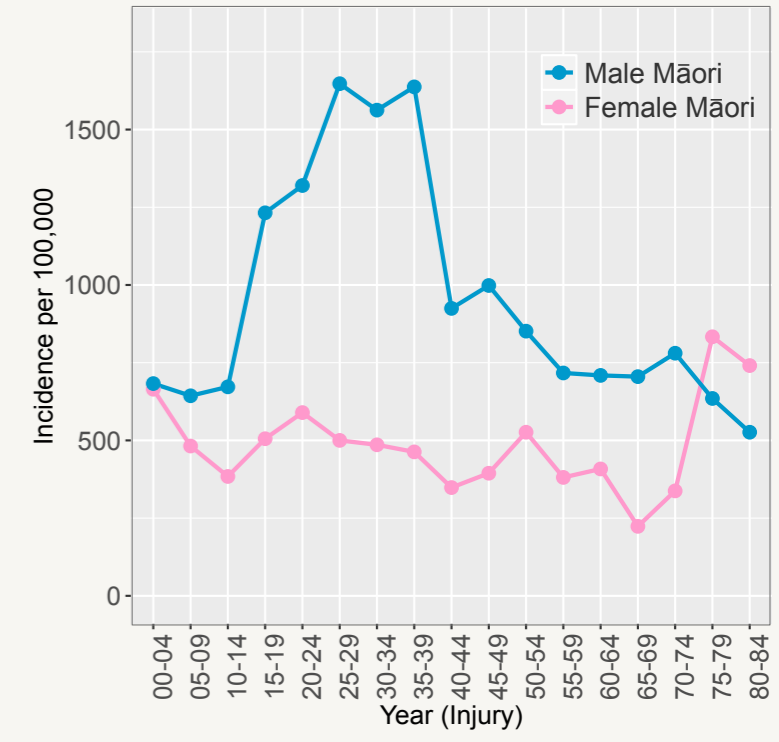
- Despite a slight decrease in 2018, the incidence of trauma among Māori has remained consistently higher than that for Non-Māori for the past five years. An equity gap still appears to exist among Midland trauma patients.

## Age profile



- The incidence of trauma among Māori in the 15-39 year age group is significantly higher than that for Non-Māori of the same age. Māori aged 00-04 years are also over represented.

## Māori: Age and Gender



- The peak in incidence of trauma among Māori in the 15-39 year age group is almost solely among male Māori.

## Relative risk



**1.12X**  
Relative risk

**2.02X**  
Relative risk

**1.50X**  
Relative risk

### Māori vs Non-Māori

In 2018 the relative risk of trauma in the Midland Region for all Māori was 1.15 times higher than for Non-Māori.

### Māori: Male vs Female

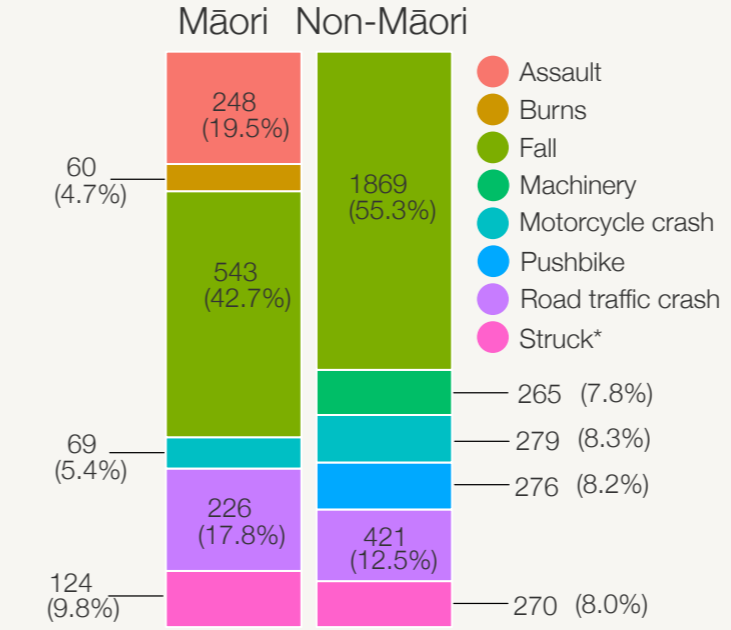
In 2018 the relative risk of trauma (all ages) in the Midland Region for male Māori was 2.02 times higher than female Māori.

### Male Māori vs Male Non-Māori (Age 15-39 Years)

In 2018 the relative risk of trauma in the Midland Region for male Māori aged 15-39 years was 1.50 times higher than for male Non-Māori of the same age.

## Causes of injury

Top 6 causes of injury per ethnic group (Excludes cause by 'Other'): Events (% ethnic group)



- Injuries due to assault or burns are among the top six causes of injury among Māori, but not among Non-Māori. \*Struck = unintentional hit or struck.

## Issues for Māori

- Health equity for Māori remains a priority for Midland DHBs. Identifying Māori specific issues will assist DHBs to consider actions to improve health outcomes.

- The incidence of trauma among Māori in the Midland Region has been rising slowly over the past five years. An equity gap has also continued to persist over this time. In 2018 the relative risk for Māori was 1.12 compared to Non-Māori.

- Young Māori, particularly male Māori between 15-39 years of age, are at extreme risk compared to Non-Māori of the same age.

- Falls remain the greatest cause for trauma admission for both Māori and non-Māori. Road traffic crash and assault are prominent in Māori, and justify focussed interventions. Burns are also a significant cause of injury among Māori, 46.7% (28/60) of which were among those aged 00-04 years.