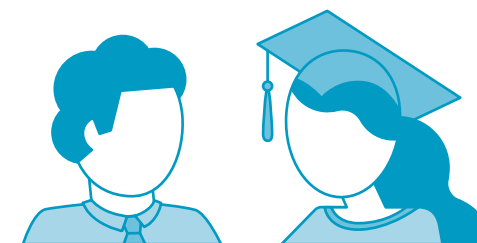
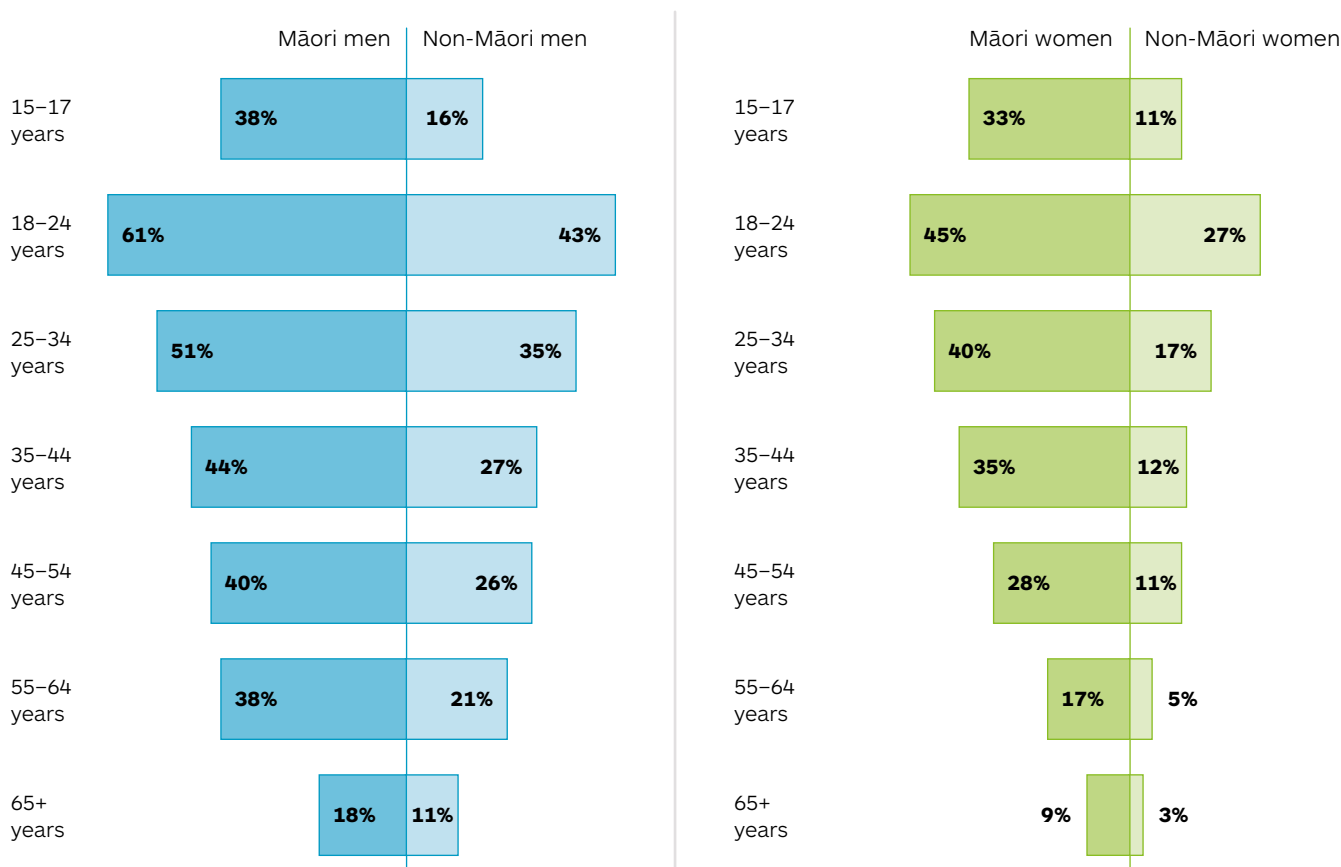


Hazardous drinking in New Zealand: Māori and non-Māori

Results for past-year drinkers who have an established pattern of drinking that carries a high risk of damage to their health



Hazardous drinking¹ rates are high in Māori men and women of all ages



Māori with higher levels of education are less likely to be hazardous drinkers²



Māori hazardous drinking rates increase with deprivation, but only for those who do not speak te reo Māori³

Notes:
 1. Hazardous drinkers are those past-year drinkers who scored 8 or more on the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) (https://www.who.int/substance_abuse/activities/sbi/en/).
 2. Once age, sex and deprivation were adjusted for.
 3. Once age, sex and education were adjusted for.
 4. Source: New Zealand Health Survey (NZHS) 2012/13 to 2015/16. A change in methodology means that hazardous drinking results after 2015/16 can not be compared with previous years.