

Wellbeing & Injury Prevention Profile

TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU



Why Wellbeing and Injury Prevention?

Being healthy and well is more than being free from disease. Genetics and access to health care are important, but the greatest impact on health, wellbeing and injury harm are the environment and living conditions by which we are born, grow, work, live, and age.

In Auckland there is an 8-year difference in life expectancy across the city, with many early deaths caused by preventable conditions or harm. Between 2012 and 2016, Auckland saw 2,169 injury-related deaths, 63% were unintentional and most were predictable and preventable.

By acting locally to improve the environment around us we can support and encourage healthy behaviours and minimise injury. A local approach recognises that people and places are inter-related, and local context is critical if we are to focus on local needs and priorities and engage the community in developing solutions.

Local boards are intimately connected to the community, and crucial to positively transforming the wellbeing and injury outcomes of their residents through the planning and support of relevant initiatives. Whether it's developing safe active transport networks; managing parks, playgrounds and open spaces; or building social connection, local boards are at the forefront.

Measuring wellbeing and injury prevention

Having access to the underlying data is the first step to support local action on wellbeing and injury prevention. This profile highlights a range of wellbeing and injury indicators that describe the connections between our environment and the impact this can have on people's health, wellbeing and harm from injury.

Data is from the 2018 census unless otherwise stated.

WHO WE ARE Local Board Demographics: Quick Facts



1,571,718

Population



35

Median age

20%

under 15

12%

over 65



54%

European
NZ

28%

Asian
Peoples

12%

Māori

16%

Pacific
Peoples

3%

MELAA/
Other¹



80.5

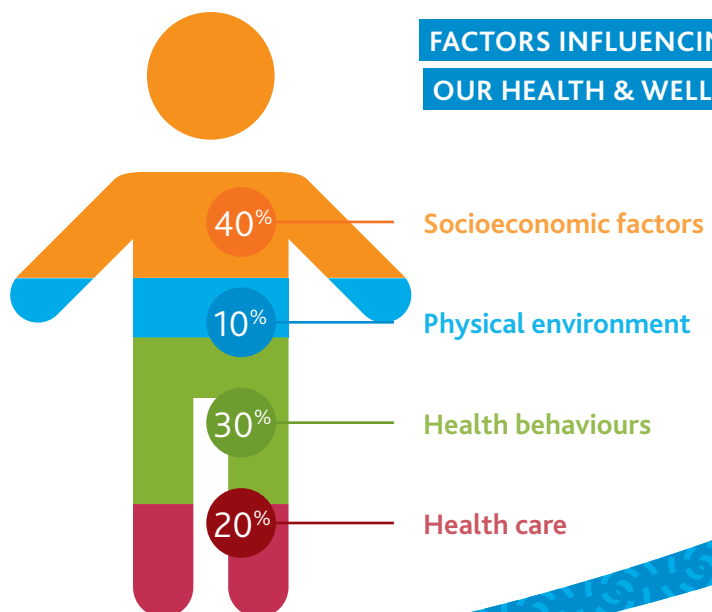
Life
expectancy²



30%

Decile 8-10
neighbourhoods
(lowest income)

FACTORS INFLUENCING OUR HEALTH & WELLBEING



OUR PLANET



40%
Census area units at high or very high risk of climate change³

OUR GREEN SPACE



57%
Residents within 10 minutes walk to large park⁴

OUR NEIGHBOURHOODS & CITY



20

Average number tobacco retailers 2km from home⁵



8

Average number alcohol retailers 2km from home⁶



2.4

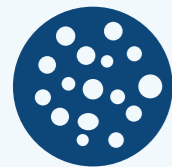
Water fountains per 10,000 people⁷



48%

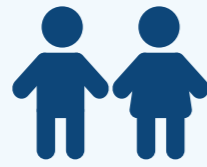
Travel to education by public or active transport

HOW WE LIVE



6%
Home always significantly mouldy⁸

OUR OPPORTUNITIES



32%
Children living in poverty⁹



12%
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET)¹⁰

HOW WE CONNECT



50%
Positive sense of community¹¹



18%
Korero te Reo (Māori residents)¹²

WHAT WE DO



—
Hazardous drinking by DHB %¹³



5.0
Average hours active last week (adults)¹⁴



11%
Smokers

THE IMPACT ON US

Health & Wellbeing



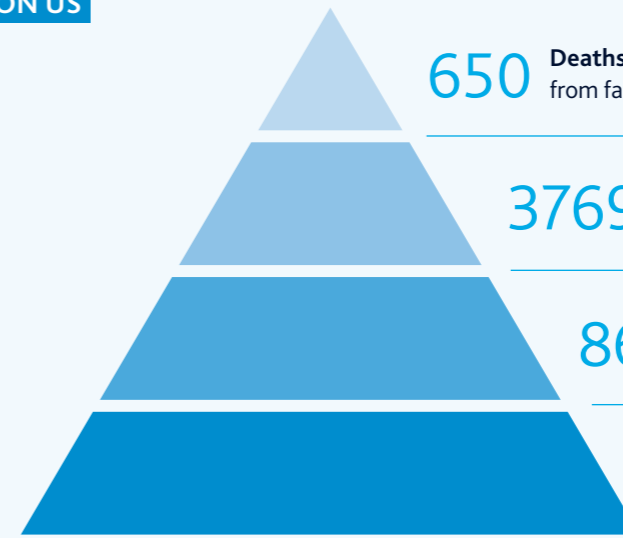
6%
Living with Type2 Diabetes¹⁵



82%
Quality of life is rated good or better¹⁶

THE IMPACT ON US

Falls



650 Deaths from falls¹⁷

37697 Hospital falls admissions¹⁸

86020 ACC new moderate/serious fall claims¹⁹ 9% Māori lodging new claims²⁰

5,207,139 Days productivity lost for new and existing claims²¹

THE IMPACT ON US

Alcohol Harm



142.9
Rate of hospital admissions from conditions wholly attributable to alcohol²²



9%
Deaths and serious injuries (DSI) drivers with alcohol test above limit or refused²³

THE IMPACT ON US

Transport



3250
Police attended DSI events²⁴



14%
Māori DSI²⁵



0.40
DSI per road kilometre²⁶

Profile data collected and presented by:

Auckland Regional Public Health Service

Ratonga Hauora-ā-Iwi o Tāmaki Makaurau



Working with the people of Auckland, Waitemata and Counties Manukau



Source and Notes

1	MELAA: Middle Eastern, Latin American and African People	18	NIQS 2014-2018 <i>Note:</i> From Ministry of Health NZ National Minimum Dataset (NMD). Includes patients admitted and stayed in hospital past midnight with a principal diagnosis of a fall injury from all intents. Excludes day patient and readmissions for the same fall.
2	Stats NZ Subnational Period Life Tables 2012-14 <i>Note:</i> Compared to Auckland region life expectancy of 80.5 years, thresholds are 1 year less or greater than Auckland Life expectancy.	19,20,21	Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) 2014-2018 <i>Notes:</i> (19) For new 'entitlement claims' that occur and are accepted during 2014-2018 for board residents. Entitlement claims cover moderate to serious falls beyond medical only treatment. (20) Ethnicity is prioritised (21) Includes all 'entitlement' claims, including both new and existing claims where payment is made for lost earnings. Does not include the initial seven days off work and includes days lost for both part time and fulltime workers.
3	Auckland Council Technical Report 2019: An Assessment of Vulnerability to Climate Change in Auckland	22	Environmental Health Indicators programme, Massey University 2013-2017 <i>Notes:</i> Age-standardised rate (ASR) per 100,000 people, with 95% confidence intervals used to allocate alignment with regional average which differs to other regional average calculations. Includes conditions wholly attributable to alcohol where patient (aged 15 years and over) admitted to hospital (including emergency department (ED) visits >3 hours). Caution must be made when considering the rates as they do not include conditions partially attributable to alcohol or emergency department visits seen within 3 hours, representing only some of the burden of hospital alcohol related harm.
4	ARPHS GIS Mapping 2013	23-26	CAS - NZTA Crash Analysis System and RAMM - Road Assessment and Maintenance Management from Auckland Transport 2014-2018 <i>Notes:</i> (24) Police attended transport events resulting in deaths and serious injuries that occur within the board boundaries to both residents and non- residents. (26) Includes transport events that occur on public roads and excludes those in areas such as car parks and driveways. The number of lanes on a road are not accounted for.
5, 6	ARPHS GIS Mapping 2019		
7	Auckland Council Parks Recreation and Sport Asset mapping 2019		
8	Census 2018 Significant mould is defined as larger than A4 sized		
9, 12	Census 2013 <i>Note:</i> Child poverty defined as households with less than 50% median household income before housing costs		
10	Auckland Regional Household Labour Force Report 2019 <i>Note:</i> numbers suppressed over 4 previous quarters		
11, 16	2018 QOL Survey <i>Note:</i> combined Waiheke and Great Barrier result		
13	NZ Health Survey 2016/17 <i>Note:</i> data is for the local DHB area		
14	Sport New Zealand <i>Note:</i> 2-years combined data 2018-19		
15	Ministry of Health National Diabetes Register 2018		
17	NZ Injury Query System (NIQS). Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU), Otago University 2012-2016 <i>Note:</i> From Ministry of Health NZ National Mortality Collection, for all intents.		

Suppressed data: Data is suppressed when total numbers are too small for privacy or statistical purposes

For more information and technical questions please contact

Wayne Levick | Strategic Advisor – Safety Collective
E: wayne.levick@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Ailsa Wilson | Senior Health Advisor – Auckland Regional Public Health Service (ARPHS)
E: ailsaw@adhb.govt.nz