

General:

1. For source reference see Local Board Wellbeing and Injury Profile
2. Upper and lower thresholds are calculated as +/- 10% of Auckland average, except where otherwise stated
3. “-“ indicates data suppressed as total numbers are too small for privacy or statistical purposes

Indicator	Source Date	Auckland value/average	Upper and lower thresholds (#or%)	Additional Technical Notes
Demographics Quick Facts	2018	n/a	n/a	Comparison not done
Life expectancy (years)	2012	80.5 years	<1 >1 (#)	Variance in life expectancy was greater than 1 year from Auckland life expectancy of 80.5 years
Decile 8-10 Neighbourhoods (%)	2018	30%	<27 >33 (%)	Geographical populations are divided into decile levels numbered 1-10, each representing around 10% of the defined population to reveal relative levels of socio-economic deprivation. The percentage of Deciles 8-10 shown for each local board demonstrate those who experience the highest levels of deprivation. Nine variables are used to allocate scores for the New Zealand Index of Deprivation (NZ DEP) 2018 include factors such as access to the internet at home and 'household members aged 18-64 years receiving a benefit, household income levels, those without any qualifications and those unemployed'.
Census Area Units at high or very high risk of climate change %	2019	40%	<36 >44 (%)	
Residents within 10 mins walk to large park	2013	57%	51< >63 (%)	A large park is defined as 5HA or more. 10mins is a proxy for 1km walk.
Average number tobacco retailers 2km from home	2019	20	22< >24 (#)	
Average number alcohol retailers 2km from home	2019	8	7< >9 (#)	
Water fountains per 10,000 people	2019	2.4	2< >3 (#)	Includes only Auckland Council/Watercare owned and maintained water fountains, therefore excludes schools and other privately installed water fountains
Travel to education by public or active transport (%)	2018	48%	43< >52 (%)	Education includes primary, intermediate, secondary school and tertiary education institutes
Home always significantly mouldy (%)	2018	6%	5< >7 (%)	Significant mould is defined as mould larger than an A4 piece of paper
Children living in poverty (%)	2013	32%	29< >35(%)	Child poverty defined as households with less than 50% median household income before housing costs. Ngā Tūtohu (National Wellbeing Indicators) defines child poverty as Child poverty defined as households with less than 50% median household income <u>after</u> housing costs. This data was not available from 2018 or 2013 census so therefore household costs have been used in the interim.

Auckland Local Board Wellbeing and Injury Profiles March 2020
Appendix Technical Information

Youth not in Employment, Education or Training (%)	2019	12%	11< >13(%)	For local boards with no figure. This data is suppressed due to low numbers of NEET consistently over the 4 previous quarters.
Positive sense of community (%)	2018	50%	45< > 55 (%)	* The survey results use a combined Waiheke and Great Barrier value to have a statistically relevant sized population
Korero te reo (Māori residents) (%)	2013	18%	16< >19 (%)	There is increasing evidence that Te Reo Māori fluency is a protective factor for Māori populations for several health outcomes
Hazardous drinking by DHB %	2016/17	n/a	n/a	Hazardous drinking (aged 15+ years) is measured using the 10-question Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) developed by the World Health Organization (Babor T, Higgins-Biddle J, Saunders J, et al. 2001. AUDIT: The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test: Guidelines for use in primary care. Geneva: World Health Organization.). The AUDIT is a 10-item questionnaire that covers three aspects of alcohol use: alcohol consumption, dependence and adverse consequences. An AUDIT score is the total of the scores obtained for each of the 10 items Hazardous drinkers (total population) are adults who obtained an AUDIT score of 8 or more, among the total number of respondents.
Average hours active last week (adults)	2018/19	5 hours	4.5 / 5.5 (#)	
Smokers (%)	2018	11%	10< > 12 (%)	
Living with Type2 Diabetes (%)	2018/19	6%	5< >7 (%)	
Quality of Life is rated good or better (%)	2018	82%	74< >90 (%)	* The survey results use a combined Waiheke and Great Barrier value to have a statistical relevant sized population
Deaths from falls	2012-16	650	n/a (#)	
Hospital Fall Admissions	2014-18	37,697	n/a (#)	Excludes: discharges as a result of readmission for an existing injury, for a length of stay in hospital of less than one day, where there was not a primary diagnosis of injury and for patients who died in hospital.
ACC new moderate/ serious fall claims	2014-18	86,020	n/a (#)	Examples of entitlement claim payments include compensation for loss of earnings, allowances for attendant care and childcare, provision of wheelchairs and other equipment, and modifications to home and vehicles.
Maori lodging new claims (%)	2014-18	9%	8.1< >9.9 (%)	Prioritised ethnicity is used to identify ethnicity. This reduces multiple ethnic responses to a single system of prioritisation where: Maori regardless of other ethnicities listed are classified as Maori; Pacific peoples with any other response other than Maori are classified as Pacific. Note suppressed data due to small numbers and ethnicity not being identified resulted in 1.8% of ethnicity being unidentifiable over all the Auckland region. Percentages of ethnicities calculated from the total of known ethnicities.
Days productivity lost for new and existing claims	2014-18	5,207,139	n/a (#)	Includes those with new and existing (prior to 2014) entitlement fall claims where compensation for loss of earnings has been paid by ACC between 2014-2018.
Rate of hospital admissions from conditions wholly attributable to alcohol	2013-17	142.9	See note	Primary diagnosis of wholly attributable alcohol conditions were defined as per International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) codes as explained below. Caution must be taken when interpreting these rates as they do not include conditions partially attributable to alcohol such as cancers, cardiovascular diseases, injuries, and other categories where

				alcohol is found to contribute and are defined as partially attributable to alcohol. Rates are per 100,000 people per year with 95% confidence intervals. Age-standardised rates have been age-standardised to the WHO world standard population and NZ Dep 2013 population denominator data used to calculate rates. Excludes patients transferred and who were overseas visitors. Overall Auckland Age Standardized rate 142.9 per 100, 000 people per year 95% CI (139.9-145.9). Wholly attributable alcohol conditions include: E24.4 Alcohol induced pseudo-Cushing’s syndrome, F10 Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol including F10.0 Acute intoxication, F10.1 Harmful use (A pattern of psychoactive substance use that is causing damage to health, F10.2 Alcohol dependence syndrome, F10.3 Withdrawal state, F10.4 Withdrawal with delirium, F10.5 Psychotic disorder, F10.6 Amnesia, F10.7 Residual and late onset psychotic disorder, F10.8 Other, F10.9 Unspecified, and G31.2 Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol, G62.1 Alcoholic polyneuropathy, G72.1 Alcoholic myopathy, I42.6 Alcoholic cardiomyopathy, K29.2 Alcoholic gastritis, K70 Alcoholic liver disease, K86.0 Alcohol induced chronic pancreatitis, T51.0 Toxic effect of alcohol, T51.1 Toxic effect of methanol, T51.9 Toxic effect of alcohol, unspecified, X45 Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, K85.2 Alcohol induced acute pancreatitis, Q86.0 Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic), R78.0 Excessive blood level of alcohol, X65 Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to alcohol, Y15 Poisoning by and exposure to alcohol undetermined intent, Y90 Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by blood alcohol level, Y91 Evidence of alcohol involvement determined by level of intoxication.
Deaths and serious injuries (DSI) drivers with alcohol test above limit or refused	2014-18	9%	8.1< >9.9 (%)	Identifies DSI events for ‘drivers’ where a drivers alcohol test was above limit or refused.
Police reported DSI events	2014-18	3,250	n/a (#)	
Maori DSI (%)	2014-18	14%	12.6< >15.4(%)	Note in 28% of DSI events in the Auckland Region ethnicity was not identified. Caution needs to be taken when interpreting this figure as ethnicity is identified by the police and not self-identified by the driver.
DSI per road kilometre	2014-18	0.40 p/km	0.36< >0.44 (#)	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.