

Local Health Profile

Maungakiekie-Tāmaki



The Maungakiekie-Tāmaki local board area stretches from the Tāmaki Estuary west across to the inner Manukau Harbour.

Suburbs include Glen Innes, Point England, Tamaki, Panmure, Mount Wellington, Penrose, Onehunga, Te Papapa, and Royal Oak. The area is diverse and includes a port at Onehunga, large retail centres in Sylvia Park, Onehunga, Royal Oak and Panmure, and industrial areas in Penrose and Mount Wellington.

There are also open spaces such as One Tree Hill (Maungakiekie) & Cornwall Park, Mount Wellington (Maungarei), Hamlins Hill (Mutukaroa) and Panmure Basin. There are swimming pools and leisure centres in Glen Innes, Panmure and Onehunga.

This area is home to 53 Early Childhood Education Centres and 29 schools.

Maungakiekie-Tāmaki is a significant area for Māori with two marae located in Glen Innes (Ruapōtaka Marae and Te Poho O Tāmaki Marae) and Te Tira Hou in Panmure.

The People

Maungakiekie-Tāmaki is home to approximately 76,500 people. About 16,500 (22%) are children aged less than 15 years and 8,000 (10%) are people aged 65 years or more. The population is expected to reach about 105,000 by 2033.

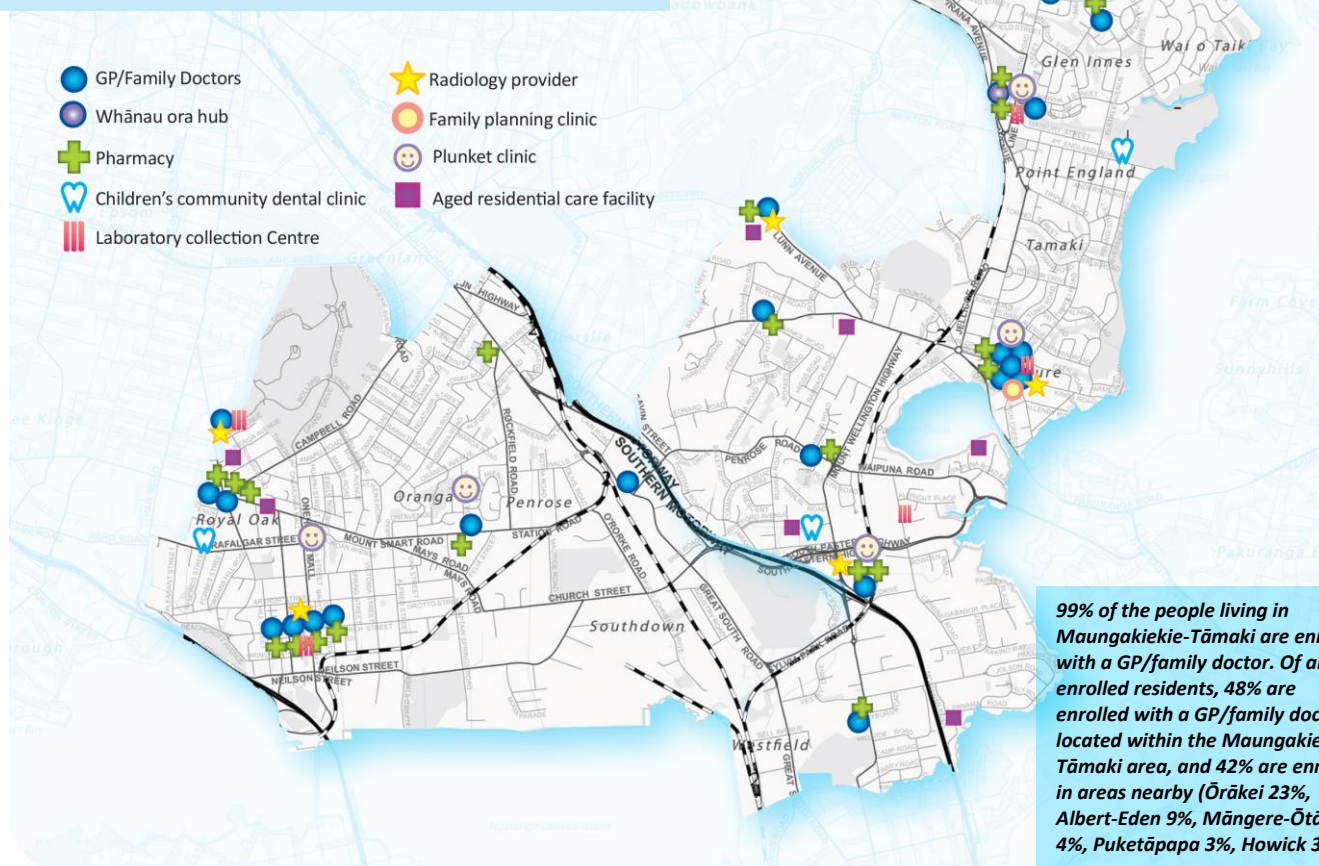
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki residents identify with a wide range of ethnic groups. In 2013, 13% identified as Māori, 23% as Pacific peoples, 23% as Asian people, and 42% as Europeans or other ethnic groups.

In the 2013 Census:

- 34% of residents aged 15 years or more had a degree or diploma qualification. 20% had no qualification.
- 61% of residents aged 15 years or more were employed. 3,000 residents were unemployed, which was 9% of the labour force.
- 49% of households had income greater than \$70,000 per year and 22% of households had income of \$30,000 or below per year.
- 11% of households were receiving income from sickness or invalids benefits.
- 6% of households were single parent families with dependent children.
- 47% of households owned their own house.

In 2013, the NZ Disability Survey estimated 19% of people live with a disability.

Primary care providers



99% of the people living in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki are enrolled with a GP/family doctor. Of all enrolled residents, 48% are enrolled with a GP/family doctor located within the Maungakiekie-Tāmaki area, and 42% are enrolled in areas nearby (Ōrākei 23%, Albert-Eden 9%, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu 4%, Puketāpapa 3%, Howick 3%).

For more information about GP/family doctors, such as opening hours and contact details, go to www.healthpoint.co.nz.

For information about after-hour services in the area, go to afterhoursnetwork.co.nz.

Health and wellbeing

Many factors contribute to good health and well-being in communities. Examples include:

- Education and employment opportunities.
- High quality physical environment.
- Good quality housing that is not crowded.
- Good urban design and healthy transport options e.g. walkways & cycle pathways, access to public transport.
- Support for people to be smokefree.
- Less alcohol outlets and gambling venues.
- Good access to healthy food.
- People feeling connected in their communities.

In 2012, people living in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki said the most important health issues facing their communities were: obesity, diet, cost of food, smoking, alcohol, poverty, aged care, and cost of health services.

33% of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki residents live in Quintile 5 areas (the most deprived neighbourhoods, 2013 estimation). Across local boards in Auckland the range is 0% to 82% (median is 18%). Quintile 5 means a neighbourhood is among the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods in New Zealand (according to the New Zealand Deprivation score 2013). Therefore, compared with other communities in New Zealand, many people living in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki have relatively poor social and economic living conditions.

A range of factors related to health and ill-health are listed below. It is important to note that there is limited health information available at the local board level.

Auckland DHB Community Health Survey (2012)

Self-rated health

In the 2012 Auckland DHB community health survey, this is how Maungakiekie-Tāmaki residents rated their health.

- 43% of residents rated their health as high, 48% rated their health as moderate, and 10% rated their health as low (on a 7 point scale).
- Residents reported that the most positive impacts on health were:
 - Diet and nutrition.
 - Exercise.
 - Stopping smoking.
 - Support from family to stay healthy.
 - Access to a good GP/family doctor.
 - Positive attitude.

Quality of health care

- In the 2012 survey, 58% of residents rated the quality of their health care as high, 34% rated quality as moderate, and 8% rated quality as low (on a 7 point scale).
- For those who rated their quality of health care as low, the main issues were problems with access to care, e.g. cost and waiting times.
- Māori and Pacific people said culturally appropriate care is very important.

Source: Auckland DHB Community Health Survey, 2012, available online at: <https://www.healthvoice.org.nz/show-reports/community-health-wellbeing-survey-update.aspx>.

Indicator	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	Worst	Range for local boards in the Auckland Region	Best
1 Male Life Expectancy at birth (years)	78	75		83
2 Female Life Expectancy at birth (years)	82	80		87
3 Population in overcrowded households	23%	43%		4%
4 People aged 15 years or more who are regular smokers	16%	22%		7%
5 Adults commuting by:	5%	2%		28%
- walking, jogging or riding a bike				
6 - taking public train or bus	9%	0%		13%
7 Dwellings with more than 1 alcohol off-license within 800m	48%	84%		5%
8 Hospital discharge rate ASR per 1,000	177	209		108
9 Emergency Department Visits ASR per 1,000 population	222	297		116
10 Out patient First Specialist Assessment ASR per 1,000 population	147	226		109
11 Cancer Mortality ASR per 1,000	143	193		64
12 Cardiovascular Mortality ASR per 1,000	129	196		44

*Data sources: 1-2: Statistics NZ, with further analysis by Auckland DHB, 2010-2012 data; 3-5: 2013 Census, data in 5-6 applies to people aged 15 years or more who were employed in the week prior to the Census; 7: Auckland Regional Public Health Service, 2012 data; 8: Ministry of Health National Minimum Dataset with further analysis by Auckland DHB, 2014 data; 9-10 Ministry of Health National Non-Admitted patient collection with further analysis by Auckland DHB, 2014 data; 11-12 Ministry of Health Mortality collection with further analysis by Auckland DHB, 2010-12

For more population-level health information for local board areas, see the Locality Atlas at www.adhb.govt.nz/planningandfunding.

This report was prepared by Auckland District Health Board www.adhb.govt.nz. March 2014 updated Jan 2016, updated Jan 2016