

Local Health Profile

Whau

The Whau local board area is located in the west of the Auckland isthmus, bordered on the north by the Waitemata Harbour and on the south by the Manukau Harbour.

Suburbs include Kelston, Rosebank, New Lynn, Avondale, New Windsor, Blockhouse Bay, Green Bay. Whau is a mix of residential neighbourhoods and commercial areas. The north-western motorway passes across the northern tip of Whau.

Other features include the Avondale Racecourse and LynnMall shopping centre. Open spaces include Titirangi Golf Course and many other smaller parks. Sports facilities are available to the community at the Avondale College Stadium.

The Whau local board area is home to 50 Early Childhood Education Centres and 25 schools.

Whau is a significant area for Māori with marae located in Kelston (Auhia Ki a Mōhio Ki a Rangatira; Rūaumoko Marae) and Green Bay (Te Roopu O Kakariki Marae).

Whau spans the boundaries of both Auckland & Waitemata DHBs

The People

Whau is home to approximately 81,000 people. About 15,800 (20%) are children aged less than 15 years and 9,800 (12%) are people aged 65 years or more. The population is expected to reach about 105,000 by 2033.

Whau residents identify with a wide range of ethnic groups. In 2013, 9% identified as Māori, 16% as Pacific peoples, 34% as Asian people, and 41% as Europeans or other ethnic groups.

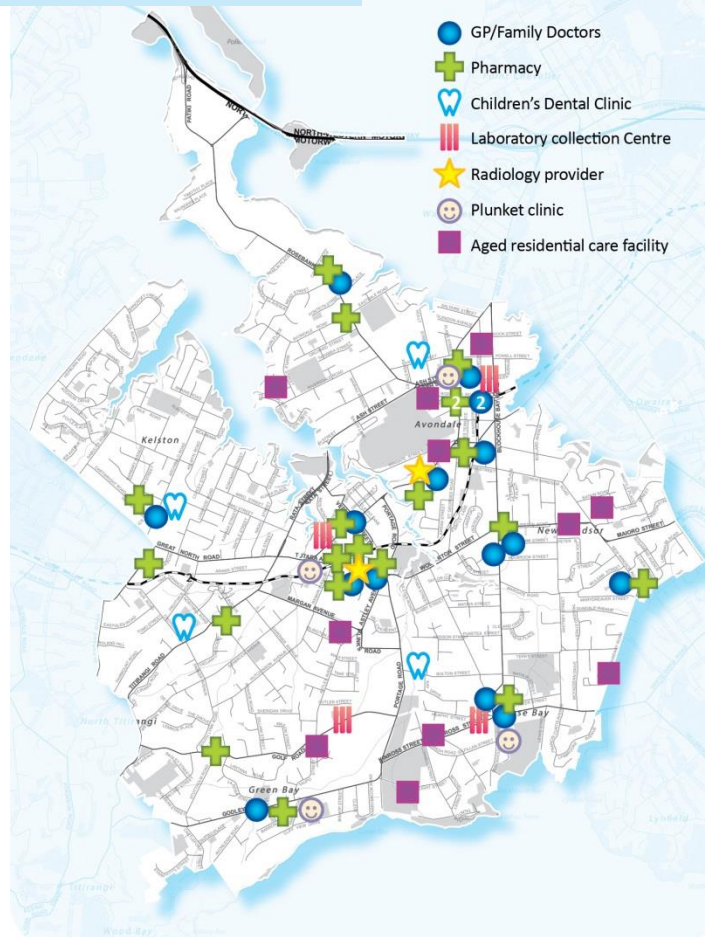
In the 2013 Census:

- 32% of residents aged 15 years or more had a degree or diploma qualification. 19% had no qualification.
- 57% of residents aged 15 years or more were employed. 3,400 residents were unemployed, which was 10% of the labour force.
- 46% of households had income greater than \$70,000 per year and 23% 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.
- 60% of households owned their own house.

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

Primary care providers

91% of the people living in Whau are enrolled with a GP/family doctor. Of all enrolled residents, 52% are enrolled with a GP/family doctor located within the Whau area, and 42% are enrolled in areas nearby (Puketāpapa 17%, Albert-Eden 8%, Waitemata 8%, Henderson-Massey 6%, Waitakere Ranges 6%).



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 <http://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 Whau said the most important health issues facing their communities were: obesity, diet, smoking, mental health, diabetes, aging, cost of health services, and access to health services.

18% of Whau 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 Whau have relatively good 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 Whau residents rated their health.

- 39% of residents rated their health as high, 53% rated their health as moderate, and 9% rated their health as low (on a 7 point scale).
- Residents reported that the most positive impacts on health were:
 - Exercise.
 - Diet and nutrition.
 - Access to good healthcare services.
 - Support from family/community.
 - Good attitude/mindfulness.
 - Not smoking/quitting smoking.

Quality of health care

- In the 2012 survey, 51% of residents rated the quality of their health care as high, 43% rated quality as moderate, and 6% 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 long waiting times and services being rushed.
- Whau residents had concerns about the cost and affordability of health services. Some people avoided accessing care unless the problem was urgent.

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

Indicator	Whau	Worst	Range for local boards in the Auckland Region	Best
1 Male Life Expectancy at birth (years)	80	75		83
2 Female Life Expectancy at birth (years)	84	80		87
3 Population in overcrowded households	19%	43%		4%
4 People aged 15 years or more who are regular smokers	13%	22%		7%
5 Adults commuting by:				
- walking, jogging or riding a bike	3%	2%		28%
- taking public train or bus	9%	0%		13%
7 Dwellings with more than 1 alcohol off-license within 800m	6%	84%		5%
8 Hospital discharge rate ASR per 1,000	153	209		108
9 Emergency Department Visits ASR per 1,000 population	210	297		116
10 Out patient First Specialist Assessment ASR per 1,000 population	158	226		109
11 Cancer Mortality ASR per 1,000	103	193		64
12 Cardiovascular Mortality ASR per 1,000	96	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