

Local Health Profile

Waiheke Island

Waiheke local board area includes Waiheke Island and many smaller islands such as Rangitoto, Motutapu, Motuhie, Rakino, and Ponui.

Waiheke Island is located about 18 km from downtown Auckland. It is the third most populated island in New Zealand. The Island attracts many visitors during the summer months and the population increases markedly during this time. Most residential areas are located at the western end of the island, close to the port of Matiatia. The eastern part of the island is predominantly farmland and vineyards.

There are a multitude of beautiful beaches, reserves, walks, and open spaces on the islands of the Hauraki Gulf. The Whakanewha Regional Park is located on the southern coast of Waiheke Island. There is a community recreation centre located at Waiheke High School.

This area is home to 5 Early Childhood Education Centres and 3 schools.

Waiheke is a significant area for Māori. Tangata whenua for Waiheke Island is Ngati Paoa. Piritahi Marae is located in Blackpool, Waiheke Island.

The People

Waiheke is home to approximately 9,000 people. About 1,500 (17%) are children aged less than 15 years and 1,800 (20%) are people aged 65 years or more. The population is expected to reach about 11,000 by 2033.

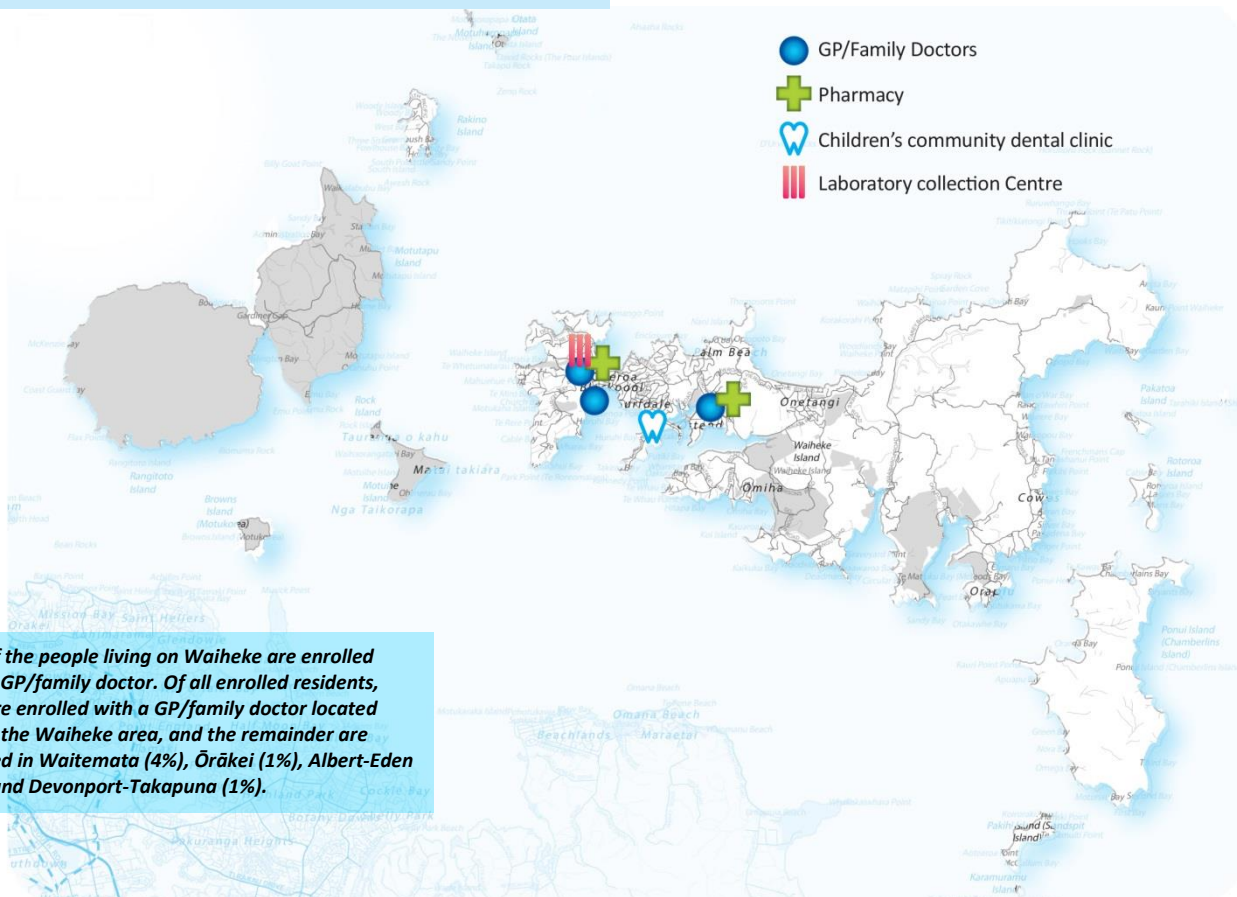
Waiheke residents identify with a range of ethnic groups. In 2006, 11% identified as Māori, 2% as Pacific peoples, 3% as Asian people, and 84% as Europeans or other ethnic groups.

In the 2013 Census:

- 38% of residents aged 15 years or more had a degree or diploma qualification. 16% had no qualification.
- 61% of residents aged 15 years or more were employed. 280 residents were unemployed, which was 7% of the labour force.
- 38% of households had income greater than \$70,000 per year and 29% of households had income of \$30,000 or below per year.
- 9% of households were receiving income from sickness or invalids benefits.
- 6% of households were single parent families with dependent children.
- 66% of households owned their own house.

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

Primary care providers



98% of the people living on Waiheke are enrolled with a GP/family doctor. Of all enrolled residents, 91% are enrolled with a GP/family doctor located within the Waiheke area, and the remainder are enrolled in Waitemata (4%), Ōrākei (1%), Albert-Eden (1%), and Devonport-Takapuna (1%).

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 on Waiheke Island said the most important health issues facing their communities were: aged care, accessibility and transport to health services, drug and alcohol problems, child health, and cost of health services.

On Waiheke Island only 1% of people live in Quintile 5 areas (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, most people living on Waiheke Island 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 Waiheke residents rated their health.

- 49% of residents rated their health as high, 42% 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:
 - Keeping fit, regular exercise (e.g. yoga)
 - Diet and nutrition.
 - Stopping smoking.
 - Stopping drinking alcohol.
 - Positive attitude.
 - The environment.

Quality of health care

- In the 2012 survey, 64% of residents rated the quality of their health care as high, 36% rated quality as moderate, and no residents rated quality as low (on a 7 point scale).
- Waiheke respondents had concerns about the lack of structures and services to support their ageing population and allow ageing residents, particularly those of low income, to remain in the community.

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

Indicator	Waiheke	Worst	Range for local boards in the Auckland Region	Best
1 Male Life Expectancy at birth (years)	83	75		83
2 Female Life Expectancy at birth (years)	86	80		87
3 Population in overcrowded households	7%	43%		4%
4 People aged 15 years or more who are regular smokers	16%	22%		7%
5 Adults commuting by:	8%	2%		28%
6 - walking, jogging or riding a bike	8%	2%		28%
6 - taking public train or bus	2%	0%		13%
7 Dwellings with more than 1 alcohol off-license within 800m	29%	84%		5%
8 Hospital discharge rate ASR per 1,000	135	209		108
9 Emergency Department Visits ASR per 1,000 population	121	297		116
10 Out patient First Specialist Assessment ASR per 1,000 population	153	226		109
11 Cancer Mortality ASR per 1,000	113	193		64
12 Cardiovascular Mortality ASR per 1,000	44	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

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

For the Waiheke Island Health Needs Assessment 2009, see www.adhb.govt.nz/healthneeds/.