







Injury Hospitalisations by Territorial Local Authority Regions in New Zealand 2004

This factsheet presents data on injury hospitalisations including numbers, rates and the three leading causes for 73 of the 74 Territorial Local Authorities (TLAs) excluding the Chatham Islands in New Zealand. The data for injury hospitalisations were sourced via the Injury Prevention Research Unit from the New Zealand Health Information Service for the year 2004 (the most recent year for which injury hospitalisation data were available). Percentage figures for leading causes are provided where available. This factsheet should be read alongside factsheet 10 which shows hospitalisations due to injuries by TLAs for the period 2000-2003 to allow for a comparison in the rates for each TLA.

-  In 2004, 44,922 New Zealanders were hospitalised overnight for treatment of an injury.
-  Falls were the leading cause of injury hospitalisations in all 73 TLAs.
-  The second cause of injury hospitalisations across the TLAs were motor vehicle traffic crashes (n=21).
-  Rates on injury hospitalisations varied considerably across the TLA regions with Banks Peninsula District Council having the lowest rate (685.92) and Opatoki District Council having the highest injury hospitalisation rate (1762.25).

Hospitalisations due to injuries by TLA including rates & leading causes in ascending order of rates, 2004.

Territorial Local Authorities	Number of Injury Hospitalisations	Rate per 100,000 person years	Leading Cause of Injury Hospitalisations	Second Cause of Injury Hospitalisations	Third Cause of Injury Hospitalisations
Banks Peninsula	57	685.92	Falls: 33%	Other Land Transport: 9%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 7%
Wellington	1355	747.53	Falls: 38%	Poisoning: 7%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 6%
Selwyn	240	779.22	Falls: 25%	Other Land Transport: 10%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%
South Wairarapa	69	780.54	Falls: 39%	Poisoning: 10%	Struck by or against: 10%
Matamata-Piako	239	788.77	Falls: 26%	Cut/Pierce: 11%	Other Land Transport: 9%
Taupo	281	836.30	Falls: 31%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 13%	Cut/Pierce: 8%
Buller	82	850.62	Falls: 32%	Poisoning: 10%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 10%
Porirua	444	877.47	Falls: 34%	Cut/Pierce: 9%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 7%
Southland	262	891.15	Falls: 26%	Other Land Transport: 10%	Cut/Pierce: 7%
North Shore	1964	937.91	Falls: 38%	Poisoning: 8%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 7%
Tasman	432	943.23	Falls: 33%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%	Struck by or against: 7%
Kapiti Coast	446	965.23	Falls: 41%	Struck by or against: 6%	Cut/Pierce: 5%

Territorial Local Authorities	Number of Injury Hospitalisations	Rate per 100,000 person years	Leading Cause of Injury Hospitalisations	Second Cause of Injury Hospitalisations	Third Cause of Injury Hospitalisations
Manawatu	278	985.81	Falls: 28%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 12%	Other Land Transport: 8%
Westland	79	1000.00	Falls: 28%	Struck by or against: 11%	Cut/Pierce: 10%
Mackenzie	39	1040.00	Falls: 38%	Other Land Transport: 8%	Cut/Pierce
Nelson	476	1053.09	Falls: 42%	Poisoning: 7%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 5%
Palmerston North	823	1053.77	Falls: 34%	Struck by or against: 8%	Cut/Pierce: 6%
Auckland	4509	1071.53	Falls: 36%	Struck by or against: 9%	Cut/Pierce: 8%
Invercargill	557	1077.36	Falls: 32%	Poisoning: 10%	Struck by or against: 8%
Kaikoura	40	1101.92	Falls: 30%	Struck by or against: 12%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 10%
Waitakere	2093	1105.65	Falls: 30%	Struck by or against: 9%	Poisoning: 8%
Lower Hutt	116	1111.55	Falls: 35%	Poisoning: 9%	Cut/Pierce: 8%
Hamilton	3642	1116.49	Falls: 33%	Cut/Pierce: 10%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%
South Taranaki	311	1122.74	Falls: 33%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 7%	Poisoning: 6%
Waikato	481	1134.43	Falls: 24%	Struck by or against: 11%	Cut/Pierce: 10%
Marlborough	484	1144.20	Falls: 34%	Poisoning: 10%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%
Waimakariri	480	1170.73	Falls: 31%	Other Land Transport: 8%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 7%
Carterton	84	1176.47	Falls: 27%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 11%	Poisoning: 6%
Upper Hutt	447	1179.41	Falls: 36%	Poisoning: 10%	Cut/Pierce: 8%
Christchurch	4129	1199.94	Falls: 36%	Poisoning:10%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 7%
Rodney	1052	1214.78	Falls: 33%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%	Cut/Pierce: 6%
Hauraki	206	1218.93	Falls: 37%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%	Cut/Pierce: 6%
Clutha	215	1239.19	Falls: 26%	Other Land Transport: 12%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%
Queenstown Lakes	278	1252.25	Falls: 54%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 8%	Struck by or against: 8%
Tararua	225	1264.04	Falls: 29%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 10%	Cut/Pierce: 9%
Manukau	3642	1286.01	Falls:30%	Cut/Pierce: 10%	Struck by or against: 10%
Gore	161	1288.00	Falls: 34%	Other Land Transport: 8%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 7%
Napier	723	1288.77	Falls: 39%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%	Struck by or against: 8%

Territorial Local Authorities	Number of Injury Hospitalisations	Rate per 100,000 person years	Leading Cause of Injury Hospitalisations	Second Cause of Injury Hospitalisations	Third Cause of Injury Hospitalisations
Rangitikei	723	1295.30	Falls: 32%	Struck by or against: 9%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 7%
Franklin	732	1295.57	Falls: 29%	Other Land Transport: 9%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 8%
Waimate	92	1295.77	Falls: 28%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 17%	Struck by or against: 9%
Otorohanga	124	1306.63	Falls: 26%	Struck by or against: 10%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%
Hastings	931	1309.42	Falls: 35%	Cut/Pierce: 9%	Struck by or against: 8%
Grey	171	1310.34	Falls: 36%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 10%	Cut/Pierce: 7%
Ashburton	351	1314.60	Falls: 28%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%	Poisoning: 8%
New Plymouth	918	1326.58	Falls: 36%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%	Cut/Pierce: 6%
Timaru	574	1331.78	Falls: 36%	Poisoning: 8%	Struck by or against: 7%
Far North	766	1334.49	Falls: 31%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 12%	Struck by or against: 10%
Horowhenua	410	1339.86	Falls: 40%	Cut/Pierce: 9%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 8%
Dunedin	1643	1347.82	Falls: 35%	Poisoning: 11%	Cut/Pierce: 7%
Stratford	119	1360.00	Falls: 30%	Cut/ Pierce: 14%	Poisoning: 8%
Thames/ Coromandel	362	1366.03	Falls: 36%	Cut/Pierce:9%	Struck by or against: 7%
South Waikato	320	1373.39	Falls: 30%	Cut/Pierce:9%	Struck by or against: 8% Motor Vehicle Traffic: 8%
Waitaki	275	1375.00	Falls: 35%	Struck by or against: 7%	Overexertion: 7%
Western Bay of Plenty	571	1379.22	Falls: 35%	Struck by or against: 8%	Cut/Pierce: 7%
Hurunui	148	1389.67	Falls: 29%	Other Land Transport: 12%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%
Central Hawkes Bay	184	1399.23	Falls: 35%	Cut/Pierce: 10%	Struck by or against: 8%
Waipa	594	1407.22	Falls: 30%	Cut/Pierce: 10%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 10%
Papakura	614	1411.49	Falls: 29%	Cut/Pierce: 10%	Struck by or against: 9%
Masterton	330	1416.30	Falls: 32%	Poisoning: 11%	Cut/Pierce: 7%
Kaipara	263	1456.06	Falls: 28%	Struck by or against: 10%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%
Tauranga	1481	1460.55	Falls: 35%	Cut/Pierce: 8%	Struck by or against: 8%
Central Otago	221	1469.93	Falls: 29%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 8%	Other Land Transport: 7%

Territorial Local Authorities	Number of Injury Hospitalisations	Rate per 100,000 person years	Leading Cause of Injury Hospitalisations	Second Cause of Injury Hospitalisations	Third Cause of Injury Hospitalisations
Wairoa	127	1471.61	Falls: 24%	Cut/Pierce: 16%	Struck by or against: 8%
Gisborne	660	1501	Falls: 32%	Cut/Pierce: 7%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 7%
Kawerau	102	1502.20	Falls: 30%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 10%	Overexertion: 8%
Whakatane	512	1505.88	Falls: 26%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 10%	Other Land Transport: 10%
Rotorua	1024	1510.32	Falls: 31%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 10%	Cut/Pierce: 9%
Wanganui	680	1559.63	Falls: 35%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 9%	Poisoning: 9%
Whangarei	1162	1609.41	Falls: 33%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 10%	Cut/Pierce: 9%
Ruapehu	227	1656.93	Falls: 29%	Other Land Transport: 10%	Cut/Pierce: 8%
Waitomo	169	1749.48	Falls: 27%	Cut/Pierce: 13%	Other Land Transport: 9%
Opotiki	169	1762.25	Falls: 31%	Other Land Transport: 9%	Struck by or against: 8%
Other	34				

Why is local government leadership so important in building Safe Communities?

Consider these real life examples:

- A child drowns in an unfenced swimming pool.
- A woman is raped in an unlit Council car park.
- A toddler is run over in a poorly designed road.
- A senior citizen is found dead from smoke inhalation in his council flat.
- A child breaks her leg at a Council playground.
- A teenager is hit by a car at a pedestrian crossing, & breaks his skull.
- A woman trips on an uneven footpath & breaks her hip.
- During scheduled maintenance on a sewer, a gas explosion occurs resulting in severe injuries to workers.



Local government has a leading role in ensuring that these kinds of situations are avoided & when they do occur, coordinating all steps to prevent them from happening again.

Councils can contribute to the reduction of injury & crime rates by:

- ⇒ Systematically incorporating safety provisions & risk management considerations into their planning & approval processes for the built, natural & social environments; and
- ⇒ Leading & facilitating safe community partnerships with a broad range of community organisations, industry groups, employers & individuals, to coordinate preventative programmes & community actions that promote safety.

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SCFNZ is a: Certifying Centre and

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