







Injury Fatalities by Territorial Local Authority Regions in New Zealand

This factsheet presents data on injury deaths 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 were sourced from the New Zealand Health Information Service for the years 2000-2001 (the most recent year for which injury death data were available).

-  During the two-year period 2000-2001, 3,248 New Zealanders died as the result of an injury, an annual average of 1,624.
-  Motor vehicle traffic crashes were the leading cause of injury deaths in just over half of all TLAs (n=39).
-  The second cause of injury death across the TLAs was suicide (n=26).
-  Rates on injury fatalities varied considerably across the TLA regions with Waimakariri District Council having the lowest rate (21.8) and Wairoa District Council having the highest injury fatality rate (115.0).

Fatalities due to injuries by Territorial Local Authorities [TLAs], including rates & leading causes in ascending order of rates 2000-2001

Territorial Local Authorities	Number of Injury Deaths	Rate per 100,000 person years	Leading Cause of Injury Death	Second Cause of Injury Death	Third Cause of Injury Death
Waimakariri	16	21.8	Suicide: 44%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 25%	Other Land Transport: 13%
Selwyn	13	23.2	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 54%	Suicide: 23%	Drowning: 15%
Papakura	21	26.0	Suicide: 33%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 19%	Fall 14%
North Shore	103	27.8	Suicide: 45%	Fall: 20%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 17%
Carterton	4	29.0	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 50%	Assault: 25%	Suicide: 25%
Queenstown-Lakes	14	29.0	Fall: 29%	Other Transport: 21%	Natural/Environmental: 14%
Manukau	176	31.0	Suicide: 38%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 22%	Fall: 15%
Dunedin	75	31.8	Suicide: 41%	Fall: 27%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 16%
Waitakere	108	32.1	Suicide: 41%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 20%	Fall: 16%
Hamilton	75	32.3	Suicide: 31%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 20%	Fall: 20%
Wellington	108	32.3	Suicide: 31%	Fall: 26%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 20%

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Territorial Local Authorities	Number of Injury Deaths	Rate per 100,000 person years	Leading Cause of Injury Death	Second Cause of Injury Death	Third Cause of Injury Death
Lower Hutt	62	32.6	Suicide: 37%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 18%	Fall: 16%
Hauraki	11	33.0	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 27%	Assault: 18%	Fall: 18%
Auckland	252	33.1	Suicide: 32%	Fall: 22%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 19%
Kaipara	13	36.5	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 69%	Suicide: 15%	Assault: 8%
Grey	10	36.7	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 50%	Suicide: 40%	Poisoning: 10%
Hurunui	8	37.0	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 25%	Other Transport: 25%	Suicide: 25%
Thames-Coromandel	21	37.5	Suicide: 33%	Fall: 24%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 19%
Christchurch	248	38.2	Suicide: 39%	Fall: 25%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 17%
Upper Hutt	28	38.2	Fall: 29%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 18%	Suicide: 18%
Mackenzie	4	38.6	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 50%	Fall: 25%	Pedestrian, other: 25%
Waipa	32	39.5	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 34%	Fall: 31%	Suicide: 19%
Rodney	63	40.7	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 35%	Suicide: 25%	Fall: 13%
Southland	26	40.8	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 50%	Suicide: 15%	Drowning: 12%
Whakatane	27	41.0	Suicide: 44%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 30%	Assault: 7%
Porirua	39	41.2	Suicide: 33%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 21%	Fall: 13%
Franklin	44	42.3	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 43%	Suicide: 43%	Drowning: 5%
Nelson	37	42.5	Suicide: 43%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 14%	Assault: 11%
Tararua	15	42.6	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 33%	Suicide: 33%	Fall: 13%
Palmerston North	66	45.1	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 38%	Fall: 24%	Suicide: 24%
New Plymouth	62	46.6	Suicide: 31%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 23%	Fall: 15%
Central Otago	14	46.8	Fall: 29%	Suicide: 29%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 21%
Marlborough	40	47.1	Suicide: 30%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 25%	Other Land Transport: 15%
Gore	12	48.5	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 67%	Fall: 17%	Other Transport: 8%
Gisborne	43	48.7	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 28%	Fall: 26%	Suicide: 16%
Timaru	42	49.6	Fall: 33%	Suicide: 33%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 7%

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Territorial Local Authorities	Number of Injury Deaths	Rate per 100,000 person years	Leading Cause of Injury Death	Second Cause of Injury Death	Third Cause of Injury Death
Invercargill	50	49.9	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 32%	Suicide: 26%	Fall: 16%
Waitaki	21	50.2	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 29%	Fall : 29%	Suicide: 24%
Kawerau	7	50.4	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 57%	Suicide: 29%	Fall: 14%
Rotorua	70	50.9	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 30%	Suicide: 24%	Fall: 16%
Ashburton	26	51.3	Suicide: 31%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 23%	Fall: 12%
South Taranaki	28	51.4	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 64%	Suicide: 11%	Poisoning: 7%
South Waikato	24	51.6	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 50%	Suicide: 25%	Poisoning: 8%
Tasman	47	52.4	Suicide: 47%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 21%	Fall: 9%
Tauranga	97	52.8	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 37%	Suicide: 25%	Fall: 20%
Westland	11	53.0	Suicide: 45%	Fall: 18%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 18%
Waikato	43	53.9	Suicide: 37%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 28%	Other Transport 9%
Manawatu	30	54.8	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 27%	Fall: 23%	Suicide: 13%
Kapiti Coast	47	55.2	Suicide: 30%	Fall: 23%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 23%
Hastings	76	55.3	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 30%	Suicide: 28%	Fall: 14%
Matamata-Piako	33	56.1	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 42%	Suicide: 21%	Fall: 9%
Whangarei	77	56.2	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 36%	Suicide: 29%	Fall: 10%
Napier	62	56.2	Suicide: 37%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 18%	Fall: 11%
Banks Peninsula	10	56.3	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 30%	Suicide: 30%	Fall: 20%
Waitomo	11	57.2	Suicide: 36%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 18%	Other Land Transport 18%
Wanganui	50	57.2	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 34%	Suicide: 22%	Fall: 20%
Central Hawkes Bay	15	58.4	Suicide: 40%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 27%	Drowning: 13%
Clutha	21	60.4	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 29%	Suicide: 24%	Assault: 10%
Taupo	42	60.8	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 38%	Suicide: 29%	Other Land Transport: 7%
Far North	71	61.1	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 30%	Other Transport: 11%	Suicide 11%
Rangitikei	19	61.8	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 58%	Suicide: 21%	Other Land Transport: 11%

Territorial Local Authorities	Number of Injury Deaths	Rate per 100,000 person years	Leading Cause of Injury Death	Second Cause of Injury Death	Third Cause of Injury Death
Waimate	9	63.1	Drowning: 33%	Fall: 22%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 11%
Stratford	12	66.8	Fall: 42%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 17%	Suicide: 17%
Buller	14	67.0	Fall: 29%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 29%	Suicide: 21%
Western Bay of Plenty	53	68.9	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 47%	Suicide: 11%	Other Transport: 9%
Opotiki	13	70.5	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 31%	Suicide: 23%	Cut/Pierce: 8%
Masterton	33	72.0	Fall: 27%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 27%	Suicide: 15%
Horowhenua	43	72.7	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 35%	Fall: 23%	Suicide: 19%
Ruapehu	23	75.7	Suicide: 30%	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 26%	Assault: 17%
Kaikoura	7	79.6	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 43%	Drowning: 14%	Fall: 14%
Otorohanga	15	79.8	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 40%	Suicide: 33%	Drowning: 7%
South Wairarapa	14	80.0	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 43%	Fall: 36%	Drowning: 7%
Wairoa	21	115.0	Motor Vehicle Traffic: 38%	Suicide: 29%	Assault : 10%
Other	71		Motor Vehicle Traffic: 42%	Other Transport: 18%	Fall: 13%

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

Affiliate Safe Community Support Centre of the WHO Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion;

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