

# SNAPSHOT: Alcohol-related Harm 2013

## AUCKLAND **V** NEW ZEALAND

### Alcohol-involved Crashes

The following figures present the rates of drivers in alcohol-involved crashes resulting in an injury or fatality in 2013 (in the Auckland Region and nationally).

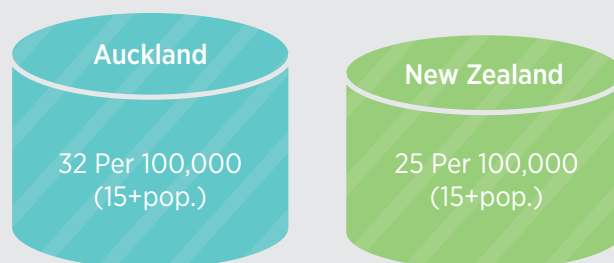
In 2013 the rate of drivers in an alcohol-involved crash in the Auckland Region, resulting in an injury or fatality, was **28%** higher than the national rate (32 per 100,000 people aged 15+ years compared to the national rate of 25 per 100,000) (Figure 1).

When data were analysed by age, drivers in the age groups 20-24 and 18-19 years were observed to have the highest rates of alcohol-involved crashes, resulting in an injury or fatality, in the Auckland Region in 2013:

- Among 20-24 year old drivers, the rate was **42%** higher in the Auckland Region as compared to the national rate (95 crashes per 100,000 relative to the national rate of 67 crashes per 100,000).

Figure 1: Population aged 15+ years

### Rates of Drivers in Alcohol-involved Crashes\* Aged 15+ Years in 2013



\* Resulting in an injury or fatality

- Among 18-19 year old drivers the rate was **38%** higher in the Auckland Region as compared to the national rate (76 crashes per 100,000 relative to the national rate of 55 crashes per 100,000).

### Heavier Quantities of Alcohol Consumed (8+ drinks)

Figure 2 (on the following page) presents the proportion of drinkers consuming eight or more drinks on a typical occasion in 2013; a drink was defined as 15ml absolute alcohol.

The proportion of drinkers aged 16-65 years consuming 8+ drinks on a typical occasion in the Auckland Region in 2013 was 8% (as compared to 6.5% nationally) (Figure 2).

When data were analysed by age group, the drinkers aged 18-19 and 20-24 years were observed to have the highest proportions consuming 8+ drinks on a typical occasion:

- One in four 18-19 year old drinkers consumed 8+ drinks on a typical occasion in the Auckland Region in 2013 (as compared to around one in five nationally).
- Twenty two percent of 20-24 year old drinkers consumed 8+ drinks on a typical occasion in the Auckland region in 2013 (as compared to 17% nationally).

## Wholly Alcohol-attributable Hospitalisations

Figure 3 presents the rates of hospitalisations in 2013 that were wholly attributable to alcohol, i.e. where the development of a health condition results directly from the consumption of alcohol.

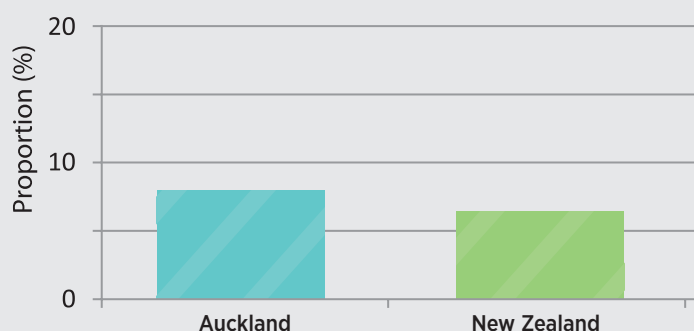
The rate of wholly alcohol-attributable hospitalisations in the Auckland population aged 15+ years was **11%** higher than the national rate (90 per 100,000 people, as compared to a national rate of 81 per 100,000 people aged 15+ years) (Figure 3).

When data were analysed by age group, the 45-54 and 55-64 year olds in the Auckland Region were observed to have the highest rates:

- The 45-54 year age group in the Auckland Region had a rate that was **27%** higher than the national rate (160 hospitalisations per 100,000 people as compared to 126 per 100,000 in the same age group nationally).

Figure 2: Population aged 16-65 years

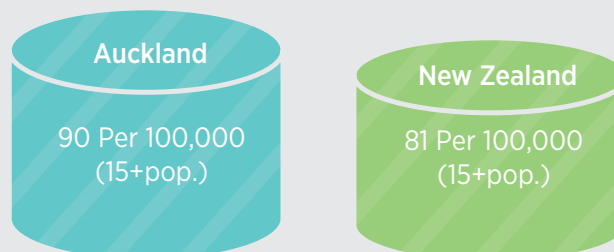
### Proportion Consuming 8+ Drinks on a Typical Occasion\* in 2013



\* A drink is defined as 15ml absolute alcohol

Figure 3: Population aged 15+ years

### Rates of Wholly Alcohol-Attributable Hospitalisations Aged 15+ Years in 2013



- The 55-64 year age group in the Auckland Region had a rate that was **24%** higher than the national rate (of 128 hospitalisations per 100,000 people as compared to 103 per 100,000 in the same age group nationally).

## Types of Wholly Alcohol-attributable Hospitalisations

In the younger age groups, 15-17, 18-19 and 20-24 year olds, most hospitalisations were due to mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol (including acute intoxication, harmful use, dependence, withdrawal state and psychosis). In the older age groups, mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol also comprised a large proportion of hospitalisations, however, hospitalisations with a diagnosis of alcoholic liver disease were more common.