



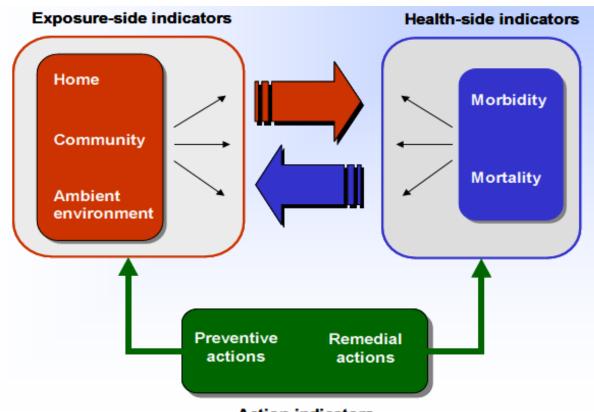


Developing
Environmental Health Indicators
for transport and health
in New Zealand

Kylie Mason, 31 July 2018

What is an environmental health indicator?

- Describes the link between the environment and human health
- Provides information for action









Over 60 environmental health indicators in 10 domains



Air quality



Recreational water



Drinking water quality



Indoor environment



Hazardous substances



Climate change



Population vulnerability



Border health



UV exposure



Transport





Overview

- 1. How we developed the transport indicators
- 2. EHI transport indicators: What is the data telling us?
- 3. What is the overall health impact of road transport in NZ?
- 4. Summary





How we developed the indicators: a three-stage process

Scoping stage

Understand the issue (size of problem, who is affected and how)

Understand the key users and their needs

Selection stage

Create a conceptual framework

Identify potential indicators

Evaluate indicators

Design stage

Design the indicators (eg technical aspects)

Produce and publish the indicators







Traffic injuries and deaths

Increased physical activity

Use of active

transport

emissions



Road safety

How does transport affect

Health effects (heart and lungs) Vehicle



Barriers due to lack of transport

Noise pollution

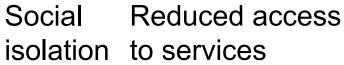
Health effects (eg high blood pressure)

Climate change impacts











EHI transport indicators

- Number of motor vehicles
- Active transport to and from school
- Main mode of transport to work on Census day
- Household travel time by mode of transport



- Road traffic injury deaths
- Road traffic injury hospitalisations

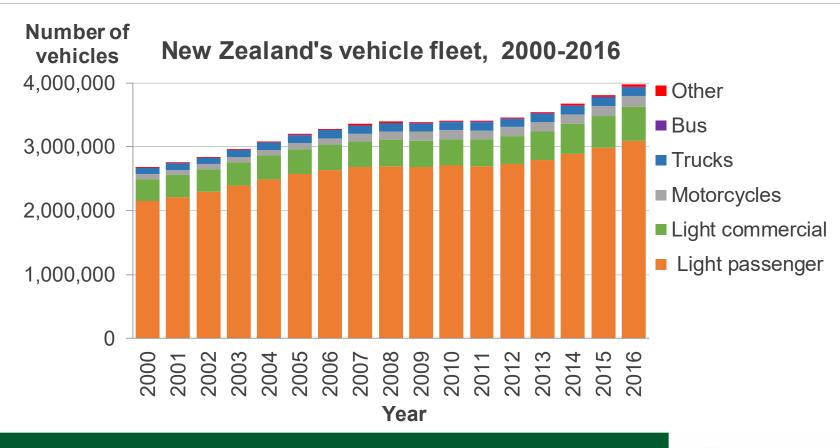








The number of motor vehicles is increasing

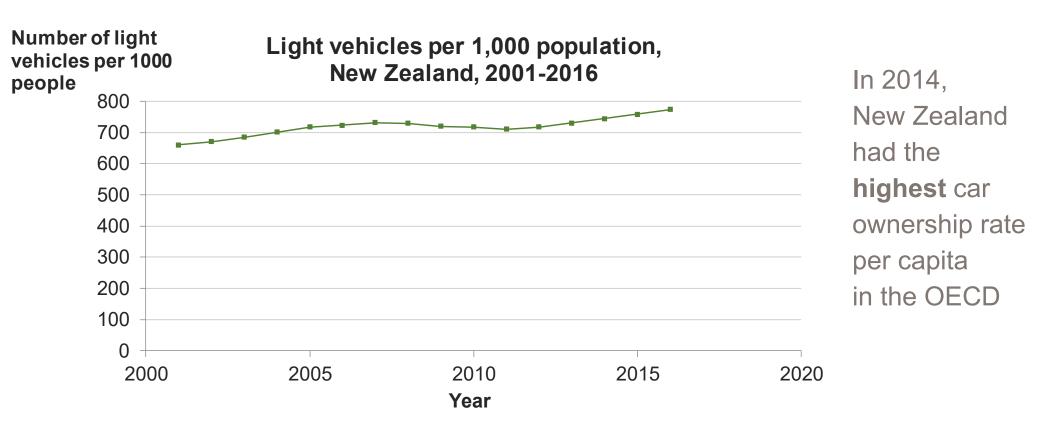


Source: Ministry of Transport





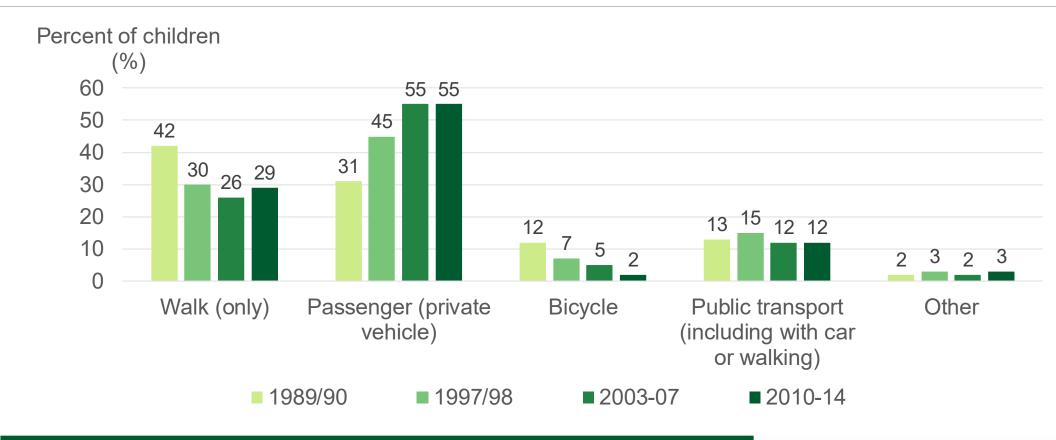
Car ownership rate per capita is also increasing







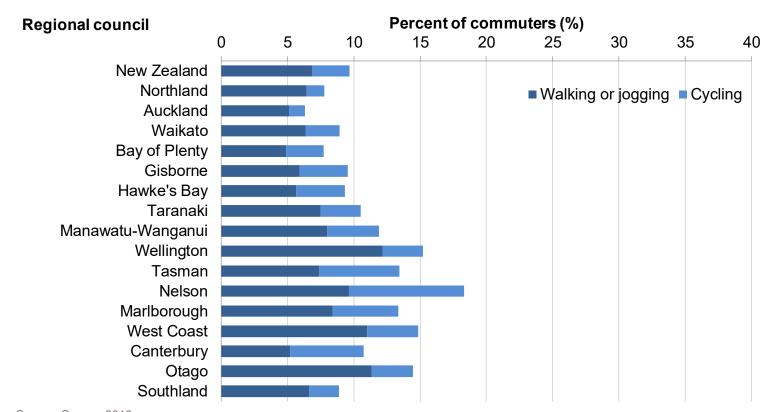
Children's mode of transport to get to school (5-12 years)







Active transport as the main mode of transport to work on Census day



Source: Census 2013

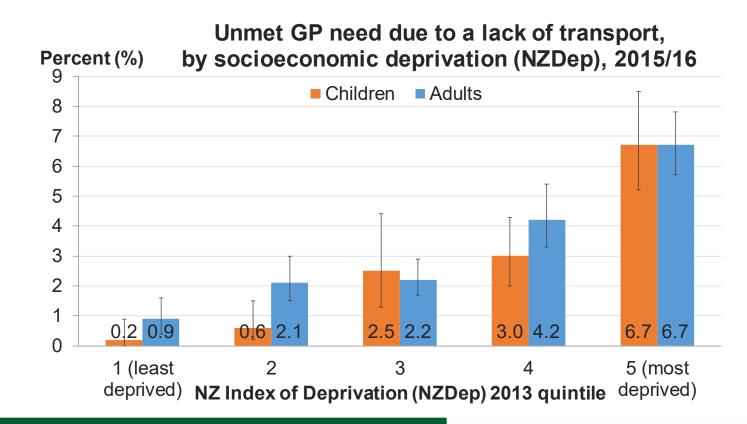




Unmet GP need due to a lack of transport affected 148,000

- Affected

 148,000 New
 Zealanders in
 2016/17 (~3%)
- More than 7% of Māori and Pacific adults affected



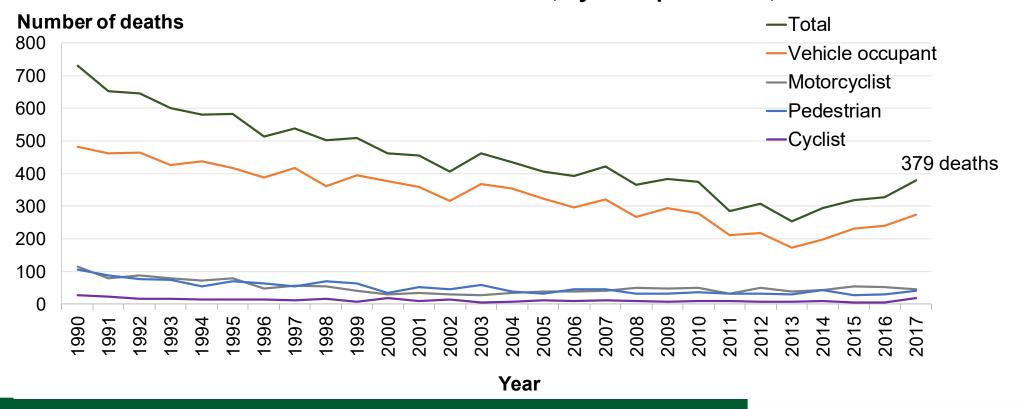
Source: New Zealand Health Survey





Traffic crash deaths: An increasing road toll since 2013

Annual road toll in New Zealand, by transport mode, 1990-2017

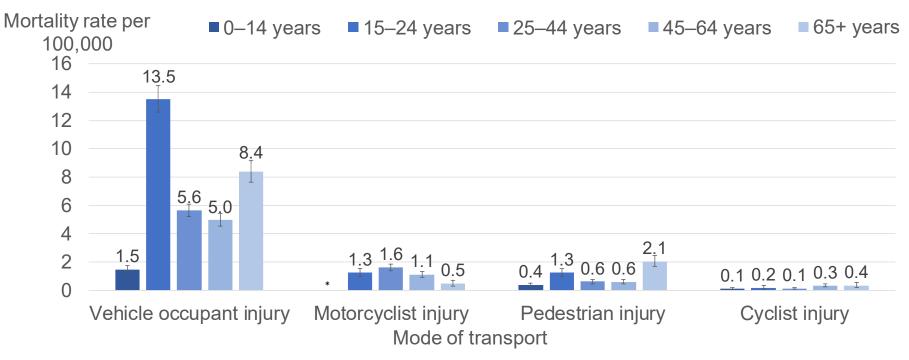






Age group patterns in mortality rates vary by mode of transport

Road traffic injury deaths, by age group and mode of transport, 2005-2014

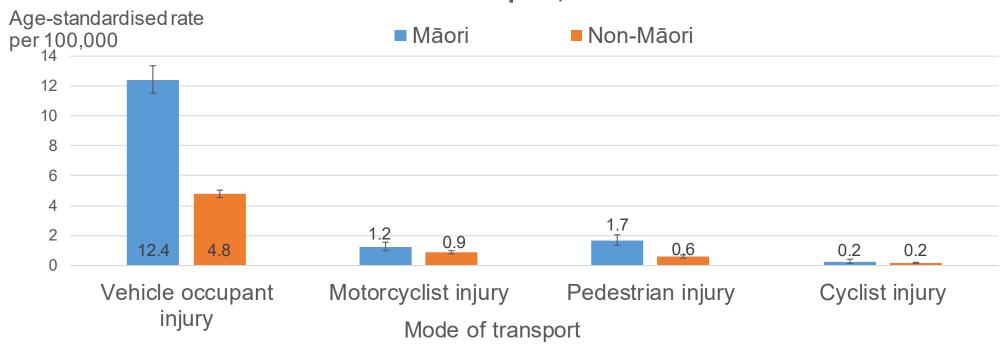






Traffic injury death rate is higher for Māori than non-Māori

Road traffic injury deaths, by Māori/non-Māori and mode of transport, 2005–2014

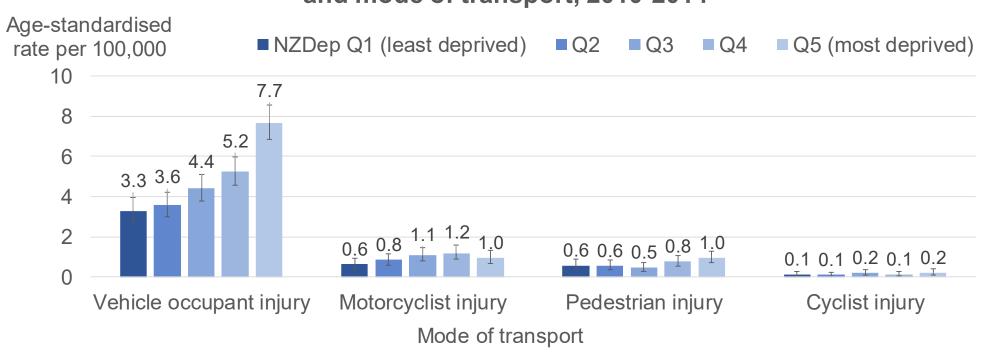






Highest rate of traffic injury deaths in most deprived areas

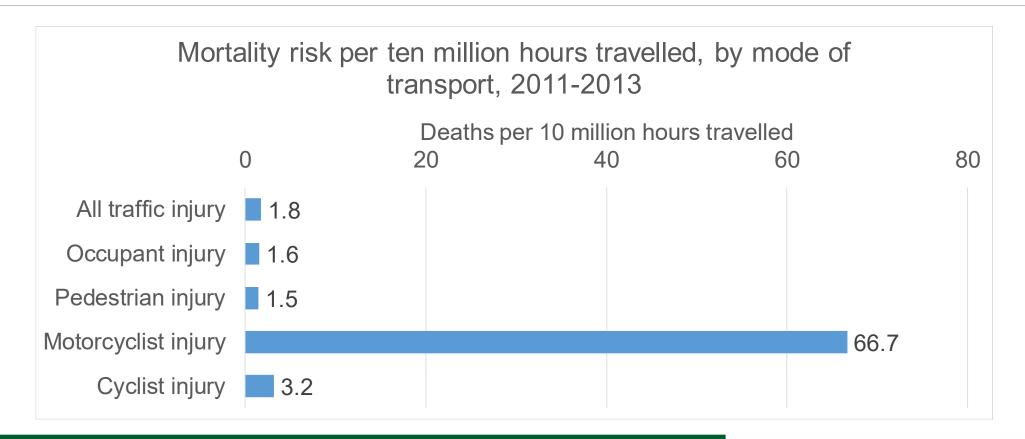
Road traffic injury deaths, by NZDep2013 quintiles and mode of transport, 2010-2014







Motorcyclists at more risk of death, per time spent travelling







Research project to explore overall health impact of road transport

- Aims to answer the question: 'How many deaths in NZ are attributable to road transport?'
- Estimated the health burden from:
 - Motor vehicle traffic crashes
 - Air pollution (PM₁₀, NO₂)
 - Noise pollution
- Used an 'environmental burden of disease' method

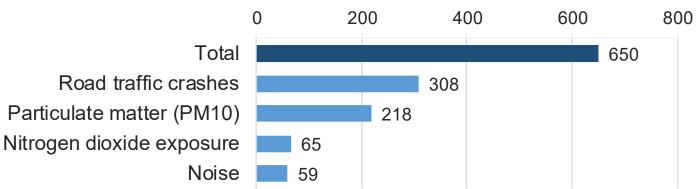




Health burden of road transport in New Zealand

Road transport accounted for an estimated 650 deaths in 2012, due to traffic injuries, air pollution, and noise

Number of attributable deaths



Briggs, D., Mason, K., Borman, B. (2016). Rapid Assessment of Environmental Health Impacts for Policy Support: The Example of Road Transport in New Zealand. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*,2016; 13(1): 61





In summary – what the indicators show

- High reliance on cars in New Zealand
- Road transport has a substantial impact on health in NZ
 - Traffic crashes, air pollution, noise pollution, barriers to accessing services
- Unequal impacts of transport on health
 - Motorcyclists, and to a lesser extent, cyclists
 - Māori and Pacific peoples, people living in high deprivation areas





Evidence supports moving towards more walking and cycling

Active and public transport have multiple benefits

- less air pollution, noise pollution, greenhouse gases
- more physical activity











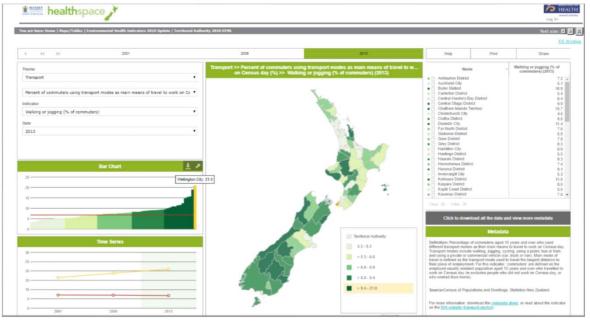
Thank-you for your time!

For more info, visit our websites: www.ehinz.ac.nz healthspace.ac.nz

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