

Attitudes and Behaviour towards Alcohol Survey 2013/14 to 2015/16:

Auckland Regional Analysis

November 2016

ISBN: 978-1-927303-88-7 (Online)

Citation: Health Promotion Agency (2016) *Attitudes and Behaviour towards Alcohol Survey 2013/14 to 2015/16: Auckland Regional Analysis*. Wellington: Health Promotion Agency

Prepared for the Health Promotion Agency by:
Susan Cook, Holly Trowland and Hanna Squire

This document is available at: <http://www.hpa.org.nz/research-library/research-publications>

Any queries regarding this report should be directed to HPA at the following address:

Health Promotion Agency
PO Box 2142
Wellington 6140
New Zealand

November 2016

Copyright

The copyright owner of this publication is HPA. HPA permits the reproduction of material from this publication without prior notification, provided that fair representation is made of the material and HPA is acknowledged as the source.

Contents

1. Executive Summary.....	4
2. Introduction.....	5
3. Method.....	6
4. Results	8
5. Appendix: Auckland area map	23

1. Executive Summary

The Attitudes and Behaviour towards Alcohol Survey (ABAS) is a national survey of people aged 15 years and over about alcohol consumption patterns, alcohol-related behaviour, consequences of consuming alcohol, and attitudes. Results from the 2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16 surveys were combined to allow analysis of sub-population groups such as those living in geographic regions. In total there were 12,206 responses from the three surveys, including 3,969 responses from the Auckland region. This Auckland regional analysis is the first ABAS regional analysis to be reported.

This report presents descriptive results about the alcohol-related behaviours, attitudes and experiences of people aged 15 years and over living in Auckland.

Key findings from the Auckland region

- Fifty-eight percent of those living in Auckland reported consuming alcohol in the last four weeks. One-quarter of these reported risky drinking behavior (as defined within this report).
- A lower percentage of people living in south/south east Auckland reported drinking alcohol in the last four weeks compared to the rest of Auckland. Of those who did drink in the last four weeks, a greater percentage of people who live in south/south east Auckland (34%) reported risky drinking behaviour compared to the rest of Auckland (22%).
- Drinkers experienced a range of outcomes as a consequence of drinking. Twenty percent of people living in Auckland who had consumed alcohol in the last four weeks reported at least one experience that may be considered harmful as a consequence of drinking alcohol.
- These harmful experiences included “spent too much money on alcohol” (10%), “did something embarrassing that you later regretted” (4.8%), and “drove a vehicle while being unsure of how much you were under the influence of alcohol” (4.5%).
- Forty-eight percent of people living in Auckland agreed or strongly agreed that “The bars/pubs in my community have a good reputation” and 63% agreed or strongly agreed that “It is easy to get to licensed premises from where I live”. Smaller percentages of people living in south/south east Auckland and west Auckland agreed or strongly agreed with both statements, compared to the rest of Auckland.
- Thirty-six percent of people living in Auckland agreed or strongly agreed that “Some licensed premises are too close to public facilities like schools”. This is significantly greater than the rest of New Zealand (31%).
- About one in 10 people living in Auckland reported knowing about local council planning processes for the sale and supply of alcohol - significantly lower than the rest of New Zealand.
- Supermarkets (69%), bottle or liquor stores (50%) and restaurants/cafes (33%) were the most frequently reported places for Aucklanders to purchase alcohol in the last four weeks.

2. Introduction

ABAS is a national survey of people aged 15 years and over about alcohol consumption patterns, alcohol-related behaviour, consequences of consuming alcohol, and attitudes. The survey focuses on behaviour in the previous month and on the last drinking occasion and includes questions on a range of attitudes and opinions towards alcohol. Results from the survey are used to inform the planning and development of alcohol activities, policies and programmes that aim to reduce alcohol-related harm in New Zealand.

This report

This report presents descriptive results from the 2013/14, 2014/15, and 2015/16 ABAS for those respondents living in the Auckland region. Information is provided on Aucklanders' drinking behaviour, attitudes to drinking, experiences as a result of drinking, purchasing behaviour, and attitudes towards local issues related to licensed premises.

The primary focus of this report is to describe and compare results within six defined Auckland areas. The drinking and alcohol purchasing behaviours are presented for those respondents who reported consuming alcohol in the last four weeks. Attitude results are presented for all respondents. Where further analysis of national results provides context for Auckland regional results, these have also been presented. Changes over the survey years for the Auckland and New Zealand populations have been reported so that it is clear if the average value over the three year period is a suitable estimate or not. All results presented in this report are weighted so that they are representative of the total New Zealand population aged 15 years and over.

Results for all of Auckland have been presented alongside results for the six areas within Auckland. Testing for statistical differences was performed between the areas within Auckland (eg, Central Auckland) and the rest of Auckland not including that area (for example, all of Auckland except for Central Auckland). This was done to ensure statistical independence of the sample groups. Results for all of Auckland are also presented alongside results for the rest of New Zealand.

3. Method

ABAS is a nationally representative survey of all usually resident New Zealanders aged 15 years and over. For each survey, approximately 4,000 people aged 15 years and over were surveyed over four months – November, December, January, and February. In addition, an extra 196 Pacific respondents were surveyed in February 2016 as part of the 2015/16 ABAS.

Households were stratified into telephone directory regions. A random sample of telephone numbers was generated from all number ranges found in the White Pages using a Random Digit Dialling (RDD) approach. The mode of the interview was Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI).

A full description of each years' methods and further ABAS publications can be found at <http://www.hpa.org.nz/research-library/research-publications>.

Auckland Regional Analysis

In 2016, the 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 ABAS datasets were combined in order to allow analysis of sub-population groups within the dataset, such as those living in geographic regions. This Auckland regional analysis is the first regional analysis to be conducted using this survey.

A full description of the combined datasets methods can be found at <http://www.hpa.org.nz/research-library/research-publications>.

In total there were 12,206 responses across the 2013/14, 2014/15, and 2015/16 surveys. There were 3,969 responses from the Auckland region.

Year	Survey sample size	Auckland sample size
2013	4,001	1,241
2014	4,005	1,288
2015	4,200	1,440
Total	12,206	3,969

The data have been weighted (adjusted) so that the sample reflects the makeup of the New Zealand population at the last Census (2013). Results are presented as weighted estimates with error bars representing the 99.9% confidence intervals.

Identification of regional location

Respondents were asked in which of 16 regions they lived. Respondents stating that they lived in the Auckland region were included in these analyses. The Auckland region was further divided into six areas that were identified by the telephone number used to reach these respondents. The six Auckland areas were; south/south east Auckland, central Auckland, north/north east Auckland, central/east Auckland, west Auckland, outer Auckland (either Rodney area or Franklin area). See Appendix One for a map of the six Auckland areas and definition of each Auckland area.

Respondents stating they lived in a region other than Auckland but whose telephone number indicated an Auckland location were excluded from these analyses (n=145). This is because the area that the telephone directory represents is sometimes ambiguous, and people can retain numbers when they move location. Analysis was done to estimate the consistency of location as determined by the telephone directory and as determined by asking the respondent directly which region they lived in. The location as determined by the telephone directory matched the question response 94% of the time. Note that the matching may be less accurate within the six Auckland areas.

To take this into account, the confidence level for estimates presented in this report by geographical area was set at 99.9%, rather than the usual 95%.

Differences across the three survey years

Comparisons over the three survey years were conducted for both the Auckland region and the total New Zealand populations. Where there was no significant linear trend across the survey years, the estimate provided in these results can be interpreted as an average estimate for the time period 2013/14 to 2015/16. Where there were significant differences across the survey years, caution needs to be taken in applying the estimate to the whole period 2013/14 to 2015/16.

When testing for significant differences between geographic areas, any significant linear trend across the survey years was controlled for in the analysis.

The confidence level for comparing estimates over the three survey years was set at 95%. This was to ensure any significant differences across the three surveys were detected.

4. Results

The demographic characteristics of respondents in the Auckland region and each Auckland area are outlined in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of ABAS respondents 2013/14 to 2015/16

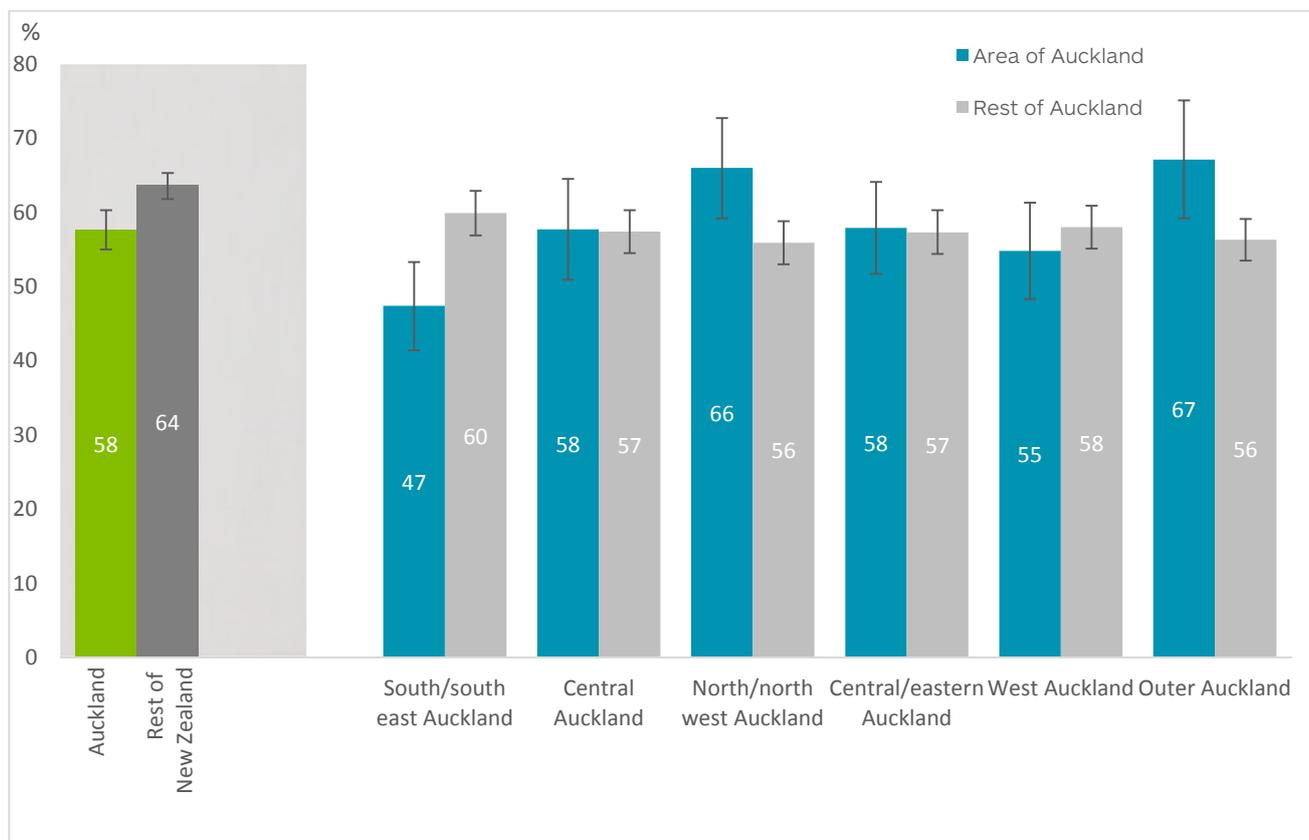
				Auckland area					
		New Zealand (%)	Auckland (%)	South/south east (%)	Central (%)	North/north east (%)	Central/east (%)	West (%)	Outer (%)
Gender	Female	52.1	52.6	52.3	50.7	52.8	52.7	53.7	50.1
	Male	47.9	47.4	47.7	49.3	47.2	47.3	46.3	49.9
Age	15 to 17 years	7.0	8.4	7.2	7.5	6.8	7.6	6.2	7.9
	18 to 24 years	10.2	12.3	14.4	8.5	10.6	9.7	9.6	6.7
	25 to 44 years	32.1	32.1	36.8	30.2	27.5	33.7	35.2	28.3
	45 to 64 years	31.8	31.1	28.9	34.6	32.6	28.6	32.3	35.0
	65+ years	19.0	16.1	12.8	19.2	22.5	20.4	16.7	22.0
Prioritised ethnicity	Māori	12.4	9.8	21.1	11.7	8.8	11.2	12.9	8.3
	Pacific	5.3	10.7	15.5	4.0	1.3	2.0	8.0	1.0
	Asian	11.5	22.0	12.5	17.9	8.0	14.0	13.4	1.7
	Other	70.8	57.4	50.9	66.4	81.9	72.8	65.7	89.0
	Total number	12,206	3,969	837	647	589	762	712	507

Alcohol consumption in the last four weeks

The majority (66%) of people aged 15 years and over in the Auckland region reported consuming alcohol in the last year.

Fifty-eight percent of those living in the Auckland region reported consuming alcohol in the last four weeks. This is a significantly lower percentage than the rest of New Zealand (64%).

Figure 1: Percentage of people who reported consuming alcohol in the last four weeks, comparison by Auckland area and with the rest of New Zealand, 2013/14 to 2015/16



Base: All respondents. Minimum base size is 507 respondents for an area of Auckland.

A lower percentage of people living in south/south east Auckland reported drinking in the last four weeks (47%) compared to the rest of Auckland (60%). A greater percentage of people living in north/north west Auckland (66%) and outer Auckland (67%) reported drinking in the last four weeks compared to the rest of Auckland (56%).

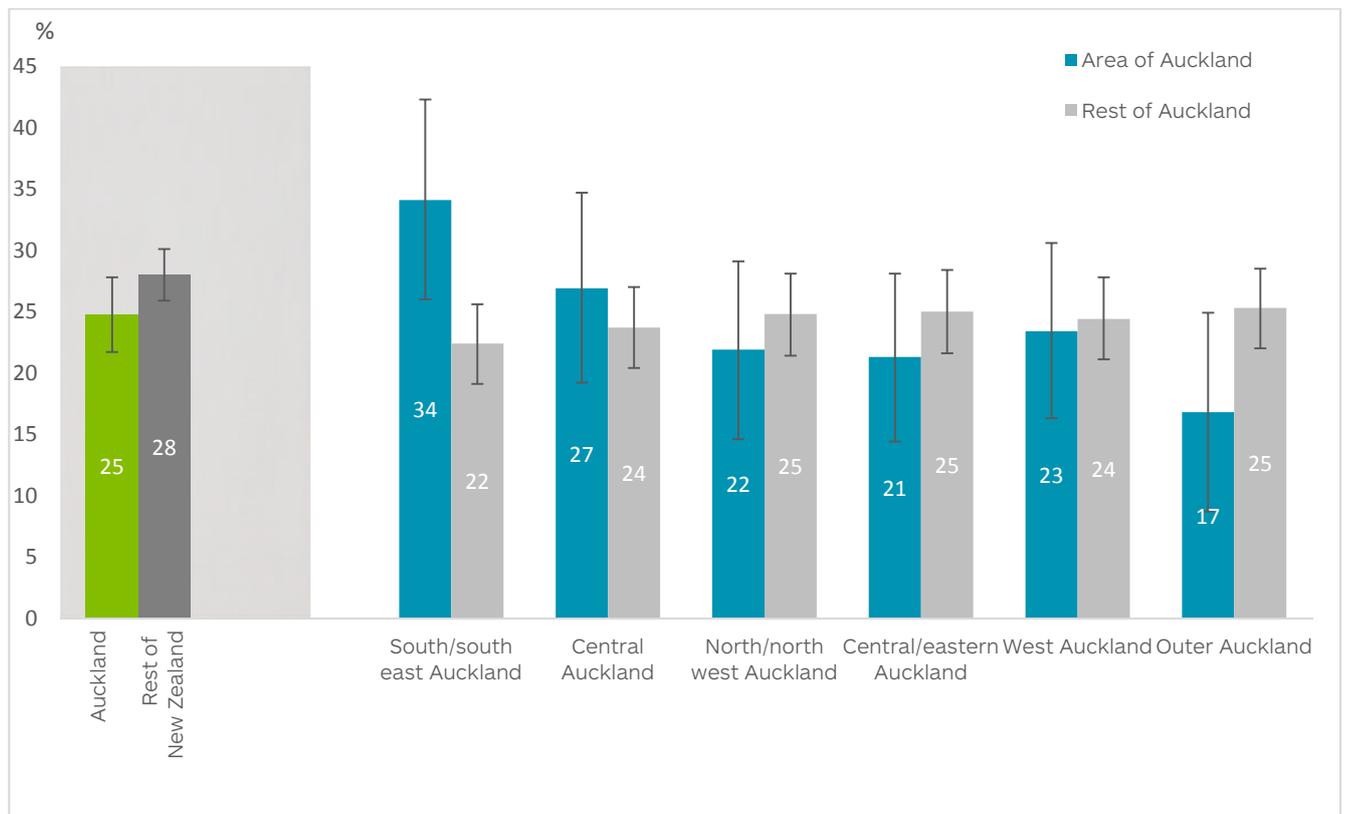
There were no significant differences across the three survey years.

Risky drinking behaviour in the last four weeks

In this survey, HPA conservatively defined “risky drinking” as seven or more drinks on any one occasion for those age 18 years and over, and five or more drinks on any one occasion for those aged 15 to 17 years.¹ One quarter of all Aucklanders that consumed alcohol in the last four weeks reported risky drinking behaviour, similar to the rest of New Zealand (28%).

¹ This definition of risky drinking is higher than HPA’s low-risk alcohol drinking advice for an occasion. See <http://www.alcohol.org.nz/help-advice/advice-on-alcohol/low-risk-alcohol-drinking-advice>

Figure 2: Percentage of drinkers in the last four weeks who reported risky drinking behaviour, comparison by Auckland area and with the rest of New Zealand, 2013/14 to 2015/16



Base: Drank alcohol in the last four weeks. Minimum base size is 340 respondents for an area of Auckland.

A greater percentage of people who live in south/south east Auckland (34%) and drank in the last four weeks reported risky drinking behaviour compared to the rest of Auckland (22%).

There were no significant differences across the three survey years.

Risky drinking behaviour in the last four weeks: New Zealand results

Nationally, gender, ethnicity and age were factors that predicted at least some risky drinking behaviour. Because of the small numbers, it was not possible to analyse these data for Auckland.

Table 2: Proportion of New Zealand sub-populations that reported risky drinking behaviour in the last four weeks, 2013/14 to 2015/16

Proportion who are risky drinkers		
Gender	Male	34%
	Female	19%
Ethnicity	Māori	49%
	Pacific	47%
	Asian	17%
	Other	24%
Age group	15 to 17 years	51%
	18 to 24 years	53%
	24 to 44 years	35%
	45 to 64 years	19%
	65+ years	7%

Base: Drank alcohol in the last four weeks. Total New Zealand population aged 15+ years.

Significant differences between these groups include:

- Males are more likely than females (Odds Ratio=2.6; 95%Confidence Interval, 2.3-3.0) to report risky drinking behaviour, after controlling for age and ethnicity.
- Māori (OR=2.5; 2.1-2.9) are more likely to report risky drinking behaviour than people of Other/European ethnicity, after controlling for gender and age.
- Pacific peoples (OR=2.1; 1.6-2.6) are more likely to report risky drinking behaviour than people of Other/European ethnicity, after controlling for gender and age.
- Young adults aged 18 to 24 years are much more likely to report risky drinking behaviour than those aged 25 to 44 years (OR=2.1; 1.7-2.6), and those aged 45 to 64 years (OR=4.9; 4.0-6.0), after controlling for gender and ethnicity.

Number of drinks consumed on the last occasion

Respondents who had consumed two or more drinks on any one occasion in the last three months were asked about the last occasion they did so. The results in this section relate to this last drinking occasion.

Fifty percent of all Aucklanders drank two or more drinks on the last occasion in the last three months. Of these, the majority (63%) consumed between two and four alcoholic drinks.

There were significant differences in the percentage of people who reported consuming five or more drinks on the last occasion in the last three months for those living in Auckland and for all of New Zealand across the survey years. Of New Zealanders who drank two or more drinks on the last occasion in the last three months, 42% reported consuming five or more drinks in 2015/16. This was an increase from 37% in 2013/14.

Almost one in five (18%) Aucklanders who drank two or more drinks on the last occasion in the last three months reported consuming eight or more drinks. There were no significant differences between the Auckland population and the rest of New Zealand for this level of drinking, nor any significant differences across the three survey years.

A greater percentage of people living in south/south east Auckland who drank two or more drinks on the last occasion in the last three months (n=361) reported drinking five or more drinks (48%) and eight or more drinks (30%) than the rest of Auckland (34% and 15%, respectively), when the survey year was controlled for.

A lower percentage of people living in outer Auckland (27%, n=294) who drank two or more drinks on the last occasion in the last three months reported drinking five or more drinks than the rest of Auckland (38%).

Experiences of drinking alcohol in the last four weeks

Those people who reported drinking alcohol in the last four weeks were asked if they had personally experienced any of a range of consequences after drinking alcohol. Because of the small numbers, it was not possible to analyse data for each of the six Auckland areas. Results for both Auckland and New Zealand are presented here.

Eighty-three percent of the New Zealand population reported “feeling good, happy or relaxed” and almost 70% reported “was able to de-stress, wind down”. Twenty percent of the population reported at least one experience that may be considered harmful as a consequence of drinking alcohol in the last four weeks. For this report, HPA has categorised experiences as harmful where they may potentially result in harmful physical, social or emotional outcomes². These were not necessarily reported as harmful by the respondents.

Overall, there were no significant differences in reported experiences between the Auckland and New Zealand populations.

Of those living in Auckland, 10% reported “spent too much money on alcohol”, 4.8% reported “did something embarrassing that you later regretted”, and 4.5% reported “drove a vehicle while being unsure of how much you were under the influence of alcohol”.

² HPA has categorised the following experiences as harmful for the purposes of this report: “Spent too much money on alcohol”; “Did something embarrassing that you later regretted”; “Drove a vehicle while being unsure of how much you were under the influence of alcohol”; “Injured yourself accidentally”; “Failed to meet family, work or study commitments or responsibilities”; “Felt unsafe or put yourself into a position where you felt unsafe or uncomfortable”; “Got into a fight”; “Got into a regrettable sexual encounter”.

Table 3: Experiences after drinking alcohol in the last four weeks for Auckland and New Zealand, 2013/14 to 2015/16

	Auckland % (99.9% CI)	New Zealand % (99.9% CI)
Felt good, happy or relaxed	82.9 (80.2-85.6)	82.5 (81.0-83.9)
Was able to de-stress, wind down	68.3 (65.0-71.7)	69.7 (67.9-71.5)
Met new friends or people	25.7 (22.5-28.8)	24.9 (23.2-26.6)**
Felt more confident	26.3 (23.1-29.4)	24.5 (22.8-26.1)**
Got drunk or intoxicated , that is, light-headed, slurred speech, unsteady, blurred vision	18.6 (15.9-21.4)	17.9 (16.4-19.4)
Had too much to drink on an occasion	16.2 (13.5-18.8)	15.3 (13.9-16.7)
Did some interesting things you might not normally have done	9.7 (7.5-11.9)	9.8 (8.6-11.0)**
Spent too much money on alcohol	10.0 (7.9-12.2)	9.6 (8.4-10.8)
Did something embarrassing that you later regretted	4.8 (3.2-6.4)	4.9 (4.0-5.8)
Drove a vehicle while being unsure of how much you were under the influence of alcohol	4.5 (3.0-6.0)	4.5 (3.7-5.3)
Injured yourself accidentally (that is, tripped over, accidental harm)	3.5 (2.2-4.8)	3.6 (2.9-4.4)
Failed to meet family, work or study commitments or responsibilities	3.5 (2.2-4.9)*	3.2 (2.5-3.9)
Felt unsafe or put yourself into a position where you felt unsafe or uncomfortable	2.0 (1.0-3.0)*	1.8 (1.3-2.4)
Got into a fight (violence or aggression)	1.0 (0.6-1.6)	1.2 (0.8-1.6)
Got into a regrettable sexual encounter (18+ only)	1.3 (0.8-1.9)*	1.0 (0.6-1.4)**
At least one harmful experience	20.5 (17.6-23.4)	19.7 (18.2-21.3)

Base: Drank alcohol in the last four weeks.

* Significant increase across the three survey years for Auckland respondents.

** Significant increase across the three survey years for New Zealand respondents.

There were some significant differences across the survey years. There was an increase in the percentage of those living in Auckland who reported “failed to meet family, work or study commitments or responsibilities” (2.6% to 5.4%), “felt unsafe or put yourself into a position where you felt unsafe or uncomfortable” (1.3% to 2.8%), and for those aged 18+ years “got into a regrettable sexual encounter” (0.6% to 2.4%) from 2013/14 to 2015/16.

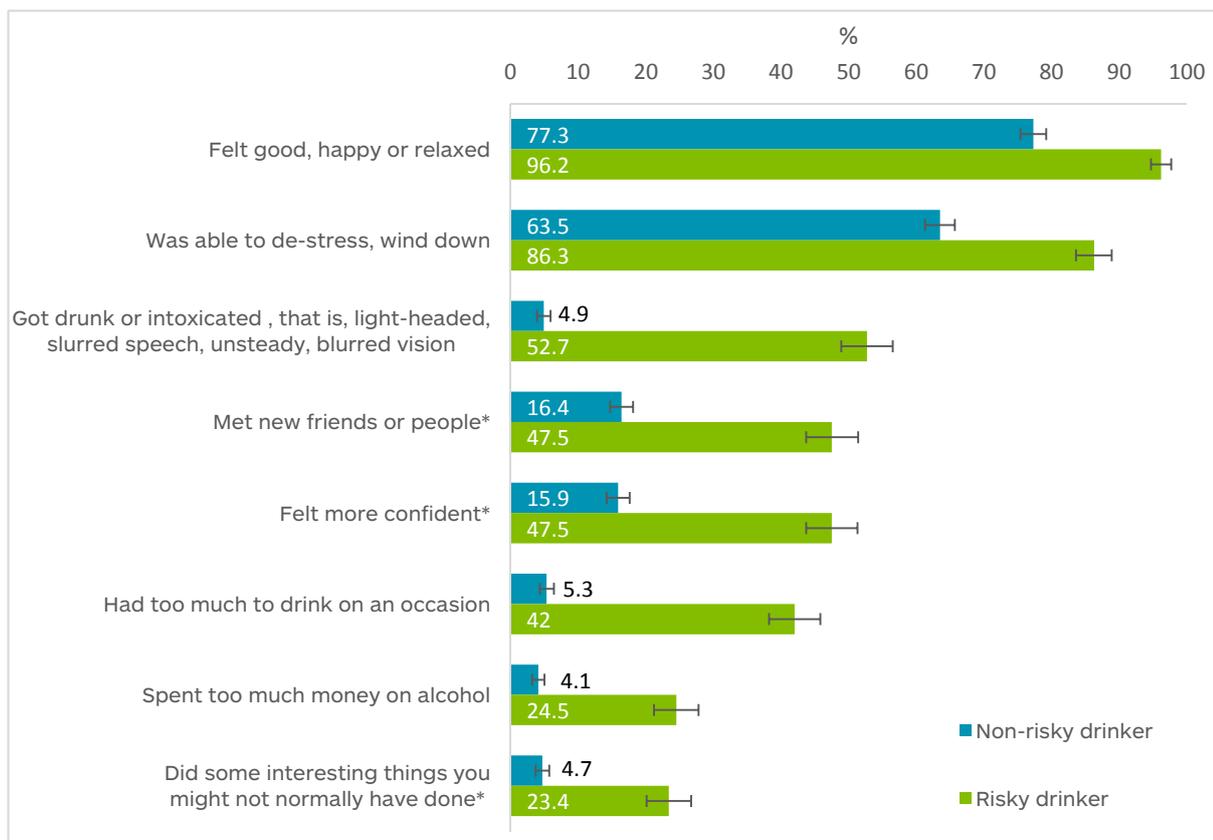
Experiences of drinking alcohol: New Zealand results for risky and non-risky drinkers

Nationally, young people aged 15 to 24 years and risky drinkers (as defined in ABAS) were significantly more likely to report all the experiences than those aged 25+ years and non-risky drinkers, respectively. The profile of reported experiences was similar between young people and risky drinkers. The risky drinker experiences compared to non-risky drinker experiences, based on their drinking over the last four weeks, are presented here (Figures 3 and 4).

Forty-three percent of risky drinkers reported at least one experience from drinking alcohol that could be considered negative or harmful in the last four weeks, compared to 11% for non-risky drinkers. The most commonly reported harms or negative experiences for risky drinkers were “spent too much money on alcohol” (24.5%), “did something embarrassing that you later regretted” (13.6%), and “drove a vehicle while being unsure of how much you were under the influence of alcohol” (9%).

Risky drinkers were also more likely than non-risky drinkers to get “into a regrettable sexual encounter” (OR=9.8, 95%CI 5.5-17.5), get “into a fight (violence or aggression)” (OR=9.0, 5.3-15.1), and do “something embarrassing that you later regretted” (OR=9.3, 7.2-12.2).

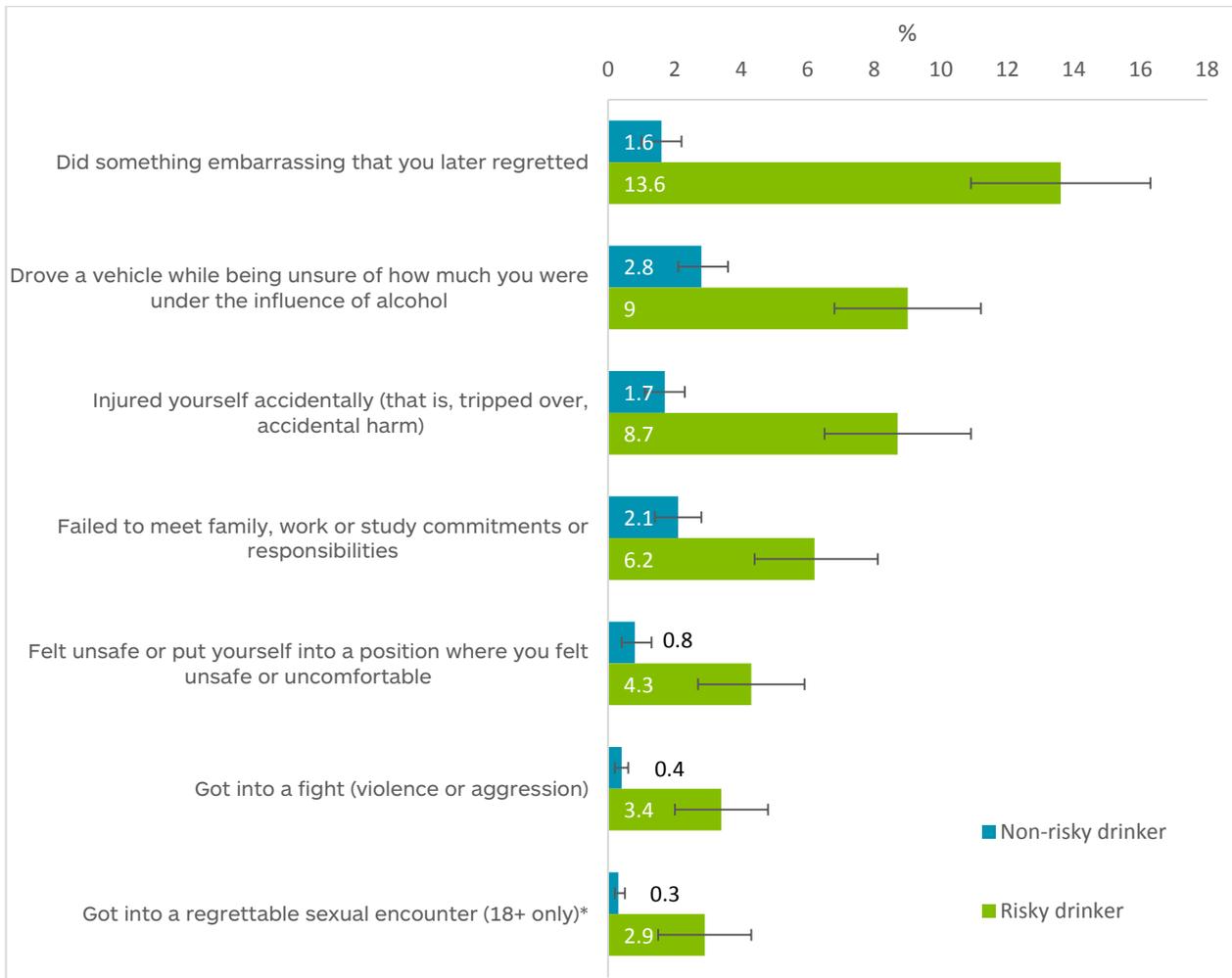
Figure 3: More frequently reported experiences after drinking alcohol in the last four weeks, comparison of risky drinkers and non-risky drinkers in the New Zealand population, 2013/14 to 2015/16



Base: Drank alcohol in the last four weeks. Total New Zealand population aged 15+ years.

* Significant increase across the three survey years.

Figure 4: Less frequently reported experiences after drinking alcohol in the last four weeks, comparison of risky drinkers and non-risky drinkers in the New Zealand population, 2013/14 to 2015/16



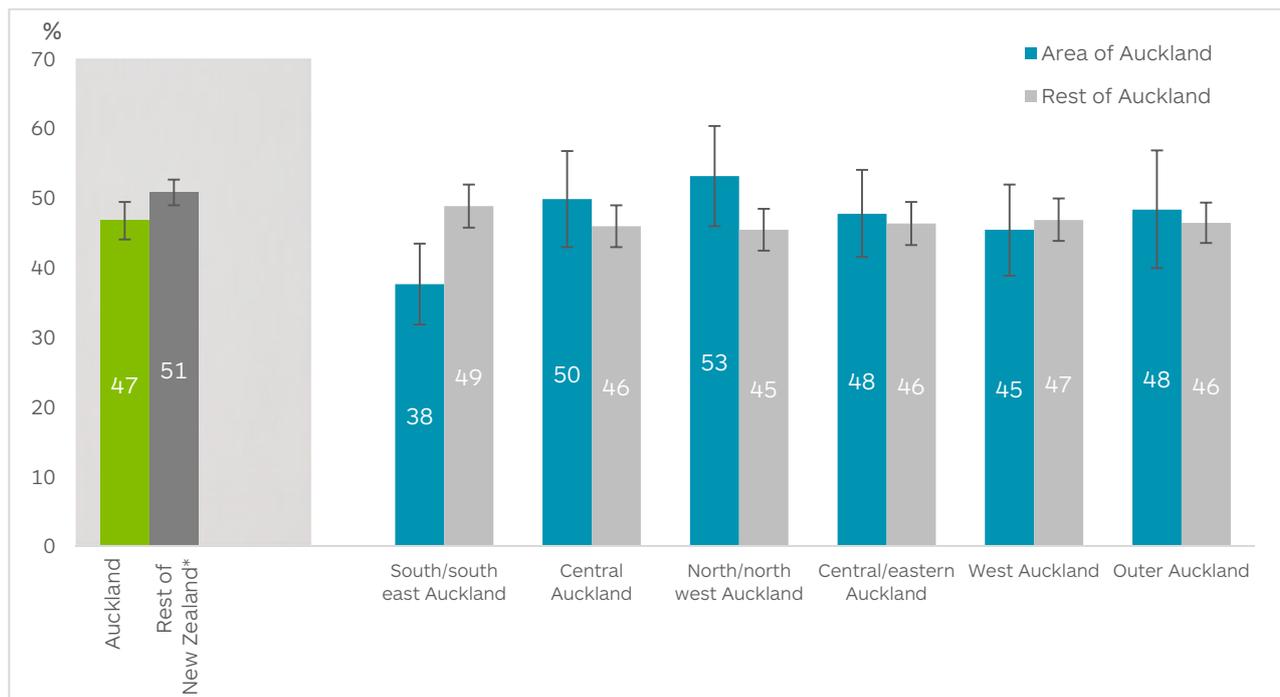
Base: Drank alcohol in the last four weeks. Total New Zealand population aged 15+ years.

* Significant increase across the three survey years.

Attitudes to drinking alcohol

All respondents were asked for their level of agreement with the statement “Binge drinking is part of kiwi culture”. No definition was provided for “binge drinking”; respondents defined this for themselves.

Figure 5: Percentage of respondents that agree or strongly agree with the statement “Binge drinking is part of kiwi culture”, comparison by Auckland area and with the rest of New Zealand, 2013/14 to 2015/16



Base: All respondents. Minimum base size is 507 respondents for an area of Auckland.

* Significant change across the three survey years.

A lower percentage of people living in south/south east Auckland (38%) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement “Binge drinking is part of kiwi culture”, compared to the rest of Auckland (49%). A higher percentage of people living in north/north west Auckland (53%) agreed or strongly agreed with the statement, compared to the rest of Auckland (45%).

There were no significant differences across the three survey years for Auckland, but there was a decrease in the percentage nationally of those who agreed or strongly agreed with this statement from 52% in 2013/14 to 47% in 2015/16.

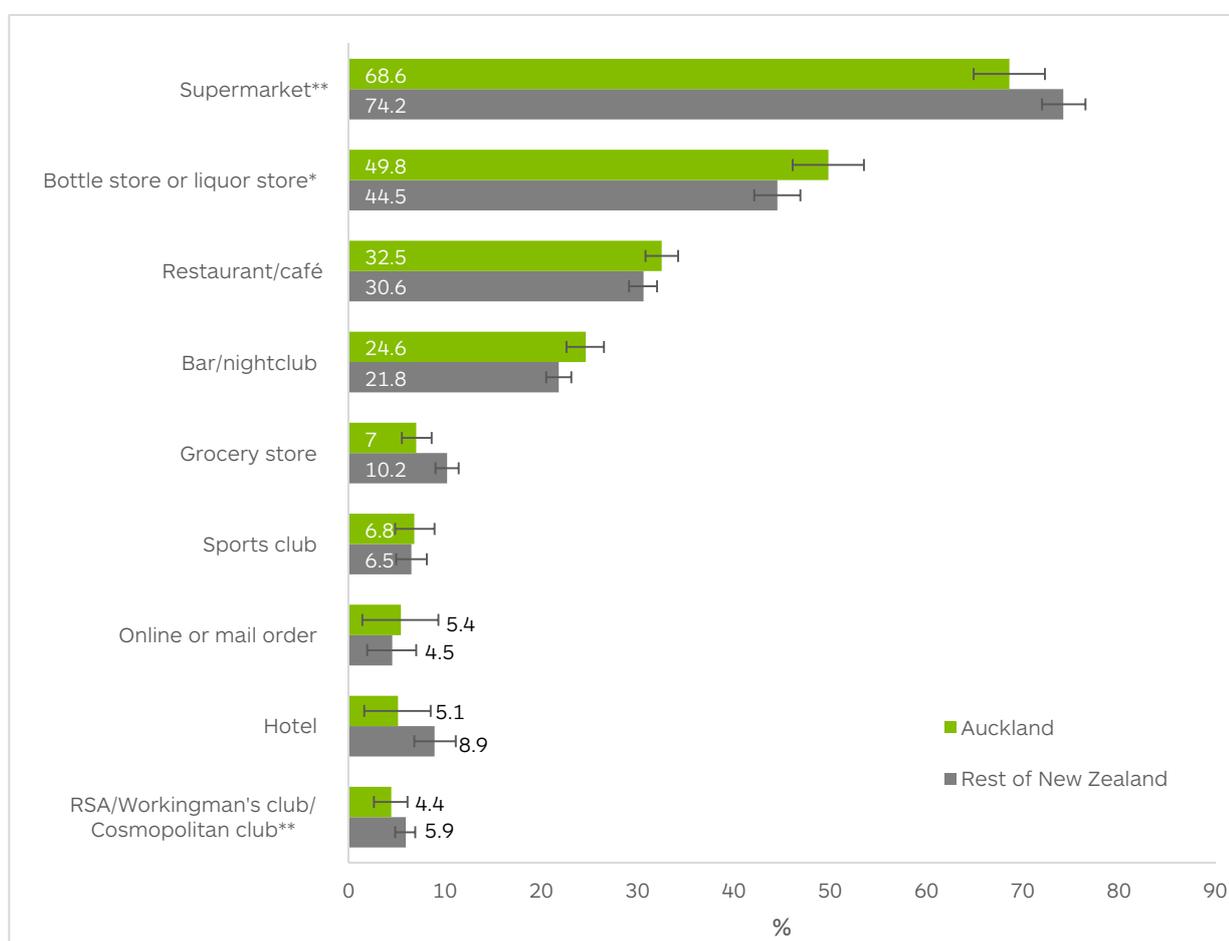
All respondents were also asked for the level of agreement with the statement “It’s OK to get drunk as long as it’s not every day”. There were no significant differences between the six Auckland areas. The percentage of people who agreed or strongly agreed with the statement increased from 2013/14 to 2015/16 for both the Auckland and New Zealand populations. For the New Zealand population, this rose from 18% in 2013/14 to 22% in 2015/16.

Location where alcohol is purchased

For those respondents living in Auckland and who had purchased alcohol in the last four weeks, supermarkets (68.8%), bottle or liquor stores (49.8%), and restaurants/cafés (32.5%) were the most frequently reported places to purchase alcohol. Respondents could report multiple locations. Because of the small numbers, it was not possible to analyse data for each of the six Auckland areas.

Those living in Auckland reported purchasing alcohol at a bottle or liquor store more frequently than the rest of the New Zealand (44.5%). Those living in Auckland reported purchasing alcohol at the supermarket, grocery store, and hotel less frequently than the rest of New Zealand.

Figure 6: Frequently reported locations for purchasing alcohol, comparison between Auckland and the rest of New Zealand 2013/14 to 2015/16



Base: Purchased alcohol in the last four weeks.

* Significant change across survey years for Auckland.

** Significant change across survey years for the rest of New Zealand.

There were some significant differences across the three survey years. For those respondents living in Auckland, the percentage reporting purchasing alcohol from a bottle or liquor store increased from 46% in 2013/14 to 54% in 2015/16. For the New Zealand population, there was a decrease in the percentage of people reporting purchasing alcohol at supermarkets (74% to 70%) and RSA/Workingmen's clubs (6% to 5%) from 2013/14 to 2015/16.

In Auckland, almost half (49%) of all respondents that purchased alcohol in the last four weeks reported spending more money on alcohol at the supermarket than in any other location listed. One in five (19.8%) reported spending the most amount of money at bottle or liquor stores. Almost 10 percent (9.8%) spent most at vineyards, 7.3% at bars or nightclubs, and 4.8% at restaurants or cafés.

Sale and supply of alcohol in the community

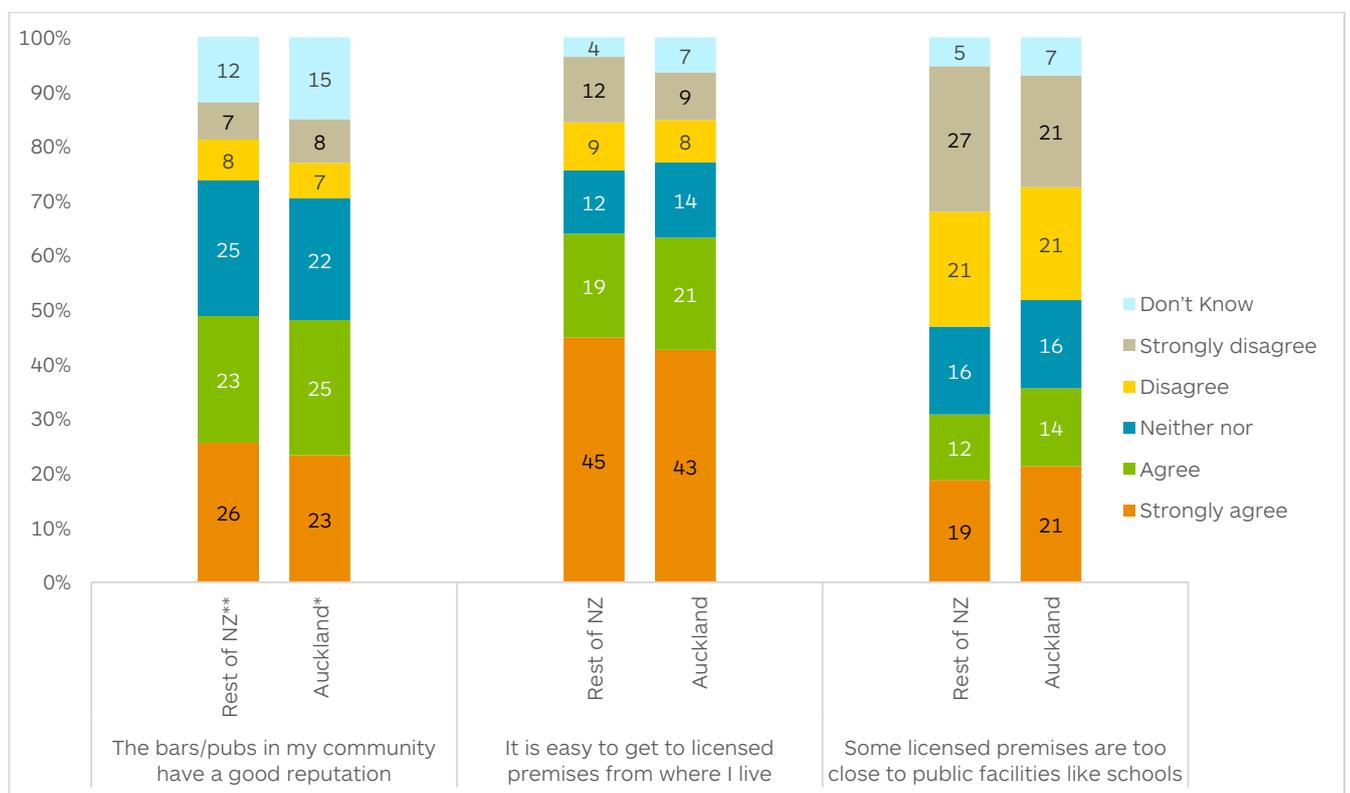
All respondents were asked for their level of agreement with a series of statements relating to the sale and supply of alcohol in their community.

Forty-eight percent of people living in Auckland agreed or strongly agreed that “The bars/pubs in my community have a good reputation”. This was not significantly different from the rest of New Zealand.

Sixty-three percent of people living in Auckland agreed or strongly agreed that “It is easy to get to licensed premises from where I live”. This was not significantly different from the rest of New Zealand.

A greater percentage of the Auckland population (36%) agreed or strongly agreed that “Some licensed premises are too close to public facilities like schools”, compared to the rest of the New Zealand population (31%).

Figure 7: Level of agreement with three statements about local licensed premises, comparison between Auckland and the rest of New Zealand 2013/14 to 2015/16



Base: All respondents.

* Significant change across survey years for Auckland.

** Significant change across survey years for all of New Zealand.

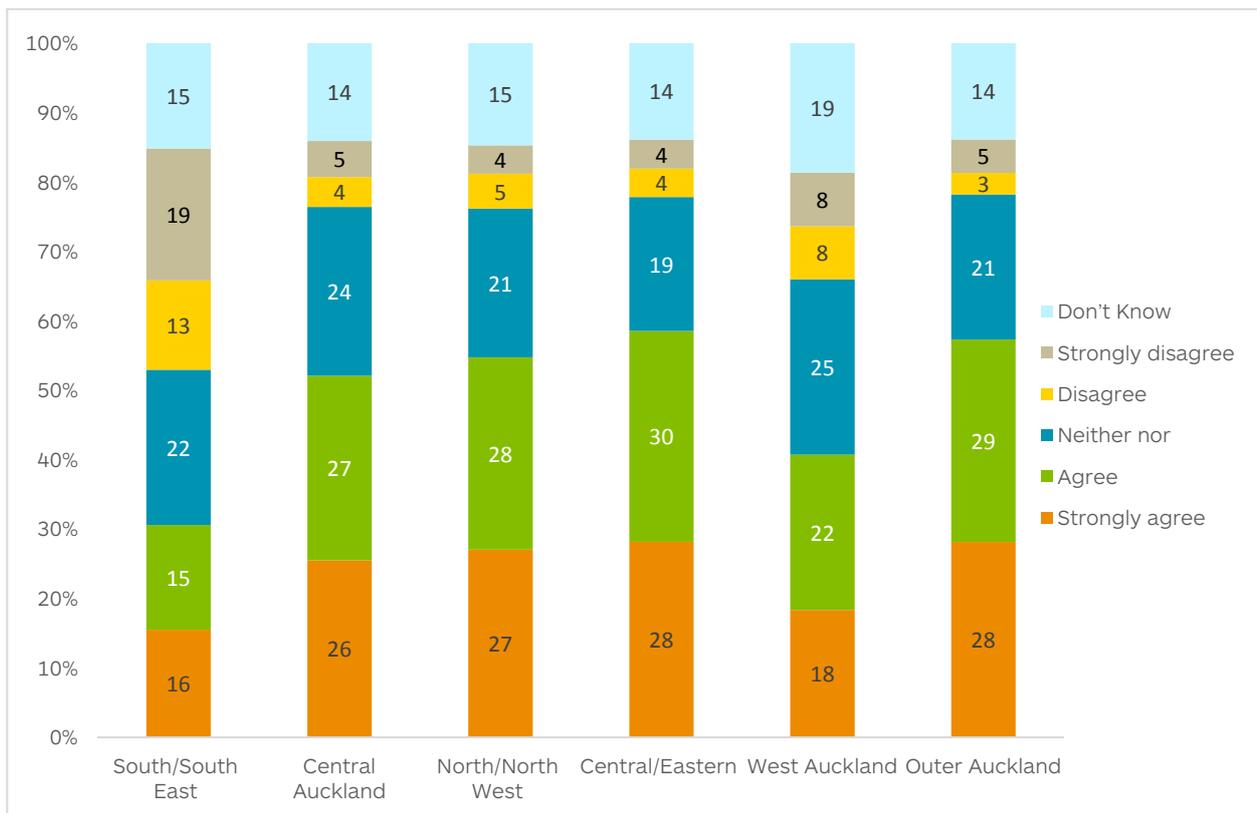
There were no significant differences across the three survey years for either Auckland or the total New Zealand population for agreement with the statements “It is easy to get to licensed premises from where I live” or “Some licensed premises are too close to public facilities like schools”.

The level of agreement, including strong agreement, with the statement “The bars/pubs in my community have a good reputation” increased for both the Auckland and New Zealand populations. From 2013/14 to 2015/16 the percentage agreeing or strongly agreeing rose from 47% in 51% for all of New Zealand.

(i) “The bars/pubs in my community have a good reputation”

Within Auckland, smaller percentages of people living in south/south east Auckland (31%) and west Auckland (41%) reported agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement, compared to the rest of Auckland (52% and 50% respectively). Greater percentages of people living in north Auckland (55%), east Auckland (59%) and outer Auckland (57%) reported agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement, compared to the rest of Auckland.

Figure 8: Level of agreement with the statement “The bars/pubs in my community have a good reputation”, comparison by Auckland area 2013/14 to 2015/16



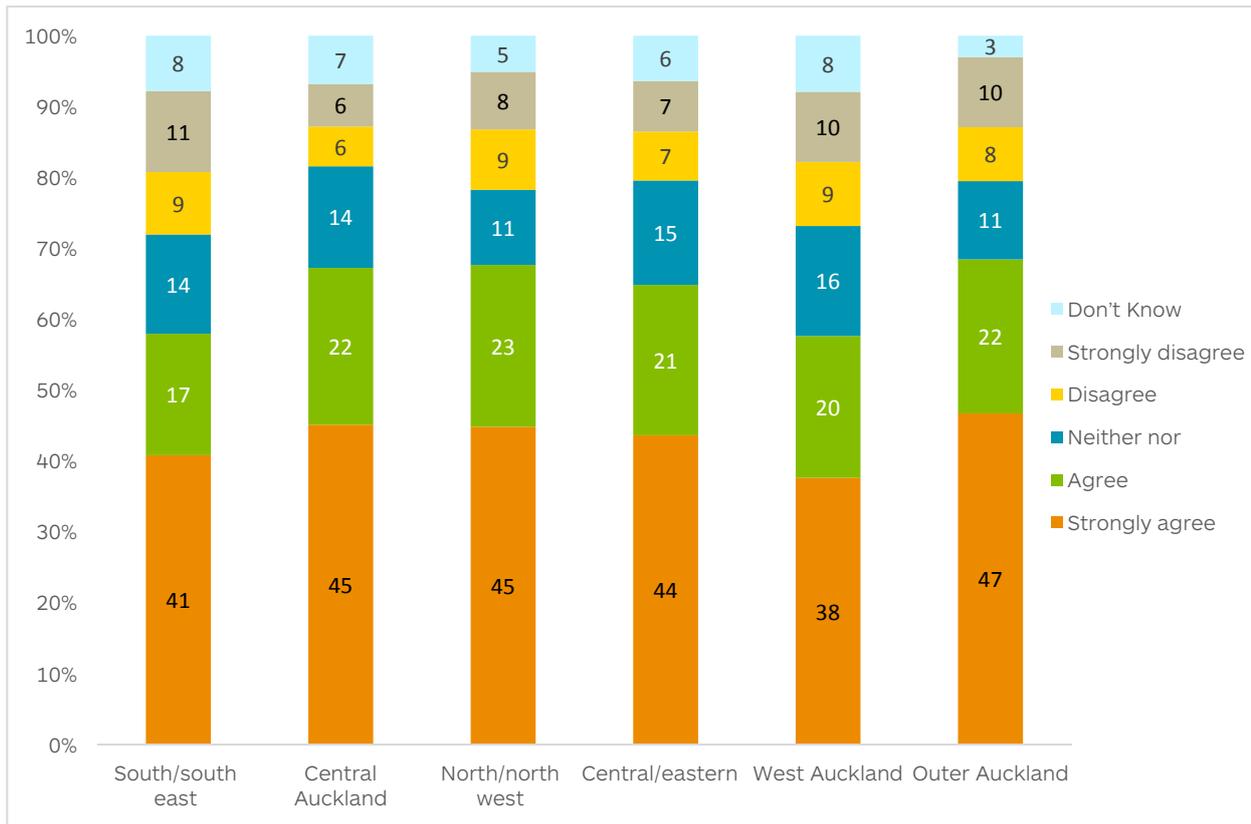
Base: All respondents. Minimum base size is 507 respondents for an area of Auckland.

For respondents that lived in Auckland, there were significant differences across the three survey years. Forty-seven percent reported agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement in 2013/14, and 51% in 2015/16.

(ii) “It is easy to get to licensed premises from where I live”.

Within Auckland, a smaller percentage of those living in south/south east Auckland and west Auckland (both 58%) reported agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement, compared to the rest of Auckland (65%).

Figure 9: Level of agreement with the statement “It’s easy to get to licensed premises from where I live”, comparison by Auckland area 2013/14 to 2015/16

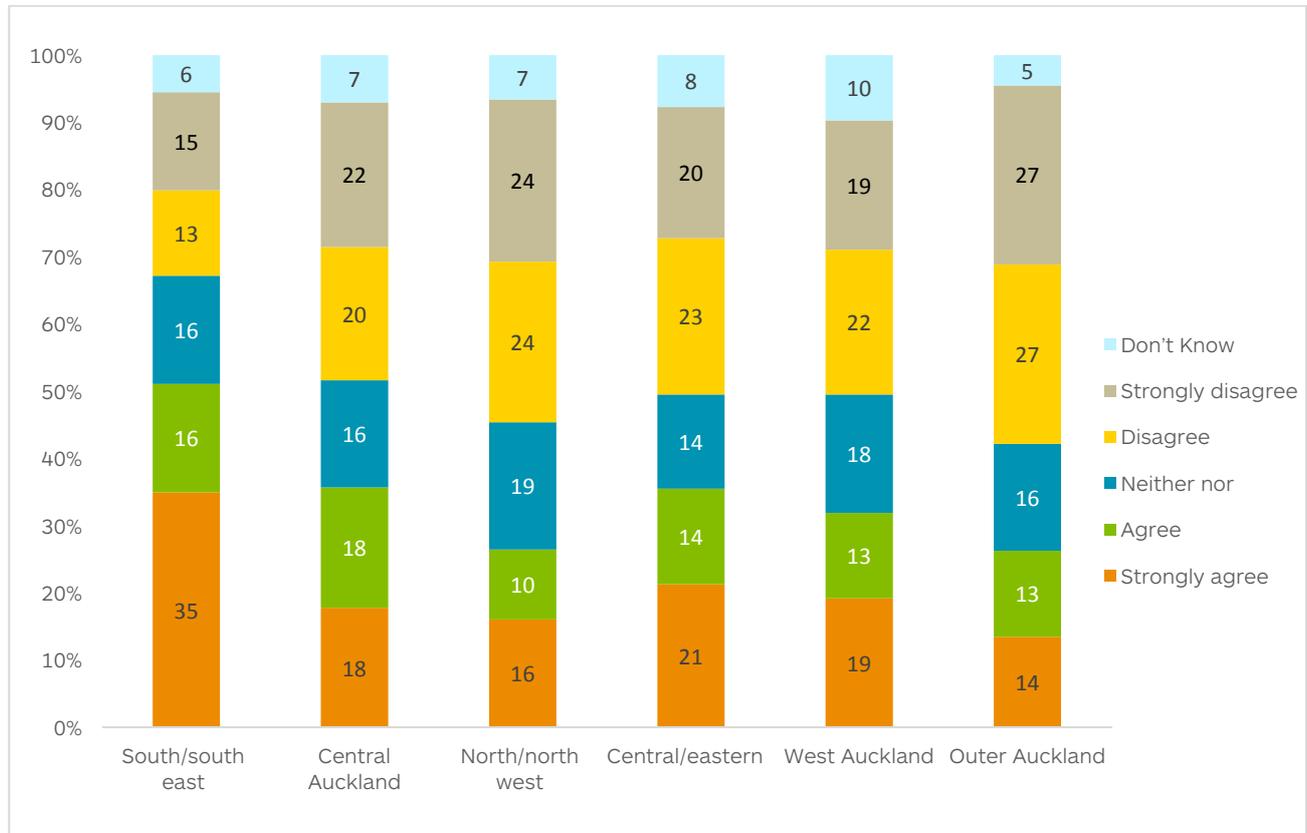


Base: All respondents. Minimum base size is 507 respondents for an area of Auckland.

(iii) “Some licensed premises are too close to public facilities like schools”

Within Auckland, a greater percentage of those living in south/south east Auckland (51%) reported agreeing or strongly agreeing than the rest of Auckland region (32%), while those living in north Auckland (27%) and outer Auckland (26%) reported lower percentages of agreeing or strongly agreeing compared to the rest of Auckland region (37%).

Figure 10: Level of agreement with the statement “Some licensed premises are too close to public facilities like schools”, comparison by Auckland area 2013/14 to 2015/16



Base: All respondents. Minimum base size is 507 respondents for an area of Auckland.

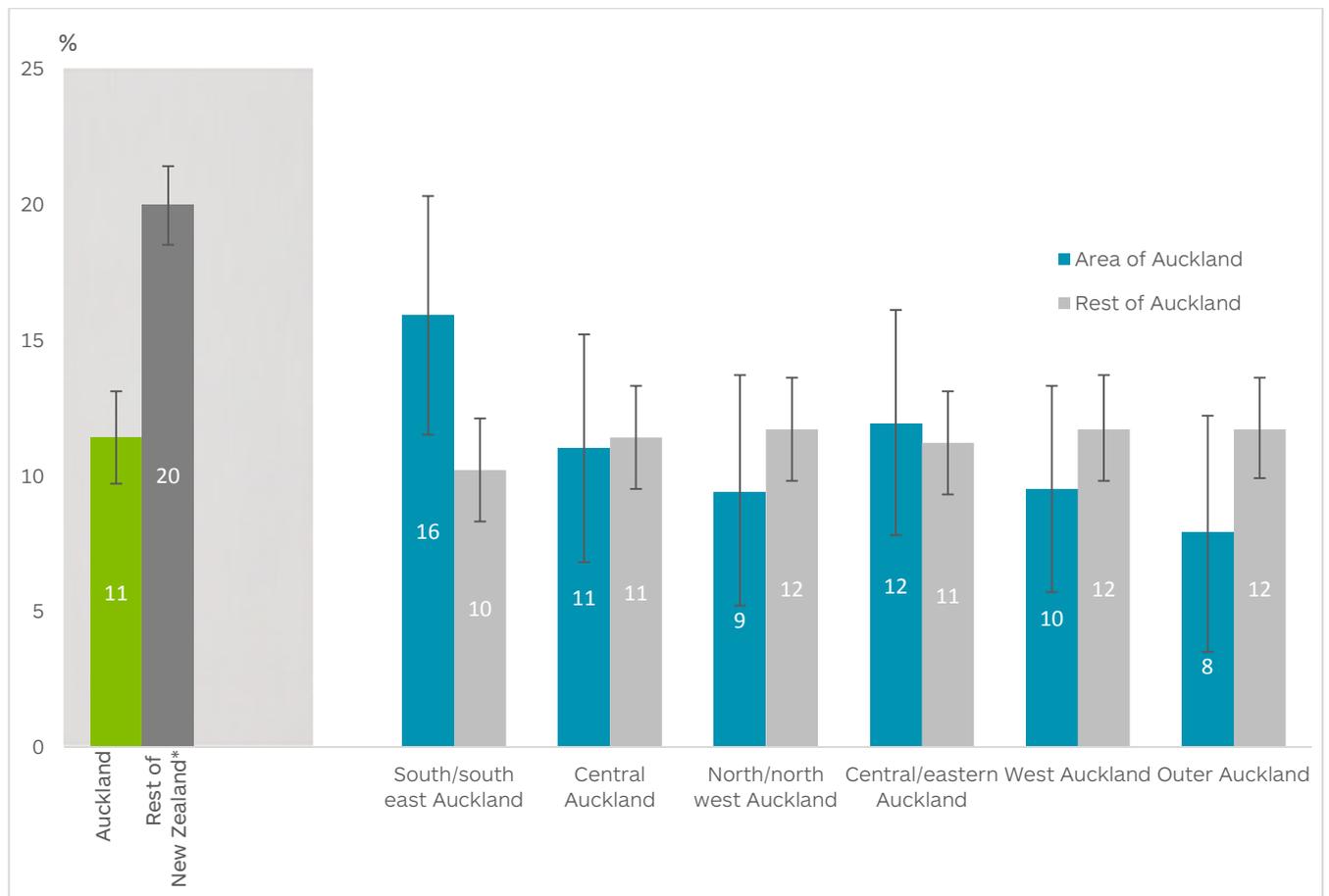
A lower percentage of those living in south/south east Auckland (28%) reported disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with the statement “Some licensed premises are too close to public facilities like schools” compared to the rest of Auckland. Greater percentages of those living in north/north west Auckland (48%) and outer Auckland (54%) reported disagreeing or strongly disagreeing with the statement, compared to the rest of Auckland.

Knowledge/awareness of council processes about sale and supply of alcohol

Eleven percent of people living in Auckland region reported knowing that their council is or has gone through a planning process about the sale and supply and consumption of alcohol in their community. This is a significantly lower percentage than reported by people living in the rest of New Zealand, after controlling for differences across the three survey years. Public input into the Auckland region planning process started with initial community meetings about a local alcohol policy in mid-2013.

There was a decrease in the percentage of the New Zealand population that reported knowledge of this council process, from 18% in 2013/14 and 15% in 2015/16.

Figure 11: Knowledge of council planning processes about the sale, supply and consumption of alcohol in the community, comparison by Auckland area and compared to the rest of New Zealand, 2013/14 to 2015/16



“Do you know if your local council is currently or has gone through any planning processes including talking with people about the sale and supply and consumption of alcohol in your community?”

Base: All respondents. Minimum base size is 507 respondents for an area of Auckland.

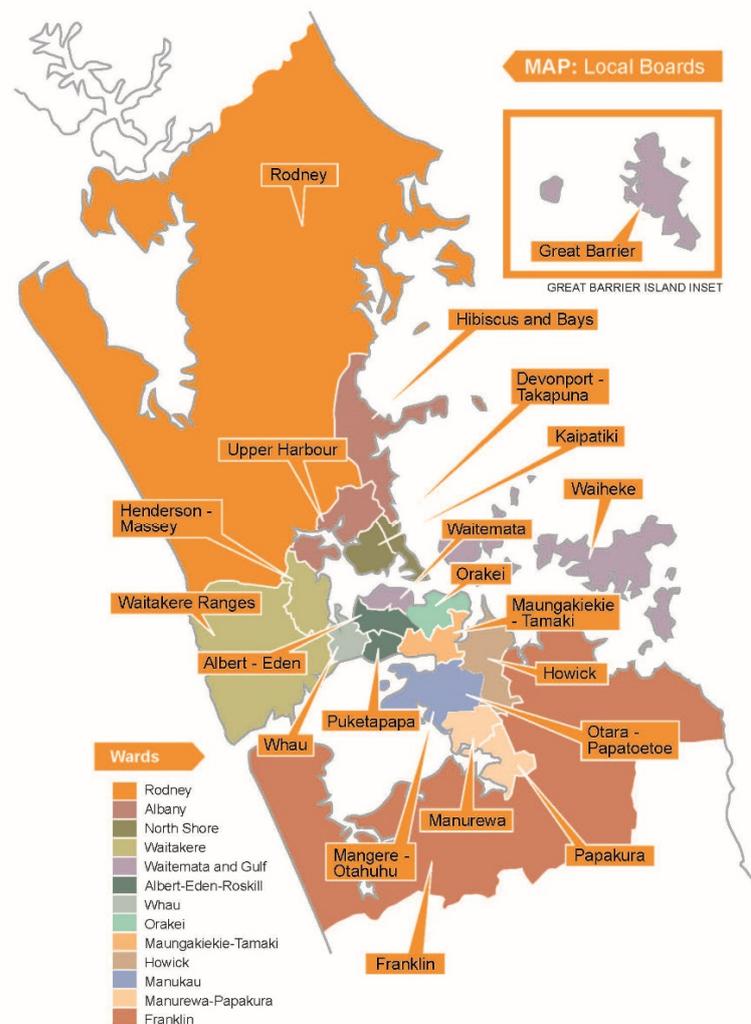
* Significant change across survey years for the total New Zealand population.

Within Auckland, a greater percentage of people living in south/south east Auckland (16%) reported knowing the council is or has gone through a planning process, compared to the rest of Auckland (10%). There were no significant differences in Auckland across the three survey years.

5. Appendix: Auckland area map

Auckland areas

Auckland area	Local Ward
South/South East Auckland	Mangere-Otahuhu/Manurewa/Papakura/Otara-Papatoetoe/small number of Howick homes
Central Auckland	Puketapapa/Waitemata/Waiheke/some Whau homes/some Albert-Eden homes
North/North East Auckland	Upper Harbour/Devonport-Takapuna/Kaipatiki/Hibiscus and Bays
Central/East Auckland	Orakei/Maungakiekie-Tamaki/Howick
West Auckland	Henderson-Massey/Waitakere Ranges/some Whau homes /some Albert-Eden homes
Auckland Outer	Rodney area/Franklin area



Map from Auckland Council Te Kairuhera O Tamaki Makaurau

http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/AboutCouncil/RepresentativesBodies/LocalBoards/Pages/home.aspx?utm_source=shorturl&utm_medium=print&utm_campaign=Local%2BBoards