

Health and Air Pollution in New Zealand - HAPINZ 2022



Health and air pollution in New Zealand 2016 (HAPINZ 3.0)

He rangi hauora he iwi ora



Volume 1 – Findings and implications

Prepared for

Ministry for the Environment
Ministry of Health
Te Manatū Waka Ministry of Transport
Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency

March 2022

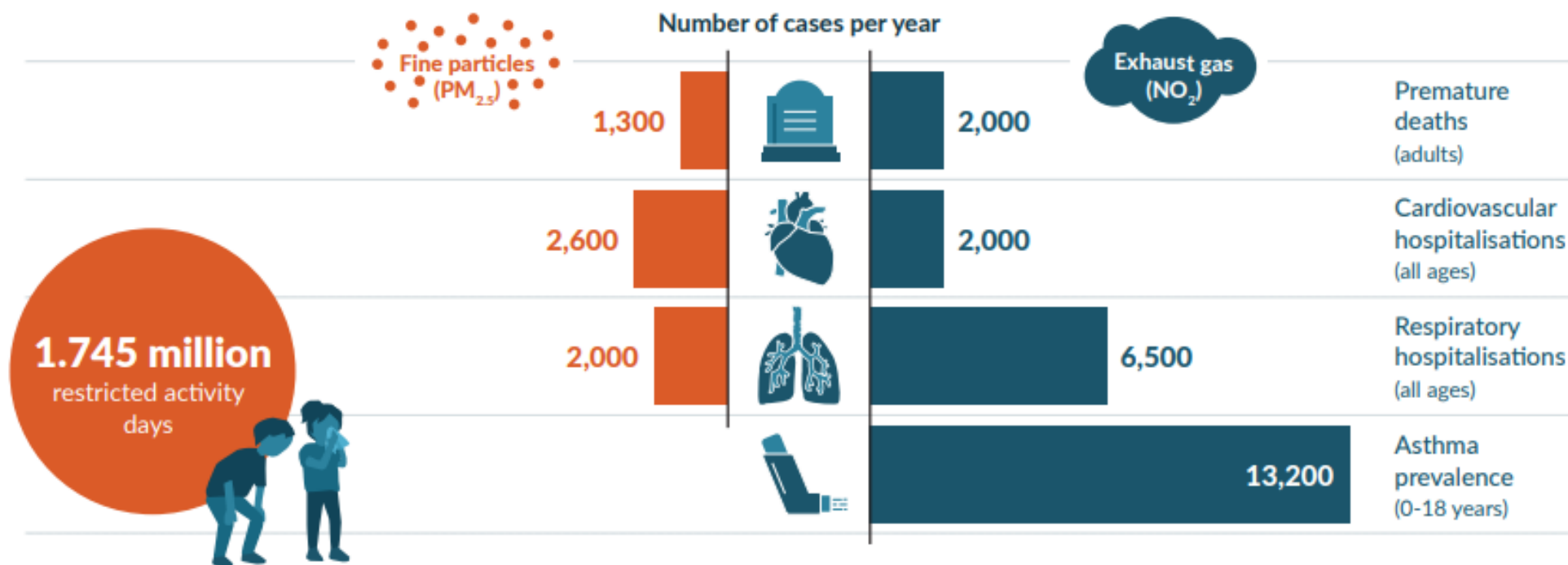


Why this report?

- **Third edition - 2007, 2012, 2022 (6 year old data in each report)**
- **Snapshot of the impacts of anthropogenic air pollution on New Zealanders health**
- **MfE considers this report integral to framing legislative changes**
- **Vital to informing the new NESAQ and implementing a National Standard for PM2.5**
- **NES still under question pending NBEA to be tabled in 2023**

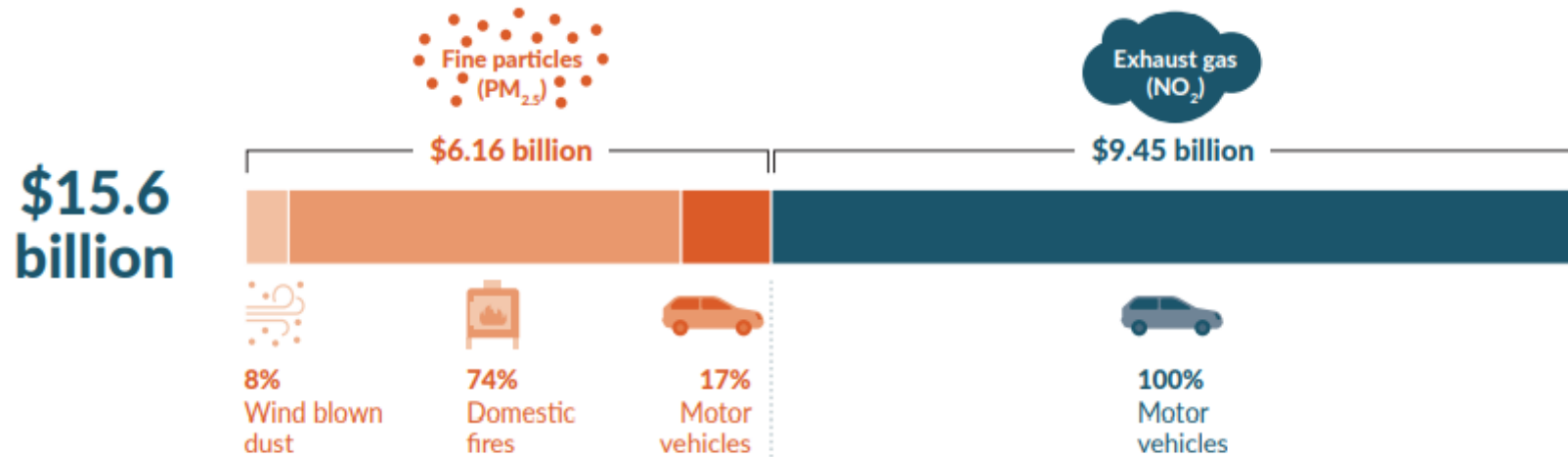
Overview of findings

Health impacts from human-made air pollution (2016)



Total financial cost

Social costs of health impacts from human-made air pollution (2016)



Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding



Overall:

National NO₂ Costs

- NO₂ pollution is assumed to result in its entirety from motor vehicles and its contribution of \$9.45 billion is considerably higher than PM_{2.5}'s \$6.1 billion. An increase in population and kms travelled by motor vehicle contributed, but a sharp rise in diesel vehicle use was also recorded.

National PM_{2.5} Costs

The \$6.16 billion costs of PM_{2.5} are attributed, nationally, as follows:

- Domestic fires: 74%
- Motor vehicles: 17%
- Windblown dust: 8%
- Industry: 0.1%

A vertical green bar on the left side of the slide. It features a stylized sun icon at the top and wavy lines representing water at the bottom.

For all the details:

- <https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/HAPINZ/HAPINZ-3.0-Findings-and-implications.pdf>