

# THE AUCKLAND PLAN

## AUCKLAND PLAN TARGETS: MONITORING REPORT 2015





# Auckland Plan Targets: Monitoring Report 2015

December 2015

Technical Report 2015/030

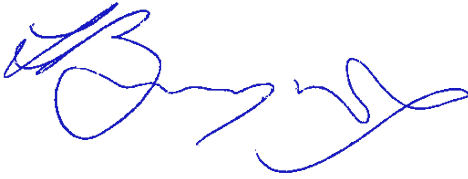
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## Introduction

The Auckland Plan, launched in March 2012, is an overarching strategy designed to guide Auckland's future over the next 30 years. It provides broad direction towards ensuring that Auckland is the world's 'most liveable city', through 13 strategic directions, each accompanied by a set of priorities and actions (over 200 actions are listed in the Addendum to the Plan).

The Auckland Plan includes a set of 74 targets across the 13 strategic directions. These targets are ambitious and long-term – most extend out to the year 2040.

A baseline monitoring report was prepared in 2013, that set out the baseline measurement for all 74 targets, and that clarified those instances in which further work was required to establish a baseline, or where there may be future difficulties in measuring progress. In September 2014, an initial 'monitoring report' was released (Auckland Council Technical Report 2014/024), which provided an update to the baseline for each target, where possible. This report is, in turn, an update to the September 2014 monitoring report.

## Targets and measures

Each of the 13 strategic directions in the Auckland Plan is accompanied by a set of targets. There are 74 targets in total. The aim of the targets is to focus energy and attention on key issues and drivers in Auckland. They were developed by Auckland Council in consultation with the people of Auckland, central government, community groups and agencies, and other key stakeholders. In some instances the targets reflect central government or key stakeholder targets.

Several targets are more aspirational than others, and there is variation in the time frames that they aim for, reflecting variation in their ability to change.

In order to measure progress towards achieving the goal outlined in the target, a set of measures have also been developed. Many of the targets have one or more measures that can be reported over time to measure progress. There are however, some targets for which there are no measures, due either to unavailability of relevant or appropriate data, or because the target is conceptually very broad.

## This report

This is an update of the Auckland Plan Targets Monitoring Report 2014 (TR2014/024). It outlines the current state and recent trends across all targets, using all available data. In a few instances, progress towards achieving the targets is not able to be measured due to the unavailability of baseline data, and this is noted. Any other relevant caveats or notes to the target, measure or the data source are also noted.

Similar to previous versions of this report, the following information is provided for each target:

- The measure, as reported in the Auckland Plan, or in some cases a proxy measure has been provided
- Source – the data source behind the measure
- Frequency – of the data
- Availability – any free access to data or reports
- Note – any relevant notes regarding the target, the measure or the data source
- Relevance – a quick comment outlining why the target is relevant
- Analysis – a quick overview of the current trends, where possible.

Data is reported at Auckland level only, and a chart, or a table, is included for most measures. In some cases data is disaggregated spatially or by ethnic group.

Any mismatch between the targets and their associated measures are noted throughout the report.

This report does not include the targets that were set against the Southern Initiative, as in many cases they have proven problematic to measure on an ongoing basis.

## **A comment on the measures in this report**

The Auckland Plan targets and their associated measures were not established by the authors of this report, but were originally developed by a number of subject matter experts throughout Auckland Council – many working in conjunction with relevant agencies and organisations. All efforts have been made by the authors to trace the development of the measures and the original data sources.

In some cases, the wording of the measure, or the actual measure itself, may differ from that provided in table 15.3 in the Auckland Plan. In several cases, a proxy measure has been suggested where the Plan may have stated it was 'to be established'. Throughout this report, an asterix (\*) is used beside the title of the relevant measures to indicate instances in which there has been a change. A full list of all measures, as worded in the Auckland Plan, and subsequent changes, as worded and reported on in this monitoring report, is provided in Appendix 1.

This is a living document, and is updated annually.

## Strategic Direction 1 – Create a strong, inclusive and equitable society that ensures opportunity for all Aucklanders

People are at the heart of the Auckland Plan. The well-being of all Aucklanders is critical to creating a better future for Auckland and New Zealand. Prioritising and constantly improving residents' health, education and safety will support the goal of Auckland becoming the world's most liveable city.

Within this strategic direction there are three priorities and 12 targets.

### Priorities

- Put children and young people first.
- Improve the education, health and safety of Aucklanders, with a focus on those most in need.
- Strengthen communities.

### Targets

- 1.1 Ensure that by 2017, all pre-school children receive all Well Child checks, including the B4 School Check, and are up to date with childhood immunisation.
- 1.2 All 3 and 4 year olds will participate in and have access to quality, culturally appropriate early childhood learning services by 2020.
- 1.3 Increase the proportion of school leavers who achieve at least NCEA Level 2 from 74 per cent in 2010 to 100 per cent by 2020 and ensure that all school leavers have a career plan by 2020.
- 1.4 All young adults will complete a post-secondary qualification by 2030.
- 1.5 Reduce the rate of total criminal offences per 10,000 population from 939 in 2010 to 800 in 2040.
- 1.6 Increase residents' perceptions of safety in their neighbourhood from 68 per cent in 2010 to 80 per cent by 2030.
- 1.7 Ensure that the incidence of trauma from road crashes caused by alcohol, speeding or lack of restraints will be in line with nationally set targets by 2020.
- 1.8 Decrease the number of child hospitalisations due to injury by 20 per cent by 2025.
- 1.9 There will be no gaps in life expectancy between European, Māori, Pacific and Asian ethnicities by 2040.
- 1.10 By 2020 the number of breaches of the Domestic Violence Act 1995 will have stabilised and by 2040 will have fallen by 40 per cent.
- 1.11 All parks and reserves, children's play areas and other public space identified in bylaws will be smoke-free by 2025.
- 1.12 Increase the proportion of residents who rate a sense of community in their local neighbourhood as important from 71 per cent in 2010 to 85 per cent by 2025.



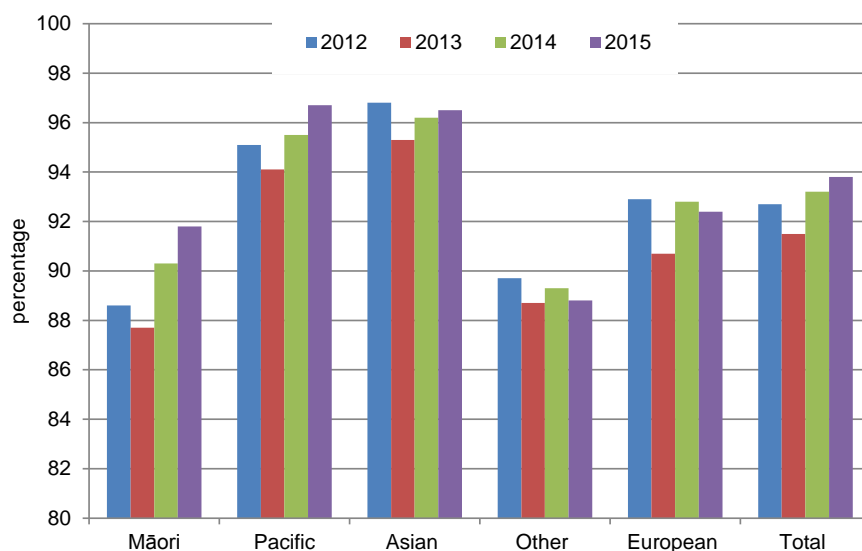
**1.1 Ensure that by 2017, all pre-school children receive all Well Child checks, including the B4 School Check, and are up to date with childhood immunisation.**

<b>Measure</b>	The percentage of 2 year olds who are up to date with immunisations (*)
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Health, National and District Health Board immunisation data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Quarterly.
<b>Availability</b>	The quarterly and annual data are available in the Ministry of Health website <a href="#">here</a> .
<b>Relevance</b>	Immunisation is not compulsory in New Zealand; however, a range of free vaccinations are offered to babies, children and adults to protect against serious and preventable diseases (refer to the National Immunisation Schedule).

**Analysis** In the year ended June 2015, the average level of immunisations among 2 year olds was above 90 per cent across all three District Health Boards in Auckland. The proportion of 2 year old children who were fully immunised for their age declined slightly in 2013 but recovered in 2014 and 2015.

Slightly higher levels of immunisation were recorded among Asian and Pacific children, when compared with Māori and NZ European. Over the last 4 years there has been little change to the overall pattern of childhood immunisations across broad ethnic groupings (apart from the rate for Māori catching up to NZ Europeans).

**Figure 1: Percentage of 2 year olds who have all immunisations (year ended 30 June 2012- 2014)**



Source: Immunisation coverage data – 12 month reporting period, years ended June 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015

Note: Ethnicity data is prioritised, meaning for those reporting multiple ethnic affiliations, information is prioritised according to Statistics New Zealand’s protocols, with Māori ethnicity taking precedence over Pacific >Asian/Indian > Other > European ethnic groups.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Percentage of pre-school children (4 year olds) who receive the B4 School Check (*).</b>
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**Source** Ministry of Health, B4 School Check, information for the health sector

**Frequency** Annually.

**Availability** Data is available in B4 School Check information for the health sector [here](#).

**Relevance** The B4 School Check is a nationwide programme offering a free health and development check for four year olds. It aims to identify and address any health, behavioural, social or developmental concerns that could affect a child's ability to get the most benefit from school, such as a hearing problem or communication difficulty.

**Note** The B4 School Check is the 12th core contact of the Well Child Tamariki Ora Schedule of services. Each District Health Board (DHB) agrees to a target number of checks which it expects to deliver in a year. For 2013/14, the target across the country for B4 School Checks was 58,804 children. The service in Auckland is administered by a range of providers: in the Auckland District Health Board (ADHB) area it is provided by a Service Alliance of Primary Health Organisations (PHOs) and the ADHB; in Counties Manukau DHB it is provided by Plunket; and in the Waitematā DHB it is currently provided by a PHO (this may change as a result of a tender process).

**Analysis** At the year ended July 2014, there had been considerable increases in the proportions of 4 year olds in all DHB areas who had received a B4 School Check, as indicated in the table below. WDHB experienced a particularly strong increase in the proportion of 4 year olds who received a B4 School Check, after a reduction in reported Figures in 2012/13.

**Table 1: Proportion of eligible 4 year olds who have received the B4 School Check (year ended July)**

	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>
	<b>% of total</b>	<b>% of total</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Auckland	65	75	80
Waitematā	73	68	92
Counties Manukau	80	80	90
	<b>% of high deprivation</b>	<b>% of high deprivation</b>	<b>% of high deprivation</b>
Auckland	61	59	76
Waitematā	84	70	92
Counties Manukau	80	80	90

Source: Ministry of Health, B4 School Check.

## 1.2 All 3 and 4 year olds will participate in and have access to quality, culturally appropriate early childhood learning services by 2020.

**Measure** Numbers of enrolments among 3 and 4 year olds in early childhood learning services (\*).

**Source** Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education data.

**Frequency** Annually.

**Availability** Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Early Childhood Education – Participation - Enrolments in ECE –table ENR5). Data is freely available.

**Note** This measure focuses on enrolments at licensed early childhood education facilities. Enrolments relate to a particular week in the year, typically the last week in June. A child may be enrolled and therefore counted in more than one service during this week. Enrolment counts will therefore generally be more than the number of children. It is not possible to measure the extent to which these services are 'quality' or 'culturally appropriate'.  
  
Participation rates are not able to be measured as children can be counted more than once.

**Relevance** There is no statutory requirement in New Zealand for children to attend an early childhood facility; however, research shows that children who are involved in quality early childhood education (ECE) have improved competency and educational outcomes until at least age 16.<sup>1</sup> Early childhood facilities cover a range of services and all ECE services are regulated by the Ministry of Education, to ensure consistent provision of quality education.

**Analysis** The number of enrolments among 3 and 4 year olds in licensed early childhood learning services in Auckland reached 40,888 in June 2014, slightly higher than 40,091 (revised) in 2013. Over the last decade the number enrolled has increased steadily, probably in line with overall population growth of that age group.

**Table 2: Number of enrolments in licensed early childhood learning services in Auckland (2008 to 2014, year ended June)**

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number	34,214	35,163	36,955	39,079	39,931	40,091	40,188
Annual growth %	5.3	2.8	5.1	5.7	2.2	0.4	0.2

Source: Ministry of Education

1. Wylie, C., and Hodgen, E. (2007). *The Continuing Contribution of Early Childhood Education to Young People's Competency Levels*. New Zealand Council for Education Research. Report prepared for Ministry of Education. Wellington, New Zealand.

**1.3 Increase the proportion of school leavers who achieve at least NCEA Level 2 from 74 per cent in 2010 to 100 per cent by 2020 and ensure that all school leavers have a career plan by 2020.**

<b>Measure</b>	Proportion of school leavers who have completed UE qualifications or have NCEA Level 2 p.a., by ethnic group and school decile.
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Education, School Leaver data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Schooling – Senior Student Attainment -School leavers - NCEA Level 2 or Above Numbers .
<b>Note</b>	<p>Results are provided here for both ethnicity of school leavers and school decile. Results presented here may differ slightly from previous editions of this report.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education notes that ethnic group data is presented at level 1 and total response. That is, school leavers are counted for each level 1 ethnic group they have indicated they belong to. While a leaver may be represented in more than one ethnic group, they are only counted once in the totals.</p> <p>A school's decile rating indicates the extent to which it draws its students from low socio-economic communities. Decile 1 schools are the 10 per cent of schools with the highest proportion of students from low socio-economic communities. Decile 10 schools are the 10 per cent of schools with the lowest proportion of these students.</p> <p>Note also that there is no baseline available for the second part of this target relating to career plans. Data is currently not collected in a standard fashion, as there is no statutory requirement to equip school leavers with a career plan.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	The National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) is the main national qualification for secondary school students in New Zealand. A formal school qualification is a measure of the extent to which young adults have completed a basic prerequisite for higher education and training and many entry-level jobs. The main qualification that is available to secondary school students is the NCEA, which encompasses a wide range of learning. Future educational and job prospects may be limited for those who leave school without Level 2 NCEA.

## Analysis

The proportion of school leavers in Auckland who have achieved NCEA Level 2 or above has been increasing over the last 5 years, reaching 82 per cent overall in 2014, as shown in Table 3 below.

This overall increase in attainment of NCEA Level 2 has been reflected across the main ethnic groupings. Proportions remain relatively low among Māori and Pasifika school leavers however and relatively high among European/Pakeha and Asian school leavers.

**Table 3: Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above, by ethnicity (2010-2014) (%)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
European /Pakeha	81	83	85	86	86
Māori	50	54	55	57	60
Pasifika	62	65	67	69	73
Asian	86	87	89	89	91
MELAA	77	78	82	78	83
Other	70	79	86	78	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>82</b>

Source: Ministry of Education

Note: MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African category.

Proportions are calculated within each ethnic group, rather than as a total of all school leavers.

For this indicator, students who identified in more than one ethnic group have been counted in each ethnic group.

Similar to the data by ethnicity shown above, the proportion of school leavers who have achieved NCEA Level 2 or above has been increasing across recent years, across most of school deciles. There is a clear correlation between school deciles and attainment of NCEA Level 2 – generally speaking, larger proportions of school leavers from higher decile schools leave school with at least NCEA level 2 qualifications than school leavers from lower decile schools.

**Table 4: Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above, by school decile (2010-2014) (%)**

School decile	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	57	58	59	62	65
2	56	59	67	63	70
3	62	68	68	68	69
4	69	73	74	77	80
5	76	75	78	82	82
6	66	72	78	75	78
7	74	77	79	80	83
8	81	82	85	83	86
9	86	88	89	91	92
10	88	89	91	91	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>82</b>

Source: Ministry of Education

Note: Proportions shown are the percentage of school leavers from within each decile category who had achieved NCEA Level 2.

## 1.4 All young adults will complete a post-secondary qualification by 2030.

**Measure** Number of young adults aged between 15 to 24 years who have a post-secondary educational qualification.

**Source** Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings.

**Frequency** The next New Zealand Census will be undertaken in 2018.

**Availability** 2013 Census data on highest qualifications is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's NZ.Stat [website](#).

**Note** As worded, it is not clear whether this target refers to a 'post-secondary school qualification', which is technically a Level 4 certificate or above, or a qualification (at any level) that is completed post-secondary school. Also, it does not take account of those in the age group who have not yet completed a post-secondary qualification, but will subsequently do so.

**Relevance** Levels of formal education attained at secondary school are related to labour force status and income levels later in life. Those who leave school early with few qualifications are at much greater risk of unemployment or vulnerability in the labour force, and may not value the benefit of ongoing education.

**Analysis** In 2013, 20.7 per cent of young adults living in Auckland had a post-secondary education qualification. This is an increase of 2.1 per cent from the 2006 census (18.6%). The majority were in the 20 to 24-year-old age group.

The most commonly completed qualification among 20-24 year olds was a Bachelor degree (46 per cent).

**Table 5: Number of young adults (aged 15-24) with a post-secondary qualification (2006 and 2013)**

Qualification	2006	2013
Level 4 certificate	6858	7773
Total Level 5 and 6 diploma	8541	9363
Bachelor degree and Level 7 qualification	15,399	17,799
Post-graduate and Honours degrees	1254	2544
Masters degree	537	726
Doctorate degree	12	15
Total in age group	175,140	211,140
<b>Proportion with a post school qualification</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>20.7%</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings

## 1.5 Reduce the rate of total criminal offences per 10,000 population from 939 in 2010 to 800 in 2040.

**Measure** Rate of total offences per 10,000 population by crime type.

**Source** New Zealand Police, reported crime data.

**Frequency** Data is available annually (calendar year and financial year).

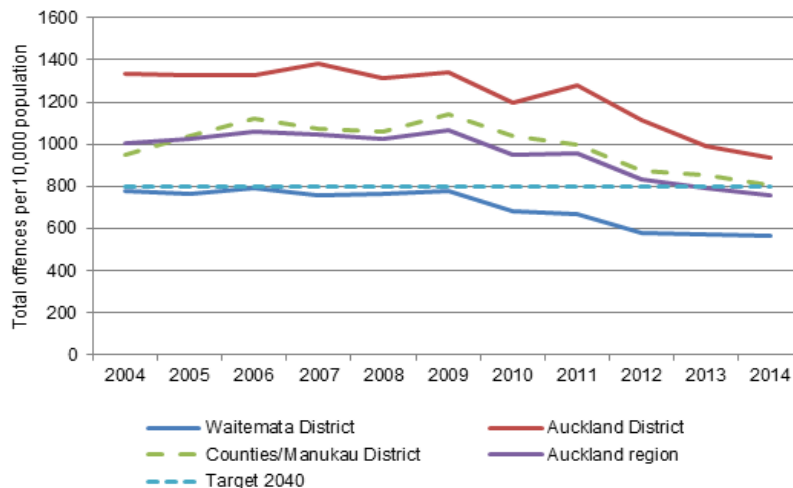
**Availability** NZ Police crime statistics are freely available on the NZ Police [website](#).

**Note** The count for the Auckland region is a combination of data from three NZ Police districts: Waitemata, Auckland City and Counties Manukau. This is a count of reported crime only. Many crimes are not reported to the NZ Police, for a variety of reasons.

**Relevance** A liveable city is a safe city that minimises threats to residents' safety and well-being. Reducing crime rates also improve the community perceptions of safety, which allows the community to develop social capability.

**Analysis** In the year ended December 2014, the rate of reported offences per 10,000 population for the combined police districts of Waitemata, Auckland, and Counties Manukau was 755, a further improvement on 2013 (790) and significant decrease (21%) compared to the 2010 level of 939. Auckland District was the only district still above the target in 2014 (935). The highest crime rates are in the categories of theft and unlawful entry with intent.

**Figure 2: Rate of reported offences per 10,000 population, by Police district, Auckland (2004-2014) (calendar years)**



Source: New Zealand Police

\* Different number compared to the target's baseline is due to changes in population estimate.

## 1.6 Increase residents' perceptions of safety in their neighbourhood from 68 per cent in 2010 to 80 per cent by 2030.

**Measure** Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate their feelings of personal safety as safe or very safe (\*).

**Source** Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2010, 2012 and 2014.

**Frequency** The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every 2 years.

**Availability** Full results for Auckland from the 2010 - 2014 Quality of Life Survey are available on the Quality of Life [website](#).

**Note** This target was established using the 2010 Quality of Life Survey as a baseline and the 68 per cent target refers specifically to residents' concerns about walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark.

The Quality of Life Survey asks respondents whether they feel very unsafe, a bit unsafe, fairly safe, or very safe in five different situations, including walking alone in their neighbourhood.

Caution must be taken directly comparing the 2012 and 2014 results with the 2010 survey however, as from 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey.

**Relevance** Perceptions of safety impact on the health and well-being of the individual, family and the wider community. If people feel unsafe they are less likely to talk to their neighbours, use public transport, go out in the evening, use public amenities and generally participate in their communities.

**Analysis** While a high proportion of Auckland respondents reported feeling 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' in their own home after dark (87%) in 2014, this proportion dropped to 42 per cent when considering their city centre after dark, and 55 per cent when thinking about walking alone in their neighbourhood. These perceptions of safety have all decreased since 2010.

**Table 6: Proportion of respondents who felt 'very safe' or 'safe' (%) (2010, 2012 and 2014)**

	2010	2012	2014
	%	%	%
In their home during the day	96	95	95
In their home after dark	93	88	87
Walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	68	55	55
In their city centre during the day	95	91	89
In their city centre after dark	55	38	42

Source: Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey, 2010-2014



## 1.7 Ensure that the incidence of trauma from road crashes caused by alcohol, speeding or lack of restraints will be in line with nationally set targets by 2020.

Measure	Number of fatal and serious incidents (FSI) by incident category (*).
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Transport, using New Zealand Transport Agency's Crash Analysis System (CAS) database.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Rates of children wearing child restraints are sourced from the annual <u>Ministry of Transport restraint survey</u> .
<b>Note</b>	<p>The national goals tend to have a 'soft-cap' of reducing deaths and serious injuries (DSI) in all of these areas, rather than setting particular specific objectives.</p> <p>Data has been sourced from the NZ Transport Agency Crash Analysis system (CAS) which collects reports from NZ Police who attend motor vehicle crashes. The data includes DSI on all Auckland roads – both state highways and local roads.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Reducing the level of road deaths and serious injuries (DSI) in Auckland will save lives and will have significant positive impacts on social cost.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>Over the last 5 years (2010-2014) the level of DSI has increased across most road trauma categories, except among alcohol and drug impaired, young people (15-24yrs) and school aged road users (5-18yrs), which have all decreased.</p> <p>DSI among pedestrians and cyclists has increased since 2009. This is likely to be related to the higher proportion of cyclists and pedestrians using the network. Moreover, sensitivity testing of this DSI crash data against Auckland hospitalisation records suggests that cyclist and pedestrian DSI numbers are typically under-reported in CAS by up to 40 per cent in the Auckland area.</p> <p>The Ministry of Transport's annual restraint survey has found that rates of child restraint use among children aged five or less have remained relatively static in Auckland. However, local checking clinic results report significantly higher rates of non-use and incorrect use.</p>

**Table 7: Number of road deaths and serious injuries (DSI) by crash category, Auckland (2010 to 2014)**

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Alcohol/drug impaired driving	164	112	119	129	116
Speed	103	86	95	106	116
Motorcycle and moped	79	82	72	76	96
Pedestrians	72	77	75	91	91
Cyclists	37	51	18	40	41
Older road users (75 years plus)	22	15	32	27	28
Young people (15 to 24 years)	150	131	114	135	123
School aged road users (5 to 18 years)	79	70	63	80	51
Child restraint wearing rate for children under 5 years (%)	96	93*	88	94	91

Source: Auckland Transport. \* The national child restraint survey in 2011 was for 'children aged 5 to 9 years' instead of 'aged 5 years and under'.

## 1.8 Decrease the number of child hospitalisations due to injury by 20 per cent by 2025.

<b>Measure</b>	Rate of public hospital injury discharges due to unintentional intent (*).
<b>Source</b>	New Zealand Public Hospital discharge data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annual
<b>Availability</b>	Customised tables can be created using the New Zealand Injury Query System, on the Injury Prevention Research Unit, University of Otago <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	The term 'children' refers here to those aged up to 14 years. There are, broadly speaking, two types of injury leading to hospitalisation: intentional and unintentional. The intent of this measure was to focus on unintentional injury.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death and hospitalisation for children 0 to 14 years in New Zealand.<sup>2</sup> Major unintentional injuries for children include drowning, transport-related injuries, burns and falls.</p> <p>Unintentional injury is considered one of the most serious public health problems facing children in the industrialised world today. Most unintentional injuries are predictable and therefore preventable.<sup>3</sup></p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In the five year period between 2010 and 2014 there were approximately 2500 discharges from public hospitals per annum of children aged less than 14 years – a total of 12,822. This includes discharges for a length of stay of one day or longer.</p> <p>Falls were the leading causes of injury admissions in children in the northern DHBs during this time, followed by inanimate mechanical forces. Transport injuries also made a significant contribution.</p> <p>Child injury mortality and morbidity demographic patterns reflect differences related to the child's age, gender, socio-economic status, culture and even location. Studies reveal a strong relationship between injury and social deprivation, and boys have higher numbers of injuries across most injury causes compared to girls.</p>

**Table 8: Public Hospital Injury Discharges, all external causes, unintentional intent, 0 to 14 year olds, all Auckland local boards (2010 to 2014)**

Year	Number of discharges	Rate per 100,000 people
2010	2723	880.2
2011	2477	795.0
2012	2458	786.9
2013	2565	823.5
2014	2599	828.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,822</b>	<b>822.7</b>

Source: University of Otago, New Zealand Injury Query System

2. Kypri K., Chalmers D., Langley J., et al. (2000). Child injury mortality in New Zealand 1986–95, *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*, 36, 431–39. Cited in Craig, E., Adams, J., Oben, G., Reddington, A., Wicken, A. Simpson, J. (2011). *The Health Status of Children and Young People in the Northern District Health Boards*, New Zealand Child and Youth Epidemiology Service: Wellington.

3. Moses, A. (2009). *Analysis of Unintentional Child Injury Data in New Zealand: Mortality (2001-2005) and Morbidity (2003-2007)*. Auckland: Safekids New Zealand.

## 1.9 There will be no gaps in life expectancy between European, Māori, Pacific and Asian ethnicities by 2040.

<b>Measure</b>	Statistics New Zealand life expectancy tables.
<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, Life Tables.
<b>Frequency</b>	The life tables are updated based on the data from the New Zealand Census.
<b>Availability</b>	Statistics New Zealand life tables are freely available on the Statistics New Zealand <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	<p>With respect to ethnicity, Statistics New Zealand currently only produces official life tables for Māori and non-Māori at the national level. They advise that they 'may' look at producing life tables for Pacific and Asian ethnic groups in the future, but these are not currently available.</p> <p>Abridged period life tables are based on data for a three-year period centred on each census year. The latest sub-national period life tables are for the period 2012–14.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Life expectancy at birth is a key summary indicator of the survival experience of the population. Improvements in life expectancy reflect changes in social and economic conditions, lifestyle changes, medical advances and better access to health services.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The average life expectancy of residents in the Auckland region has been increasing over the last two decades. A new-born male can now expect to live 80.5 years and a new-born female 84.0 years. This is an increase of 1.2 years for males and 0.9 years for females since the 2005-2007 life table series.</p> <p>Nationally, Māori experience higher death rates than non-Māori at all ages, for both sexes. In Auckland, a new-born Māori male could expect to live for 73.4 years, compared to 81.1 years for non-Māori males, and Māori females could expect to live for 77.8 years, compared to 84.6 years for non-Māori females.</p> <p>Māori life expectancy is increasing faster than non-Māori. The gap between Māori and non-Māori males was 7.4 years by 2012-14, compared to 8.5 years in 2005-07. For females the gap was 6.8 in 2012-14, down from 7.5 years in 2005-07.</p> <p>Life expectancy is consistently higher among women than men. This is a common phenomenon across the developed world.</p>

**Table 9: Life expectancy by gender and ethnicity, Auckland (2005-07, 2012-14)**

	Males		Females	
	2005-07	2012-14	2005-07	2012-14
Māori	71.5	73.7	76.1	77.8
Non Māori	80.0	81.1	83.6	84.6
Total	79.3	80.5	83.1	84.0
Gap	8.5	7.4	7.5	6.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand

**1.10 By 2020 the number of breaches of the Domestic Violence Act 1995 will have stabilised and by 2040 will have fallen by 40 per cent.**

<b>Measure</b>	Number of recorded breaches of the Domestic Violence Act 1995 (*).
<b>Source</b>	New Zealand Police, Recorded crime offenders statistics.
<b>Frequency</b>	Data is available monthly, from July 2014.
<b>Availability</b>	NZ Police crime statistics are freely available on the NZ.Stat <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	<p>There has been a substantial change to the way that crime is reported in New Zealand; therefore time series prior to July 2015 cannot be continued. In July 2015, New Zealand Police started releasing statistics about offenders and victims of crime, rather than occurrences of reported criminal acts. For more details on the changes please refer to the New Zealand Police <a href="#">website</a>.</p> <p>To that end, the ability to measure this target has changed, and the table shown in previous versions of this report has been discontinued.</p> <p>The count for the Auckland region is a combination of data from three NZ Police districts: Waitemātā, Auckland City and Counties Manukau. This is a count of reported crime only. Many crimes are not reported to the NZ Police, for a variety of reasons.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Reducing the incidence of breaches of protection orders is a key factor in making Auckland a safe and liveable city, particularly for women and children.
<b>Analysis</b>	There is no overall measure of domestic violence in New Zealand; however, an indirect measure is the number of breaches of the Domestic Violence Act. In the 12 months to June 2015, New Zealand Police reported 627 breaches of Violence and Non-Violence Restraining Orders.

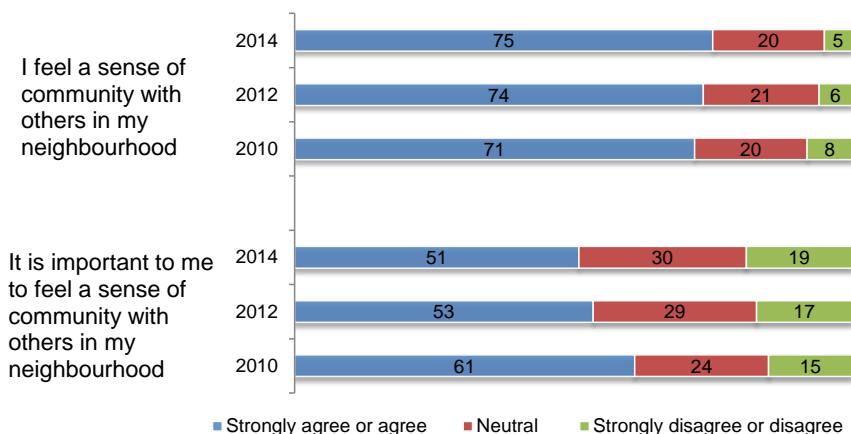
**1.11 All parks and reserves, children’s play areas and other public space identified in bylaws will be smoke-free by 2025.**

<b>Measure</b>	Level of public awareness of smoke-free public places; number of smokers observed; and the prevalence of smoke-free signage in smoke-free public places (*).
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Smoke- free Policy 2013. A review of the policy will take place over 2015/2016.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Note</b>	<p>Auckland Council inherited a range of smoke-free initiatives from the previous Auckland councils ('legacy councils'), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promotion of smoke-free regional parks through the Regional Parks Management Plan</li> <li>• Manukau City Council (MCC) and Waitākere City Council (WCC) smoke-free parks policies</li> <li>• implementation of smoke-free signage at the Northern Bus-way stations</li> <li>• provision of smoke-free facilities such as the Auckland Zoo, Eden Park and Mt Smart Stadium</li> <li>• promotion of a range of smoke-free public events.</li> </ul> <p>The Auckland Council Smoke-free Policy 2013 ('the Policy') builds on these smoke-free initiatives and provides for a consistent approach across the region. The Policy is non-regulatory in its approach; therefore, it encourages people to refrain from smoking in certain public places and events. It aims to de-normalise smoking behaviour, rather than ban smoking altogether.</p> <p>The Policy outlines council's commitment to work proactively with others toward making Auckland smoke-free by 2025. In this context, 'smoke-free' refers to a 5 per cent smoking rate in the region. Under the Policy, all playgrounds, parks and reserves are smoke-free as of July 2013. Signage upgrades to reflect this have commenced.</p> <p>The policy review has commenced in 2015 and will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a smoke-free sign audit</li> <li>• observational survey undertaken in smoke-free public places</li> <li>• survey of public awareness of smoke-free public places.</li> </ul> <p>The aim of the policy review is to determine the effectiveness of the Policy in achieving its targets. It will also assess if a bylaw is appropriate to implement Phase 3 of the Policy.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Ensuring that public outdoor areas are smoke-free will improve its amenity; reduce cigarette butt litter and associated fire risk. It will ensure that people who use these areas are protected from the nuisance and harm of second-hand smoke. Also, it aims to reduce children’s and young people’s exposure to smoking behaviour to de-normalise smoking.
<b>Analysis</b>	This measure will be examined after the review of policy has taken place.

**1.12 Increase the proportion of residents who rate a sense of community in their local neighbourhood as important from 71 per cent in 2010 to 85 per cent by 2025.**

<b>Measure</b>	Proportion of residents who feel that a sense of community in their local neighbourhood is important (*).
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2010, 2012 and 2014.
<b>Frequency</b>	The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every 2 years.
<b>Availability</b>	Full results for Auckland from the 2010 - 2014 Quality of Life Survey are available on the Quality of Life <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	<p>This target was established using the 2010 Quality of Life Survey as a baseline, thus results from 2010 are included in the analysis section below.</p> <p>Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements relating to a sense of community in their neighbourhood.</p> <p>Caution must be taken directly comparing the 2012 and 2014 results with the 2010 survey however, as from 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a CATI survey to an online self-complete survey.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	A sense of community can contribute to the overall liveability of a city, as it can enable the establishment of social networks and build social capital.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In 2014 almost three-quarters (75%) of Auckland respondents agreed or strongly agreed that it was important to them to feel a sense of community with people in their local neighbourhood, similar to 71 per cent in 2010. However, a smaller proportion (51%) agreed that they actually felt a sense of community with people in their local neighbourhood in 2014, a decrease from 61 per cent in 2010.</p> <p>Of those who did not agree that they felt a sense of community in their local neighbourhood, the most common response was that people felt a general lack of communication or events in the area.</p>

**Figure 3: Rating of a sense of community in local neighbourhood among respondents to Quality of Life Survey (2010 - 2014)**



Source: Quality of Life Survey

## Strategic Direction 2 – Enable Māori aspirations through recognition of the Treaty of Waitangi and customary rights

The Auckland Plan will enable and support mana whenua and Mataawaka aspirations and provide opportunities for them to contribute to the future well-being of Auckland.

Fundamental tenets to guide future outcomes include:

- creating a relationship where Māori are fully engaged in decisions concerning matters of significance to them
- making smarter decisions about how best to support Māori aspirations
- forming sustainable partnerships with Māori that have mutually beneficial, Auckland-wide outcomes
- recognising and providing for the customary right outcomes from historical Treaty Settlements and contemporary claims made under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.

Within this strategic direction there are five priorities and six targets.

### Priorities

- Establish papakāinga in Auckland.
- Enable tangata whenua to participate in the co-management of natural resources.
- Explore partnerships with mana whenua to protect, identify and manage wāhi tapu sites.
- Enable Māori aspirations for thriving and self-sustaining marae.
- Support sustainable development of Māori outcomes, leadership, community and partnerships.

### Targets

- 2.1 Increase the number of papakāinga in the Auckland region from 3 to 18 by 2040.
- 2.2 Establish reciprocal decision-making processes and arrangements that promote shared governance over matters of significance to iwi from 1 to 16 by 2040.
- 2.3 Increase the number of major coordinated service-delivery programmes between Government and Auckland Council that affect Māori from 0 to 5 by 2030.
- 2.4 Increase targeted support to Māori community-development programmes by at least 15 projects by 2040.
- 2.5 Incorporate the values, culture and beliefs of Māori in all Auckland-related policies by 2020.
- 2.6 Increase the number of marae development projects that support Māori social and economic development to seven projects every 5 years to 2030.

## 2.1 Increase the number of papakāinga in the Auckland region from 3 to 18 by 2040.

Measure	Number of papakāinga in Auckland.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Te Waka Angamua.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Te Waka Angamua.
<b>Note</b>	<p>Papakāinga refers to mana whenua-led development of Māori ancestral land and where appropriate, land held in general title by mana whenua. Council does not actually build papakāinga – they are built by mana whenua.</p> <p>For papakāinga to be successful, Council must take into consideration a number of matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A flexible development contributions policy</li><li>• An appropriate Māori land-rating policy</li><li>• Advocacy with financial institutions.</li></ul>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Increasing the number of papakāinga in Auckland is a key goal for both Auckland Council and mana whenua of Auckland. As part of Auckland Council's contribution to Māori well-being, the establishment of papakāinga represents a significant transformational shift that will address the lack of housing, the aspiration to support Māori community development, and facilitate the reconnection of Māori with their identity and their ancestral land.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>There are currently (2015) five council-assisted papakāinga in Auckland (compared to three in 2012 and four (revised figure) in 2014), comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei led development at Ōrākei</li><li>• The Pūkaki Trust led development at Māngere</li><li>• Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara (various locations)</li><li>• Waimango, Orere Point (added in 2015)</li><li>• The Waimahia development led by Tāmaki Makaurau Community Housing Ltd - a joint venture between the Tāmaki Collective and Housing New Zealand.</li></ul> <p>Note that the Kokiri Trust-led development at Otara was included in the 2014 report, but is technically not a papakāinga.</p> <p>Auckland Council's Te Waka Angamua team also provide kāinga (Māori housing) planning assistance to Mātāwaka organisations including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Kokiri Trust in Otara</li><li>• Manukau Urban Māori Authority, Ngā Whare Wātea</li></ul> <p>In addition advice has been given on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Māori Housing Project with Community and Social Policy</li><li>• Māori land-rating policy</li><li>• Inter-sector papakāinga and kainga development and initiatives.</li></ul>



## 2.2 Establish reciprocal decision-making processes and arrangements that promote shared governance over matters of significance to iwi from 1 to 16 by 2040.

Measure	Number of co-governance arrangements.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Te Waka Angamua.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annual.
<b>Availability</b>	Te Waka Angamua.
<b>Note</b>	<p>Auckland Council's contribution to this target under its Māori Responsiveness Framework will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investigate opportunities to create sustainable models for governance</li> <li>• Establish partnerships that enhance the Māori contribution to the vision for Auckland</li> <li>• Investigate alternative decision-making processes</li> <li>• Provide appropriate levels of support to enable these initiatives.</li> </ul>
<b>Relevance</b>	Reciprocal decision making is a significant issue concerning Māori and is a primary pillar for Māori well-being and capacity.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>There are a number of co-governance arrangements initiated by Treaty of Waitangi Settlement legislation. In 2015, there are eight co-management/co-governance arrangements compared to just one in 2010 and six in 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maunga Authority – Auckland Council and Mana Whenua representatives from 13 Tāmaki Makaurau iwi/ hapū</li> <li>• Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Reserves Board – Auckland Council and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei</li> <li>• Parakai Recreation Reserve Board – Auckland Council (Rodney Local Board) and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara</li> <li>• Waiomanu Pa Kainga Reserve – Auckland Council (Howick Local Board) and Ngai Tai ki Tāmaki</li> <li>• Mutukaroa / Hamlins Hill – Auckland Council, the Crown, Waikato-Tainui, Ngāti Paoa and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei</li> <li>• Te Motu a Hiaroa (Puketutu Island) – Auckland Council, Te Kawerau a Maki, Waikato-Tainui and Te Ahiwaru</li> <li>• Te Pukaki Tapu o Poutukeka Historic Reserve – Auckland Council (Māngere Ōtāhuhu Local Board) and Te Ākitai Waiohūa</li> <li>• Pukekiwiriki Pa – Auckland Council (Papakura Local Board), Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngai Tai ki Tamaki, Ngāti te Ata, Ngāti Paoa, Te Ākitai Waiohūa and Ngaati Whanaunga.</li> </ul>

**2.3 Increase the number of major coordinated service-delivery programmes between Government and Auckland Council that affect Māori from 0 to 5 by 2030.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>The number of major coordinated service delivery programmes (*).</b>
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Te Waka Angamua.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Working with and alongside Māori organisations to deliver major well-resourced programmes can provide benefits to the wider community. Central Government assistance to coordinate the efforts in addressing these matters along with Auckland Council’s local government responsibilities will be essential to attaining the Auckland Plan’s Māori transformational shifts.</p> <p>In conjunction with the target to increase the number of Māori community development programmes, this target is aimed at increasing the level of resourcing available to Māori in Auckland. This is to ensure that Māori have equitable access to economic and social development initiatives across the Auckland region.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>There are currently no co-ordinated service delivery programmes between Government and Council. However, council and Government are working together on the Māori Economic Development Framework. In June 2014 representatives from Auckland Council, Te Puni Kōkiri and Treasury hosted a Māori Economic Growth Forum to facilitate partnerships that support and enable Māori business growth.</p> <p>In 2015 a ‘defining Māori business workshop’ was held as part of the Framework’s Strengthening Māori Business programme of action. It brought together mana whenua, local and central government officials and subject matter experts (academia and researchers) as a first step in developing an evidence base of Māori business in Tāmaki Makaurau.</p>

## 2.4 Increase targeted support to Māori community-development programmes by at least 15 projects by 2040.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Number of targeted Māori community development projects supported by Auckland Council (*).</b>
<b>Source</b>	Existing statutory and non-statutory reporting procedures within Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Relevance</b>	Targeted Māori development programmes that offer future opportunities in governance, financial and asset management, sports and recreation, and business development will support Māori aspirations to enhance their future well-being. As community-driven programmes, these will be able to incorporate Māori values that are specific to the aspirations that Māori are seeking for their communities.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>Māori community development programmes have a strong association with the targets set for economic and social development and collaborative decision making. Other work programmes undertaken by council and that also have a bearing on the success of Māori community-development programmes include four following programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Community Development Strategy (Community Development Funding)</li><li>• The Children and Young People's Strategic Action Plan</li><li>• The Māori Responsiveness Portfolio</li><li>• The Treaty Audit Response Programme.</li></ul>

## 2.5 Incorporate the values, culture and beliefs of Māori in all Auckland-related policies by 2020.

Measure	Number of Treaty-based policies.
Source	Auckland Council,
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Relevance	Incorporating Māori values into Auckland Council strategy and policy programmes and policies will significantly address council's capacity to effectively respond to Māori interests.
Analysis	<p>The technical paper <i>Māori Strategy and Policy in the Auckland Plan</i> was produced as part of the evidence-gathering process for the Auckland Plan. The paper sets out the broad overarching values and principles that had been previously articulated in a legacy document entitled <i>Te Kohao o Te Ngira</i>.</p> <p>During the drafting of the Auckland Council's <i>Long-term Plan 2012-2022</i>, the Independent Māori Statutory Board proposed eight Māori outcome areas. The areas are fundamentally derived from the Treaty of Waitangi and are linked to the values and principles of Te Ao Māori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• reciprocity</li><li>• rangatiratanga</li><li>• shared decision making</li><li>• partnership</li><li>• active protection</li><li>• ōritetanga</li><li>• options</li><li>• the right of development redress.</li></ul> <p>These principles of the Treaty are underpinned by Te Ao Māori values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• manaakitanga – valuing, supporting, and caring for others</li><li>• kotahitanga – unity with a sense of purpose</li><li>• whakamana – enabling, empowering and restoring the mana of whānau to realise their potential</li><li>• kaitiakitanga – stewardship and sustainable management over the life force of the land, water, air and people</li><li>• wairuatanga – ensuring that the spiritual needs of all things are nurtured</li><li>• whanaungatanga – fostering and maintaining relationships.</li></ul>

## 2.6 Increase the number of marae development projects that support Māori social and economic development to seven projects every 5 years to 2030.

Measure	Number of marae development projects.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Māori Strategy and Relations Department.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Note</b>	<p>There are approximately 69 marae in Auckland. Many of them were built during the 1970s through to the 1990s and now require refurbishment or upgrading to meet existing and future projected demand.</p> <p>While marae make a significant contribution to community development, they do not have the same support as government or Council-owned assets such as libraries, community centres or reserves. Furthermore, marae do not qualify for funding from development contributions revenues. This means that it is important that Auckland Council provides support for marae development projects in the future and thereby create avenues for social and economic development.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Marae continue to be key institutions that contribute to community development through providing the turangawaewae (a place to stand) for Māori people, nurturing Māori cultural identity and self-determination, fostering social cohesion through the practice of manaakitanga, and providing communities with facilities in times of civil emergency.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In the 2015/16 year, Auckland Council evaluated 31 marae as part of a marae needs analysis. Five marae development projects were funded to a total of \$740,000. The five marae were</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Te Herenga Waka o Orewa</li><li>• Reweti Marae</li><li>• Kia Ora Marae (Kakanui Marae)</li><li>• Papakura Marae</li><li>• Hoani Waititi.</li></ul>

## Strategic Direction 3 – Integrate arts and culture into our everyday lives

Auckland expects that our arts and culture will thrive, unite, delight, challenge and entertain, and also drive wealth and prosperity for individuals and for Auckland. Arts and culture are central to Auckland's character and identity, and attract people to visit and to live here.

Within this strategic direction there are two priorities and four targets.

### Priorities

- Value and foster Auckland's cultural diversity.
- Value our artists, our creative sector and our cultural institutions.

### Targets

- 3.1 Increase the number of Aucklanders actively participating in the arts from 48 per cent in 2010 to 75 per cent by 2040.
- 3.2 Increase the number of people employed in the creative sector from 26,900 in 2007 to more than 45,000 by 2040.
- 3.3 Increase the number of annual guest nights in Auckland from 21.1 million in 2010 to 29.5 million by 2022.
- 3.4 Increase the number of residents who are conversant in more than one language from 25% in 2006 to 50% in 2040.

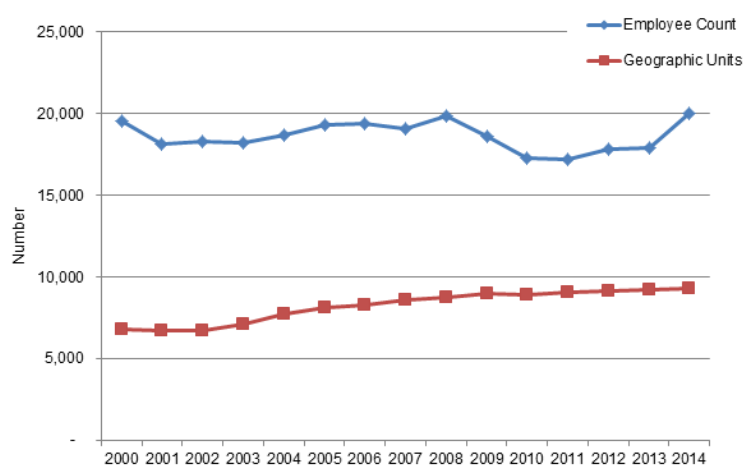
### 3.1 Increase the number of Aucklanders actively participating in the arts from 48 per cent in 2010 to 75 per cent by 2040.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Proportion of respondents to the New Zealanders and the Arts survey who had actively participated in an art form in the previous 12 months.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Creative New Zealand (2014). <i>New Zealanders and the arts: Attitudes, attendance and participation in Auckland in 2014</i> . Report prepared by Colmar Brunton on behalf of Creative New Zealand.
<b>Frequency</b>	Approximately every 3 years.
<b>Availability</b>	Full report available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit.
<b>Note</b>	<p>The baseline for this target was established by measuring self-reported participation by respondents in one or more of the following art forms - visual arts and film, performing arts, literature, Māori arts and Pacific arts.</p> <p>The target refers to 2010 baseline; however the survey was actually undertaken in 2011.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	The Auckland Plan recognises cultural wealth and creativity as important sources of comparative advantage, and the arts as a major contributor to achieving Auckland's vision of being the world's most liveable city.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In 2014, 60 per cent of Auckland respondents had actively participated in at least one arts event in the previous 12 months. This represents a significant increase in the involvement of Auckland respondents since 2011 (48%).</p> <p>Three key factors help to explain this:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An increase in participation in literary arts (from 11% in 2011 to 22% in 2014).</li><li>• An increase in participation in performing arts (from 18% in 2011 to 22% in 2014).</li><li>• The decision to list Craft and Object art as a separate art form on the 2014 survey. It was previously listed under visual arts. It is felt that presenting it as a separate art form has resulted in respondents more accurately recording their engagement with it, and contributed to the overall increase in participation in the arts.</li></ul>

### 3.2 Increase the number of people employed in the creative sector from 26,900 in 2007 to more than 45,000 by 2040.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Number of employees and geographic units within the creative sector industries, per annum.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, Business Demographics.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually. Data is collected as at February of each year, and is generally available in November.
<b>Availability</b>	Business Demographics data (at Auckland regional level) is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's NZ.Stat website.
<b>Note</b>	The definition of the creative sector has been taken from a report titled <i>Auckland's creative industries – the numbers (2009)</i> , prepared by Auckland City Council in 2005. The industry categories include publishing, design, music, performing arts, visual arts, crafts and photography, screen production and radio/digital media.
<b>Relevance</b>	To become a vibrant, creative world city, Auckland needs to foster its creative talent and encourage investment and philanthropy within the creative sector. This target tracks the outcomes of these policies in terms of the employment levels within the creative industry.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The 2014 level of employment in the creative sector of 19,991 was an increase (+11.7%) over the previous year (17,901), recovering to the peaks of 2008 (19,870) and 2000 (19,569), and was 915 (4.8%) above 2007 (19,075).</p> <p>In 2014, the number of businesses (geographic units) in the creative sector (9286) slightly increased compared to the previous year (9227) and 2007 (8579).</p>

**Figure 4: Number of employees and geographic units within Auckland's creative sector (as at February) (2000-2014)**



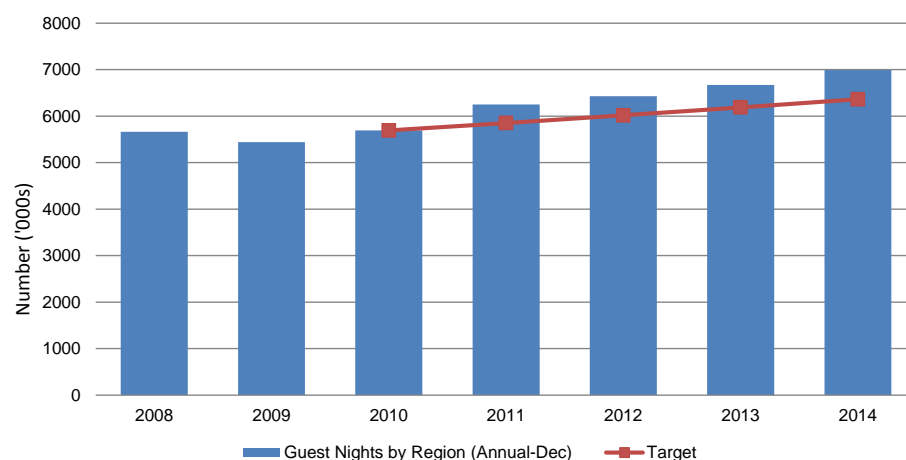
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Business Demographics; using ANZSIC 06 codes.



### 3.3 Increase the number of annual guest nights in Auckland from 21.1 million in 2010 to 29.5 million by 2022.

<b>Measure</b>	The number of visitor nights from international and domestic tourists at commercial accommodation in Auckland, per annum (*).
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Tourism/Statistics New Zealand Commercial Accommodation Monitor (“Accommodation Survey”).
<b>Frequency</b>	Quarterly.
<b>Availability</b>	Freely available on the Statistics New Zealand Infoshare <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	<p>The original target was set using a ‘total visitor night’ count, which was calculated by Auckland Tourism Events and Economic Development (ATEED) using many data sources, including those staying with friends and families. It is an estimate of visitors and is not easily replicated.</p> <p>The data presented here is from the Commercial Accommodation Monitor only, and shows ‘guest nights’. A guest night is calculated as one guest spending one night at an establishment. For example, 15 guests spending two nights would report provision of 30 guest nights. Trends are seasonally affected, data is reported monthly.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Tourism makes a significant contribution to the Auckland economy and visitor nights are an indication of industry size. Infrastructure developed to serve the tourist (visitor) market can also benefit local residents and add to the quality of life within Auckland.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The target requires 40 per cent increase in total number of guest night between 2010 and 2022. This is equivalent to an average of 2.8 per cent per annum increase in the number of guest nights.</p> <p>In the year to December 2014 Auckland’s commercial accommodation had 6.99 million total (international and domestic) guest nights, 4.8% higher than 2013 (6.67 million) and 22.9% higher than 2010 (5.69 million) for an average annual growth of 5.3% from 2010 to 2014 .</p>

**Figure 5: Annual guest nights in Auckland Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) (Year-end December, 2008-2014)**

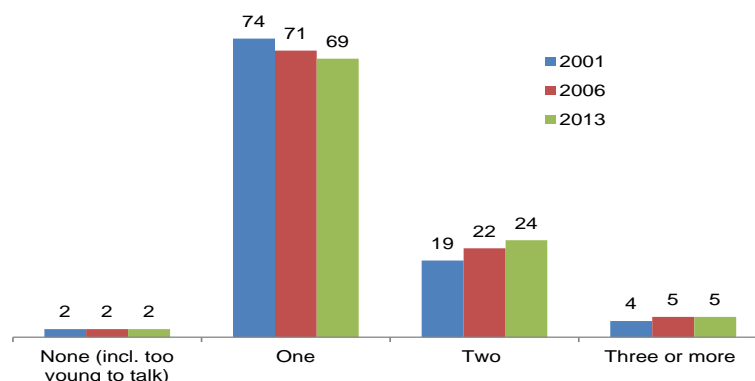


Source: Statistics New Zealand/ Ministry of Tourism, Commercial Accommodation Monitor

### 3.4 Increase the number of residents who are conversant in more than one language from 25 per cent in 2006 to 50 per cent in 2040.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Number and proportion of Pacific speakers, and number and proportion of te reo speakers.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings.
<b>Frequency</b>	The New Zealand Census was held on 5 March 2013
<b>Availability</b>	2013 Census data on languages is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's NZ.Stat.
<b>Note</b>	Further refinement of this target may be required to clarify its intent. An increase in the proportion of those speaking more than one language could be achieved by increasing the numbers of migrants entering Auckland with English as a second language, but the original intent of the target may be to encourage existing residents to learn additional languages. In addition, the term 'Pacific speakers' covers a broad range of languages; these are not listed in detail here.
<b>Relevance</b>	Auckland is the most ethnically diverse region in New Zealand. At the last census more than 150 ethnicities were recorded, and two-thirds of the nation's Pacific and Asian populations resided in Auckland. Ethnic and cultural diversity will remain a key feature of Auckland's social landscape and it is vital that languages are kept alive. Diversity of language both reflects and drives a vibrant city.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>At the 2013 Census, 29 per cent of Auckland's usual residents reported that they spoke more than one language at conversational level. This is a decrease of 2 per cent from the 2006 baseline. However, the number of people speaking two languages increased by 2 per cent.</p> <p>In 2013, 18.4 of Auckland Māori reported that they could speak te reo Māori, a decrease of 6.6 percentage points compared to 2006.</p> <p>The most common language after English was Samoan (58,197 speakers), followed by Hindi (49,521), Northern Chinese (38,781), te reo (30,924), and Yue (30,681).</p>

**Figure 6: Percentage of Auckland population who spoke one, two, three or more languages (2001, 2006 and 2013)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings

## Strategic Direction 4 - Protect and conserve Auckland's historic heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations

Auckland has its roots in the natural topography and coastal environment, which have been shaped over the centuries by natural events as well as by people, their needs and their aspirations. Our rich and diverse historic heritage includes the Auckland War Memorial Museum (Tāmaki Paenga Hira) and the Auckland Domain. It encompasses the extensive archaeological landscapes of Āwhitu Peninsula, the Auckland isthmus volcanic cones, the Ōtuataua stone fields and the Franklin volcanic fields. It includes post-war architecture such as the Group Architect houses, infrastructure and engineering feats such as the Grafton Bridge, and our Victorian and Edwardian buildings.

Our heritage places comprise sites, features, areas, townscapes, streetscapes, landscapes, settlements and other historical places. We value them as outstanding features in the Auckland landscape, and appreciate both their natural and human-made elements.

Within this strategic direction there are three priorities and three targets.

### Priorities

- Understand value and share our heritage.
- Invest in our heritage.
- Empower collective stewardship of our heritage.

### Targets

- 4.1 Increase the number of scheduled historic heritage places items by 100 per cent, from 2100 to 4200 by 2030.
- 4.2 Increase the percentage of area in Auckland that has been assessed for historic heritage values from 30 per cent to 100 per cent by 2040, prioritising areas identified for growth and intensification.
- 4.3 From 2013, ensure a year-on-year increase in community satisfaction with heritage management in Auckland, achieving an 80 per cent satisfaction rate by 2020.

#### 4.1 Increase the number of scheduled historic heritage places items by 100 per cent, from 2100 to 4200 by 2030.

Measure	Number of scheduled historic heritage places.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	Ongoing.
<b>Availability</b>	Ongoing.
<b>Note</b>	<p>Following the amalgamation of local government in Auckland in 2010, work is underway by Auckland Council to revise and update the schedules of historic heritage and Māori cultural heritage sites, places and areas. This has resulted in a difference in the number of scheduled places reported in the Auckland Plan and the Baseline report 2012.</p> <p>The result of revising and updating heritage schedules comprise the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (PAUP) sets out archaeological and built historic heritage places within the same historic heritage schedule, which were previously separate. Approximately 50 items on the legacy schedules have been combined into one holistic single schedule entry in the PAUP.</li> <li>• Under legacy regional and district plans, historic heritage places with coastal and landward components were previously managed separately under two schedules. In the PAUP, approximately 20 places have been merged as a single entry.</li> </ul>
<b>Relevance</b>	Scheduling of historic heritage places and areas and Māori cultural heritage sites and places provides protection and management of these heritage values within the planning framework. This is the key statutory process that ensures our historic heritage is protected and conserved for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The 2010 baseline of 2100 scheduled historic heritage places referred to in the Auckland Plan was an estimate. The 2012 baseline report revised this figure to 2199, comprising of built-heritage, archaeological and wāhi tapu sites scheduled in the legacy plans.</p> <p>The historic heritage and Māori cultural heritage work through the unitary plan process added 128 historic heritage places, 11 historic heritage areas, 15 sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua and 3600 sites and places of value to Mana Whenua to the legacy heritage schedules. A small number of places were removed from schedules, such as from the merging of places into a single entry.</p> <p>Based on the latest monitoring (2014), the overall number of scheduled historic heritage and Māori cultural heritage sites, places and areas is 5838, being an increase from 2012 of 3639.</p> <p>The total of 5838 is made up of 2158 significant historic heritage places, 19 significant historic heritage areas, 61 sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua and 3600 sites and places of value to Mana Whenua.</p>

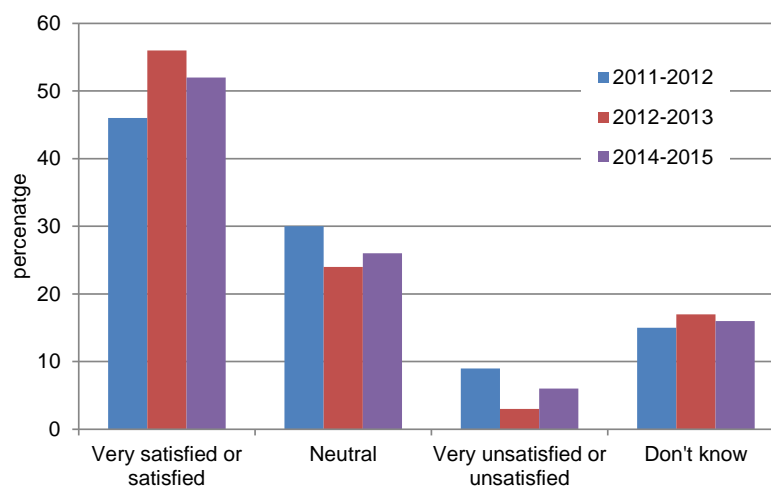
**4.2 Increase the percentage of area in Auckland that has been assessed for historic heritage values from 30 per cent to 100 per cent by 2040, prioritising areas identified for growth and intensification.**

Measure	Area and proportion of land surveyed for heritage values.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Note</b>	The target needs to be revisited as it is theoretically not possible or desirable to reach 100 per cent – the identification of ‘heritage’ is an iterative and on-going process. Furthermore, different methodologies are needed to identify different kinds of historic heritage.
<b>Relevance</b>	Assessing land for historic heritage values is important for the identification, protection and conservation of our historic heritage. Areas which have never been included in a heritage survey may contain undiscovered significant historic heritage places.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The original baseline of 30 per cent ‘assessed area’ related to archaeological surveys only, rather than the full range of historic heritage surveys. The baseline did not include built heritage survey work undertaken by previous Councils, which may have increased the base percentage by including significant portions of Auckland’s urban area.</p> <p>Survey work undertaken from 2012-2015 included eight historic heritage surveys in Otahuhu, Mangere, Onehunga, Mt. Roskill, Papatoetoe, Pukekohe, Pt Chevalier, and the Albert-Eden Local Board Area. These surveys focus mainly on the tangible built heritage revealed through systematic study of the history of each area. The largest survey undertaken to date is the pre-1944 survey, which was completed in 2015 and covered nearly all of the urban area of Auckland and selected outlying areas of early settlement. The boundaries of that survey generally follow the boundaries of the pre-1944 demolition control overlay, as notified in the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan. This survey reviewed the visual built heritage values of pre-1944 buildings from the public realm.</p> <p>Numerous assessments have been undertaken in smaller geographic areas as part of area planning work, Local Board projects heritage evaluations, monitoring projects and consent applications. These have not been quantified, but taken together add to the amount of area where the heritage values are now better known. Some notable assessments in this category include Māori heritage studies in Puhinui, and along the northern Manukau foreshore, and built heritage assessments in Karangahape Road.</p> <p>Thematic studies cannot be effectively mapped to address this target, but cover the region for specific themes and property types. The State Housing Thematic Study is one such survey completed in 2014. Prior to that, the North Shore Thematic Review was completed in 2011.</p> <p>The Maori Cultural Heritage Programme has been set up to identify new sites, places, and landscapes of particular importance to mana whenua across the region, and represents meaningful progress toward better understanding of heritage across the whole of Auckland. However, as with thematic studies, it cannot be effectively mapped to address the target.</p>

**4.3 From 2013, ensure a year-on-year increase in community satisfaction with heritage management in Auckland, achieving an 80 per cent satisfaction rate by 2020.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Number of residents who are satisfied with heritage management in their local area.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Annual Residents Survey.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	The Annual Residents Survey results are available on request from the Market Research and Engagement team at Auckland Council.
<b>Note</b>	This question was not asked in 2013-2014 Residents' Survey as priority space was given to annual report metrics.
<b>Relevance</b>	Protecting and conserving Auckland's natural and historic heritage for present and future generations is a key issue for Auckland Council. It needs to ensure that the public is satisfied with the decision-making processes and outcomes.
<b>Analysis</b>	In 2015, half (52%) of respondents to the Auckland Council's Annual Residents Survey stated that they were very satisfied or satisfied with the way that historic places are cared for in their local area, compared to 46 per cent in 2011-2012 and 56 per cent in 2012-2013. A quarter (26%) were neutral and a further 14 per cent stated that they did not know, compared to 30 and 15 per cent respectively in 2011-2012 and 24 and 17 per cent in 2012-2013.

**Figure 7: Residents' satisfaction with the way that historic places are cared for in their area (2011-2012 to 2014-2015) (%)**



Source: Auckland Council, Annual Residents Survey

## Strategic Direction 5 – Promote individual and community well-being through participation and excellence in recreation and sport

Taking part in recreation, sport and outdoor activities is a notable feature of Aucklanders' lifestyle. Aucklanders flock to the beaches at weekends, tramp in the Waitākere and Hunua Ranges, swim, boat and fish in the harbours, and take part in formal and informal sport activities right across the region.

Easy access to the outdoors is an important part of our culture and part of Auckland's appeal. It is important that this is sustained as Auckland continues to grow, and that recreational opportunities on offer are optimised.

Within this strategic direction there are three priorities and six targets.

### Priorities

- Provide quality opportunities for all Aucklanders to participate in recreation and sport.
- Prioritise and optimise our recreation and sport facilities and public open space use and the capability of recreation and sport organisations.
- Maximise the contribution of recreation and sport to Auckland's economic prosperity.

### Targets

- 5.1 Increase the number of school-aged children who participate in organised sport and informal physical activities by 2040.
- 5.2 Increase the number of Aucklanders actively participating in recreation and sport every week from 79 per cent to 90 per cent by 2040.
- 5.3 Grow the sport and recreation contribution to Auckland's economy from \$1.6 billion in 2008/09 to \$3.2 billion by 2040.
- 5.4 Increase the number of council sports fields that are useable throughout the year from 80 per cent to 90 per cent by 2020.
- 5.5 Increase the number of hours that people volunteer in recreation and sport from 12 million hours to 14 million hours by 2040.
- 5.6 Increase the number of education facilities open for community group use by 2040.

## 5.1 Increase the number of school-aged children who participate in organised sport and informal physical activities by 2040.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Numbers of school children and hours of participation from schools and sports clubs.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Sport New Zealand, Young People's Survey.
<b>Frequency</b>	Every 5 years.
<b>Availability</b>	The survey was undertaken in 2011 and its result is available on Auckland Council's website.
<b>Note</b>	<p>The target, as worded, refers to two discrete types of activity: organised sport and informal physical activities. The baseline for both of these could not be set at the time of preparing the Auckland Plan, as the survey had not been completed.</p> <p>More than 17,000 young New Zealanders (5 to 18 years old) took part in the 2011 Young People's Survey. More than 8000 young Aucklanders were included in the survey – around 5000 from the national sample and another 3000 from a booster sample. The survey took place in the first half of Term 3 (August and early September).</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Youth participation in sport and informal activities encourages active, healthy lifestyles. Furthermore, organised sport can also help foster volunteering, personal and community development. The target is in line with Sport New Zealand's target that '80 per cent of school-aged children participate in organised sport and recreation for at least three hours per week'.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p><b>Organised sport</b></p> <p>Within the survey, organised sport was defined as the time students spent on active physical education and the time they spend at training or practice with a coach or taking part in competitions. Sport is used here in its broadest sense and includes active recreation'. The survey found broad differences in participation across gender and age groups. Boys of all ages were more likely than girls to spend three or more hours a week on organised sport.</p> <p><b>Informal physical activities</b></p> <p>The time young people spend on sport and recreation while 'mucking around' with friends, family, and on their own differs by gender and age. Boys of all ages were more likely than girls to spend three or more hours a week on sport and recreation in this context. For both boys and girls, the percentage spending three or more hours a week on sport and recreation when 'mucking around' decreases with age:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– For boys, the figures range from 74.3 per cent among 5 to 10 year olds to 56.5 per cent among 15 to 18 year olds.</li> <li>– For girls the figures range from 68.0 per cent among 5 to 10 year olds to 41.6 per cent for 15 to 18 year olds.</li> </ul> <p>Fewer than one in 10 young people (10% or less) spent no time on sport and recreation activities when 'mucking around'.</p>



**5.2 Increase the number of Aucklanders actively participating in recreation and sport every week from 79 per cent to 90 per cent by 2040.**

**Measure Numbers of Aucklanders actively participating in recreation and sport.**

**Source** Sport NZ, Active New Zealand survey.

**Frequency** Currently every 5 or 6 years; the latest data came out in September 2014.

**Availability** Results are available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit.

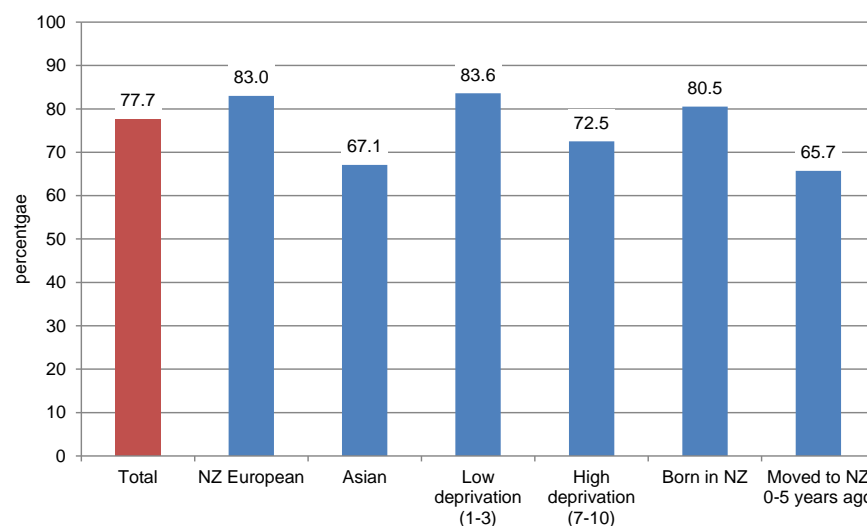
**Note** The 2007/08 Active NZ survey was undertaken by SPARC, who are now called Sport New Zealand. The 2007/08 results for Auckland appear to be at slight variance with the baseline in the Auckland Plan.

**Relevance** Participation in sport and recreation provides significant social and health benefits.

**Analysis** In 2014, the proportion of Aucklanders (aged 16 plus) actively participating in sport and recreation on a weekly basis was 78 per cent, the same as the previous survey in 2008.

The proportion varies depending on ethnicity, deprivation and migration status: lower for people of Asian ethnicity (67%), high deprivation status (7-10: 72%) and recent migrants (0-5 years ago: 66%), and higher for people of NZ European ethnicity (83%), low deprivation status (1-3: 84%) and born in NZ (81%). (Note correlation is not necessarily causation.) Walking and swimming were the two most popular sport and recreation activities.

**Figure 8: Weekly participation rates in sport and recreation by select sub-groups in Auckland (2013/2014)**



Source: Active New Zealand Survey and Auckland Council  
 Note: Only statistically significant results are shown in the chart.

### 5.3 Grow the sport and recreation contribution to Auckland's economy from \$1.6 billion in 2008/09 to \$3.2 billion by 2040.

**Measure** Contribution to Auckland's Gross Domestic Product from the sport and recreation sector (\*).

**Source** SPARC, 2011. *The Economic Value of Sport and Recreation to the Auckland Region*. Wellington: SPARC.

**Frequency** To be determined.

**Availability** Results for Auckland are available on the Sport New Zealand [website](#).

**Note** SPARC is now called Sport New Zealand. The report cited has not been repeated.

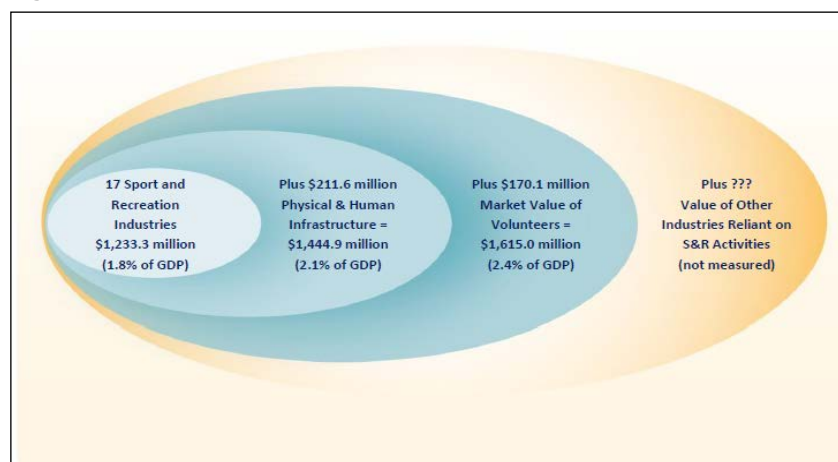
**Relevance** The sport and recreation sector is a key community sector for Auckland.

**Analysis** The value of the sport and recreation sector in Auckland was estimated to be \$1.6 billion (2007 prices) at 2008/09. The inner oval in Figure 10 shows the value added by 17 industries that produced goods and services necessary for sport and recreation. The second oval includes an additional \$211.6 million from:

- (i) incomes of people working in sport and recreation occupations outside of the 17 industries (for example, a recreation guide employed by a hotel)
- (ii) investment by central government in sport and recreation education in schools
- (iii) local councils' expenditure on new sport and recreation facilities.

These are conservative estimates because the study was not able to find data to measure everything that the sport and recreation sector contributes to the economy (for example, from economic activities such as sports broadcasting, merchandising to sports spectators and supporters, and sport and recreation activities associated with international tourism). This feature of the study is reflected in the final oval, for which there are no measured values.

**Figure 9: Estimated value of sport and recreation in Auckland (2009)**



Source: Agribusiness and Economics Research Unit, Lincoln University, 2011. *The Economic and Social Value of Sport and Recreation to the Auckland Region*.

**5.4 Increase the number of Auckland Council sports fields that are useable throughout the year from 80 per cent to 90 per cent by 2020.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Number of sports fields with all-weather turf.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	Updated annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Results are drawn from Auckland Council capital project records.
<b>Note</b>	The Auckland Plan target as stated is based around increasing sports field availability, and reducing field closures. To be able to do this, and cater for the increasing levels of demand on the field network, more playing capacity needs to be added. This can occur through the conversion of soil based fields to sand based fields, and the creation of all-weather synthetic turf fields.
<b>Relevance</b>	There is high demand for the use of sports fields throughout the Auckland region, which will continue to increase as the population grows. It is important to ensure that sports fields are suitable for use, as cancelling or postponing games can have negative consequences in terms of participation levels.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In 2011, Auckland Council commissioned Longdill and Associates to undertake a sports field supply and demand assessment for the region. This led to projections of significant playing capacity shortfall over the coming 10 years. Capital investment was secured in Auckland Council's 2012-22 Long Term Plan to increase the playing capacity of the region's sports field network. This led to the creation of a 10 year Sports Field Capacity Development Programme.</p> <p>Field upgrade work has occurred during 2012/13 and 2013/14, which has included adding 9 synthetic turf fields, as well as upgrading a number of fields from soil to sand carpet drainage systems. All of this upgrade work increases playing capacity, and provides options to spread demand and reduce field closures. Consequently this increases the usability of sports fields throughout the year.</p> <p>Field availability and closure rates are recorded in sports field booking systems.</p>

**Table 10: Number of synthetic pitches in Auckland by year (2010-2014)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number</b>
2010/11	1
2011/12	1
2012/13	7.75
2013/14	10.25

**5.5 Increase the number of hours that people volunteer in recreation and sport from 12 million hours to 14 million hours by 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Number of people and hours that people volunteer in recreation and sport.</b>
<b>Source</b>	SPARC, 2011. <i>The Economic Value of Sport and Recreation to the Auckland Region</i> . Wellington: SPARC.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not determined.
<b>Availability</b>	Results for Auckland are available on the Sport New Zealand <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	SPARC is now called Sport New Zealand. The report cited has not been repeated.
<b>Relevance</b>	Volunteers make a substantial contribution to sport and recreation activities in Auckland, through a variety of activities including sports governance, coaching and refereeing, through national and regional sports and recreation clubs and associations.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>Sport New Zealand estimated that the total amount of volunteered time contributed to sport and recreation in the Auckland region in 2007/08 was 12.0 million hours, or 23.4 per cent of the national total.</p> <p>They also estimate there were 212,182 volunteers in Auckland at that time.</p> <p>Based on the same methodology used in the national report, the estimated market value of these regional services in 2009 was \$170.1 million.</p>

## 5.6 Increase the number of education facilities open for community group use by 2040.

Measure	To be determined.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Parks and Recreation.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Note</b>	<p>A baseline has yet to be finalised.</p> <p>Education facilities and schools are run by a Board of Trustees on behalf of the Ministry of Education, and each currently has its own policy around the use of its facilities after hours.</p> <p>A formalised agreement would be needed to allow free and open access to community recreation facilities (i.e. sports fields) on school grounds. In order for this to occur there would also need to be adequate security measures in place to protect school property.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	A growing and diverse population base results in more pressures on existing recreation and sport facilities. Open space in schools and educational facilities offer more potential space for recreation and sport in the community.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In order to develop a baseline, in 2014 Auckland Council undertook a survey of educational facilities that attempted to map out the extent to which Auckland schools allow, or have an agreement with, community or local groups to use their sports fields and recreation facilities. Response was quite low however, with only a third of all schools responding to the survey, so results must be used with caution. Of those who responded however 43 per cent stated all of their sport and recreation facilities are available for community use and a further 42 per cent stated some of their sport and recreation facilities are available for community use</p> <p>The survey identified challenges and opportunities for increasing community use of school facilities and work is being progressed with the Ministry of Education and Sport NZ to develop a framework, resources and priority areas to increase community school partnerships.</p>

## Strategic Direction 6 – Develop an economy that delivers opportunity and prosperity for all Aucklanders and New Zealand

Auckland's contribution to the national economy is critical. Auckland is home to one-third of the population, is the largest commercial centre in New Zealand, comprises a substantial proportion of the domestic market, contributes significantly to New Zealand's imports and exports, acts as a key service centre for other parts of the country, and has a high concentration of tertiary and research institutes.

Auckland is interdependent with the rest of New Zealand. It is the major domestic market for producers throughout New Zealand and is the distribution hub for the upper North Island cities and regions

A prosperous, culturally diverse city that is innovative and capitalises on its knowledge, skills and creativity is attractive to entrepreneurial workers and enhances liveability.

Within this strategic direction there are five priorities and five targets.

### Priorities

- Grow a business-friendly and well-functioning city.
- Develop an innovation hub of the Asia-Pacific rim.
- Become internationally connected and export driven.
- Enhance investment in people to grow skills and a local workforce.
- Develop a creative, vibrant international city.

### Targets

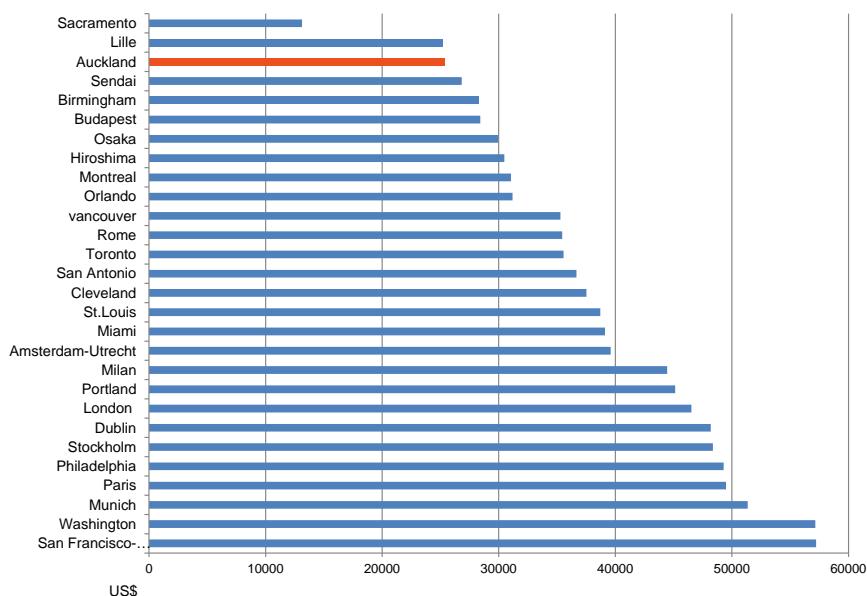
- 6.1 Improve Auckland's OECD ranking of cities (GDP per capita) of 69th place in 2011 by 20 places by 2031.
- 6.2 Increase annual average productivity growth from 1 per cent p.a. in the last decade to 2 per cent p.a. for the next 30 years.
- 6.3 Increase annual average export growth from 3 per cent p.a. in the last decade to 6 per cent p.a. for the next 30 years.
- 6.4 Increase annual average real GDP growth from 3 per cent p.a. in the last decade to 5 per cent p.a. for the next 30 years.
- 6.5 Ongoing provision of planned and serviced capacity for Group 1 business land, including large lots, to meet five-yearly demand, as assessed by annual surveys.

## 6.1 Improve Auckland's OECD ranking of cities (GDP per capita) of 69th place in 2011 by 20 places by 2031.

### Measure Auckland's GDP per capita ranked by OECD cities (\*)

<b>Source</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) metropolitan regions Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita database.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not determined.
<b>Availability</b>	Data is available on the OECD website.
<b>Note</b>	The baseline figure is based on 2003 information, not 2011. Auckland had the 69 <sup>th</sup> place in OECD ranking for GDP per capita in 2003 and the wording of the target may need to change to reflect this. The latest available OECD data for cities GDP per capita is for 2010.
<b>Relevance</b>	GDP per capita is often used as a proxy for the average prosperity of a region's or nation's population. Although Auckland has consistently higher GDP per capita values than the New Zealand average, on an international level Auckland is ranked relatively low. To improve Auckland's international competitiveness, we must improve labour and capital productivity.
<b>Analysis</b>	At 2010, Auckland's GDP per capita was below that of most of our comparator cities (Vancouver (55th), and Seattle (4th)). Overall, Auckland ranks 74th out of 85 metropolitan regions in the OECD and a drop of 5 places compared to 2003.

**Figure 10: Ranking of metropolitan areas by income (US\$, GDP per capita in PPPs) (2010)**



Source: OECD Metropolitan regions database

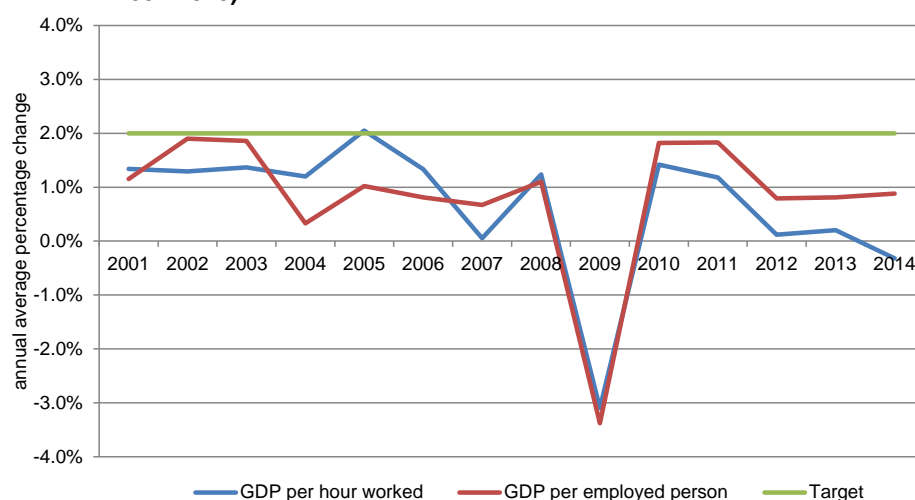
Note: The chart only shows a selection of cities in the ranking.

## 6.2 Increase annual average productivity growth from 1 per cent p.a. in the last decade to 2 per cent p.a. for the next 30 years.

### Measure Auckland's GDP per hour worked (\*).

<b>Source</b>	Infometrics, regional economic profile and Statistics New Zealand, Earnings and Employment Survey
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Customised data from Statistics New Zealand
<b>Note</b>	Average labour productivity growth in the decade to 2011 was just under 1 per cent (0.94%) based on per capita GDP. The target or the measure should be reworded to be consistent and facilitate measurement with available data.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Productivity relates to how efficiently a firm or any other organisation can turn its inputs, such as labour and capital, into outputs in the form of goods and services. Labour productivity is a measure of the amount produced for a certain amount of labour effort. It is closely related to individual incomes (i.e. wages and salaries) and living standards, and it can be measured with reasonable reliability.</p> <p>The simplest measure is output per worker (GDP per employed person) which can increase if workers produce more in the hours they work, or if they work longer hours. The ideal measure, therefore, is output (GDP) per hour worked. The main advantage of this is it takes variations in the number of hours worked per worker into account, although it is more complex to estimate.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>Since 2001, growth in both GDP per worker and per hour worked has mostly been well below 2 per cent, with a sharp drop in 2009 and rebound in 2010.</p> <p>The average growth of GDP per hour worked for the year ending March 2014 was minus 0.3 percent, following minimal growth in 2013 (0.2%) and 2012 (0.1%). GDP per worker grew somewhat faster (2014 +0.9%; 2013 +0.8%, 2012 +0.8%), due to increases in hours worked per person employed.</p>

**Figure 11: Annual percentage change in productivity growth, Auckland (March 2001-2013)**



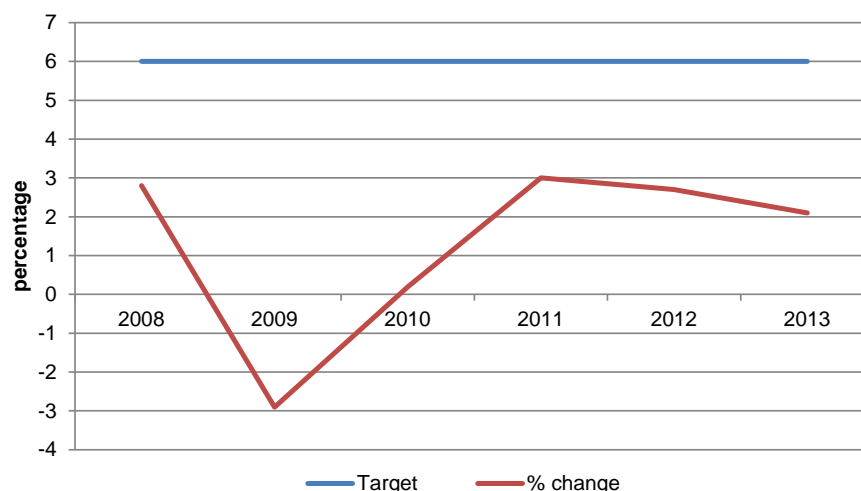
Source: Infometrics: Regional GDP statistics and Statistics New Zealand: Earnings and Employment Survey.



### 6.3 Increase annual average export growth from 3 per cent p.a. in the last decade to 6 per cent p.a. for the next 30 years.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Average annual increase of regional exports.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Akehurst, G. (2014). <i>Economic Development Strategy, Targets Progress</i> . Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	Report is available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit.
<b>Note</b>	This measure is currently not able to be updated. The data on Auckland exports presented here was modelled by Market Economics Ltd in a one-off report to Auckland Council, using customised regional estimates. A formal measure of Auckland exports will need to be developed by an agreed provider to monitor progress of the target.
<b>Relevance</b>	There is strong evidence that cities and countries that have export-orientated economies grow faster and are more resilient over time. <sup>4</sup> For businesses, international expansion provides scale, allowing them entry into larger markets and to become exposed to international competition and knowledge. Expanding the export sector in Auckland, particularly in high-value industries, will help diversify and grow the economy into the future.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>Since 2007, Auckland's export economy has grown each year, with the exception of 2009 when total export volumes fell. On average (excluding 2009) exports have increased by 2.2 per cent annually since 2007.</p> <p>Between 2012 and 2013, export growth declined by 0.6 per cent to 2.1 per cent.</p>

**Figure 12: Annual percentage change in Auckland's exports (modelled) (2008-2013)**



Source: Market Economics Ltd, using customised data

4. Skilling, D and Boven, D (2005). *No Country is an Island: Moving the New Zealand Economy Forward by Taking it to the World*. A discussion paper, published by The New Zealand Institute, Auckland.

## 6.4 Increase annual average real GDP growth from 3 per cent in the last decade to 5 per cent p.a. for the next 30 years.

**Measure** Average annual real GDP growth rate.

**Source** Infometrics, regional real GDP estimates, years ended March, in \$2010.

**Frequency** Annual, updated quarterly. (Data is subject to subsequent revision.)

**Availability** Data is available on the Infometrics website:  
<https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/auckland/QuarterlyEconomicMonitor/Gdp>

**Relevance** The real GDP growth rate measures how fast an economy is growing. A strong Auckland economy means more jobs and more money in more people's pockets. It allows people, families and communities the freedom to pursue their own prosperity, infrastructure such as roads and rail to be improved, social services such as libraries and youth centres to be expanded, and more amenities such as parks and community halls to be developed. This in turn attracts more skilled workers, businesses and investment.

**Analysis** Auckland's annual average real GDP growth rate (for the year ended March) for 2015 was 3.7 per cent, an improvement over 2014 (2.9%) and 2013 (2.5%) but lower than 2012 (3.9%) and still below the target rate of growth (5.0%). In the fifteen years since March 2000 on average Auckland's real GDP increased by 3.0 per cent per annum.

Auckland is the largest economic centre in New Zealand, producing \$78.7 billion of GDP in 2015. Over the last decade, Auckland has accounted for 35 to 37 per cent of New Zealand's GDP. Auckland's economy tends to lead the national trend in terms of GDP growth, but on the flipside the recession in 2009 and 2010 was deeper in Auckland than for the rest of the country.

Auckland's annual average GDP growth rate last exceeded 5.0 per cent in 2003 (and almost did so in 2004 and 2005).

**Figure 13: Real GDP growth rates, Auckland and New Zealand (2001-2015)**



Source: Infometrics, Statistics New Zealand

**6.5 Ongoing provision of planned and serviced capacity for Group 1 business land, including large lots, to meet five-yearly demand, as assessed by annual surveys.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Amount of planned and serviced business land available as a proportion of estimated demand (*).</b>
<b>Source</b>	To be determined.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Note</b>	<p>Clear definitions of the terms ‘large lots’, ‘planned’ and ‘serviced’ capacity will need to be formulated before this target can be adequately measured. There are also challenges in estimating demand.</p> <p>The Auckland Council Capacity for Growth study estimates supply, rather than demand.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	In order to meet capacity requirements for business growth and ensure that Auckland continues to attract and retain high-quality businesses, there must be suitable zoning requirements for businesses within the Unitary Plan. This includes ensuring that there is sufficient capacity of business land that is zoned and serviced to meet demand.
<b>Analysis</b>	Not available at the time of writing.

## Strategic Direction 7 – Acknowledge that nature and people are inseparable

Aucklanders are the guardians of a precious environment. Our natural surroundings are unique: our harbours, volcanoes, productive soils, ranges, islands, lakes and streams provide a magnificent setting for the diversity that is Auckland. It is home to special wildlife in marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems. The environment has intrinsic values which are values in their own right, as distinct from the benefits people obtain from them. The environment is an essential part of Auckland's identity, economy and lifestyle. Auckland strives to safeguard what it has, and to radically improve our environment where it has become degraded.

Within this strategic direction there are four priorities and 10 targets.

### Priorities

- Value our natural heritage.
- Sustainably manage natural resources.
- Treasure our coastline, harbours, islands and marine areas.
- Build resilience to natural hazards.

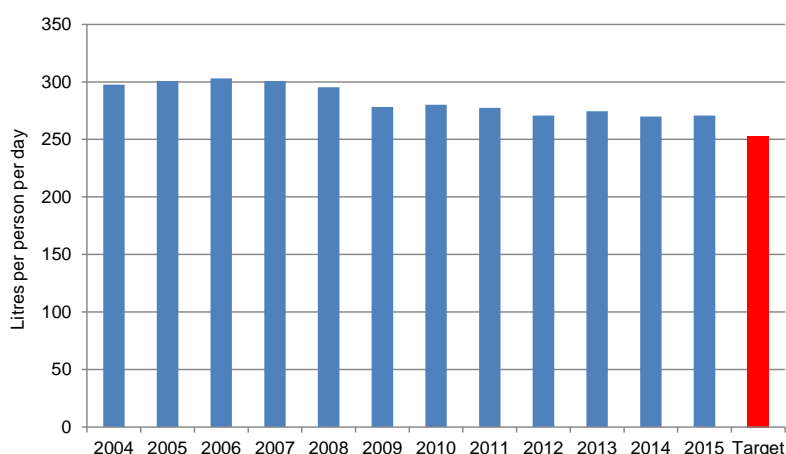
### Targets

- 7.1 Reduce gross per capita water consumption from 2004 levels by 15 per cent by 2025.
- 7.2 No regional extinctions of indigenous species and a reduction in the number of 'threatened' or 'at risk' species from 2010 levels by 50 per cent by 2040.
- 7.3 Reduce the vulnerability of identified ecosystems by ensuring a 95 per cent probability of each ecosystem type being in a viable state by 2040.
- 7.4 Achieve approval from UNESCO for World Heritage Status for the Auckland Volcanic Field (AVF) by 2020.
- 7.5 Reduce air pollutant emissions (PM<sub>10</sub>) by 50 per cent by 2016 (based on 2006 levels) to meet national and international ambient air quality standards and guidelines, and achieve a further 20 per cent reduction of air pollutant emissions by 2040.
- 7.6 Increase the proportion of residents who understand their risk from natural hazards and are undertaking measures to mitigate or reduce their risk, from 2011 levels (baseline to be determined) to 80 per cent by 2040.
- 7.7 Achieve zero waste to landfill by 2040.
- 7.8 Ensure no loss in the area of significant landscape, natural character and natural features.
- 7.9 Reduce the overall yield of suspended sediment to priority marine receiving environments from 2012 levels by 15 per cent by 2040.
- 7.10 Establish by 2018, through the relevant statutory process, future marine protected areas, including marine reserves, identified by the Hauraki Gulf, Kaipara Harbour, Manukau Harbour and West Coast marine spatial plans.

## 7.1 Reduce gross per capita water consumption from 2004 levels by 15 per cent by 2025.

<b>Measure</b>	Gross per capita water consumption (total water demand divided by the total population) (*).
<b>Source</b>	Watercare Services Limited, Auckland Demand Management Plan 2013-2016
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Watercare Services Limited's Asset Management Plan and Demand Management Plan are freely available on their <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	The measure relates to gross per capita consumption, which means that water consumed by all customer groups as well as 'non-revenue' water forms the numerator in the calculation. It will over-estimate the actual amount of water used by people. Non-revenue water is water that has been produced and is 'lost' before it reaches the customer. Losses can be real (unaccounted for) losses, e.g. leaky pipes, or apparent losses, e.g. illegal use or inaccurate metering.
<b>Relevance</b>	As the population of Auckland increases, so do the demands on potable water sources and associated water infrastructure. Reducing per capita water consumption delays the need for development of new water sources and costly infrastructure. Using water efficiently is important to ensure that natural water resources are managed sustainably. It also reduces the need to discharge wastewater containing contaminants into the environment.
<b>Analysis</b>	Gross per capita water consumption in the year ended June 2015 was 271 litres/person/day, similar to 2014 (270) and slightly better than 2013 (274). Current levels are 9.1 per cent below the 2004 reference level (298). The main drop (-5.7%) was from 2008 (295) to 2009 (278). A further 6 per cent reduction is needed to meet the 2025 target (253). Recent reductions in water use have coincided with the economic recession and programmes to reduce water-loss.

**Figure 14: Gross water consumption (litres/person/day, Auckland, year ended June 2004-2015)**



Source: Watercare Services.

## 7.2 Proportion of threatened species and ecosystems under active management.

<b>Measure</b>	Number of extinctions recorded every year. Percentage of threatened species and their threat status.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, using published threatened species classifications from the Department of Conservation and International Union for Conservation Nature (IUCN), threatened species management plans, and distribution and demographic data for threatened species in the Auckland Region.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not determined. Will depend on the timing of council budgeting rounds and the release of updates in threatened species rankings by the Department of Conservation.
<b>Availability</b>	<p>As part of the implementation of Auckland Council's Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy (Auckland Council 2012) active management strategies are developed by the Environmental Services – Biodiversity Team, and these will be implemented by a variety of council departments. Council has implemented a prioritisation protocol to maximise the number of threatened species being managed. The protocol helps assess the minimum effort required to secure the future of each species in the region, the cost and feasibility of management, and the likely success of management interventions.</p> <p>Environmental Strategy and Policy – Natural Heritage Team has compiled a list of threatened species and ecosystems in Auckland for use in determining (proposed) Significant Ecological Areas (SEA sites) for the Unitary Plan. This list will be used as a basis for future reporting of change in threat status of individual species.</p>
<b>Note</b>	<p>This target has been refined by council's biodiversity team in order to make it easier to report, provide alignment with Long-term Plan indicators, and better reflect the practical role that Auckland Council can take in reducing the threats to indigenous species and ecosystems. This is a broad topic and includes birds, plants, fish, reptiles and invertebrates, and as such, the target currently poses challenges with regard to measurement.</p> <p>Threatened species classifications and their application are limited by the taxonomic and distributional knowledge of the species of concern. The major threats to some threatened species which are only seasonally present in Auckland lie outside regional boundaries and are therefore beyond the control of council. One example is the wrybill; around 25 per cent of the global population of this nationally vulnerable species overwinter in the Manukau Harbour. However the main threats facing this species are from predators and weed invasion in their South Island breeding grounds (braided riverbeds).</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Despite Auckland's small size, it contains a significant number of New Zealand's threatened species. Understanding the number of threatened species in Auckland will assist in the ongoing management of these species in the future.
<b>Analysis</b>	Council is actively managing 38 threatened species. Additional threatened and near-threatened species are managed at various sites across the region as a result of other objectives, such as managing the suite of biodiversity values within regional parks, and local community initiatives.

**Table 11: Proportion of threatened species and ecosystems under active management**

Species and ecosystem groupings	Total number of threatened species <sup>1,2</sup> or ecosystem types <sup>3</sup> in Auckland	Number of species or ecosystems being actively managed	Proportion (%)
Bats	2	1	50
Birds	31	14	45
Ecosystem types	17	n/a <sup>(4)</sup>	n/a
Fish and marine mammals	1	3 <sup>(5)</sup>	100
Invertebrates	n/a	n/a	n/a
Plants	34	18	53
Reptiles and frogs	1	3 <sup>(5)</sup>	100

1. Threatened species based on data summarised in Sawyer, J. and Forbes, A.(2013) *Threatened and unique biodiversity assets of Auckland*. Unpublished report available on Auckland Council website.

2. Threatened species include the nationally vulnerable, nationally endangered and nationally critical rankings of Townsend et al. 2008<sup>5</sup>

3. Threatened ecosystems based on ICUN rankings applied in Singers et al. 2014: *Threatened terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems of Auckland*

4. Based on a representative sample of a particular ecosystem type being present on park or reserve land that is being actively managed to control weed and animal pests, data may be available for future reports.

5. There are a greater number of managed than threatened species in these classes because the council is managing populations of species that have declining population sizes which are likely to result in them becoming threatened in the future, but do not currently meet the criteria for listing as a nationally threatened species.

NA = data not available for this update.

6. Singers N., Osborne B., Hill K., and Sawyer J. 2013: Indigenous terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems of Auckland. Unpublished Auckland Council report. 53 pp. Available at [www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz](http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz)

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<sup>5</sup> Townsend, A., de Lange P., Duffy C., Miskelly, C., Molloy J. and Norton, D. (2008): *New Zealand Threat Classification System Manual*. Department of Conservation, Wellington. 35 pp.

### 7.3 **Reduce the vulnerability of identified ecosystems by ensuring a 95 per cent probability of each ecosystem type being in a viable state by 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	Measures of environmental quality (for example, water quality, biodiversity, functional measures). Measures of restoration activity.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council. IUCN threat categories
<b>Frequency</b>	Not determined.
<b>Availability</b>	As part of the process for identifying (proposed) Significant Ecological Areas (SEA sites) for the Auckland Unitary Plan the Environmental Strategy and Policy the Natural Heritage Team has developed a standard classification for the Auckland Region (Singers et al. 2012). The threat status of the 34 regional ecosystem types is being assessed using standard IUCN criteria and will form a baseline against which to measure future change. Work programs to secure the future of threatened ecosystem types are being prepared by the Biodiversity Team and will be implemented by various council departments.
<b>Note</b>	<p>This target is broad and is not able to be measured singularly or easily. It is likely to be refined in the future in order to make it easier to measure and report against.</p> <p>The <i>Auckland Council's Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy</i>, released in July 2012, aims to maintain and manage indigenous biodiversity in Auckland. The relationship between Auckland's biodiversity and the health of our ecosystems are reflected in the following target included in that strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce the vulnerability of identified ecosystems, including by climate change, by ensuring a 95 per cent probability of each ecosystem type being in a viable state within 30 years through legal protection, restoration actions and effective mitigation through the consent process.</li> </ul>
<b>Relevance</b>	The Auckland region has an instantly recognisable, diverse natural environment filled with volcanic cones and craters, forest, streams, wetlands, estuaries, harbours, dunes and offshore islands supporting a rich diversity of plants and animals, some of which are unique to the area. Protecting and enhancing these indigenous ecosystems is critical to Auckland's environmental, social, and cultural well-being, and national and international reputation.
<b>Analysis</b>	Auckland's ecosystem types have been described as part of the Unitary Plan process, and their threat status has been assessed against IUCN criteria. The historical and current distribution of most ecosystem types has also been mapped for >90 per cent of the region. In order to complete this measure mapping needs to be complete and the management actions necessarily to secure the future viability of all ecosystem types assessed.



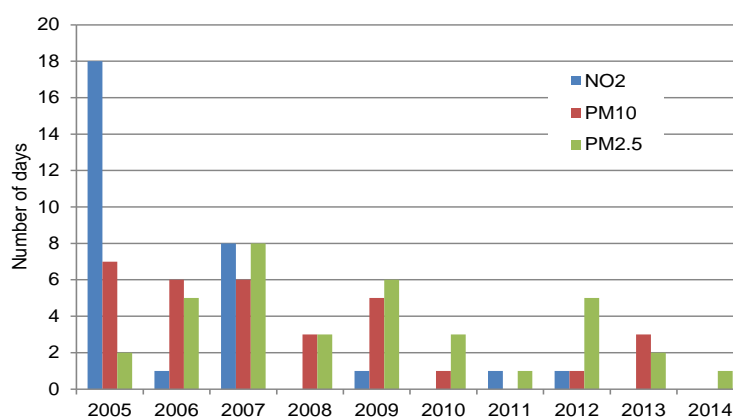
## 7.4 Achieve approval from UNESCO for World Heritage Status for the Auckland Volcanic Field (AVF) by 2020.

Measure	The AVF has UNESCO World Heritage Status by 2020.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>The Auckland Volcanic Field (AVF) covers about 100km<sup>2</sup> of the Auckland urban environment and includes Rangitoto, Browns and Puketutu islands. The AVF has an unusual diversity of features. Represented are a full range of vents and explosion craters, right up to evolved cones and lava shields. The two stonefield sites, Otuataua and Matukutureia, are both remnants of the former extensive stone-walled garden and settlement sites located within the volcanic landscape.</p> <p>Achieving world heritage status would ensure that key elements of the AVF are protected and acknowledged as a unique and valuable example of a cultural and natural landscape, provide economic development and tourism opportunities and recognise the unique relationship of the Tamaki Collective and others with the maunga and other volcanic features.</p> <p>The Tamaki Collective consists of the following 13 iwi and hapū, each of which have historical Treaty claims to the AVF: Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki; Ngāti Maru; Ngāti Pāoa; Ngāti Tamaoho; Ngāti Tamaterā; Ngāti Te Ata; Ngāti Whanaunga; Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara; Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei; Te Ākitai Waiohua; Te Kawerau ā Maki; Te Patukirikiri; hapū of Ngāti Whātua.</p> <p>In August 2014 the ownership of fourteen maunga was transferred to the Tamaki Collective, who now co-governs these maunga in association with Auckland Council. The co-governed maunga include Matukutururu / Wiri Mountain, Maungakiekie / One Tree Hill, Maungarei / Mt. Wellington, Maungawhau / Mt. Eden, Mt. Albert, Mt. Mangere, Mt. Roskill, Mt. St John, Ohinerau/Mt. Hobson, Ohuiarangi/Pigeon Mountain, Otahuhu/Mt. Richmond, Takarunga/Mt. Victoria, Te Tatua a Riukiuta/Three Kings.</p> <p>If world heritage status is achieved, the AVF will join Mt Tongariro National Park as the second world heritage site in the North Island and the fourth in New Zealand.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>Auckland Council and central government (Department of Conservation and Ministry for Culture and Heritage) have jointly prepared a heritage assessment and strategic case to fully inform a decision on whether to proceed with the preparation of a nomination file. Initial findings are being further refined through engagement with the Tupuna Maunga Authority and mana whenua, ahead of making a decision on whether to proceed with a bid. Auckland Council has provided a budget and staff time to assist in planning for the application.</p>

**7.5 Reduce air pollutant emissions (PM<sub>10</sub>) by 50 per cent by 2016 (based on 2006 levels) to meet national and international ambient air quality standards and guidelines, and achieve a further 20 per cent reduction of air pollutant emissions by 2040.**

Measure	Concentrations of priority pollutants (PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub> )
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually
<b>Availability</b>	Data available on request from Auckland Council's Research and Evaluation Unit.
<b>Note</b>	This is one of three measures for this target. In Auckland, emissions to air result in levels of particulate matter (PM) that exceed standards and guidelines including the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (NESAQ). The government has set a timetable whereby Auckland is required to achieve a maximum of one PM <sub>10</sub> exceedance per year by 1 September 2016. The target of a 50 per cent reduction in PM <sub>10</sub> emissions is to achieve compliance with the standard. As there is no limit for some pollutants (including particulate matter) under which health effects do not occur, a further target reduction of 20 per cent has been set.
<b>Relevance</b>	Emissions to air can cause adverse effects on human health and consequently on quality of life. In Auckland, air pollution is estimated to cause 300 premature deaths and result in social costs of \$1.07 billion per year. Emissions can lead to poor amenity through the creation of brown haze, and short-term dust, smoke and odour problems.
<b>Analysis</b>	Exceedances have varied over the ten-year period from 2005 to 2014. From 2008 to 2014, exceedances of nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> ) fluctuated year on year. There was no NO <sub>2</sub> exceedance in 2013 and 2014, compared with one exceedance in 2012. Exceedances of PM <sub>10</sub> have remained reasonably steady with some variation observed year on year, likely due to meteorological factors.

**Figure 15: The number of days air quality standards and targets were exceeded in urban Auckland (2005-2014)**



Source: Auckland Council

**Measure** Traffic and home heating emissions.

**Source** Auckland Council.

**Frequency** Planned for five yearly. The last survey was in 2011 with the 2016 update deferred due to budget constraints.

**Availability** Data available on request from Auckland Council's Research and Evaluation Unit. Pollutant levels and source are determined through emissions inventory and source-apportionment analysis.

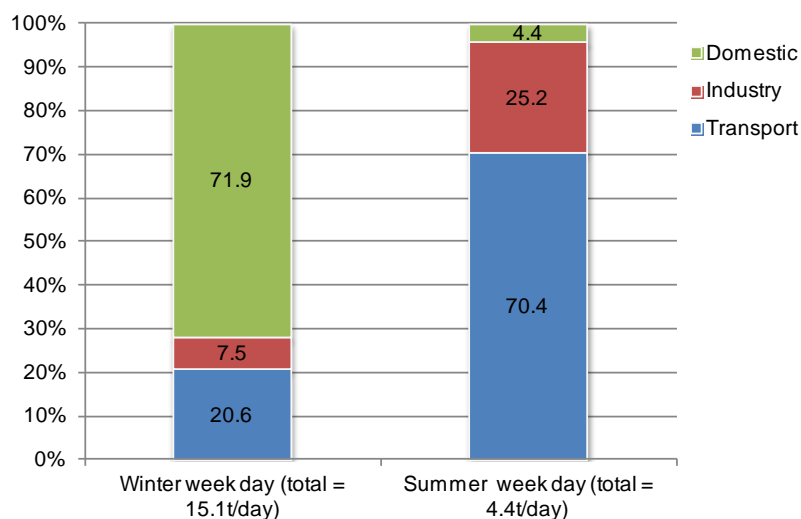
**Relevance** Source contributions are determined through emissions inventory and source-apportionment analysis to enable prioritisation, implementation and monitoring of targeted emission-reduction policy approaches.

**Analysis** In Auckland there are three main anthropogenic (i.e. caused by humans) sources of air pollution: industry, transport and domestic heating. The transport sector is the predominant contributor to air pollution when taking into account all contaminants.

However, in relation to particulate matter, which is the main issue for Auckland in terms of risk to health, domestic fires make the largest contribution to emissions on an annual basis. Emissions of PM<sub>10</sub> are almost four times higher in winter than summer due to the emissions from domestic wood burning.

PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from traffic and home heating sources decreased by 14.9 per cent and 20.4 per cent respectively in 2011 on 2006 levels.

**Figure 16: Proportionate PM<sub>10</sub> emissions in summer and winter (2011)**



Source: Auckland Council, Air Emissions Inventory

**Measure**      **Number of brown-haze days.**

**Source**      Auckland Council.

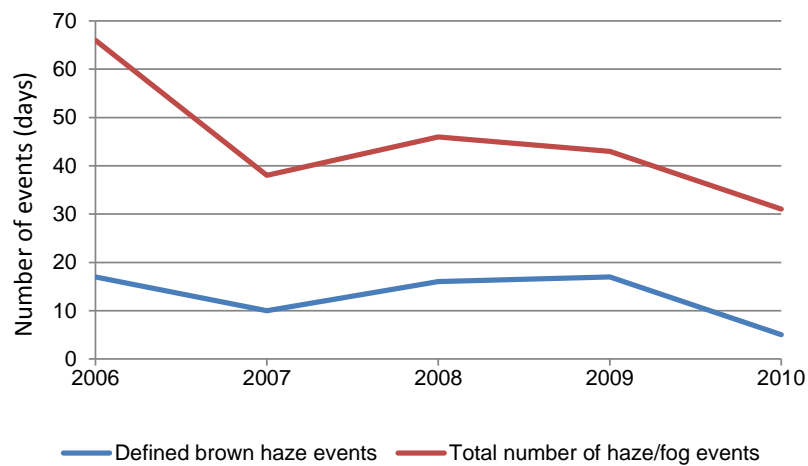
**Frequency**      Annually (based on ½ hour measures throughout the year)

**Availability**      Data available on request from Auckland Council’s Research and Evaluation Unit. There is no data for the 2011–2014 period, but a measurement approach to re-commence brown haze monitoring has been identified.

**Relevance**      Brown haze is a visible symptom of poor air quality, formed during calm meteorological conditions which prevent the dispersion of pollutants.

**Analysis**      While the total number of haze events decreased between 2006 and 2010, the number of defined brown-haze events has fluctuated between five and 17 days per year in recent years. The total number of haze days decreased between 2009 (43 days) and 2010 (31 days).

**Figure 17: Number of haze events in Auckland (2006-2010)**



Source: Auckland Council

**7.6 Increase the proportion of residents who understand their risk from natural hazards and are undertaking measures to mitigate or reduce their risk, from 2011 levels (baseline to be determined) to 80 per cent by 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	Percentage of residents who understand their risk from natural hazards and are undertaking measures to mitigate or reduce their risk.
<b>Source</b>	The baseline has yet to be determined but is likely to be a combination of annual Civil Defence surveys and the General Social Survey conducted by Statistics New Zealand every 2 years.
<b>Frequency</b>	Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management's (MCDEM) annual disaster preparedness survey is undertaken annually. The General Social Survey is undertaken every 2 years.
<b>Availability</b>	<p>The latest report (2013) on the annual disaster preparedness survey is available on the ministry's <a href="#">website</a>.</p> <p>Results for Auckland from the Statistics New Zealand General Social Survey (2010 and 2012) are available on request from Auckland Council's Research and Evaluation Unit. Results from the 2014 General Social Survey were not available at time of writing.</p>
<b>Notes</b>	<p>The questions included in the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management's survey are not consistent with the measures used in the target. Specifically, the survey does not include a measure for 'understanding risk from natural hazards'. It does, however, address and give measures for preparedness so the target should perhaps be based around this. The optimal state of preparedness is being 'fully prepared' and it is recommended that this be included in the target.</p> <p>A proposed reworded target is 'Increase the proportion of residents who are fully prepared for the impacts of natural hazard events from 11 per cent (2011 baseline level) to 50 per cent by 2040'. The baseline can also be revised to use the 2012 survey results (10% fully prepared). Alternatively, the target can be reworded to reflect other measures that are used in the annual Civil Defence survey.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Being prepared for natural disasters increases community resilience during a disaster and mitigates against potential loss of life.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management's (MCDEM) annual disaster preparedness survey, undertaken in 2013, found that a larger proportion of Auckland respondents had taken steps to fully prepare for a disaster (11% compared to 10% in 2012) and more had access to emergency survival items (79% compared to 75% in 2012).</p> <p>These findings are reflected in the results from the 2012 General Social Survey produced by Statistics NZ. Respondents were asked whether their household had certain items that would be useful in a natural disaster situation such as earthquakes and tidal waves. Households were most prepared in terms of having warm clothes (98%), blankets or sleeping bags (98%), a can opener (96%), and a torch (90%). They were least prepared in terms of having an emergency plan (only 24% but up 3% from 2010), heavy furniture secured (36% up 1% from 2010), water for three days (40% up 2% from 2010), and face or dust masks (35% down 3% from 2010).</p>

## 7.7 Achieve zero waste to landfill by 2040.

<b>Measure</b>	Regular Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) surveys (*).
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Notes</b>	Data on solid waste relies on information from multiple sources, including SWAP Analysis from the legacy councils, permits, contracts, consents and annual reports. The accuracy of these sources is contingent on the best information available at the time and the degree of disclosure from the waste industry. At present it is not possible to calculate up-to-date tonnage and composition of waste being disposed to landfill in the Auckland region, the council directly influences only around 17% of the total waste stream. However, from November 2014 year all licensed waste collectors in the region will be required to provide waste tonnage data. From October 2015 all waste facilities will also need to be licensed and provision of tonnage data will be a condition. This data is a key information source in tracking progress on this indicator. <sup>6</sup>
<b>Relevance</b>	Under the Waste Minimisation Act 2008, Auckland Council has a legislative requirement to provide for achieving effective and efficient waste management and minimisation in Auckland. The Auckland Council has adopted a Waste Management and Minimisation Plan (WMMP), which has the vision to aim for the long-term, aspirational goal of zero waste by 2040, turning its waste into resources. Zero waste means designing and managing products and processes to systematically avoid and eliminate the volume and toxicity of waste and materials, conserve and recover all resources, and not burn or bury them. Implementing zero waste will eliminate all discharges to land, water or air that are a threat to planetary human, animal or plant health.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>Auckland's total waste stream is estimated to be about 1.2 million tonnes per year (2010). Auckland Council manages approximately 17 per cent of this total, which is mostly comprised of domestic waste.</p> <p>The Waste Management and Minimisation Plan estimates that each person produces approximately 160kg of domestic waste per year and that at least 65 per cent of this could be diverted from landfill, indicating that there is scope to make substantial reductions in total domestic waste output.</p>

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<sup>6</sup> Auckland Council Waste Assessment, notified October 2011.

## 7.8 Ensure no loss in the area of significant landscape, natural character and natural features.

<b>Measure</b>	Change in the cover of native forest and scrub, by ecological district, within the Auckland Region. Change in cover of all native ecosystems within Significant Ecological Areas
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Ministry for the Environment, Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	The New Zealand Land Cover Database (LCDB) is a national vegetation classification provided at irregular intervals – 1997, 2002, 2008, and 2012. LCDB is suitable for monitoring gross changes in land cover. This will be done by ecological district (ED) to ensure that landcover change is measured on a sub-regional basis (e.g. this means forest clearance on the Auckland isthmus would not be 'hidden' by an increase in forest cover on Great Barrier or in the Waitākere Ranges). The low resolution of the LCDB makes it unsuitable for monitoring change in specific high-value natural features. Important natural features will be identified in the Significant Ecological Area (SEA) layer of the Unitary Plan. Change in the extent of this layer (plus a few extra key sites) will be monitored using a combination of desktop interpretation of aerial photographs, fieldwork, LiDAR data and/or relevant sub-regional monitoring data.
<b>Notes</b>	The approach outlined above only covers the natural character and natural features components of this target. Assessing significant landscapes is a specialised field and will need its own specific indicator(s) and approach. Data presented below is for LCDB change only.
<b>Relevance</b>	Auckland has a diverse natural landscape including forest, scrub, wetlands, dune lands, beaches and island sanctuaries. The underlying landform or geology, together with a myriad of different plants, animals and micro-organisms that cover the landforms, combine to create the region's natural features and landscapes.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The most recent data relates to the 2008 – 2012 time period.</p> <p>Between 2008 (LCDB3) and 2012 (LCDB4) there was approximately 2200 ha of landcover change. However, the percentage changes were quite small; less than 2 per cent for most landcover classes (see Table 12).</p> <p>The two exceptions were a 7.4 per cent increase for freshwater wetland vegetation, which is an overall biodiversity positive, and a 45.8 per cent increase in exotic scrub and shrubland. This could be positive or negative for biodiversity, depending on the location of the increase and/ or what landcover type it is replacing. Exotic scrub and shrubland is a very low proportion of total regional landcover (0.3%), so the absolute amount of area involved is actually relatively small. The nature of both of these larger changes is being investigated more closely by RIMU and will be available for the 2016 Auckland Plan targets update.</p> <p>Change by ecological districts followed a similar pattern to that of the regional picture; the proportional changes being almost universally low (&lt;0.5% for all but two ecological district/ landcover combinations). The two largest changes were for exotic scrub and shrubland in Rodney and Manukau; but the absolute levels of this change was low.</p>

**Table 12: Change in landcover (in ha) for different landcover classes between 2008 and 2012, as measured using LCDB3 and 4**

	<b>Regional sum of negative changes</b>	<b>Regional sum of positive changes</b>	<b>Net change (number)</b>	<b>Net change (%)</b>
Bare or low stature ecosystems	-30	10	-20	-0.7
Exotic forest - other	-280	190	-90	-0.2
Exotic scrub and shrubland	-30	650	620	45.8
Freshwater wetland vegetation	-10	80	70	7.4
Indigenous forest	-260	30	-230	-0.4
Indigenous scrub and shrubland	-70	940	870	1.7
Open water bodies	-10	20	10	1.2
Pasture and non-forest production land	-1540	10	-1530	-0.7
Saline wetland vegetation and open water	-30	0	-30	-0.8
Urban	0	290	290	0.5
Total	-2260	2220	-40 <sup>(1)</sup>	-

1 = Theoretically this figure should be 0, as losses should match gains across the region. However, there was a 40 ha difference due to changes in mapping accuracy between LCDB3 and 4, and rounding error. This represents less than 0.001% of the total regional land area.



**7.9 Reduce the overall yield of suspended sediment to priority marine receiving environments from 2012 levels by 15 per cent by 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	Specific sediment yield (t/km <sup>2</sup> /yr) to priority marine receiving environments based on regional sediment monitoring (*)
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Sediment Monitoring plan.
<b>Availability</b>	Under development.
<b>Notes</b>	<p>The baseline for this target has not been established yet, as the 'priority marine receiving environments' (PMREs) have yet to be identified, and their alignment with current monitoring activity has yet to be understood.</p> <p>Values that will be considered when identifying PMREs include (but are not limited to) ecological, natural character, recreation, tangata whenua, and aquaculture. Scientifically robust and legally defensible criteria for each value are needed to assist in identifying PMREs. As such, development of ecological criteria, and criteria to delineate areas of outstanding natural character in the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan that might be considered PMREs, is currently underway. It is anticipated that development of further social, cultural and economic considerations for PMREs will be assisted by the broader marine spatial-planning processes underway between Auckland Council, mana whenua and other local and central government agencies.</p> <p>Auckland Council's ongoing sediment-monitoring programme has been designed to provide yield data across representative catchments. Specific sediment yield (t/km<sup>2</sup>/yr) is the key measure from this monitoring and is preferred for this target over other options such as suspended sediment concentration. The programme includes different categories of catchment land use (i.e. forestry, urban, rural) where sediment is transported to the marine receiving environment. In 2013 the report <i>Quantifying catchment sediment yields in Auckland</i> (TR2013/042) was published. Ongoing outputs from this monitoring will help inform the performance of the target once PMREs are identified. Once PMREs have been identified, it will then be necessary to determine whether the monitoring is actually measuring sediment loads to those areas, or whether modelling tools or further monitoring is required.</p> <p>A two-stage approach for applying the measure is proposed. Stage 1 involves application of the measure to interim areas while PMREs are being determined. Interim areas are those able to be identified by current monitoring information as under particular stress from sediment effects and this process is currently underway. Stage 2 would involve the application of the measure to PMREs once they are identified.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Many of Auckland's aquatic environments, particularly marine environments, have been, and continue to be, degraded by elevated levels of sedimentation resulting from land-use change. Pastoral and forestry land are the largest contributors of sediment to aquatic ecosystems in Auckland. Effective management of sediment-generating activities will lead to healthier ecosystems, maintenance of ecosystem services, and beneficial outcomes for Auckland's environment.
<b>Analysis</b>	As PMREs are yet to be determined, the current baseline cannot be set, however the process to identify PMREs is underway.

**7.10 Establish by 2018, through the relevant statutory process, future marine protected areas, including marine reserves, identified by the Hauraki Gulf, Kaipara Harbour, Manukau Harbour and West Coast marine spatial plans.**

Measure	To be established.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Notes</b>	There are still options on the measure for this target that need to be worked through. They could include, for example, the number of approved Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) or the extent/area of MPAs for each ecosystem type.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>All of Auckland's coastal marine area is currently under some form of marine protection, as the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 covers the entire east coast of Auckland, while the West Coast North Island Marine Mammal Sanctuary covers the entire west coast including the Manukau and Kaipara Harbours. However, these marine protection tools have limited controls.</p> <p>Less than 1 per cent of Auckland's coastal marine area is currently protected in five marine reserves (approximately 3100 hectares).</p> <p>MPAs provide a mechanism for ecosystems to adapt and recover from disturbance, and can help to ensure their long-term survival in a healthy and functioning state. The process to create an MPA is complex and involves many stakeholders, values and uses. The development of MPAs benefits from spatial planning, as set out in the Auckland Plan. This will allow for the design of a representative network of MPAs rather than the past fragmented approach to protection. Therefore this target is important to set and monitor a direction to increase the extent of MPAs in Auckland.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>Significant progress has been made on the marine spatial plan for the Hauraki Gulf 'Sea Change – Tai Timu Tai Pari' a partnership led by mana whenua and central and local government. Key work areas have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuation of 'round table' workshops for different topics</li> <li>• Extensive community engagement with a website, newsletters, 'listening post' community events and stands at events such as the Boat Show, Pacifica and Polyfest</li> <li>• Development of an internal coastal GIS atlas of coastal information and migration and online accessibility of data through Seasketch</li> <li>• Community survey of uses and values undertaken</li> <li>• Establishment of the independent review panel.</li> </ul> <p>The development of a marine spatial plan for the Kaipara Harbour continues to be progressed through the Integrated Kaipara Harbour Management Group.</p>

## Strategic Direction 8 – Contribute to tackling climate change and increasing energy resilience

While climate change is a natural process, there is now a strong scientific consensus that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from human activities, particularly the use of fossil fuels, are causing the climate to change at unprecedented rates. Climate change can be defined as “a change of climate that is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and that is, in addition to natural climate variability, observed over comparable time periods.”<sup>7</sup>

Tackling climate change requires significant reductions in global GHG emissions to reduce the causes and severity of climate change (referred to as ‘mitigation’). We must also develop ways to effectively protect and increase Auckland’s resilience to withstand and recover from the adverse effects of a changing climate (referred to as ‘adaptation’).

Within this strategic direction there are three priorities and two targets.

### Priorities

- Mitigate climate change.
- Improve energy efficiency, security and resilience.
- Adapt to a changing climate.

### Targets

- 8.1 Reduce the amount of human-induced greenhouse emissions by:
- 10 to 20 per cent by 2020, based on 1990 emission levels
  - 40 per cent by 2040, based on 1990 emission levels
  - 50 per cent by 2050, based on 1990 emission levels.
- 8.2 Support the national target of 90 per cent of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2025.

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7. New Zealand Climate Change Office (2008). *Preparing for Climate Change: A guide for local government in New Zealand*. Wellington: Ministry for the Environment.

**8.1 Reduce the amount of human-induced greenhouse emissions by:  
10 to 20 per cent by 2020, based on 1990 emission levels  
40 per cent by 2040, based on 1990 emission levels  
50 per cent by 2050, based on 1990 emission levels.**

Measure	Amount of GHG emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent).
<b>Source</b>	ARUP (2012). <i>Potential policy options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</i> . A technical report prepared for Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	Update of the GHG emissions inventory in 2016 (and then biennially following this).
<b>Availability</b>	Auckland Council developed a baseline inventory in 2012 (for 2009) which will be updated in 2016 (and then biennially). This will support reporting of progress against GHG reduction and energy targets.
<b>Note</b>	<p>Auckland's Energy Resilience and Low Carbon Action Plan was launched on 1 July 2014 as a part of the Auckland Plan implementation. The aims of this Action Plan are to deliver on the Auckland Plan's aspirational energy and GHG emissions-reduction targets and to take a coordinated approach to Auckland's low carbon transformation.</p> <p>The development of the strategic Action Plan is informed by independent technical analysis which includes: (i) a baseline inventory of Auckland's GHG emissions, (ii) modelling of the sectoral and spatial distribution of GHG emissions, (iii) long-term emission projections (under a range of scenarios), and (iv) international best practice as implemented in other global cities.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	As New Zealand's largest and fastest-growing city, transforming Auckland to a sustainable, low-carbon future brings major opportunities for our economy and for the enhancement of our environment and overall liveability.

**Analysis** A GHG emissions inventory was developed in 2012 (for 2009) and will be updated in 2016. The 1990 Auckland GHG baseline was estimated to be a total of 8760ktCO<sub>2</sub>e. Auckland's total GHG emissions in 2009, excluding forestry, were estimated to be 10,237ktCO<sub>2</sub>e which represent a 17 per cent increase on 1990 levels. However, inclusion of GHG sequestration associated with forestry on land resulted in a net 2009 GHG emissions of 8890ktCO<sub>2</sub>e, representing a net 1.5 per cent increase on 1990 levels.

**Table 13: GHG emissions baseline, estimated contribution by type (%) (1990 and 2009)**

Year	1990	2009
Waste	4.6	6.0
Industrial process (non-energy)	17.6	15.0
Fugitive (non-energy)	1.7	2.2
Transport – sea	2.4	3.2
Transport – air	1.2	1.6
Transport – road	28.0	34.8
Transport- rail	-	0.1
Stationary energy - manufacturing and industrial	22.8	19.7
Stationary energy - commercial	7.0	3.8
Stationary energy - residential	6.1	7.8
Agriculture	8.7	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: ARUP (2012)

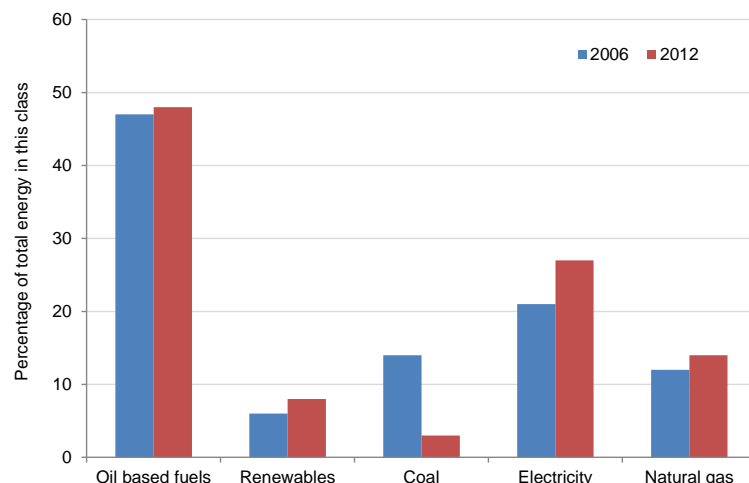
Note: Fugitive emissions are emissions of gases or vapours from pressurised equipment due to leaks and other unintended or irregular releases of gases, mostly from industrial activities.

Measure	Continuously monitored CO <sub>2</sub> data.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Notes</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> is a colourless, odourless gas, and a major greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming. Auckland Council is currently developing a long-term, continuous CO <sub>2</sub> monitoring programme in Auckland, in partnership with the School of Environment at the University of Auckland, to measure CO <sub>2</sub> continuously over a long period (for example, 10 years). This data, and its analysis, will enable council to determine the contribution of CO <sub>2</sub> from different sources to the ambient airshed – from anthropogenic (man-made), biogenic (from living organisms or biological processes), and geogenic (originates in the soil) sources. Council will also be able to examine trends in concentrations over the long-term and establish the progress of Auckland Council policies and initiatives towards reducing greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and achieving the Mayor's target of a 40 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 (based on 1990 levels).
<b>Relevance</b>	Clean air is fundamental to health. Urban areas are responsible for a large fraction of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) emissions globally. In 2004, the Auckland urban area contributed 78 per cent of the total regional CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, dominated by transport and industry.
<b>Analysis</b>	Not available at time of writing.

## 8.2 Support the national target of 90 per cent of electricity generation from renewable sources by 2025.

Measure	Assessment against of national target in association with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA).
Source	ARUP (2012). <i>Potential policy options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</i> . A technical report prepared for Auckland Council.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Relevance	Energy is vital for Auckland's liveability and economic prosperity. Auckland must have certainty that it can secure long-term, reliable and affordable energy, and be able to secure renewable sources. Reducing the reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation will ensure that New Zealand is more energy resilient as well as reducing overall GHG emissions.
Analysis	<p>Auckland's total energy use in 2012 was approximately 177,500 terajoules (EECA). Using estimates from the 2012 EECA energy end use database, approximately 8 per cent of Auckland's total energy stems from renewable sources. The importance of coal has decreased since 2006, and this has been offset by small increases in the proportional use of renewable energy, electricity (a large proportion of which is generated from renewable sources) and natural gas. Almost half of Auckland's energy resources stems from oil-based fuels, which are mainly used in transport and industrial purposes. More than 70 per cent of Auckland's electricity comes from outside of the region.<sup>8</sup></p> <p>Therefore, it is important that this target is supported at a national level, with policies put in place to encourage renewable energy generation in centralised (power plants), and distributive (localised solar heating, solar power and wind) settings.</p>

**Figure 18: Breakdown of energy delivered to end users in Auckland 2006 and 2012, by source**



Source: EECA (2006 and 2012), Energy end use database. Auckland's per cent use of different energy sources is based on per cent of national GDP (in 2012) from infometrics.co.nz.

8. Transpower (2011). *Annual Planning Report*.

## Strategic Direction 9 – Keep rural Auckland productive, protected and environmentally sound

Auckland's large rural areas host diverse economies and activities, and include stunning landscapes and coastal areas such as the west coast beaches, Hunua and Waitākere ranges; the Kaipara, Manukau, Mahurangi and Whangateau harbours; Gulf Islands; and numerous regional parks.

There is enormous variety in terrain, land uses and settlement patterns across 384,000 hectares of land, which comprise more than 70 per cent of Auckland's landmass and are contained by over 3700 km of coastline. These areas are integral to Auckland's unique character, and vital to its economy and its people.

Pressures on rural Auckland, such as population growth, demand for rural living and rural experiences, diminishing and stressed ecology and natural systems, and changing land values create tensions between different activities and values. Conversely, locally grown food, tourism, recreation and productive activities are made possible by proximity to urban Auckland.

Within this strategic direction there are two priorities and two targets.

### Priorities

- Create a sustainable balance between environmental protection, rural production and activities connected to the rural environment
- Support rural settlements, living and communities.

### Targets

- 9.1 Between 2013 and 2020, no more than 10 per cent of all rural subdivision will be in the rural production, rural coastal, and islands activity areas.
- 9.2 Increase the value added to the Auckland economy by rural sectors (including rural production, complementary rural enterprises, tourism and visitor experiences in rural areas) by 50 per cent by 2040.

**9.1                    Between 2013 and 2020, no more than 10 per cent of all rural subdivision will be in the rural production, rural coastal, and islands activity areas.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Council consent data.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Annual reporting from land use consent applications made under the Unitary Plan.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined, but annual updates are likely to be available from the consents department when an appropriate approach is finalised.
<b>Availability</b>	Council resource consent data on approved rural sub-division consents will be collated and cross referenced with the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan and Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan zoning in which the sub-division occurs. RIMU is currently consulting with the resource consents team about a practical method for extracting this information from the consents database and spatially cross-referencing it. It is hoped some initial data will be available for the 2016 Auckland Plan update.
<b>Note</b>	There is a requirement to standardise resource consent reporting practices (224c certificate information under the Unit Titles Act) within Auckland Council.
<b>Relevance</b>	Limiting the amount of subdivision in rural areas will ensure that the amenity and land productivity is maintained into the future.
<b>Analysis</b>	Not available at the time of writing.



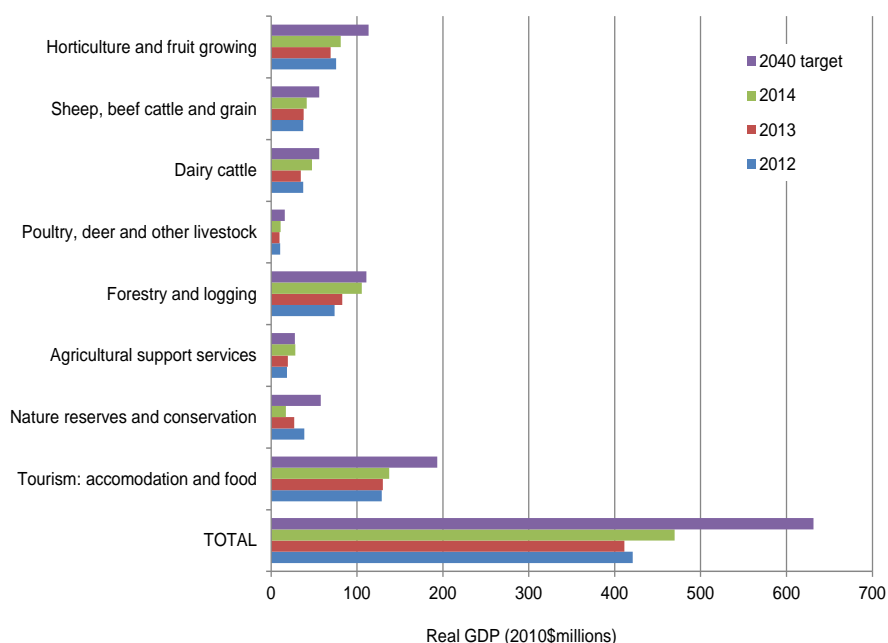
**9.2 Increase the value added to the Auckland economy by rural sectors (including rural production, complementary rural enterprises, tourism and visitor experiences in rural areas) by 50 per cent by 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Value added (GDP) output for the rural sector (*).</b>
<b>Source</b>	Infometrics, Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP) statistics in real \$2010.
<b>Frequency</b>	Quarterly.
<b>Availability</b>	This is a customised request.
<b>Relevance</b>	The Auckland Plan acknowledges that Auckland’s rural areas are important to maintain. Encouraging growth in the rural sector is an effective way to ensure that Auckland’s rural character is maintained and protected.

**Analysis** The estimated value added to Auckland’s GDP by the rural sector is variable, and data for some sectors (e.g. tourism) is based on estimated percentages of regional spending, rather than actual data. Between 2013 and 2014, there was an overall increase in rural real GDP of 14.2 per cent to \$470 million.

This increase masks a wide range of increases and decreases in the various rural sub-sectors. GDP associated with the operation of nature reserves and conservation parks decreased dramatically (by 36%), whereas there were strong increases in agriculture support services (+45%) dairy farming (+37%) and forestry and logging (+28%). All other sub-sectors had more modest growth (ranging from 6% to 17%).

**Figure 19: Value added in Auckland’s rural sector (2012-2013) (\$2010 million) with 2040 target (=150% of 2012 value)**



Source: Infometrics, Regional GDP statistics; Regional tourism spending profile (ARC 2009)

## Strategic Direction 10 – Create a stunning City Centre with well-connected quality towns, villages and neighbourhoods

Since the first European development in the 1840s, advances in transport technology have defined the growth of Auckland's urban area. The initial settlement was clustered about the port on the Waitematā harbour, with few roads, and transport limited to walking or horses. The advent of a tram and ferry network in the early 1900s saw suburban development extend over the central isthmus and to the north shore along these transport routes, and living and working activities concentrated by the public transport stops. More recently, the dominant pattern of development has been that of lower-density suburbs, enabled by the motorway system and the rise in car ownership since the Second World War.

Auckland's population will increase significantly over the next 30 years. The environmental consequences and range of costs associated with a larger, more sprawling city, (including transport, water and wastewater infrastructure), support the challenge for Auckland to create opportunities for more intensive living and working environments, and accommodate growth around centres.

Within this strategic direction there are three priorities and four targets.

### Priorities

- Realise quality compact urban environments.
- Demand good design in all development.
- Create enduring neighbourhoods, centres and business areas.

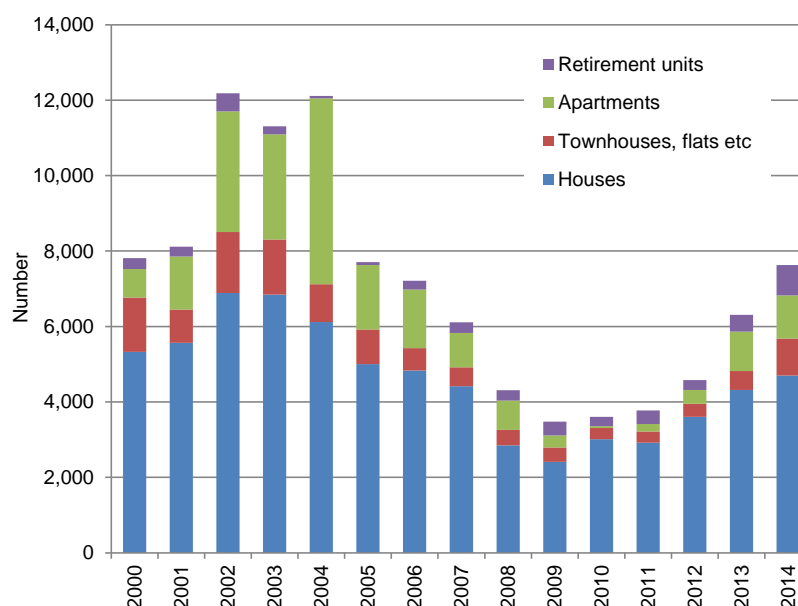
### Targets

- 10.1 Supply 100,000 new dwellings in the period 2012 to 2022, 170,000 new dwellings in the period 2022 to 2032, and 130,000 new dwellings in the period 2032 to 2042.
- 10.2 Increase the proportion of residents who feel a sense of community in their local neighbourhood from 61 per cent in 2010 to 90 per cent by 2040.
- 10.3 Increase the resident population in the city centre from 23,000 (2006) to 57,000 in 2040.
- 10.4 Increase the proportion of residents who are proud of the way their local area or ('local centre') looks and feels from 64 per cent in 2010 to 90 per cent in 2040.

**10.1 Supply 100,000 new dwellings in the period 2012 to 2022, 170,000 new dwellings in the period 2022 to 2032, and 130,000 new dwellings in the period 2032 to 2042.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Number of dwellings consented (*).</b>
<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, Building consent data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Building consent data for Auckland is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's <a href="#">Infoshare</a> website, and was revised slightly in March 2015. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from Auckland Council's Research and Evaluation Unit.
<b>Note</b>	This data is for dwellings consented. A single building consent may allow for the building of more than one dwelling, while some buildings consented to are not ever constructed. Demolitions are excluded from this data.  This is a proxy measure of supply, and is the same measure used for Target 11.5.
<b>Relevance</b>	Ensuring there is an adequate supply of dwellings in Auckland will facilitate future growth and minimise the negative issues that arise from constrained housing supplies (overcrowding, poor quality housing).
<b>Analysis</b>	In the year ended December 2014, a total of 7632 new residential dwelling units were authorised in Auckland, a considerable increase (21%) on the previous year (6310, revised) but still 37 per cent below the 2002 record (12,182). In 2014, the majority of consents were for stand-alone houses (61.6%).

**Figure 20: Number of new dwellings consented in Auckland, by type (2000-2014)**

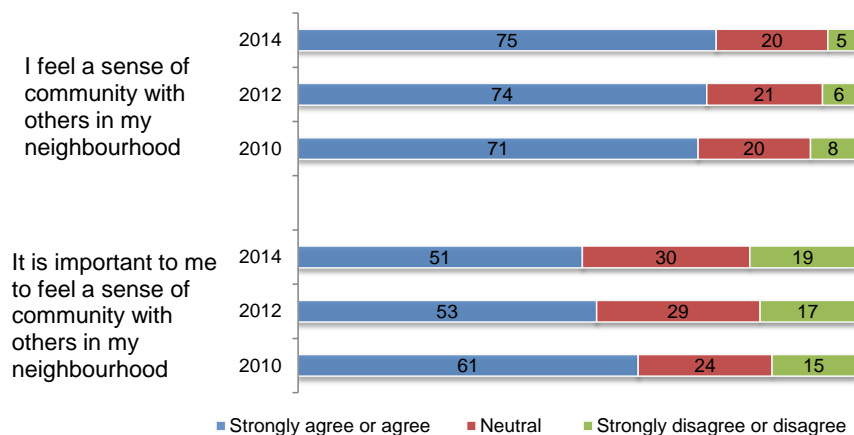


Source: Statistics New Zealand, building consent data

**10.2 Increase the proportion of residents who feel a sense of community in their local neighbourhood from 61 per cent in 2010 to 90 per cent by 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Proportion of residents who report feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2010, 2012 and 2014.
<b>Frequency</b>	The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every 2 years.
<b>Availability</b>	Full results for Auckland from the 2010 - 2014 Quality of Life Survey are available on the Quality of Life <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	<p>This target was established using the 2010 Quality of Life Survey as a baseline, thus results from 2010 are described in the analysis section below.</p> <p>Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements relating to a sense of community in their neighbourhood.</p> <p>Caution must be taken directly comparing the 2012 and 2014 results with the 2010 survey however, as from 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a CATI survey to an online self-complete survey.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	A sense of community can contribute to the overall liveability of a city, as it can enable the establishment of social networks and build social capital.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In 2014 almost three-quarters (75%) of Auckland respondents agreed or strongly agreed that it was important to them to feel a sense of community with people in their local neighbourhood, similar to 71 per cent in 2010. However, a smaller proportion (51%) agreed that they actually felt a sense of community with people in their local neighbourhood in 2014, a decrease from 61 per cent in 2010.</p> <p>Of those who did not agree that they felt a sense of community in their local neighbourhood, the most common response was that people felt a general lack of communication or events in the area.</p>

**Figure 21: Rating of a sense of community in local neighbourhood among respondents to Quality of Life Survey (2010 - 2014)**



Source: Auckland Council. *Quality of Life Survey 2010, 2012 and 2014*

### 10.3 Increase the resident population in the city centre from 26,560 (2012) to 57,000 in 2040.

<b>Measure</b>	Estimated resident population in Census Area Units Auckland Central West, Auckland Central East, and Auckland Harbourside (*).
<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, sub-national population estimates.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Sub-national population estimates are freely available on Statistics New Zealand's <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	Population estimates from 2007 to 2013 included below reflect revisions made by Statistics New Zealand in October 2014. These revisions take account of information gained through the 2013 Census and differ from earlier estimates.
<b>Relevance</b>	A thriving and engaged inner-city resident population adds vibrancy and life to the Auckland city centre. Towards the end of the last century, Auckland's city centre began to show signs of revitalisation as a residential centre.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>A combination of changing lifestyle patterns and household composition, the movement of head offices and specific industries (for example, banking and finance) into the central business district, the conversion of office blocks into apartments, increases in international students and a substantial programme of residential housing development resulted in an increase of the resident population from 26,560 in 2012 to 34,830, in 2015. Estimated growth in the resident population since 2006 has averaged 7 per cent per annum, but ranging from 1.1 per cent in 2012 to 15.6 per cent in 2015.</p> <p>The estimated resident population in Auckland's city centre was 34,830 at 30 June 2015, a significant increase (+16%) on the prior year (30,310).</p>

**Table 14: Estimated resident population in the Auckland city centre (as at 30 June, 2006-2013)**

Year	Estimated population
2006	19,200
2007	21,100
2008	22,580
2009	23,970
2010	25,310
2011	26,270
2012	26,560
2013	27,810
2014	30,130
2015	34,830

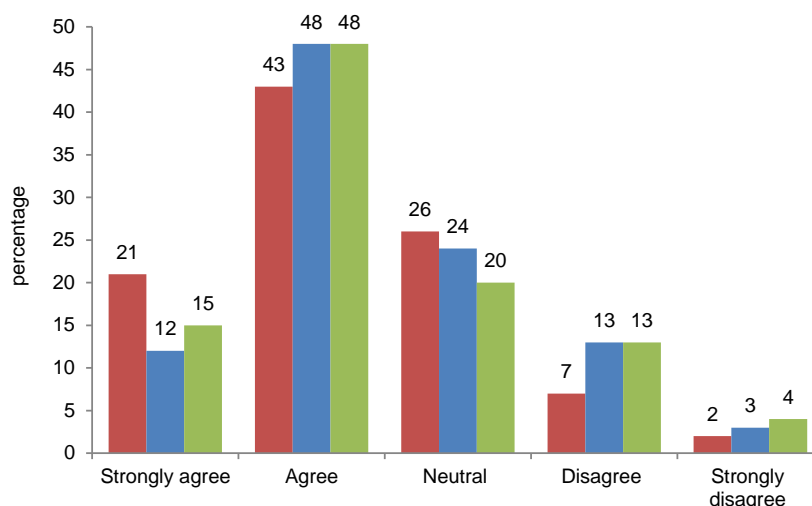
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Sub-national population estimates

Note: Data for the 'city centre' is an aggregate of the following three Census Area Units: Auckland Central West, Auckland Central East, Auckland Harbourside.

**10.4 Increase the proportion of residents who are proud of the way their local area (or ‘local centre’) looks and feels from 64 per cent in 2010 to 90 per cent in 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who report feeling a sense of pride in the way that their local area or (‘local centre’) looks and feels.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey.
<b>Frequency</b>	The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every 2 years. Results from the 2014 survey are now available.
<b>Availability</b>	Full results for Auckland from the 2010, 2012 and 2014 Quality of Life Survey are available on the Quality of Life <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	The Quality of Life Survey does not ask residents to rate their local ‘centre’, and these words may need to be removed from the target.
<b>Relevance</b>	A sense of pride in the neighbourhood or local area among residents is a reflection of its overall attractiveness, and an indication of well-being and liveability.
<b>Analysis</b>	The 2014 Quality of Life Survey asked respondents to rate whether they agreed or disagreed that they “feel a sense of pride in the way [their] local area looks and feels”. Almost two-thirds (63%) agreed (48%) or strongly agreed (15%) that they felt a sense of pride in their local area, up 4 per cent from the last survey in 2012 (60%), and similar to 2010 (64%).

**Figure 22: Rating of sense of pride in the way local area looks and feels (Auckland 2010, 2012 and 2014)**



Source: Auckland Council. *Quality of Life Survey 2010, 2012 and 2014*

## Strategic Direction 11 – House all Aucklanders in secure, healthy homes they can afford

Secure, healthy and affordable housing is fundamental to individual, family/whānau, community and economic well-being. A secure, stable home is the hub of family life and provides a foundation for building strong communities and financial security for families. An adequate supply of quality, affordable housing located near jobs or transport links is a core requirement for society and the economy to function, and provides a good quality of life for everyone. Poorly designed, inefficient and unaffordable housing not only affects individuals and household well-being and expenses, but is a cost to us all in its impacts on health, social spending and the environment.

Within this strategic direction there are four priorities and eight targets.

### Priorities

- Increasing housing supply to meet demand.
- Increase housing choice to meet diverse preferences and needs.
- Improve the quality of existing and new housing.
- Improve housing affordability and the supply of affordable housing.

### Targets

- 11.1 Reduce the proportion of households which spend more than 30 per cent or more of their income on housing costs from 29 per cent in 2011 to 20 per cent in 2040.
- 11.2 Maintain the proportion of people who own their own home to at least 64 per cent (2006 baseline).
- 11.3 Reduce the proportion of people living in households requiring at least one extra bedroom from 15.7 per cent in 2006 to 10 per cent by 2040.
- 11.4 End rough sleeping (primary homelessness) in Auckland by 2020.
- 11.5 Increase residential dwelling construction consents from 3800 in 2011 to at least 10,000 on average per annum from 2020.
- 11.6 Reduce preventable housing-related hospitalisations by 35 per cent by 2020.
- 11.7 Retrofit 40 per cent of Auckland's housing stock in need of retrofitting by 2030.
- 11.8 Reduce the disparity in home ownership rates between Māori and Pacific peoples and the overall rate to less than 10 per cent by 2030 (2006 baseline).

**11.1 Reduce the proportion of households that spend 30 per cent or more of their income on housing costs from 29 per cent in 2011 to 20 per cent in 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Monitor household expenditure on housing.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, Household Economic Survey (HES) – customised order.
<b>Frequency</b>	Every 3 years.
<b>Availability</b>	Customised data from the 2013 survey is available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit at Auckland Council.
<b>Note</b>	The baseline for this target was created using a set of 39 survey items that are the official Statistics New Zealand ‘housing cost items’.
<b>Relevance</b>	Housing is the single largest component of many households’ expenditure. When housing costs are too high relative to income, people have less to spend on other essentials such as food, power, healthcare and education.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In 2013 an estimated 27.8 per cent of households in the Auckland region spent 30 per cent or more of their gross income on housing costs, an increase from 28.6 per cent in 2010 (this includes mortgage and rent payments, costs incurred for alterations, additions and improvements, and rates payments). Overall, this is approximately 145,000 households in 2013 compared with 141,700 households in 2010.</p> <p>According to both 2010 and 2013 data, households that are renting appear to carry a higher financial burden than those that own their home.</p> <p>In 2010 and 2013, 45.2 and 44.9 per cent of households which were renting spent 30 per cent or more of their gross income on housing costs respectively. In 2013, 28.2 per cent of households which owned the home in which they lived (with a mortgage), spent 30 per cent or more of their income on housing costs compared to 28.3 per cent in 2010.</p>



## 11.2 Maintain the proportion of people who own their own home to at least 64 per cent (2006 baseline).

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Numbers and proportion of households that own or rent the dwelling in which they live.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings.
<b>Frequency</b>	Every 5 years.
<b>Availability</b>	2013 Census data on home ownership is available from the Research and Evaluation Unit at Auckland Council.
<b>Relevance</b>	Levels of housing tenure are a guide to population stability, the relative wealth of the community, and changes in lifestyle and household composition. Many people consider home ownership to be a goal, providing personal independence as well as stability and security for their families and a form of savings for retirement.
<b>Analysis</b>	In 2013, 61.5 per cent of households owned, or partly owned the dwelling they lived in, or held it in a family trust, compared with 63.8 per cent in 2006. Levels of home ownership vary greatly across the region however, ranging from a high of 74.1 per cent in Hibiscus and Bays, to 39.1 per cent in Waitemata local board area. In general, levels of home ownership had remained static or decreased in the seven year period between 2006 and 2013 in all local boards, with the exception of Great Barrier and Ōrākei.

**Table 15: Percentage of households that own the dwelling they live in, by local board (2006 and 2013)**

Local Board	2006	2013
Waitemata	44.2	39.1
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	46.3	41.6
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	47.7	47.1
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	51.1	46.2
Albert-Eden	55.6	55.5
Manurewa	59.4	54.7
Puketapapa	60.7	56.5
Papakura	61.7	58.2
Whau	62.5	59.9
Henderson-Massey	64.6	61.3
Kaipātiki	66.6	65.8
Waiheke	67.2	65.9
Great Barrier	68.5	71.2
Devonport-Takapuna	68.6	67.3
Ōrākei	69.9	70.1
Upper Harbour	72.3	69.8
Howick	73.6	70.8
Franklin	73.7	71.9
Hibiscus and Bays	74.8	74.1
Waitākere Ranges	75.2	73.3
Rodney	75.5	73.4
<b>Auckland total</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>61.5</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings

**11.3 Reduce the proportion of people living in households requiring at least one extra bedroom from 15.7 per cent in 2006 to 10 per cent by 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>The proportion of people living in households requiring at least one extra bedroom according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (*).</b>
<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, derived from the Census of Population and Dwellings.
<b>Frequency</b>	Every 5 years.
<b>Availability</b>	2013 Census data on crowding is available from the Research and Evaluation Unit at Auckland Council.
<b>Note</b>	The Canadian National Occupancy Standard considers the minimum number of bedrooms for a household as follows: one per couple, one for each pair of children under 5 years, one for each pair of adolescents of the same sex aged ten to 18 years, and one for any person aged 18 and over. Data from the Census of Population and Dwellings is used to assess how many extra bedrooms would be required to meet this.
<b>Relevance</b>	Crowded housing situations are not optimal. There are known links between crowding and poor health outcomes such as respiratory and infectious diseases.
<b>Analysis</b>	In 2013, 15 per cent (203,817 people) of the usual resident population in Auckland were living in housing that required one or more additional bedrooms, compared to 15.7 per cent in 2006.

## 11.4 End rough sleeping (primary homelessness) in Auckland by 2020.

**Measure** The number of new contacts made by the Auckland City Mission with homeless people in Auckland (\*).

**Source** Auckland City Mission, Annual Outreach Statistics.

**Frequency** Annually (June years).

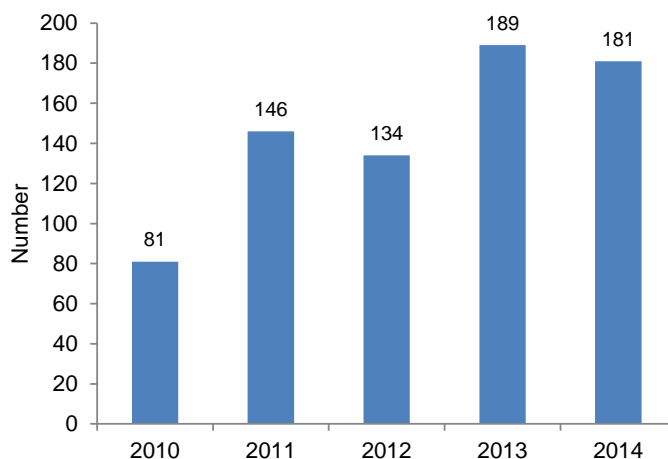
**Availability** Auckland City Mission annual report/review, [here](#).

**Note** Homelessness takes many forms, but the most visible are rough sleepers – those sleeping on the streets, in empty buildings, doorways and car parks. This is the most extreme end of homelessness, and the Auckland City Mission staff work intensively with this vulnerable group.

**Relevance** Homelessness is an important social issue which requires an integrated approach at both the local and national level, to reduce poverty and increase opportunity as well as to develop effective interventions to meet the needs of homeless people.

**Analysis** The number of new contacts made by the Auckland City Mission has increased from 81 in 2009/10 to 181 in 2013/14. This is in addition to 2193 homeless outreach contacts that were made by the Mission in 2014, compared to 1954 in 2012/13 and an average of 2300 contacts each year (2009/10-2012/13).

**Figure 23: Number of new contacts made by Auckland City Mission (year ended June, 2010 to 2014)**

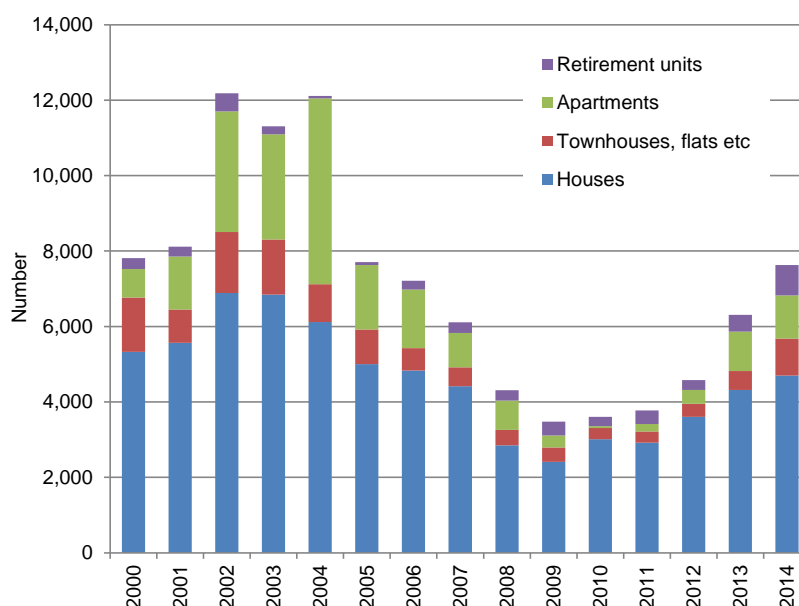


Source: Auckland City Mission

## 11.5 Increase residential dwelling construction consents from 3800 in 2011 to at least 10,000 on average per annum from 2020.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Numbers of new residential consents per annum (*).</b>
<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, building consent data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually (also available monthly).
<b>Availability</b>	Building consent data for Auckland is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's <a href="#">Infoshare</a> website. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit at Auckland Council.
<b>Note</b>	A single building consent may allow for the building of more than one dwelling. The target refers to 3800 dwelling consents in 2011, but in fact there were 3800 dwellings consented, from only 3000 consents issued. The measure is assumed here to be reworded to refer to 'new residential dwellings consented'. Some buildings consented to are not ever constructed.  This is the same measure as used in Target 10.1.
<b>Relevance</b>	Ensuring there is an adequate supply of dwellings in Auckland will facilitate future growth and minimise the negative issues that arise from constrained housing supplies (overcrowding, poor quality housing).
<b>Analysis</b>	In the year ended December 2014, a total of 7632 new residential dwelling units were authorised in Auckland, a considerable increase (21%) on the previous year (6310, revised) but still 37 per cent below the 2002 record (12,182). In 2014, the majority of consents were for stand-alone houses (61.6%).

**Figure 24: Number of new dwellings consented in Auckland, by type (2000-2014)**



Source: Statistics New Zealand, building consent data

## 11.6 Reduce preventable housing-related hospitalisations by 35 per cent by 2020.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Rates of hospitalisations for rheumatic fever, tuberculosis and respiratory-related conditions.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Under development.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Note</b>	<p>This target is not immediately able to be measured. There is no official measure of 'preventable housing-related hospitalisations'.</p> <p>A study by Jackson et al. (2011) in Counties Manukau District Health Board identified a range of housing-related communicable diseases (rheumatic fever, meningococcal disease, skin infections, respiratory infections, vaccine preventable diseases and so on).<sup>9</sup></p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Substandard housing which is crowded, cold, damp and mouldy, with no or unsafe heating (such as unflued gas heaters) increases the likelihood of the inhabitants suffering respiratory and other illness. Poor housing also increases the risks of injury and mental health conditions.
<b>Analysis</b>	Not available at time of writing. For further reading on children and young people's health in Auckland refer to Craig, E., Adams, J., Oben, G., Reddington, A., Wicken, A and Simpson, J. (2011). <i>The Health Status of Children and Young People in the Northern District Health Boards</i> . Wellington: New Zealand Child and Youth Epidemiology Service.

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9. Jackson, G., Thornley, S., Woolston, J., Papa, D., Bernacchi, A., and Moore, T. (2011). Reduced acute hospitalisation with the healthy housing programme. *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, 65, 588-593.

## 11.7 Retrofit 40 per cent of Auckland’s housing stock in need of retrofitting by 2030.

Measure	To be established.
<b>Source</b>	Various including Housing New Zealand; Beacon Pathway, The Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA), Auckland Council, and Waitemata, Auckland and Counties Manukau District Health Boards.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Central government's Warm Up NZ programme, District Health Boards insulation programmes, Auckland Council's Retrofit your Home Programme, Housing New Zealand.
<b>Note</b>	Data sets from agencies involved with retrofitting are readily available. What is harder to ascertain is the level of retrofit for homes that insulate without using any available assistance packages. Also, the “stock in need of retrofitting” is affected by demolitions, which are not specifically monitored.
<b>Relevance</b>	Poorly insulated homes are difficult and costly to heat, and are linked to dampness, cold and poor health.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The Auckland Plan notes that much of Auckland’s current housing stock was built before 1979, which was the first year that insulation was mandatory, and a further 138,000 were built between 1979 and 2000 – a period during which insulation standards were poor.</p> <p>The Auckland Council’s Retrofit Your Home programme will see a minimum of 20,000 homes insulated over the duration of the existing Long-term Plan.</p> <p>At the same time both central government and district health boards provide funding to assist homeowners with the cost of retrofitting insulation. The achievement of this target assumes existing levels of subsidy will remain in place and that a number of other homeowners will also undertake retrofitting activity of their own out to 2030 without applying for assistance. A number of other existing homes will be demolished and rebuilt to higher building standards.</p>

## 11.8 Reduce the disparity in home ownership rates between Māori and Pacific peoples and the overall rate to less than 10 per cent by 2030 (2006 baseline).

Measure	Proportion of households that own the dwelling in which they live (*).
<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings.
<b>Frequency</b>	Every 5 years.
<b>Availability</b>	2013 Census data on home ownership is available from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.
<b>Note</b>	<p>The target may need to be reworded to 'Reduce the disparity in home ownership rates of Māori and Pacific people, compared to other ethnic groups'.</p> <p>Individuals are asked to indicate whether they own, or part own, the home that they live in on the Census form, which allows identification of home ownership across different ethnic groups. People could choose more than one ethnic identity so the groups are not mutually exclusive.</p> <p>The data presented here is for individuals in each ethnic group rather than households. It's important to note that these ethnic groups are not mutually exclusive and people can be in more than one group.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	A good understanding of tenure in the region and trends in household tenure is fundamental to the city's ability to deliver services and to plan for the future. Both housing affordability and personal preferences influence the degree of home ownership.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>At the 2013 Census, 17.4 per cent of Pacific people and 23.7 per cent of Māori residents in Auckland aged 15 years and over owned the home that they lived in, compared to 53.5 per cent of European and 56.6 per cent of 'other' ethnicities. Levels of home ownership among those in the broad MELAA<sup>10</sup> category were also relatively low at 22.2 per cent.</p> <p>Levels of home ownership have decreased across Pacific and Māori categories since 2001.</p>

**Table 16: Proportion who owned or part-owned the dwelling they lived in, by ethnicity, Auckland only (2001, 2006 and 2013)**

Year	2001	2006	2013
Pacific peoples	25.7	21.0	17.4
Māori	27.4	25.8	23.7
MELAA	21.7	23.6	22.2
Asian	37.9	36.7	35.3
European	57.1	55.8	53.5
Other	-	62.4	56.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>43.4</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings

Note: Includes dwellings held in a family trust.

10. MELAA refers to Middle Eastern, Latin American and African ethnic groupings.

## Strategic Direction 12 – Plan, deliver and maintain quality infrastructure to make Auckland liveable and resilient

Infrastructure is critical to the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Aucklanders, and its performance is essential to realising the vision of Auckland as the world's most liveable city. From fast and efficient public transport services delivering the Auckland of the future, to fundamental water services delivering a basic human right; from public libraries providing local communities with access to knowledge, to ports and airports connecting Auckland to the world – infrastructure is the platform upon which Auckland is built.

Within this strategic direction there are two priorities and seven targets.

### Priorities

- Optimise, integrate and align network utility provision and planning.
- Protect, enable, align, integrate and provide social and community infrastructure for present and future generations.

### Targets

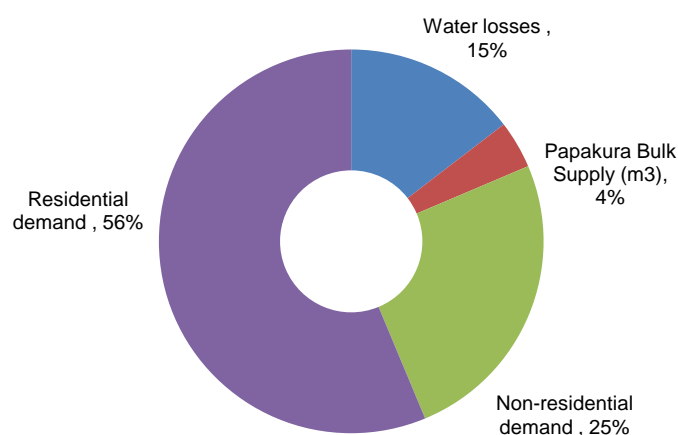
- 12.1 Reduce maximum annual potable water network losses to less than 12 per cent of total network volume by 2040.
- 12.2 Achieve universal access to ultra-fast broadband to all Aucklanders by 2019.
- 12.3 Reduce wet weather outflows to an average of no more than two events per discharge location per annum, where stormwater and wastewater systems are separated, by 2040, (with priority given to bathing beaches and other sensitive receiving environments by 2030).
- 12.4 Meet relevant interruption duration standards to electricity distribution and transmission by 2040.
- 12.5 Maintain and extend an integrated network of quality open spaces across the region that meet community needs and provide a diverse range of recreational opportunities by 2040.
- 12.6 Health services and facilities of all care types are aligned to meet need across Auckland (i.e. population and its characteristics, growth and locations, accessibility and co-location) by 2040.
- 12.7 Ensure all Auckland children can access a primary school within 30 minutes and a secondary school within 45 minutes (recognising that the particular needs of rural and urban communities and groups with special needs differ) and all schools have facilities suitable to meet the learning needs of their students.



## 12.1 Reduce maximum annual potable water network losses to less than 12 per cent of total network volume by 2040.

<b>Measure</b>	Amount of non-revenue water lost as a proportion of total potable water (*).
<b>Source</b>	Watercare Services Limited.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	Watercare Services Limited's Auckland Regional Water Demand Management Plan 2013 – 2016 is available on their <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	Watercare Services state that non-revenue water (NRW) is water that has been produced and is 'lost' before it reaches the customer. Losses can be real losses, for example through fire-fighting, water main bursts and leaks, or apparent losses, for example through illegal use or inaccurate metering.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Generally speaking, a reduction in water losses provides long-term benefits to the community (there are diminishing returns in reducing losses and it is not practical to eliminate all losses. At some point it is more expensive to reduce losses any further).</p> <p>The overall cost of services can be affected by the need to over-supply potable water (due to losses before water is delivered to customers) and prematurely invest in additional sources of water supply and treatment. Increased water takes also have an impact on the environment and the Auckland Plan recognises the importance of the sustainable management of our freshwater resources.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	Auckland Regional Water Demand Management Plan 2013 – 2016 states that 14.5 per cent of water can be described as non-revenue water, which is worse than the previous year (13%, from their 2012-2022 Asset Management Plan).

**Figure 25: Water consumption, by customer type (2012/13)**



Source: Watercare Services Limited, *Asset Management Plan 2012*, p. 39

## 12.2 Achieve universal access to ultra-fast broadband for all Aucklanders by 2019.

Measure	Reporting by local fibre company.
<b>Source</b>	To be determined.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Note</b>	<p>The Government's objective is to accelerate the roll-out of ultra-fast broadband (UFB) to 75 per cent of New Zealanders over 10 years, concentrating in the first 6 years on priority broadband users such as businesses, schools and health services, plus green-field developments and certain tranches of residential areas (the UFB Objective).</p> <p>Crown Fibre Holdings (CFH) is managing the roll out of ultra-fast broadband across New Zealand. This work is contracted out to Chorus in Auckland.</p> <p>It is difficult to define and measure 'access', as this can include a variety of factors including ultra-fast broadband infrastructure as well as household finances.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>The Auckland Plan recognises the importance of broadband connections to all sectors of Auckland, including the business community and education providers. For Auckland to be attractive to new business and remain competitive as a world city, modern and reliable telecommunication services must be easily available. These services are also vital for the education sector as Aucklanders adapt and train to the burgeoning knowledge economy.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>As at 30 June 2015, Chorus reported they had rolled out UFB to 372,000 households in Auckland and that the rollout in Auckland was 38 per cent complete. For more information refer to Chorus's <a href="#">website</a>.</p>

**12.3 Reduce wet weather overflows to an average of no more than two events per discharge location per annum, where stormwater and wastewater systems are separated, by 2040, (with priority given to bathing beaches and other sensitive receiving environments by 2030).**

Measure	Number of wet weather overflows per discharge location (*).
<b>Source</b>	Watercare Services Ltd.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Note</b>	The ability to measure this target requires further collaborative work with Watercare Services Ltd.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Reducing wet weather overflows is important to maintain high water quality and minimise damage to the receiving environment. At bathing beaches it is also important because overflows can cause public health concerns.</p> <p>Clean harbours, rivers and streams are an essential aspect to Auckland's liveability. Auckland's old wastewater systems regularly overflow in the region's streams and harbours, causing environmental damage and limiting the ability of Aucklanders to enjoy these natural assets. By focusing on a reduction in these overflow events in our sensitive marine and freshwater environments, we will be able to improve and enhance Auckland's natural environment and provide additional recreational opportunities for all Aucklanders.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	Not available at time of writing.

## 12.4 Meet relevant interruption duration standards to electricity distribution and transmission by 2040.

<b>Measure</b>	Reporting from electricity supply companies.
<b>Source</b>	To be determined with input from lines and generation companies.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Note</b>	An appropriate target will be developed as part of the Energy and Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan. The various lines companies currently use different measures of outage.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Minimising network interruptions is important as they cause losses in productivity and increase uncertainty for both households and businesses.</p> <p>A reliable electricity network is critical to business confidence and the ability for Auckland to attract both domestic and foreign investment. In recent years, Auckland has suffered a number of major failures of its electricity supply which affected public perception of the resilience of our infrastructure.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	Not available at time of writing.

**12.5 Maintain and extend an integrated network of quality open spaces across the region that meet community needs and provide a diverse range of recreational opportunities by 2040.**

Measure	Reporting by Auckland Council.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Note</b>	There are a number of measures that could be progressed and reported on by Auckland Council to determine the extent to which this target is being achieved. These include (among others) park-provision standards and user-satisfaction surveys.
<b>Relevance</b>	As Auckland’s population and urban form continue to change, maintaining and extending Auckland’s open-space network becomes increasingly important. Open space not only contributes to Auckland’s unique identity, but to quality of life, health and well-being, tourism, and economic well-being. Auckland’s public open-space network must therefore be recognised, developed and managed as an integrated system that provides a network of quality usable open space.
<b>Analysis</b>	Not available at time of writing.

**12.6 Health services and facilities of all care types are aligned to meet need across Auckland (i.e. population and its characteristics, growth and locations, accessibility and co-location) by 2040.**

Measure	To be established.
<b>Source</b>	This requires updated and mapped health-facility information. Possible sources include the Auckland Regional Public Health Service, or more specifically, the individual district health boards.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Note</b>	<p>The target, as worded, is very broad and not easily measured. Further definition will be required around 'health services' and 'health facilities' and what 'alignment' looks like.</p> <p>The focus of this target may need to be reviewed in the future.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Health-service provision that is coordinated and easy to access (both physically as well as financially) underpins positive health outcomes for Aucklanders.
<b>Analysis</b>	Not available at time of writing.

**12.7 Ensure all Auckland children can access a primary school within 30 minutes and a secondary school within 45 minutes (recognising that the particular needs of rural and urban communities and groups with special needs differ) and all schools have facilities suitable to meet the learning needs of their students.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>To be established.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Education, with population and demographic data from Statistics New Zealand.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Note</b>	The target, as worded, refers to two aspects: access to schools and school facilities. They are both very broad and not easily measured.  The focus of this target may need to be reviewed in the future.
<b>Relevance</b>	Ensuring that school children have adequate access to education facilities will enable children to learn and study in an environment suitable to their needs.
<b>Analysis</b>	Not available at time of writing.

## Strategic Direction 13 – Create better connections and accessibility within Auckland, across New Zealand, and to the world

Auckland requires an integrated transport network that enables people and goods to move freely and efficiently. The network comprises motorways, roads and streets, public transport (ferries, buses and trains), footpaths and cycle-ways, ports and airports.

However, Auckland's transport system is overburdened and inefficient. Years of underinvestment in public transport, existing settlement patterns and the narrow isthmus, compounded by decisions taken over the past half century, mean that Aucklanders rely heavily on private cars as their primary transport mode. Roads and motorways are heavily congested and further expansion is severely constrained. The projected population growth over the next 30 years will exacerbate the problems unless radical transformation occurs.

Within this strategic direction there are four priorities and five targets.

### Priorities

- Manage Auckland's transport as a single system.
- Integrate transport planning and investment with land-use development.
- Prioritise and optimise investment across transport modes.
- Implement new mechanisms for funding transport.

### Targets

- 13.1 Double public transport from 70 million trips in 2012 to 140 million trips by 2022 (subject to additional funding).
- 13.2 Increase the proportion of trips made by public transport into the city centre during the morning peak, from 47 per cent of all vehicular trips in 2011 to 70 per cent by 2040.
- 13.3 Reduce road crash fatalities and serious injuries from 506 (2010) to no more than 410 in 2020.
- 13.4 Reduce congestion level for vehicles on the strategic freight network to at or below the average of 2006-2009 levels (average daily speed of 45kph and average delay of 32 seconds per kilometre) by 2021.
- 13.5 Increase the proportion of people living within walking distance of frequent public transport stops from 14 per cent (2011) to 32 per cent by 2040.



### 13.1 Double public transport from 70 million trips in 2012 to 140 million trips by 2022 (subject to additional funding).

**Measure** Number of public transport trips by mode.

**Source** Auckland Transport, Statistics report.

**Frequency** Monthly, with rolling annual totals.

**Availability** Available on Auckland Transport [website](#)

**Note** This is a count of passenger trips, rather than a count of people who used public transport. A given person can make numerous trips.

**Relevance** Increasing the use of public transport (PT) reduces congestion, pollution and reduces the need to increase capacity of existing roads (relative to using cars)

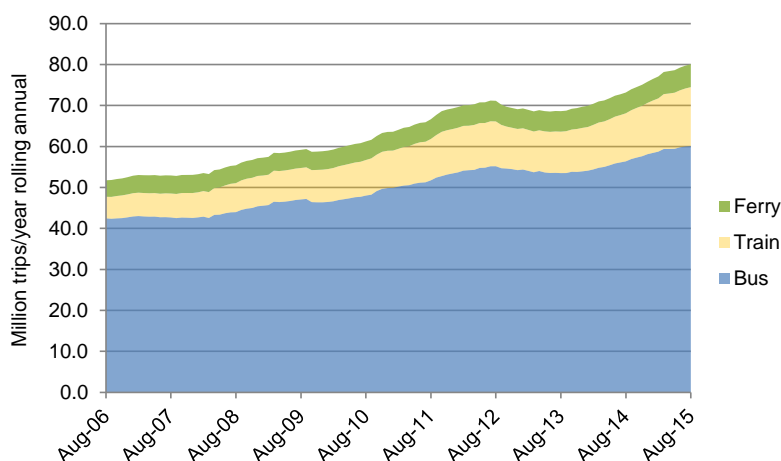
**Analysis** In the 12 months to August 2015, there were 80.1 million passenger trips on public transport (PT) in Auckland. This was an increase of 9.4 per cent on the previous year (73.2 million) and 12.5 per cent higher than the 12 months to August 2012, and equated to an annual average increase of 4.1 per cent from 2012 to 2015.

The dominant PT mode is still bus (60.1 million or 75% of patronage in the year to August 2015), up from 56.4 million the previous year and 55.2 million in the 12 months to August 2012.

Recently, rail has been growing faster – rail patronage in the 12 months to August 2015 (14.4 million) was 22.7 per cent higher than the previous year (11.7 million) and 31.7 per cent higher than the 12 months to August 2012 (10.9 million). This equated to an annual average increase of 9.6 per cent. In the year ended August 2015, 18.0 per cent of PT trips were by rail.

The number of ferry trips also continue to rise, from 5.0 million in 2012 and 2013 and 5.1 million in 2014 to 5.6 million in 2015 (August years), so their share was 7.0 per cent in 2015.

**Figure 26: Patronage breakdown, 12 months rolling annual average (year ended August, 2006-2015)**



Source: Auckland Transport, Metro patronage monthly report August 2015.

**13.2 Increase the proportion of trips made by public transport into the city centre during the morning peak, from 47 per cent of all vehicular trips in 2011 to 70 per cent by 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	The measure is a snapshot of the number of passengers travelling on public transport into the Auckland city centre on a single day between 7am and 9am.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Transport, Passenger Transport Patronage Survey (Screenline 70).
<b>Frequency</b>	The Passenger Transport Patronage survey for Screenlines 40, 50 and 70 are undertaken annually in March. For other screenlines, the survey is conducted once every 3 years.
<b>Availability</b>	Results from the Screenline Survey are available on request from Auckland Council's Research and Evaluation Unit.
<b>Note</b>	For the city centre (Screenline 70) a combination of the Passenger Transport Survey and the Private Vehicle Occupancy Survey can provide mode share results for vehicular trips to the city centre in the morning peak period.
<b>Relevance</b>	Auckland's city centre is a geographically constrained centre of employment, education, tourism, trade and commerce. Encouraging and enabling the use of public transport to enter the city centre for work and study is a vital demand-management tool.
<b>Analysis</b>	While the Screenline survey results tend to fluctuate on a year to year basis, due to their nature as 'single day counts', there were some negative trends highlighted in the 2014 South Isthmus counts, compared to 2013. The survey shows a slight, but constant, increase in public transport mode share from 15.7 per cent in 2012 to 16.1 per cent in the 2014 West Isthmus counts. At the same time, public transport mode share is unchanged at 47.5 per cent across the central area (Screenline 70) between 2013 and 2014.

**Table 17: Auckland region public transport mode share (7am – 9am)**

	2012	2013	2014
Screenline 10 - Harbour	27.2	-	-
Screenline 20 - North Shore	19.9	-	-
Screenline 30 - Waitākere	22.2	-	-
Screenline 40 - West Isthmus	15.7	15.9	16.1
Screenline 50 - South Isthmus	13.8	15.4	13.7
Screenline 60 - Manukau	14.9	-	-
Screenline 70 - Central area	49.8	47.5	47.5
Screenline 80 - Central isthmus	24.8	-	-
Screenline 90 - East Tamaki	12.1	-	-

Source: Auckland Council Passenger Transport Patronage Surveys  
The 2011 information is not available.

### 13.3 Reduce road crash fatalities and serious injuries from 506 (2010) to no more than 410 in 2020.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Road crash ‘fatal and serious injuries’ (FSI) per annum.</b>
<b>Source</b>	NZ Police, Traffic Crash reports.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Auckland FSI data is provided via the online <a href="#">NZ Transport Agency Crash Analysis System</a>
<b>Note</b>	<p>Road crash ‘fatal and serious injuries’ (FSI) is an annual measure of the number of individual deaths and serious injuries recorded by NZ Police Traffic Crash Reports (TCRs) on all local roads, state highways and motorways within the Auckland Council boundary during a calendar year. The Auckland Plan target descriptor ‘car crash’ is inaccurate and needs to be revised as ‘road crash’ to reflect all road-user injuries associated with the variety of motorised vehicles included in the measure.</p> <p>The 2020 target of 410 FSI represents a 20 per cent reduction in FSI from the 2010 baseline of 506. The target is derived from a straight-line extension of the 2001 to 2010 10-year FSI trend and does not take into account future vehicle traffic growth. The measure records the year-on-year change in Auckland FSI. It does not include ‘minor injuries’ or ‘non-injuries’ in road crashes.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	This is a key indicator for understanding annual changes in the severity of road trauma across Auckland. The measure reflects the recent international and national shift to a Safe Road System increasingly free of death and serious injury. This approach acknowledges that while minor injury or non-injury crashes may still occur, road system designers have a responsibility for creating and operating a transport system where people are protected from death or serious injury. The FSI measure is also used to identify annual changes in the quadrants of the Safe System: Safe Roads and Roadsides, Safe Speeds, Safe Vehicles, and Safe Road Use. (visit <a href="http://www.transport.govt.nz/saferjourneys/Towardsasafesystem/">http://www.transport.govt.nz/saferjourneys/Towardsasafesystem/</a> ).
<b>Analysis</b>	The number of FSIs in Auckland has fluctuated in recent years, as shown in the table below. In 2013, 22 per cent of all FSI in New Zealand occurred in Auckland. This figure indicates that Auckland roads remain a significant contributor to New Zealand’s overall road trauma. Light vehicles travelling on local roads are the largest source of FSIs in Auckland.

**Table 18: Number of fatal and serious road injuries, Auckland and New Zealand (2006-2013)**

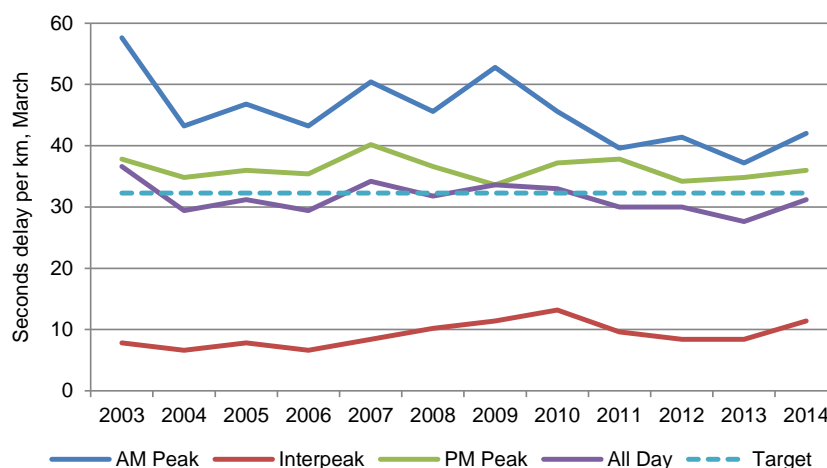
Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Auckland	693	532	549	568	512	452	420	479
New Zealand	3085	3137	2954	2848	2693	2371	2410	2221
Auckland as % of NZ	22	17	19	20	19	19	17	22

Source: NZTA Crash Analysis System

**13.4 Reduce congestion level for vehicles on the strategic freight network to at or below the average of 2006-2009 levels (average daily speed of 45kph and average delay of 32 seconds per kilometre) by 2021.**

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Minutes of delay per kilometre on Auckland’s freight route</b>
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council and NZ Transport Agency, Travel Time Survey.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually as at March.
<b>Availability</b>	Freely available from Ministry of Transport website. <a href="http://www.transport.govt.nz/ourwork/tmif/networkreliability/nr002/">http://www.transport.govt.nz/ourwork/tmif/networkreliability/nr002/</a>
<b>Note</b>	The Auckland Travel Time Survey is a survey of travel times over a sample of selected routes on Auckland’s road network (state highways and regional arterials), which has been carried out annually since 2003. It is conducted during the morning peak (7:30 am to 9:30am) inter-peak (10:00am to 12:00pm) and evening peak (4:00pm to 6:00pm) periods over a working week in March. From 2013 onwards, only “all network” data is available, not “freight”
<b>Relevance</b>	Ease of movement along Auckland’s strategic freight network is central to the efficient movement of goods, and to generating positive economic outcomes. The average amount of time taken to travel around the region is an indicator of the reliability of using the road network.
<b>Analysis</b>	The Auckland network had an all-day average of 31.2 seconds (0.52 minutes) delay per kilometre in March 2014, a longer time than in 2013 (27.6 seconds or 0.46 minutes) but still better than the target (32.3/0.54).  Congestion at all times of day was slightly worse in 2014 than it had been in 2013.  In the period 2003 to 2014, the morning peak delay time has improved (57.6 to 42.0 seconds) but the inter-peak delay time has become longer (7.8 to 11.4).

**Figure 27: Delay time per kilometre, total Auckland network (2003-2014)**



Adapted from *Auckland Travel Time Survey Performance Monitoring Report* (March 2014), commissioned by NZ Transport Agency and Auckland Council.

**13.5 Increase the proportion of people living within walking distance of frequent public transport stops from 14 per cent (2011) to 32 per cent by 2040.**

<b>Measure</b>	The number of people living within 400m of a quality transit network (QTN) and 800m of a rapid transit network (RTN).
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Transport and Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Note</b>	<p>The measure should be reviewed as there is some uncertainty about appropriate walking distances.</p> <p>In addition, the terms 'QTN' and 'RTN' are no longer valid.</p> <p>The quality transit network (under the 2006 Passenger Transport Network Plan) is basically the same as the Frequent Transit Network (under the current Regional Public Transport Plan). The Frequent Transit Network is that part of the network where services run at least every 15 minutes between 7am and 7pm every day of the week.</p> <p>The Rapid Transit Network is a subset of the Frequent Transit Network, and comprises rail plus the Northern Express bus service.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	Auckland's transport network plays a key role in meeting current and future transport needs and reducing congestion. Connecting the population to the network by having accessible transport stops will help ensure that people can easily move around the region.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The percentage of people living within frequent service transport (quality transport network and rapid transport network) stops was estimated to be 14 per cent in 2011.</p> <p>No updated data was available at time of writing, but the percentage is not expected to have changed significantly since 2011.</p> <p>While the New Network will vastly expand the Frequent Transit Network, the parts of the New Network that will deliver this big increase in the Frequent Transit Network have yet to be implemented. Hence, the frequent transit figure is very likely to be unchanged as yet from the 14% figure. However, this figure is expected to have increased by late 2016 and even more substantially by late 2017</p>

## Appendix 1: Changes to the Auckland Plan measures

Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this monitoring report.	Measure – Data last updated / availability
<b>1: People</b>				
	1.1	Wellchecks	The percentage of 2 year olds who are up to date with immunisations.	Updated 2015
			Percentage of pre-school children (4 year olds) who receive the B4 School Check.	Updated 2015
	1.2	To be established	The number of enrolments among 3 and 4 year olds in early childhood learning services.	Updated 2015
	1.3	Proportion of school leavers who have completed UE qualifications or have NCEA Level 2 p.a., by ethnic group and/or school decile.	No change.	Updated 2015
	1.4	Number of young adults aged between 15 to 24 years who have a post-secondary educational qualification	No change.	Updated 2014
	1.5	Rate of total offences per 10,000 population by crime type.	No change.	Updated 2015
	1.6	Perceptions of safety by age, sex and location (QoL).	Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate their feelings of personal safety as safe or very safe.	Updated 2014
	1.7	To be established.	Number of fatal and serious incidents (FSI) by incident category.	Updated 2015
	1.8	To be established, but will include a variety of measures	Rate of public hospital injury discharges due to unintentional intent.	2015 - new measure proposed
	1.9	Statistics New Zealand life expectancy Tables.	No change.	Updated 2015
	1.10	To be established.	Number of recorded breaches of the Domestic Violence Act 1995.	Discontinued 2015, replaced 2015
	1.11	To be established.	Proportion of children's play areas and public space identified in bylaws that are smoke-free.	Updated 2014
	1.12	Quality of Life survey.	Proportion of residents who report feel that a sense of community in their local neighbourhood is important.	Updated 2014
<b>2: Māori aspirations</b>				
	2.1	Number of papakāinga in Auckland.	No change.	Updated 2015
	2.2	Number of co-governance arrangements.	No change.	Updated 2015

Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this monitoring report.	Measure – Data last updated / availability
	2.3	Number of coordinated services.	The number of major coordinated service delivery programmes.	None available
	2.4	Number of Māori community development projects.	Number of targeted Māori community development projects supported by Auckland Council.	Updated 2014 - unclear
	2.5	Number of Treaty-based policies. All council policy refers to the Auckland Council Treaty Framework to 2030.	No change.	Updated 2015
	2.6	Number of marae development projects.	No change.	Updated 2015
<b>3: Arts and Culture</b>				
	3.1	Proportion of respondents to the New Zealanders and the Arts survey who had actively participated in an art form in the previous 12 months.	No change.	Updated 2015
	3.2	Number of employees and geographic units within the creative sector industries, per annum.	No change.	Updated 2015
	3.3	The number of visitor nights from international and domestic tourists at commercial accommodation in Auckland, per annum.	No change.	Updated 2015
	3.4	Number and proportion of Pacific speakers, and number and proportion of te reo speakers.	No change.	Updated 2014
<b>4: Heritage</b>				
	4.1	Number of scheduled historic heritage places.	No change.	Updated 2014
	4.2	Area and proportion of land surveyed for heritage values.	No change.	Updated 2014 - unclear
	4.3	Number of residents who are satisfied with heritage management in their local area.	No change.	Updated 2015
<b>5: Recreation and Sport</b>				
	5.1	Numbers of school children and hours of participation from schools and sports clubs.	No change.	Updated pre-2014
	5.2	Numbers of Aucklanders actively participating in recreation and sport.	No change.	Updated 2015
	5.3	Gross Domestic Product.	Contribution to Auckland's Gross Domestic Product from the sport and recreation sector.	None available (one-off)
	5.4	Number of sports fields with all-weather turf.	No change.	Updated 2014
	5.5	Number of people and hours	No change.	None available (one-

Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this monitoring report.	Measure – Data last updated / availability
		that people volunteer in recreation and sport.		off)
	5.6	To be determined.	No change.	None available
<b>6: Economy</b>				
	6.1	OECD rankings.	Auckland's GDP per capita ranked by OECD cities.	None available - discontinued
	6.2	Average annual productivity growth.	Auckland's GDP per hour worked.	Updated 2015
	6.3	Average annual increase of regional exports.	No change.	None available (one-off)
	6.4	Average annual real GDP growth.	No change.	Updated 2015
	6.5	Annual survey.	Amount of planned and serviced business land available as a proportion of estimated demand.	None available
<b>7: Natural environment</b>				
	7.1	Per capita water consumption (WSL).	Gross per capita water consumption (total water demand divided by the total population).	Updated 2015
	7.2	Number of extinctions recorded every year.  Percentage of threatened species and their threat status.	Proportion of threatened species and ecosystems under active management	Updated 2015
	7.3	Measures of environmental quality (for example, water quality, biodiversity, functional measures).  Measures of restoration activity.	No change.	None available
	7.4	The AVF has UNESCO World Heritage Status by 2020.	No change.	Updated 2015
	7.5	Concentrations of priority pollutants; for example, PM10, PM2.5 and NO2.  Traffic and home heating emissions.  Number of brown-haze days.	No change.	Updated 2015  Updated 2014  Updated 2014
	7.6	Percentage of residents who understand their risk from natural hazards and are undertaking measures to mitigate or reduce their risk.	No change.	Updated 2014
	7.7	Regular SWAP surveys.	Regular Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) Surveys.	None available (one-off)
	7.8	The spatial areas related to mapping in the Regional Policy Statement for those landscape types.	No change.	Updated 2015
	7.9	Yield of suspended sediment (kg/ha/yea).	Specific sediment yield (t/km2/yr) to priority marine	None available



Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this monitoring report.	Measure – Data last updated / availability
			receiving environments based on regional sediment monitoring.	
	7.10	To be established.	No change.	None available
<b>8: Climate change</b>				
	8.1	GHG emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent).  Continuously monitored CO <sub>2</sub> data.	Amount of GHG emissions (CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent).  No change.	Updated pre-2014  None available
	8.2	Assessment against national target in association with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA).	No change.	Updated pre-2014 (1-off?)
<b>9: Rural Auckland</b>				
	9.1	Council consent data.	No change.	None available
	9.2	Employment/GDP activity in relevant ANZSIC categories.	Value added (GDP) output for the rural sector.	Updated 2015
<b>10: City Centre</b>				
	10.1	Building consent data.	Number of dwellings consented.	Updated 2015
	10.2	Proportion of residents who report feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood.	No change.	Updated 2014
	10.3	Usual resident population at census.	Estimated resident population in Census Area Units Auckland Central West, Auckland Central East, and Auckland Harbourside.	Updated 2015
	10.4	Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who report feeling a sense of pride in the way that their local area looks and feels.	No change.	Updated 2015
<b>11: Housing</b>				
	11.1	Monitor household expenditure on housing.	No change.	Updated 2014
	11.2	Numbers and proportion of households that own or rent the dwelling in which they live.	No change.	Updated 2014
	11.3	The number of people in households requiring at least one additional bedroom (Census using Canadian Crowding Index).	The proportion of people living in households requiring at least one extra bedroom according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard.	Updated 2014
	11.4	Reporting by social service agencies.	The number of new contacts made by the Auckland City Mission with homeless people in Auckland.	Updated 2015

Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this monitoring report.	Measure – Data last updated / availability
	11.5	Building consent data (Statistics NZ)	Numbers of new residential consents per annum.	Updated 2015
	11.6	Rates of hospitalisations for rheumatic fever, tuberculosis and respiratory-related conditions.	No change.	None available
	11.7	To be established.	No change.	None available
	11.8	Home ownership data from Census of Population and Dwellings.	Proportion of households that own the dwelling in which they live.	Updated 2014
<b>12: Infrastructure</b>				
	12.1	Asset management reporting by Watercare.	Amount of non-revenue water lost as a proportion of total potable water.	Updated 2015
	12.2	Reporting by local fibre company.	No change.	Updated 2015
	12.3	Asset management reporting by Watercare.	Number of wet weather overflows per discharge location.	None available
	12.4	Reporting from electricity supply companies.	No change.	None available
	12.5	Reporting by Auckland Council.	No change.	None available
	12.6	To be established.	No change.	None available
	12.7	To be established.	No change.	None available
<b>13: Transport</b>				
	13.1	Number of public transport trips by mode.	No change.	Updated 2015
	13.2	The measure is a snapshot of the number of passengers travelling on public transport into the Auckland city centre on a single day between 7am and 9am.	No change.	Updated 2014
	13.3	Road crash 'fatal and serious injuries' (FSI) per annum.	No change.	Updated 2014
	13.4	Minutes of delay per kilometre on Auckland's freight route	No change.	Updated 2015
	13.5	The number of people living within 400m of a quality transit network (QTN) and 800m of a rapid transit network (RTN).	No change.	None available (1-off?)

Note: All changes to the wording of measures are indicated by the inclusion of (\*) beside the measure heading.

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