

# THE AUCKLAND PLAN

## AUCKLAND PLAN TARGETS: MONITORING REPORT 2014

*The world's most liveable city*

**Auckland  
Council**  
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau





# Auckland Plan Targets: Monitoring Report 2014

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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. This report provides an update to the 2012 baseline report for each of the targets.

The central purpose of the report is to identify all data sources that were used to create the baseline, and that will be used to measure progress in the future; and to clarify those instances in which further work is required to establish a baseline, or where there may be future difficulties in measuring progress.

In addition, the broad objectives of the Auckland Plan will be delivered through a range of supporting strategies and action plans, including the Auckland Economic Development Strategy and the City Centre Master Plan. Each of these supporting strategies will be underpinned by a focused and relevant monitoring framework. The development of this wider integrated monitoring framework is currently underway.

## Targets and measures

Each strategic direction in the Auckland Plan is accompanied by a set of targets. Each target has one or more measures that can be reported over time. There are 74 targets in total.

The aim of these 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 some variation in the time frames that they aim for, reflecting the variation in their ability to change.

## Review of the targets

It is important that the targets are reviewed regularly to ascertain if they are still relevant. They will be rated for progress and achievability every three years by Auckland Council along with stakeholders across central government and other key institutions.

The proposed Review Committee will:

- Provide broad representation across relevant disciplines and policy areas relevant to the strategic directions outlined in the Auckland Plan.
- Contribute to the discussion of key influences and drivers affecting results.
- Advise on the appropriateness of targets and measures and make recommendations for any changes to the monitoring framework.

The review of the targets and their measures will commence with the review of the Auckland Plan.

## **This report**

This is an update of the baseline report (TR2013/008) that outlines the current state and recent trends across all targets, using all available data.

In a few instances the targets are not immediately measurable 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.

For each target the following information is provided:

- 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 overview of why the measure 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 includes targets that were set against the Southern Initiative.

## **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 the Auckland Plan in Table 15.3. In several cases, a proxy measure has been suggested where the Plan may have stated '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 will be 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.

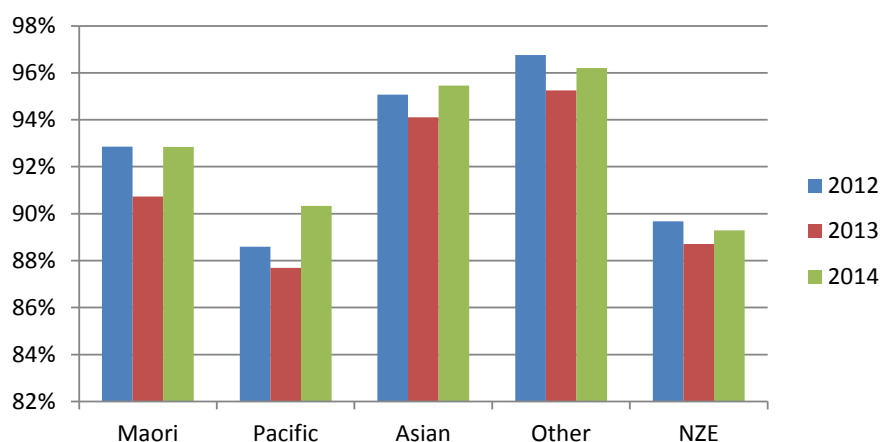
### Targets

- 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.

Measure	The percentage of two year olds who are up to date with immunisations (*)
Source	Ministry of Health, National and DHB immunisation data
Frequency	Quarterly
Availability	The quarterly and annual data are available in the Ministry of Health website <a href="#">here</a> .
Relevance	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	<p>At 2012, the average level of immunisations among two year olds was above 90 per cent across all three District Health Boards in Auckland. The proportion of two year old children who were fully immunised for their age declined slightly in 2013 but recovered in 2014.</p> <p>Slightly higher levels of immunisation were recorded among Maori and Asian children, when compared with Pasifika and NZ European.</p>

Figure 1: Percentage of two 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 and 2014

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.

Measure	Percentage of pre-school children (4 year olds) who receive the B4 School Check (*).
---------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**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. It is the eighth core contract 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 2011/12 and 2012/2013, the targets across the country for B4 School Checks were 52,144 and 51,929 children respectively.

The B4 School Check 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 (CMDHB) it is provided by Plunket; and in the Waitemata DHB it is currently provided by a PHO (this may change as a result of a tender process).

**Analysis** At the year ended July 2013, 75 per cent of four year olds had received a B4 School Check in the ADHB, up 10 per cent from the year ended July 2012. WDHB experienced a 5 per cent reduction in the proportion of four year olds who received a B4 School Check. This figure has been constant (80%) for CMDHB in both 2012 and 2013.

Table 1: Proportion of eligible four year olds who have received the B4 School Check (year ended July 2012 and 2013)

District Health Board	2011/2012		2012/2013	
	% of total	% of high deprivation <sup>1</sup>	% of total	% of high deprivation
Auckland	65	61	75	59
Waitemata	73	84	68	70
Counties Manukau	80	80	80	80

Source: B4 School Check.

1. The New Zealand Deprivation Index is a composite of the following Census-based variables, measured at the household level: people aged 18 to 64 who are unemployed; people aged 18 to 64 who are without any formal educational qualifications; people aged 18 to 64 who are receiving a means-tested benefit; people with income below an income threshold; people not living in own home; people aged less than 65 years living in a single-parent family; people living below a bedroom occupancy threshold; and people with no access to a telephone. The index ranges from 1 to 10, with 1 indicating the least deprived 10 per cent (decile) and 10 indicating the most deprived 10 per cent of New Zealand.

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

<b>Measure</b>	The participation rates of 3 and 4 year olds attending early childhood learning services (*).
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	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.
<b>Note</b>	<p>The measure provided here focuses on enrolments at licensed early childhood education facilities, but it does not measure the extent to which these services are 'quality' or 'culturally appropriate'.</p> <p>Enrolments relate to a particular week in the year, typically the last week in June. Note that 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.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	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>2</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.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The number of 3 and 4 year olds enrolled in licensed early childhood learning services in Auckland reached 39,947 in June 2013 slightly higher than 39,774 in 2012. Over the last decade the number enrolled has increased steadily, probably in line with overall population growth.</p>

Table 2: Number of 3 and 4 year olds enrolled in licensed early childhood learning services in Auckland (2007 to 2013)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number	32,501	34,214	35,150	36,867	38,913	39,755	39,947
Annual growth %	2.9	5.3	2.7	4.9	5.5	2.2	0.5

Source: Ministry of Education

2. 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 – School leavers - NCEA Level 2 or Above Numbers (2009-2012)).
<b>Note</b>	<p>Results are provided here for both ethnicity of school leavers and school decile.</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

In 2010 there were 20,011 school leavers in Auckland. Over three quarters (74 per cent) had achieved NCEA level 2 or above. The proportion of school leavers who achieved NCEA level 2 or above increased to 78 per cent in 2012.

The proportion of school leavers who have achieved NCEA Level 2 or above has been increasing across most of the ethnic groups, in recent years (except Māori and Pasifika in 2012). Proportions remain relatively low among Māori and Pasifika school leavers, and relatively high among European/Pakeha and Asian school leavers.

Table 3: Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above, by ethnicity (2010-2012)

	2010	2011	2012
European /Pakeha	80	83	85
Māori	51	56	55
Pasifika	62	66	66
Asian	85	87	88
MELAA	76	78	81
Other	70	79	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>

Source: Ministry of Education

Note: 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 however, 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 (2010-2012)

Decile	2010	2011	2012
1	57	60	59
2	54	59	67
3	61	67	67
4	69	73	75
5	74	75	77
6	66	72	77
7	76	80	83
8	81	84	87
9	86	89	89
10	88	89	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</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.

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

<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings.
<b>Frequency</b>	The next New Zealand Census will be undertaken in 2018.
<b>Availability</b>	2013 Census data on highest qualifications is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's NZ.Stat.
<b>Note</b>	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.
<b>Relevance</b>	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.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In 2013, 21 per cent of young adults living in Auckland had a post-secondary education qualification. This is an increase of 2.4 per cent from the 2006 census. The majority were in the 20 to 24-year-old age group.</p> <p>The most commonly completed qualification among 20-24 year olds was a Bachelor degree (46 per cent).</p>

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

<b>Qualification</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2013</b>
Level 4 Certificate	6858	7,773
Total Level 5 and 6 Diploma	8541	9,363
Bachelor Degree and Level 7 Qualification	15,399	17,799
Post-graduate and Honours Degrees	1254	2,544
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>21%</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.
<b>Source</b>	New Zealand Police, reported crime data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Data is available annually (calendar year and financial year).
<b>Availability</b>	NZ Police crime statistics are freely available on the NZ Police <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	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.
<b>Relevance</b>	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 2013, the rate of reported offences per 10,000 population for the combined police districts of Waitemata, Auckland, and Counties Manukau was 785, a significant decrease (21%) compared to the 2010 level of 939. Similar to previous years, the highest crime rates were seen in the categories of theft and unlawful entry with intent.

Table 6: Rate of reported offences per 10,000 population, by type, Auckland (2008-2013) (calendar years)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Acts intended to cause injury	94.4	95.1	97.5	92.3	83.9	84.5
Sexual assault and related offences	6.8	6.6	6.9	7.2	6.6	7.2
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.2
Abduction, harassment and other related offences against a person	34.4	34.0	35.9	30.6	27.6	26.2
Robbery, extortion and related offences	11.1	10.2	9.8	8.7	8.0	7.2
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	155.0	170.7	152.6	147.1	141.2	115.1
Theft and related offences	364.6	362.7	343.3	347.0	342.8	291.3
Fraud, deception and related offences	48.5	49.1	29.6	19.8	18.4	16.7
Illicit drug offences	42.6	48.9	45.6	38.3	39.4	33.1
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	16.6	17.4	15.7	14.0	13.2	11.4
Property damage and environmental pollution	103.4	100.1	104.8	93.9	88.4	78.4
Public order offences	97.7	92.7	95.9	91.0	90.6	75.1
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	60.7	59.9	52.0	42.6	39.6	34.3
Miscellaneous offences	3.6	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3
<b>Total Offences</b>	<b>1041.7</b>	<b>1052.3</b>	<b>994.6*</b>	<b>937.3</b>	<b>904.6</b>	<b>785.0</b>

Source: New Zealand Police

\* Different number compare 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 two 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.

In late 2011 the Auckland Council undertook a comprehensive survey into community safety, titled the 'Public Perceptions of Safety from Crime in the Auckland Region Survey' (PPSC). Please note that the results from that survey are not reported on here.

**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 7: Proportion of respondents who felt 'very safe' or 'safe'

	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 five years the level of DSI has decreased across most crash categories, except among pedestrians and cyclists which have 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% in the Auckland area.</p> <p>In general the number of DSI in 2013 has increased for most incident categories, compared to the previous year. The older road users is the only incident category that caused slightly less DSI from the 2012. 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 8: Number of road deaths and serious injuries (DSI) by crash category, Auckland (2010 to 2013)

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

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.

Measure	To be established, but will include a variety of measures.
<b>Source</b>	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> , New Zealand Child and Youth Epidemiology Service: Wellington.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	For access to the full report, please contact the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit (RIMU) at Auckland Council.
<b>Note</b>	<p>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. Work will continue to identify key measures against this broad target.</p> <p>The analysis on children and young people in the Northern District Health Boards undertaken by Dr Elizabeth (Craig et al., 2011) for the New Zealand Child and Youth Epidemiology Service covers the three Auckland-based District Health Boards (DHBs) (Auckland, Waitemata and Counties Manukau) as well as the Northern District Health Board, which covers the top of the North Island.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death and hospitalisation for children 0 to 14 years in New Zealand.<sup>3</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>4</sup></p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>Falls were the leading causes of injury admissions in children in the Northern DHBs during 2006 to 2010, followed by inanimate mechanical forces. Transport injuries also made a significant contribution. During 2004 to 2008, accidental threats to breathing, and vehicle occupant, pedestrian and other transport injuries were the leading causes of injury mortality in Northern children.</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> <p>Work will continue to identify key measures against this broad target.</p>

3. 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.

4. 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 will be updated based on the data from the 2013 Census.
<b>Availability</b>	The most recent Statistics New Zealand life tables will be freely available from early 2015 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 2005–07.</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 79.4 years and a new-born female 83.2 years. This is an increase of 1.9 years for males and 1.1 years for females since the 2000-2002 life table series.</p> <p>Nationally, Māori experience higher death rates than non-Māori at all ages, for both sexes. A new-born Māori male could expect to live for 70.4 years, compared to 78.9 years for non-Māori males nationally, and Māori female could expect to live for 75.0 years, compared to 82.9 years for non-Māori females.</p> <p>Life expectancy is consistently higher among women than men. This is a common phenomenon across the developed world.</p>

**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.**

Measure	Number of recorded breaches of the Domestic Violence Act 1995 (*).
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<b>Source</b>	New Zealand Police, reported crime.
<b>Frequency</b>	Data is available annually (calendar year and financial year).
<b>Availability</b>	NZ Police crime statistics are freely available on the NZ Police <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	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.
<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>	<p>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. Overall, the number of recorded breaches in Auckland has decreased from 1417 in 2000 to 1177 in 2011 and 1007 in 2013, while at the New Zealand level the number increased from 4377 in 2000 to 5217 in 2011 and 5025 in 2013.</p> <p>The number of reported breaches of the Domestic Violence Act 1995 is increasing at the national level.</p>

Table 9: Number of breaches of the Domestic Violence Act 1995 in Auckland and New Zealand (2000-2013)

Year	Auckland	New Zealand
2000	1417	4377
2001	1382	4426
2002	1394	4539
2003	1420	4447
2004	1267	4279
2005	1243	4279
2006	1292	4290
2007	1340	4874
2008	1296	4914
2009	1314	5278
2010	1181	5327
2011	1177	5217
2012	1024	4816
2013	1007	5025

Source: New Zealand Police

Note: This includes the following offences that fall under the category 'Breach of Violence Order'

- Contravenes Protection Order (Firearm)
- Contravenes Protection Order (No Firearm)
- Fails To Comply With Conditions Of Order (Firearm)
- Fails To Comply With Conditions Of Order (No Firearm)
- Failed to Attend Programme Sec.49A(1)
- Other Breaches Of Domestic Violence Act

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

Measure	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. Monitoring and review will take place from the end of 2014.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Notes</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 Waitakere City Council (WCC) smoke-free parks policies</li> <li>• implementation of smoke-free signage at the Northern Busway 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.</p> <p>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-normalising smoking behaviour, rather than a commitment to 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 five 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>Monitoring and review of the Policy will take place from the end 2014. Monitoring actions 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>A Policy review is planned for 2016. Phase 3 may involve the development of a bylaw, depending on the outcome of the policy review.</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 monitoring and review of policy take place.

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Auckland Plan targets: monitoring report 2014

## 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.

**Measure** Proportion of residents who feel that a sense of community in their local neighbourhood is important (\*).

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

**Frequency** The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every two 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, thus results from 2010 are described in the analysis section below.

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements relating to a sense of community in their neighbourhood.

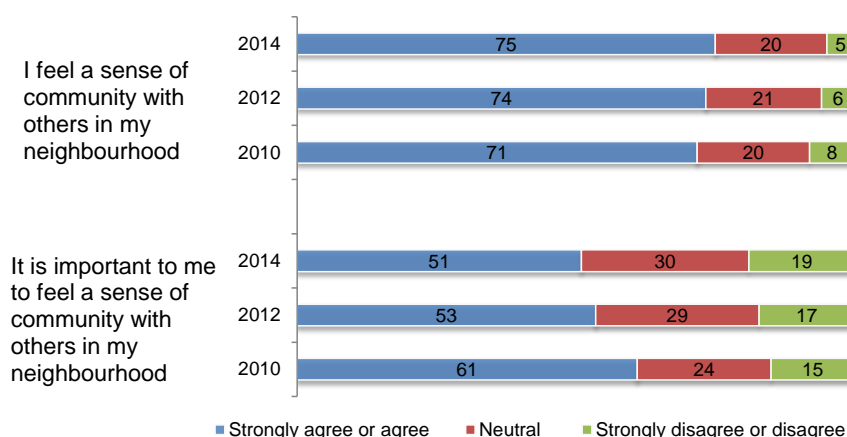
Caution must be taken directly comparing the 2012 and 2014 results with the 2010 survey however, as from 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a CATI survey to an online self-complete survey.

**Relevance** 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.

**Analysis** 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.

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.

Figure 2: 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 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 five 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.
Source	Auckland Council, Te Waka Angamua
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Opal 3
Relevance	Increasing the number of papakāinga <sup>5</sup> 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.
Analysis	<p>There are currently five council-assisted papakāinga in Auckland (compared to three in 2012) including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei led development at Ōrākei;</li><li>• The Kokiri Trust led development at Otara</li><li>• The Pūkaki Trust led development at Mangere</li><li>• Ngāti Whātua Nga Rima o Kaipara (various locations)</li><li>• The Waimahai development led by Tāmaki Makaurau Community Housing Ltd - a joint venture between the Tāmaki Collective and Housing NZ.</li></ul> <p>For papakāinga to be successful, Council should 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>

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<sup>5</sup> Papakāinga relates to a housing village on Māori or ancestral land owned by multiple people.

## 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, Māori Strategy and Relations Department. Te Waka Angamua
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<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>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>

There will be a number of co-governance arrangements initiated by Treaty of Waitangi Settlement legislation, most notably the settlement legislation that will establish a co-governing body over the Tāmaki Maunga, and another for the Pākiri Recreation reserve.

Future co-management arrangements should manifest Māori input into the way in which decision-making processes operate, and view the outcomes as an embodiment of value-based judgements notwithstanding and agreed protocols that will guide decision making.

There are six current co-management/co-governance arrangements compared to just one in 2010:

- Whenua Rangatira - Ngati Whatua Orakei Reserves Board
- Waiomanu Pa Kainga Reserve – Ngai Tai ki Tamaki
- Te Pukaki Tapu o Pouteka Historic Reserve - Te Akitai, Te Waiohū
- Pukekiwiriki Pa – Ngati Tamaoho, Ngai Tai ki Tamaki, Ngati te Ata, Ngati Paoa, Te Akitai, Ngati Whanaunga
- Parakai Recreation Reserve – Ngati Whatua o Kaipara and the Parakai Recreation Reserve Board
- Rangihoua and Tawaipareira Reserve co-management arrangement – with Ngati Paoa.

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

Measure	The number of major coordinated service delivery programmes (*).
Source	Auckland Council, Māori Strategy and Relations Department. Te Waka Angamua
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Relevance	<p>It is hoped that the coordination of major service-delivery programmes between central government and the Auckland Council will provide greater opportunities for Māori to contribute to Auckland's growth.</p> <p>The programmes should address unemployment, youth support and development, as well as education. 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>
Analysis	Not available.

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

Measure	Number of targeted Māori community development projects supported by Auckland Council (*).
Source	Existing statutory and non-statutory reporting procedures within Council.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<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. All Council policy refers to the Auckland Council Treaty Framework to 2030.
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<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Māori Strategy and Relations Department.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Relevance</b>	Incorporating Māori values into Auckland Council strategy and policy programmes and policies will significantly address Council's capacity to effectively respond to Māori interests.
<b>Analysis</b>	<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>

These principles of the Treaty are underpinned by Te Ao Māori values:

- manaakitanga – valuing, supporting, and caring for others
- kotahitanga – unity with a sense of purpose
- whakamana – enabling, empowering and restoring the mana of whānau to realise their potential
- kaitiakitanga – stewardship and sustainable management over the life force of the land, water, air and people
- wairuatanga – ensuring that the spiritual needs of all things are nurtured
- whanaungatanga – fostering and maintaining relationships.

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

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Number of marae development projects.</b>
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council, Māori Strategy and Relations Department.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<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>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 Council provides support for marae development projects in the future and thereby create avenues for social and economic development.</p>

## 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.

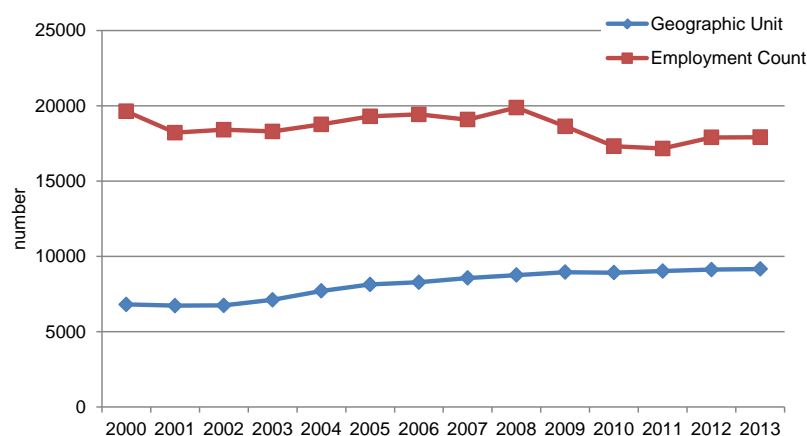
Measure	Proportion of respondents to the New Zealanders and the Arts survey who had actively participated in an art form in the previous 12 months.
Source	Creative New Zealand and Auckland Council survey (2011). <i>Aucklanders and the arts: Attitudes, attendance and participation</i> .
Frequency	Approximately every three years.
Availability	To be determined.
Note	<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>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<p>In 2011, Creative New Zealand partnered with Auckland Council and three other New Zealand councils to carry out a national survey of New Zealanders' attitudes, attendance and participation in the arts. Auckland City Council had participated in the 2005 and 2008 surveys (Auckland sample was 713 in the 2008 survey).</p> <p>In 2011, 48 per cent of Auckland respondents had actively participated in at least one arts event in the previous 12 months. This includes participation in one or more of the following art forms: visual arts and film, performing arts, literature, Māori arts and Pacific arts. This was a similar result to the previous survey at 44 per cent in 2008, and was in line with the national average of 49 per cent.</p>



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

Measure	Number of employees and geographic units within the creative sector industries, per annum.
Source	Statistics New Zealand, Business Demographics.
Frequency	Annually. Data is collected as at February of each year, and is generally available in November.
Availability	Business Demographics data (at Auckland regional level) is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's NZ.Stat.
Note	<p>The baseline of 26,900 people employed in the creative sector was originally established using data from Auckland Council's Economic Futures Model. There was an error in the model's calculations, and therefore a different baseline is presented in this report, using Statistics New Zealand's Business Demographics data set. The target may need to be reworded to reflect this variance.</p> <p>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.</p>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<p>The 2013 level of employment in the creative sector slightly increased compared to the previous year. The sector reached a peak of 19,882 employees in 2008, but has subsequently decreased by 6 per cent between 2007 and 2013.</p> <p>In 2013, number of geographic/business units in the creative sector (9165) slightly increased compared to the previous year (9128).</p>

Figure 3: Number of employees and business units within Auckland's creative sector (2000-2012)

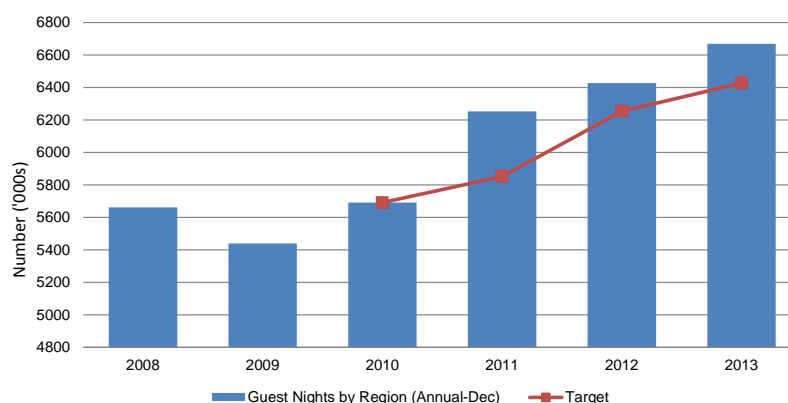


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Business Demographics; using ANZSIC 06 codes.

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

Measure	The number of visitor nights from international and domestic tourists at commercial accommodation in Auckland, per annum (*).
Source	Ministry of Tourism/Statistics New Zealand Commercial Accommodation Monitor.
Frequency	Quarterly.
Availability	Freely available on the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment <a href="#">website</a> .
Note	<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>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<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 increase in the number of guest night per annum.</p> <p>The number of guest nights in Auckland appears to be recovering from a dip during 2008 and 2009 and progressively improved in 2013. At the year ended December 2013, Statistics New Zealand report a total of 6.67 million guest nights in Auckland – up 17.2 per cent from the year ending December 2010 with the average annual growth at 5.4 per cent</p>

Figure 4: Annual guest nights in Auckland Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) (Year-end December, 2008-2013)

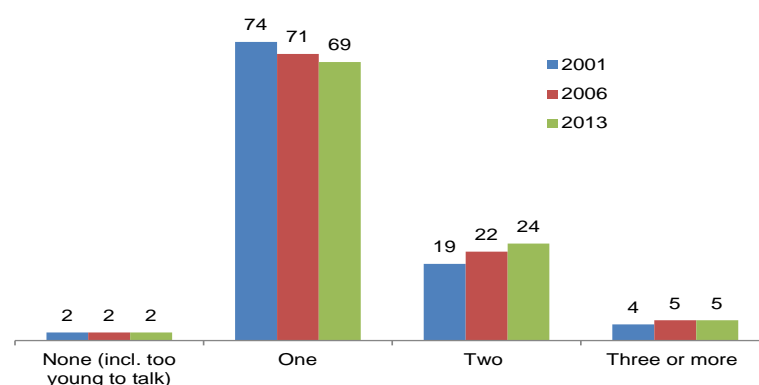


Source: Statistics New Zealand/ Ministry of Tourism, Commercial Accommodation Monitor

### 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.

Measure	Number and proportion of Pacific speakers, and number and proportion of te reo speakers.
<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>	<p>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.</p> <p>The term 'Pacific speakers' covers a broad range of languages; these are not listed in detail here.</p>
<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 for those who speak one or none language. 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 census.</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 5: 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, townscape, streetscape, 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.

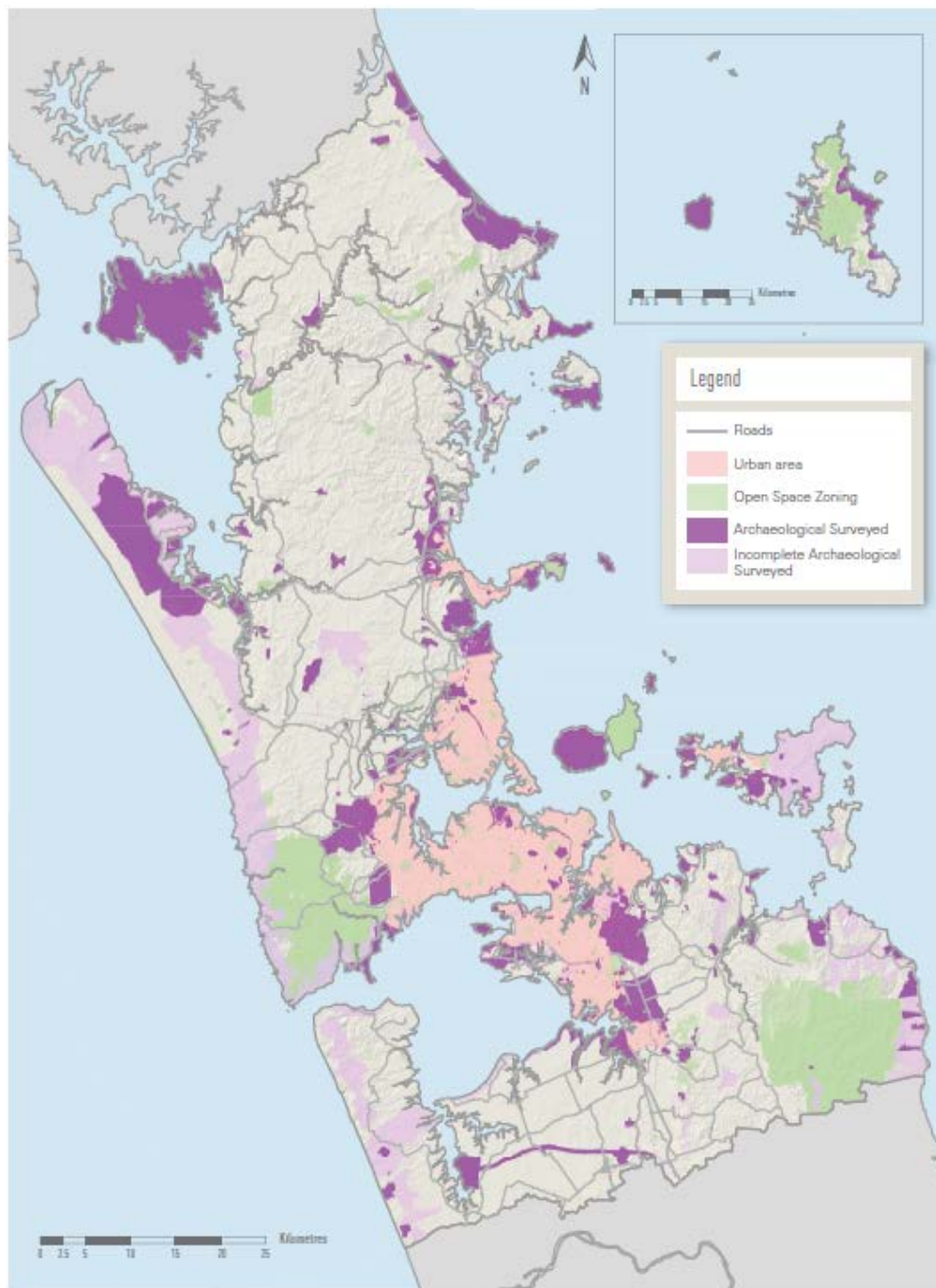
#### 4.1 Increase the number of scheduled historic heritage places items by 100 per cent, from 2100 to 4200 by 2030.

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) now 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 one entry single entries in the schedule.</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.
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Note	The target needs to be revisited as it is theoretically not possible to reach 100 per cent – the identification of ‘heritage’ is an iterative and on-going process.
Relevance	Assessing land for historic heritage values is important for the identification, protection and conservation of our historic heritage.
Analysis	<p>Figure 6 below shows the extent of the heritage surveys that have occurred up to 2008 and includes approximately 30 per cent of Auckland’s area. The purple zones indicate properties that have had a systematic heritage survey, while lilac areas indicate that less systematic reports have been prepared on these areas.</p> <p>Please note that the 30 per cent ‘assessed area’ only describes archaeological surveys, rather than the full range of heritage surveys.</p>

Figure 6: Amount and location of land area surveyed for heritage sites (2008)



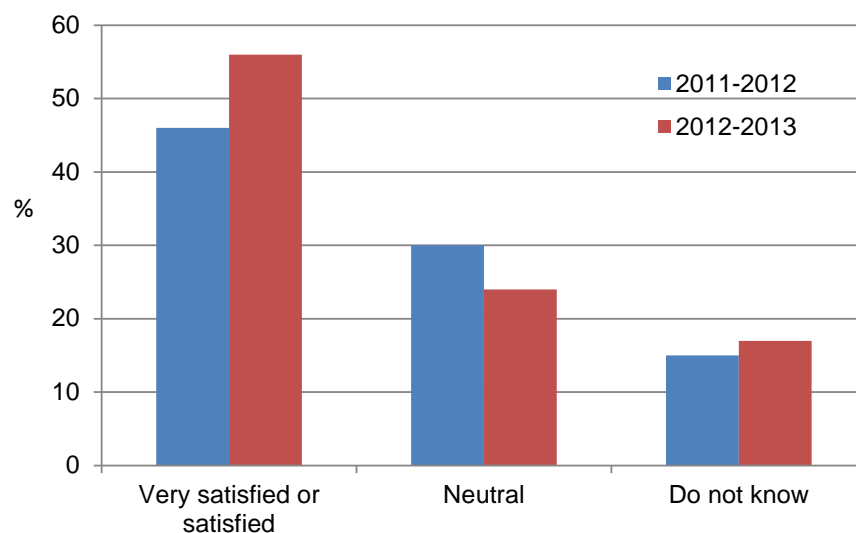
Source: Auckland Regional Council (2008). *State of Auckland Region Report*



### 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.

Measure	Number of residents who are satisfied with heritage management in their local area.
<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 Research, Consultation 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 2012-2013, more than half (56%) 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. Almost a quarter (24%) 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.

Figure 7: Percentage of Auckland Residents Survey respondents who were very satisfied or satisfied with the way that historic places are cared for in their area (2011-2012 and 2012-2013)



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.

Measure	Numbers of school children and hours of participation from schools and sports clubs.
Source	Sport New Zealand, Young People's Survey.
Frequency	Every 5 years.
Availability	The survey was undertaken in 2011 and its result is available on Auckland Council's website. The next survey will be undertaken in approximately 2015.
Note	<p>The target, as worded, refers to two discrete types of activity: organised sport and informal physical activities.</p> <p>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>
Relevance	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'.
Analysis	<p>In 2011, Auckland Council contributed to Sport New Zealand's 2012 'Young People's Survey', in order to ensure that a robust data set for Auckland would be available. 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 this 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> <p><b>Organised sport</b></p> <p>Within the Youth 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 – 'active things'. 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	2007/08 Active New Zealand survey.
Frequency	The date of the next Active New Zealand survey has not been finalised. However, they are generally every five years and the latest data is due out in September 2014.
Availability	Results for Auckland are available on the Active New Zealand <a href="#">website</a> .
Note	<p>A total of 4443 adults aged 16 years and older were interviewed face to face, of which 1186 interviews were completed within the Greater Auckland region. The interviews were completed over a 12-month period beginning in March 2007.</p> <p>The 2007/08 survey was undertaken by SPARC, who are now called Sport New Zealand.</p> <p>The results for Auckland appear to be at slight variance with the baseline in the Auckland Plan.</p> <p>Sport NZ are currently confirming if this survey will be continued. It is highly probable that in future they will use the physical activity data from the Ministry of Health (MoH) Population Health Survey. If Sport NZ do this, the AP target would need to be rewritten to reflect the appropriate wording of Population Health survey data. Property and Parks, Sports and Recreation (PSR) department is already using both Active NZ and Population Health for the Long-term Plan (LTP) knowing that the change is likely to occur.</p>
Relevance	Participation in sport and recreation provides significant social and health benefits.
Analysis	<p>In 2008, the average proportion of Aucklanders actively participating in recreation and sport on a weekly basis was 77.6 per cent. Participation rates at the sub-regional level were as follows (from highest to lowest): North Harbour, 80 per cent; Auckland, 79 per cent; Waitakere, 77 per cent and Counties Manukau, 72 per cent. This shows there is a wide variation in the level of participation in different areas of Auckland.</p> <p>Walking and swimming were the two most popular sport and recreation activities.</p>

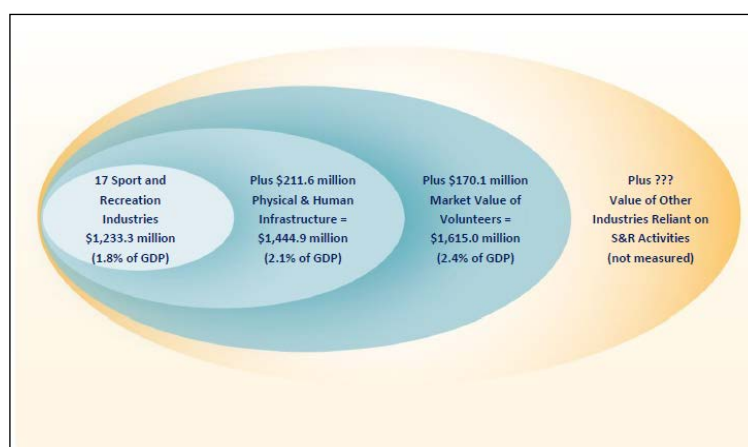
### 5.3 Grow the sport and recreation contribution to Auckland's economy from \$1.6 billion in 2008/09 to \$3.2 billion by 2040.

Measure	Contribution to Auckland's Gross Domestic Product from the sport and recreation sector (*).
Source	SPARC, 2011. <i>The Economic Value of Sport and Recreation to the Auckland Region</i> . Wellington: SPARC.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	Results for Auckland are available on the Sport New Zealand <a href="#">website</a> .
Note	SPARC is now called Sport New Zealand.
Relevance	The sport and recreation sector is a key community sector for Auckland.
Analysis	<p>The value of the sport and recreation sector in Auckland was estimated to be \$1.6 billion (2007 prices) at 2008/09.</p> <p>The inner oval in Figure 8 shows the value added by 17 industries that produced goods and services necessary for sport and recreation.</p> <p>The second oval includes an additional \$211.6 million from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) incomes of people working in sport and recreation occupations outside of the 17 industries (for example, a recreation guide employed by a hotel)</li> <li>(ii) investment by central government in sport and recreation education in schools</li> <li>(iii) local councils' expenditure on new sport and recreation facilities.</li> </ul>

The third oval takes into account volunteered services.

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 8: 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 Council sports fields that are useable throughout the year from 80 per cent to 90 per cent by 2020.

Measure	Number of sports fields with all-weather turf.
<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>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Parks, Sports and Recreation Unit is intending to change the measure to one of the other Opal3 reporting measure, 'Percentage of time sports fields are open and available for use'.</p>
<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 the 2012-22 LTP, 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. Field upgrade work has occurred during 2012/13 and 2013/14, and this 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. 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)

Year	Number of synthetic pitches
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.**

Measure	Number of people and hours that people volunteer in recreation and sport.
Source	SPARC, 2011. <i>The Economic Value of Sport and Recreation to the Auckland Region</i> . Wellington: SPARC.
Frequency	Not determined.
Availability	Results for Auckland are available on the Sport New Zealand <a href="#">website</a> .
Note	SPARC is now called Sport New Zealand.
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<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.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Availability</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Note</b>	<p>A baseline has yet to be finalised. 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> <p>In order to develop a baseline and target, a survey will be undertaken that maps 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.</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>	Not available at time of writing.

## 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

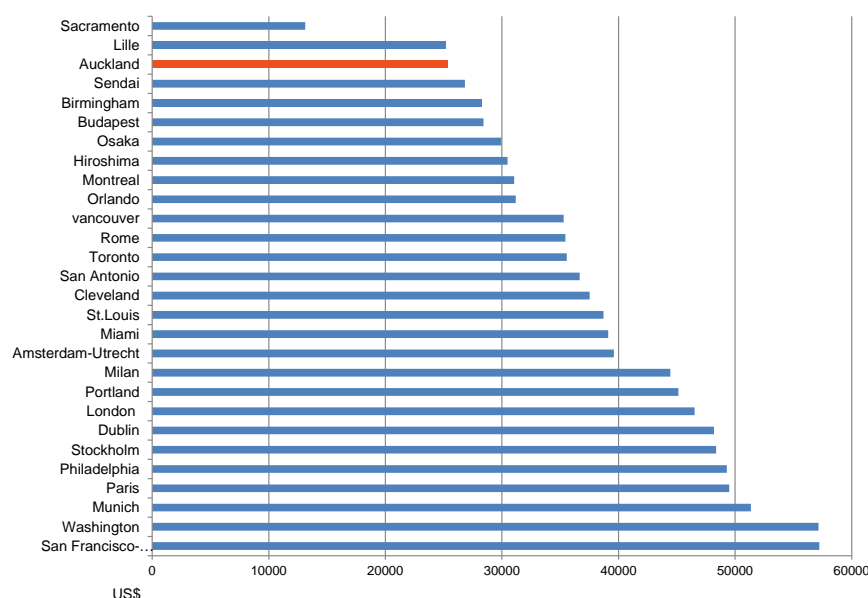
- 6.1 Improve Auckland's OECD ranking of cities (GDP per capita) of 69th place in 2011 by 20 places by 2031.
- 6.2 Increase annual average productivity growth from 1 per cent p.a. in the last decade to 2 per cent p.a. for the next 30 years.
- 6.3 Increase annual average export growth from 3 per cent 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 data for cities GDP per capita is available 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 9: Ranking of metropolitan areas by income (US\$, GDP per capita in PPPs) (2010)



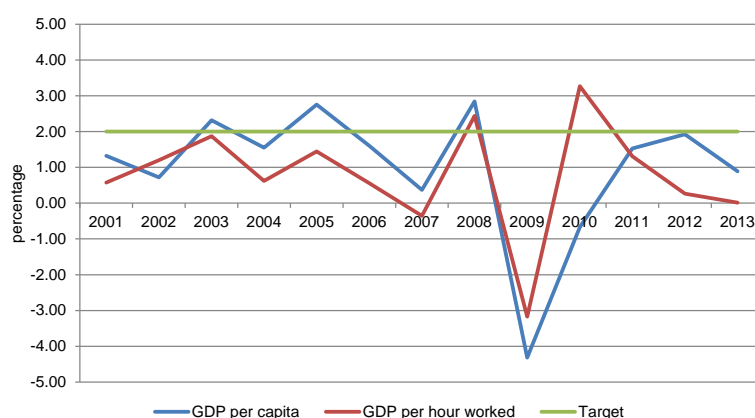
Source: OECD Metropolitan regions database

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>	Hours worked: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey Population: Statistics New Zealand, population estimates Gross Domestic Product: Infometrics, customised regional GDP database.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Customised data from Stats NZ.
<b>Note</b>	Average labour productivity growth in the decade to 2011 was slightly less than 1 per cent (0.94%) based on a partial productivity measure namely labour as only one of the inputs in the economy. The target should be reworded to 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 capita) which can increase if workers produce more in the hours they work, or if they work longer hours. The main 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.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>Since 2003, growth in GDP per worker has mostly been below 2 per cent, with a marked downward trend in 2009. These trends are been partly reflected in Auckland's per capita GDP growth, which has also been below 2 per cent since 2005 with an exception for 2008.</p> <p>The average growth of GDP per hour worked in the year ending March 2013 decreased by 0.25 percentage points to 0.02 per cent compared to 2012 growth (0.27%). Figure 10: Annual percentage change in productivity growth, Auckland (March 2001-2013)</p>



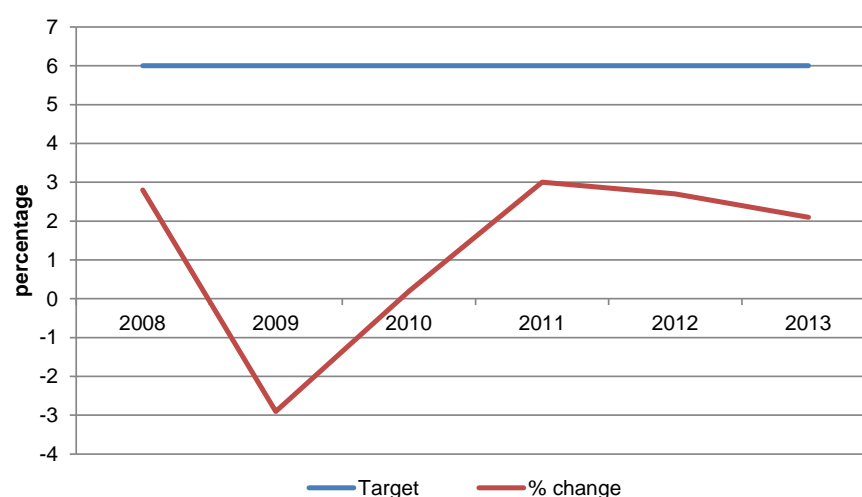
Source: Infometrics: Regional GDP statistics and Statistics New Zealand: Household Labour Force Survey and other population data.

### 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.

Measure	Average annual increase of regional exports.
Source	Akehurst, G. (2014). Economic Development Strategy, Targets Progress. Auckland Council
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Note	The data on Auckland exports presented here was modelled by Market Economics Ltd in a 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.
Relevance	There is strong evidence that cities and countries that have export-orientated economies grow faster and are more resilient over time. <sup>6</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.
Analysis	Since 2007, Auckland's economy has grown exports each year except for the 2009 year when total export volumes fell. On average (excluding 2009) exports have increased by 2.2% annually since 2007.

Between 2012 and 2013, exports declined by 0.6 per cent.

Figure 11: Annual percentage change in Auckland's exports (2008-2013) (modelled)



Source: Market Economics Ltd, using customised data

6. 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, customised regional GDP estimates.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	On request from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit (RIMU) at Auckland Council.
Relevance	The 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	<p>Auckland is the largest economic centre in New Zealand, producing \$73.2 billion of GDP in year end March 2013. Over the decade to 2011 on average Auckland's real GDP increased by 2.9 per cent per annum.</p> <p>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, which on the flipside meant that the recession in 2008 was deeper in Auckland than for the rest of the country.</p> <p>Auckland's annual average GDP growth rate last exceeded 5.0 per cent in 2002 and 2004. Real GDP had a minor positive shift from 2.7 per cent in 2012 to 2.8 per cent in 2013.</p>

Figure 12: GDP growth rates for Auckland and New Zealand (2002-2013)



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>Work is underway within Auckland Council to ascertain how this target could be measured. 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.

**Measure** Gross per capita water consumption (total water demand divided by the total population) (\*).

**Source** Watercare Services Limited, 2011 Asset Management Plan.

**Frequency** Annually.

**Availability** Watercare Services Limited's Asset Management Plan is freely available on their [website](#).

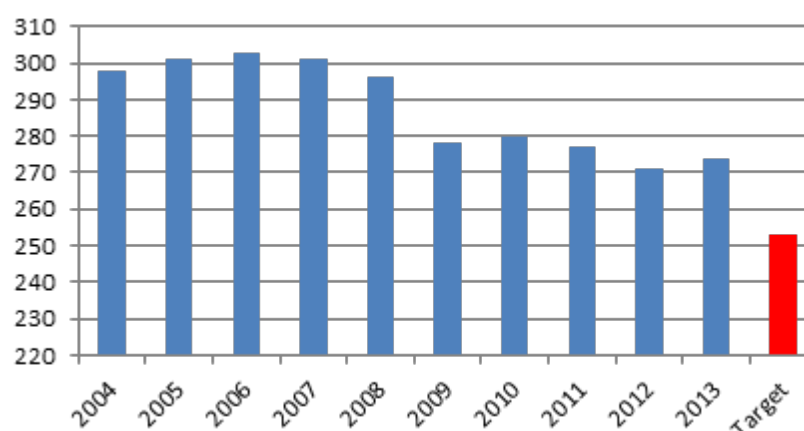
**Note** The measure relates to gross per capita consumption, which means that water consumed by all customer groups as well as 'non-revenue' water forms the numerator in the calculation. It will over-estimate the actual amount of water used by people. Non-revenue water is water that has been produced 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.

**Relevance** 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.

Watercare Services Limited has an ambitious water demand savings target of a 15 per cent reduction in gross per capita consumption by 2025. It marks a significant commitment beyond the 5 per cent per capita reduction target by 2024 set in the report *From the Sky to the Sea, The Auckland Water Management Plan* (2004).

**Analysis** Gross per capita water consumption has averaged around 290 litres per person per day since 2004. However, since 2008/09 there has been a noticeable reduction in overall consumption and the per capita daily consumption for 2013 was approximately 8 per cent lower than 2004. Recent reduction in water use has coincided with the economic recession and non-revenue water-loss programmes.

Figure 13: Gross water consumption (litres/person/day) (2004-2013)



Source: <http://www.watercare.co.nz/community>

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

Measure	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.
<b>Availability</b>	Under development. As part of the implementation of Auckland Council's Indigenous Biodiversity Strategy (Auckland Council 2012) active management strategies are being developed by the Environmental Services – Biodiversity Team, and these will be implemented by a variety of council departments. 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.
<b>Note</b>	<p>This target has been refined by operations- 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>	Not available.



### 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 this target:</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>	Not available.

## 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.
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	To be determined.
Relevance	<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 Waiohū; Te Kawerau ā Maki; Te Patukirikiri; hapū of Ngāti Whātua.</p> <p>If world heritage status is achieved, the AVF will join Mt Tongariro National Park as the second natural heritage status site in the North Island and the fourth in New Zealand.</p>
Analysis	<p>The Regional Parks division in Auckland Council is currently co-ordinating the process of applying to UNESCO.</p> <p>In April 2013 Auckland Council, central government and the Tamaki Collective agreed to prepare a heritage assessment and strategic case 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> <p>UNESCO has tentatively listed the AVF and have commented that: legal protection for the nominated sites is of a satisfactory level, the majority are under a management regime that requires significant heritage features be conserved, management strategies and plans are developed, the cones, lava flow fields, maars and other geological features possess a high degree of integrity, and the whole site has authenticity as a serial Cultural and Natural Heritage site.</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.

<b>Measure</b>	50% reduction from 2006 values by 2016, and further 20% reduction by 2040, of:  Concentrations of priority pollutants (PM <sub>10</sub> , PM <sub>2.5</sub> and NO <sub>2</sub> ); Number of brown haze days; Traffic and home heating emissions.
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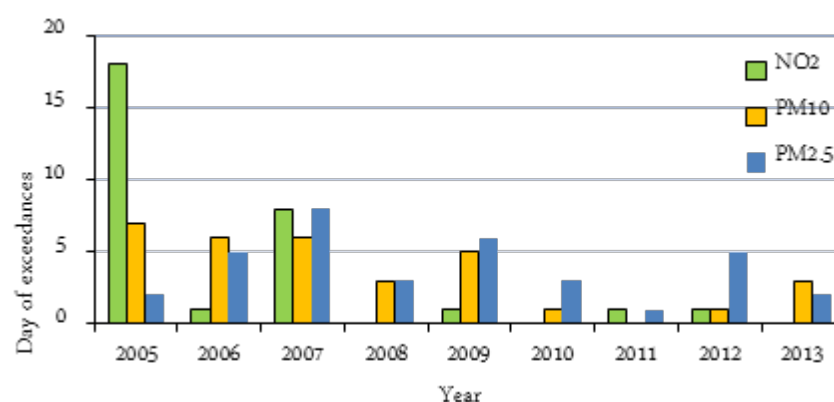
**Source** Auckland Council.

**Availability** Annually.

**Relevance** Emissions to air can cause adverse effects on human health and consequently on quality of life and the liveability of Auckland. In Auckland, air pollution is estimated to cause 300 premature deaths and result in social costs of \$1.07 billion per year. Emissions can also lead to poor amenity through the creation of brown haze, and short-term dust, smoke and odour problems. 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. A 50 per cent reduction in PM<sub>10</sub> emissions is required 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.

**Analysis** Exceedances have varied over the nine-year period from 2005 to 2013. Baseline for measuring change is 2006. From 2008 to 2013, exceedances of nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) fluctuated year on year. There was no NO<sub>2</sub> exceedance in 2013, 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. There were three PM<sub>10</sub> exceedances in 2013 as compared to one in 2012.

Figure 14: The number of days air quality standards and targets were exceeded in urban Auckland (2005-2013)

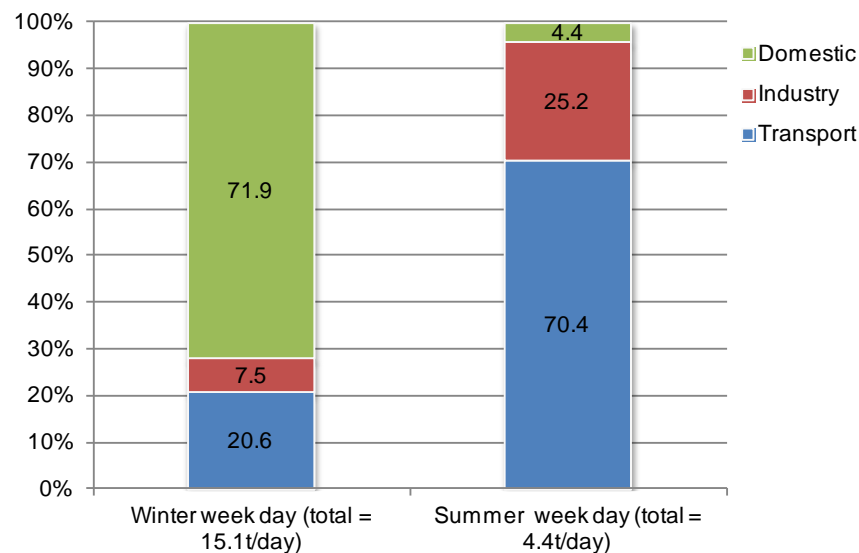


Source: Auckland Council

Measure	Traffic and home heating emissions.
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<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	Planned for five yearly, the last survey was in 2011 with the next update planned for 2015.
<b>Availability</b>	Data available on request from Auckland Council's Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit. Pollutant levels and source are determined through emissions inventory and source-apportionment analysis.
<b>Relevance</b>	Source contributions are determined through emissions inventory and source-apportionment analysis to enable prioritisation, implementation and monitoring of targeted emission-reduction policy approaches.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. The emissions data is scheduled to be updated in 2015.</p>

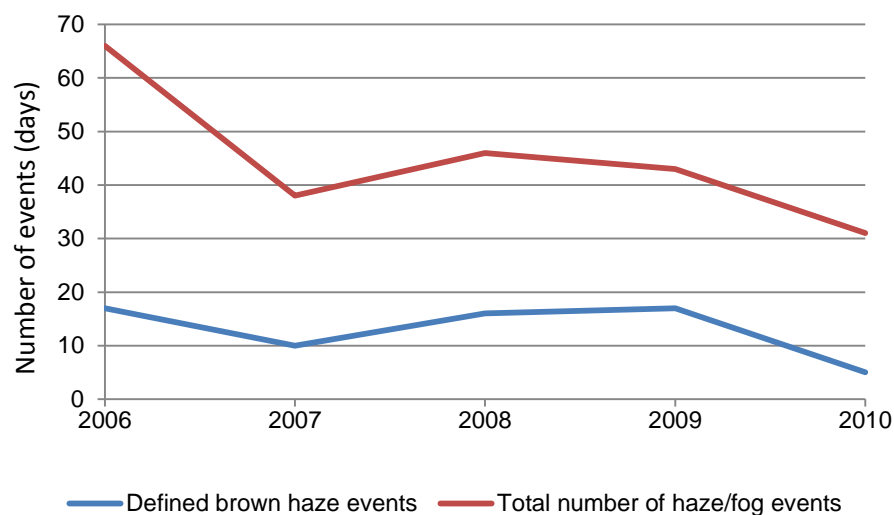
Figure 15: Proportionate PM<sub>10</sub> emissions in summer and winter (2011)



Source: Auckland Council, Air Emissions Inventory

Measure	Number of brown-haze days.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually (based on ½ hour measures throughout the year)
<b>Availability</b>	Data will be available on request from Auckland Council's Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit from late 2014 onwards. There is no data for the 2011 – 2013 period but is scheduled to resume in late 2014.
<b>Relevance</b>	Brown haze is a visible symptom of poor air quality, formed during calm meteorological conditions which prevent the dispersion of pollutants.
<b>Analysis</b>	While the total number of haze events has 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 16: 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.

Measure	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 two years.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	<p>Results for Auckland from the Statistics New Zealand General Social Survey (2010) are available on request from Auckland Council's Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit.</p> <p>The latest report (2013) on the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management's (MCDEM) annual disaster preparedness survey is available on the ministry's <a href="#">website</a>.</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. In the future this will make it difficult to evaluate the success of this 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.

Measure	Regular Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) surveys (*).
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Notes	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>[1]</sup>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<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>[1]</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 Waitakere 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>Note</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. The SEA layer is still in draft stage and was not available for analysis in this 2013 report.
<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>No 2013 data available. Most recent data relates to the 2002 – 2008 time period.</p> <p>Change in land cover was widespread between 2002 (LCDB2) and 2008 (LCDB3). However, the percentage changes were quite small in most cases. Indigenous forest decreased slightly in five ecological districts (EDs), and increased in four. There was a very large increase (+11.5 per cent) in indigenous forest cover on Great Barrier Island ED. However, this is the result of a natural process, i.e. scrub growing older and changing into forest (scrub decreased by 11.5 per cent over the same time). There has been a similar, although much less dramatic, trend in the Hunua ED.</p> <p>Changes in the non-forest and scrub indigenous ecosystem types (for example, freshwater wetland, saline wetland and mangroves) were universally small and positive. Changes in exotic ecosystem types were similarly small, although there is a very clear pattern of pasture and production ecosystems being replaced by urban cover. The EDs with the highest amount of change (positive or negative) were the ones that are most modified and are still being actively developed as part of the region's growth. They are Tamaki, Manukau, and Hunua EDs.</p>



## 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 one 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> <p>Significant progress has been made in the last year 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>• Establishment of the project steering group</li> <li>• Establishment of the stakeholder working group, identification of six key topic areas and commencement 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> </ul> <p>Establishment of the independent review panel.</p> <p>The development of a marine spatial plan for the Kaipara Harbour continues to be progressed through the Integrated Kaipara Harbour Management Group.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	Not available at time of writing.

## 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 the 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 11: 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>	<p>CO<sub>2</sub> is a colourless, odourless gas, and a major greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Council will also be able to examine trends in concentrations over the long-term and establish the progress of 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).</p>
<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 national target in association with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA).

**Source** ARUP (2012). *Potential policy options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions*. A technical report prepared for Auckland Council.

**Frequency** To be determined.

**Availability** To be determined.

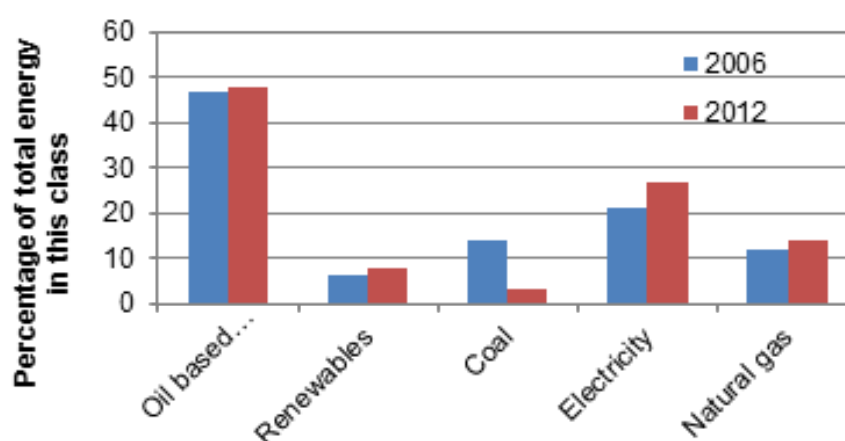
**Relevance** Energy is vital for Auckland's liveability and economic prosperity. Auckland must have certainty that it can secure long-term, reliable and affordable energy, and be able to secure renewable sources. Reducing the reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation will ensure that New Zealand is more energy resilient as well as reducing overall GHG emissions.

**Analysis** 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 % 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>

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.

Figure 17: 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>
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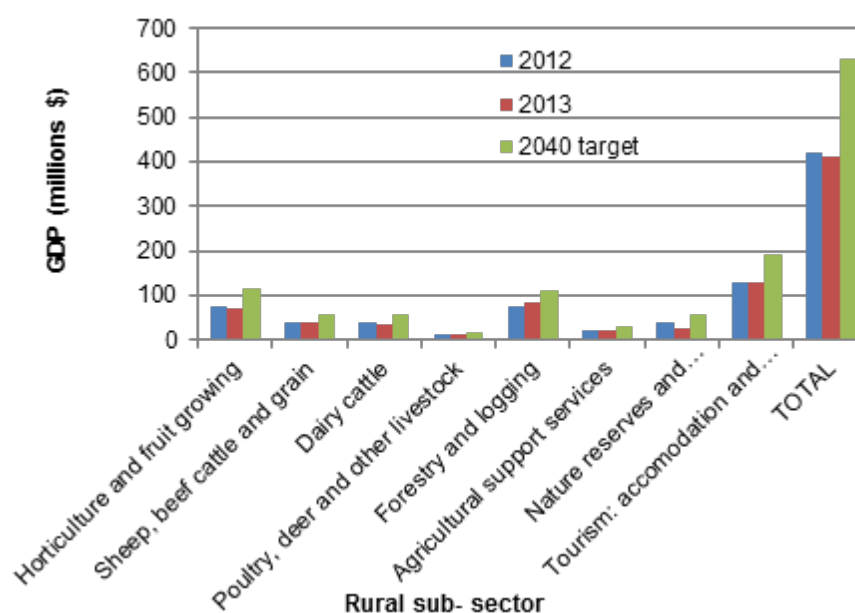
<b>Source</b>	Annual reporting from land use consent applications made under the Unitary Plan.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Note</b>	This target is not easily measured. Clear definition of the terms 'rural production', 'rural coastal' and 'islands activity' will need to be formulated before this target can be adequately measured. There is also 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.

Measure	Value added (GDP) output for the rural sector (*).
Source	Infometrics, Regional GDP statistics.
Frequency	Quarterly.
Availability	This is a customised request.
Relevance	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 2012 and 2013, there was an overall decrease in rural GDP of -2.3%. However this decrease 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 >30%), whereas dairy farming, horticulture and fruit growing, and poultry, deer and other livestock farming had much smaller decreases (7– 8% range). In contrast there was steady GDP growth in agriculture support services (6%) and forestry and logging (12%).

Figure 18: Value added in Auckland's rural sector (2012-2013) (\$NZ 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 Waitemata 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.

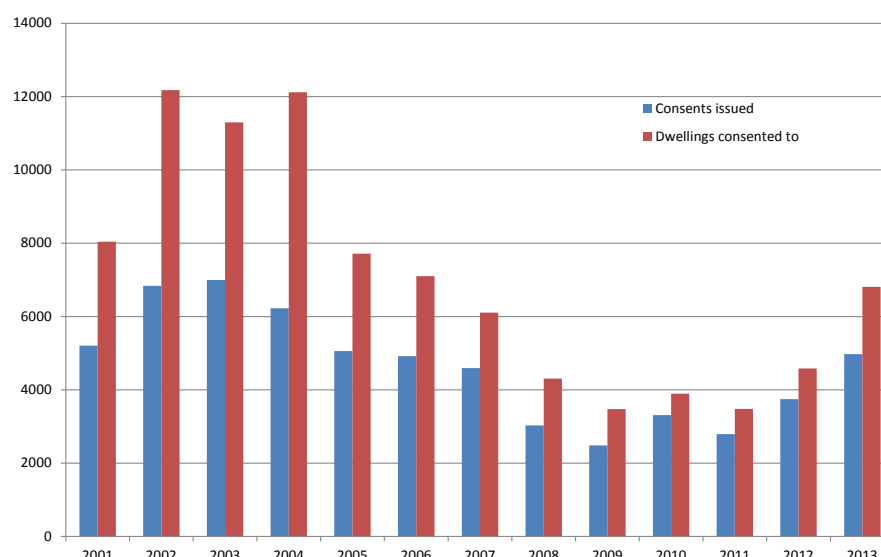
Measure	Number of dwellings consented (*).
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<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand, Building consent data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Building consent data for Auckland is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's <a href="#">Infoshare</a> website. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from Auckland Council's Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit.
<b>Note</b>	This data is for consents issued. 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. This is a proxy measure of supply, and is the same measure as used in Target 11.5, in the Housing section.
<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).

### Analysis

The target for the 2012-2022 period is in average 10,000 new dwelling per annum. In the year ended December 2013, a total of 6809 new residential dwelling units were authorised in Auckland, a considerable increase (49%) on the previous year (4584 new dwellings). This is a continued rebound after a decline of 830 or 19 per cent between 2008 and 2009.

Figure 19: Number of new residential consents issued and new dwellings consented in Auckland (2001-2013)



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.

**Measure** Proportion of residents who report feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood.

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

**Frequency** The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every two 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, thus results from 2010 are described in the analysis section below.

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements relating to a sense of community in their neighbourhood.

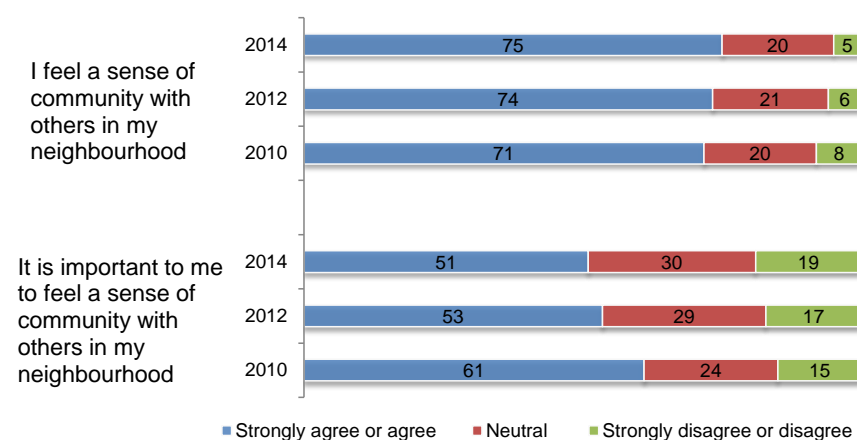
Caution must be taken directly comparing the 2012 and 2014 results with the 2010 survey however, as from 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a CATI survey to an online self-complete survey.

**Relevance** 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.

**Analysis** 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.

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.

Figure 20: Rating of a sense of community in local neighbourhood among respondents to Quality of Life Survey (2010 - 2014)



Source: Quality of Life Survey

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

**Measure** 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 shown 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 previously-released 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, and a substantial programme of residential housing development resulted in an increase of the resident population from 26,560 in 2012 to 30,130, in 2014. Estimated growth in the resident population has been relatively stable in the last seven years.</p> <p>The estimated resident population in Auckland's city centre was 30,130 at 30 June 2014, a significant increase (8%) on the prior year 27,810.</p> <p>Table 12: Estimated resident population in the Auckland city centre (2006-2013)</p> <table> <tr> <th>Year</th><th>Estimated population as at 30 June</th></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>19,200</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>21,100</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>22,580</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>23,970</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>25,310</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>26,270</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>26,560</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>27,810</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>30,130</td></tr> </table>	Year	Estimated population as at 30 June	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
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2014	30,130																				

Table 12: Estimated resident population in the Auckland city centre (2006-2013)

Year	Estimated population as at 30 June
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

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.

**Measure** 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.

**Source** Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey.

**Frequency** The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every two years. Results from the 2012 survey will be available in early 2015.

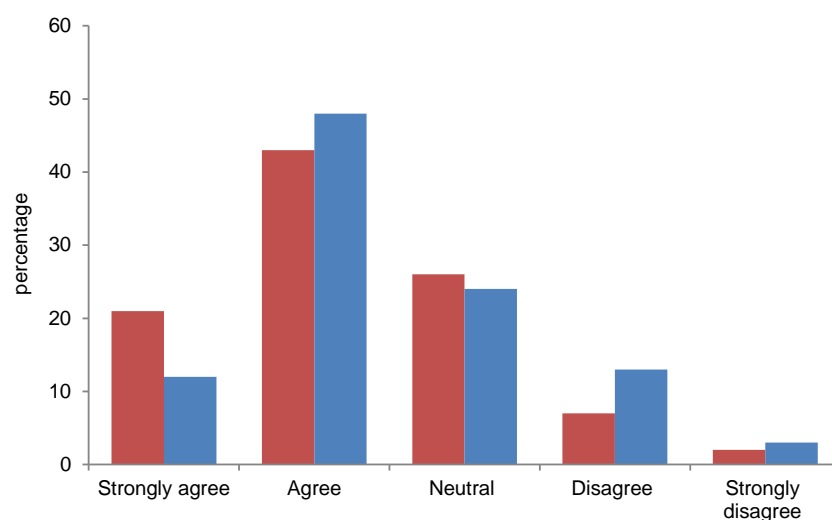
**Availability** Full results for Auckland from the 2010 Quality of Life Survey are available on the Quality of Life [website](#).

**Note** 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.

**Relevance** 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.

**Analysis** The 2012 Quality of Life Survey asked respondents to rate whether they agreed or disagreed that they felt a sense of pride in the way their local area looks and feels. Almost two-thirds (60%) agreed that they felt a sense of pride in their local area, down 4 per cent from the last survey in 2010.

Figure 21: Rating of sense of pride in the way local area looks and feels by respondents to Quality of Life Survey (2010 and 2012)



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

## 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 three years.
<b>Availability</b>	Customised data from the 2013 survey is available on request from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring 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, a decrease 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).

### Measure Numbers and proportion of households that own or rent 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>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>	<p>The latest census (2013) result shows that 61.5 per cent of Aucklanders own or partly own a dwelling or held a dwelling in a family trust, compared with 63.8 per cent in 2006.</p> <p>Except for Great barrier and Orakei local boards the other local board experienced a drop in home ownership.</p>

Table 13: Percentage of dwelling owned in each local board (2006 and 2013)

Local Board	2006	2013
Waitemata	44.2	39.1
Mangere-Otahuhu	46.3	41.6
Maungakiekie-Tamaki	47.7	47.1
Otara-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
Kaipatiki	66.6	65.8
Waiheke	67.2	65.9
Great Barrier	68.5	71.2
Devonport-Takapuna	68.6	67.3
Orakei	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
Waitakere Ranges	75.2	73.3
Rodney	75.5	73.4
<b>Total Local Board</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>61.5</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings

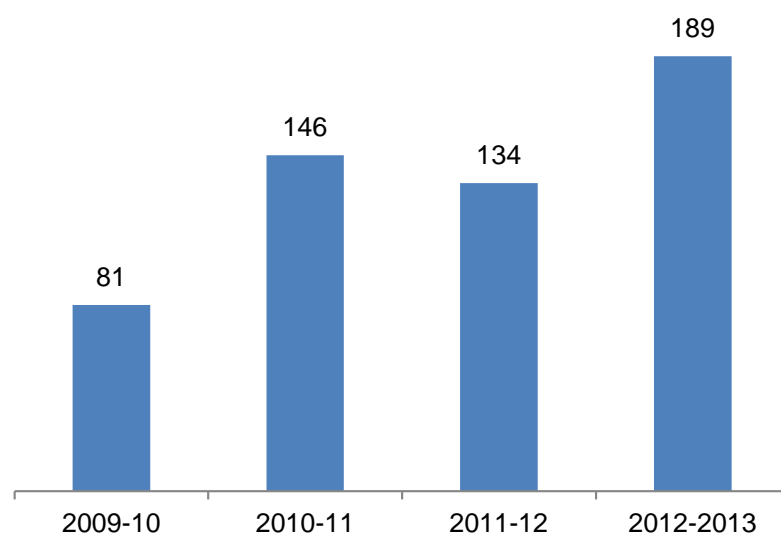
### 11.3 Reduce the proportion of people living in households requiring at least one extra bedroom from 15.7 per cent in 2006 to 10 per cent by 2040.

<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, Investigations and Monitoring 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 five 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.
Availability	Auckland City Mission annual report/review, <a href="#">here</a> .
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	Since 2009, the number of new contacts made by the Auckland City Mission has increased from 81 to 189. This is in addition to 1954 outreach contacts that were made by the Mission in 2013 compared to an average of 2300 contacts, each year (2009-12).

Figure 22: Number of new contacts made by Auckland City Mission (2009 to 2013)



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.

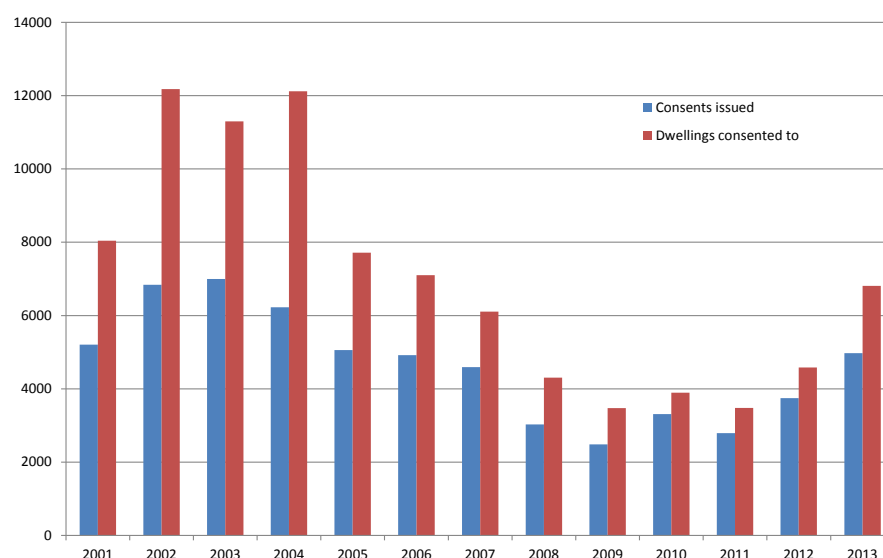
Measure	Numbers of new residential consents per annum (*).
---------	----------------------------------------------------

<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. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.
<b>Note</b>	<p>The target could be reworded to refer to 'consents for new residential dwellings'. A single building consent may allow for the building of more than one dwelling, and some buildings consented to are not ever constructed.</p> <p>This is the same measure as used in Target 10.1.</p>
<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).

### Analysis

In the year ended December 2013, a total of 6809 new residential dwelling units were authorised in Auckland, a considerable increase (49%) on the previous year (4584 new dwellings). This is a continued rebound after a decline of 830 or 19 per cent between 2008 and 2009.

Figure 23: Number of new residential consents issued and new dwellings consented in Auckland (2001-2013)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, building consent data

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

Measure	Rates of hospitalisations for rheumatic fever, tuberculosis and respiratory-related conditions.
Source	Under development.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Note	<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>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	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.

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. The Council is constantly working on refining its information relating to the achievement of this target.
<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 five 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.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	A good understanding of household 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>The 2013 census result shows that the proportion of Auckland residents that live in an owned property decreased by 4.1 per cent compared to result of 2006 census. Across all ethnic groups, levels of home ownership has decreased slightly since the 2006 Census.</p> <p>At the 2013 Census, 17.4 per cent of Pacific people, 22.2 per cent of MELAA<sup>10</sup>, 35.3 per cent of Asian 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. It's important to note that these ethnic groups are not mutually exclusive and people can be in more than one group.</p>

Table 14: Proportion who owned or part-owned the dwelling they lived in, by ethnicity in Auckland (2006 and 2013)

Year	2006	2013
Pacific peoples	21.0	17.4
Māori	25.8	23.7
MELAA	23.6	22.2
Asian	36.7	35.3
European	55.8	53.5
Other	62.4	56.6
<b>Total</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

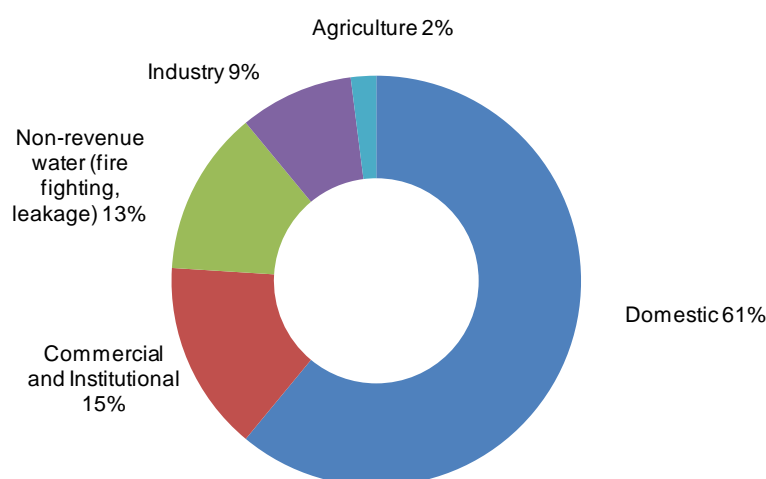
- 12.1 Reduce maximum annual potable water network losses to less than 12 per cent of total network volume by 2040.
- 12.2 Achieve universal access to ultra-fast broadband to all Aucklanders by 2019.
- 12.3 Reduce wet weather outflows to an average of no more than two events per discharge location per 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.

Measure	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 2012-2022 Asset Management Plan 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>	Watercare Services Limited's 2012-2022 Asset Management Plan states that 13 per cent of water can be described as non-revenue water. This includes water that is lost through leakage as well as water used for fire-fighting purposes.

Figure 24: Water consumption by customer type (2009/10)



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 six 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>	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.
<b>Analysis</b>	Work is currently underway to roll out UFB across Auckland. For more information refer to Crown Fibre Holdings' <a href="#">website</a> .

**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.

Measure	Reporting from electricity supply companies.
Source	To be determined with input from lines and generation companies.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Note	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.
Relevance	<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. Auckland Council is working with the electricity sector to determine appropriate methods to measure and report on the resilience of Auckland's electricity supply.</p>
Analysis	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>	<p>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.</p> <p>A range of performance measures are currently being developed as part of the Regional Open Space Policy Programme. The first deliverable is the Open Space Framework, which is due for adoption in early 2013.</p>
<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.**

Measure	To be established.
<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.
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Transport, Statistics report.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annually.
<b>Availability</b>	Available on Auckland Transport <a href="#">website</a> .
<b>Note</b>	This is a count of passenger trips, rather than a count of people who used public transport.
<b>Relevance</b>	Increasing the use of public transport reduces congestion, pollution and reduces the need to increase capacity of existing roads.
<b>Analysis</b>	Auckland public transport patronage slightly decreased (-1.9%) from 70,681,947 trips for the 12 months to September 2012 to 69,277,456 trips for the same period in 2013 but it increased significantly (7.6%) to 73,957,488 trips for the same period in 2014.

Although patronage increased in 2014 compared to 2012, the percentages of the use of different public transport modes, including bus, train and ferry, remained the same. The bus network (including the Northern Express bus) comprised almost 77 per cent; rail included 16 per cent and ferries encompassed 7 per cent of Auckland public transport patronage in 2014.

Table 15: Patronage breakdown, 12 months rolling to September 2012, September 2013 and September 2014

	2012		2013		2014	
	Patronage	Change since year prior (%)	Patronage	Change since year prior (%)	Patronage	Change since year prior (%)
<b>Rapid Transit Network sub-total</b>	<b>12,832,766</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>12,498,481</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>14,463,365</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Northern Express Bus	2,255,662	4.7	2,280,688	0.9	2,540,018	11.1
Rail sub total	10,577,104	1.9	10,217,793	-3.4	11,923,347	16.7
Western Line	3,902,144	3.3	3,704,436	-5.1	4,406,868	19.0
Southern and eastern Line	6,674,960	1.1	6,513,357	-2.4	7,516,479	15.4
<b>Quality Transit and Local Bus sub-total</b>	<b>52,402,647</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>51,223,526</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>54,387,408</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Quality Transit and local bus	49,777,263	4.7	48,701,478	-2.2	51,779,798	6.3
Contracted school bus	2,625,384	-4.4	2,522,048	-2.3	2,607,610	3.4
<b>Ferry</b>	<b>5,446,534</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>5,555,449</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>5,106,715</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Total Patronage</b>	<b>70,681,947</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>69,277,456</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>73,957,488</b>	<b>7.6</b>

Source: Auckland Transport, September 2012, 2013 and 2014 Statistics Report, Table 1.

## 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 every three years.
<b>Availability</b>	Results from the Screenline Survey are available on request from Auckland Council's Research, Investigations and Monitoring 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 16: Auckland region public transport mode share (7am – 9am)

	2012	2013	2014
Screenline 10 - Harbour	27.2	-	-
Screenline 20 - North Shore	19.9	-	-
Screenline 30 - Waitakere	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.

Measure	Road crash 'fatal and serious injuries' (FSI) per annum.
<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> (CAS).
<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 ten-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>	Auckland's FSI reduced by 21 per cent from 2001 to 2013. During the 12 years, Auckland's FSI fluctuated around 20 per cent of New Zealand FSI. However, Auckland's FSI reduced to 17 per cent in 2007, it increased slightly to 22 per cent in 2013. 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 17: Number of fatal and serious road Injuries, Auckland and New Zealand (2001-2013)

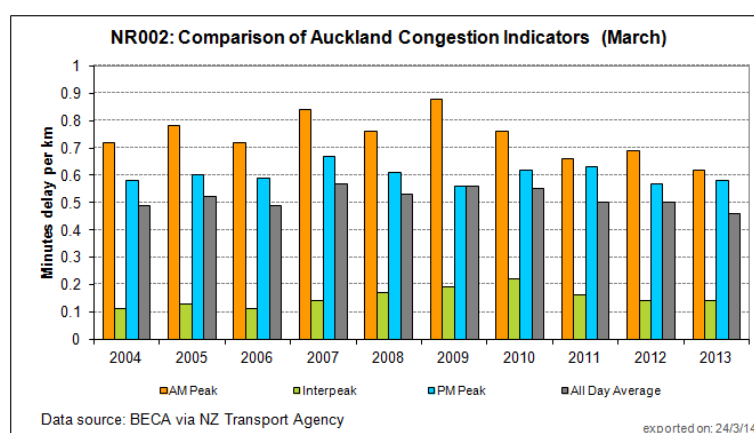
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Auckland	609	707	610	626	555	693	532	549	568	512	452	420	479
New Zealand	2928	3055	3081	2987	2991	3085	3137	2954	2848	2693	2371	2410	2221
Auckland as % of NZ	21	23	20	21	19	22	17	19	20	19	19	17	22

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.

Measure	Minutes of delay per kilometre on Auckland's freight route
Source	Auckland Council, Travel Time Survey.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Data on congestion is available on request from Auckland Transport.
Note	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 2004. 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 2013.
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<p>Overall, the latest results of the Travel Time Survey in 2013 show the occurrence of traffic congestion in the morning and evening peaks, but the all-day average congestion indicator has decreased. The biggest decline in traffic congestion has been in the morning peak, which has dropped sharply since 2009. However, congestion in the evening has increased slightly, indicating the effects of peak loading on the network at this time.</p> <p>The decrease from 0.56 (min delay/km) in 2009 to 0.46 (min delay/km) in 2013 has been influenced by the completion of the State Highway 20 Manukau Harbour Crossing project and the State Highway 20 to State Highway 1 Manukau Extension project, as well as a reduction in the amount of smaller-scale road-works projects. It is also likely to be influenced by a removal of speed restrictions relating to road works and by a substantial increase in petrol prices in the lead up to the survey period.</p>

Figure 25: Auckland Congestion indicators (2004-2013)



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>	<b>The number of people living within 400m of a quality transit network (QTN) and 800m of a rapid transit network (RTN).</b>
<b>Source</b>	Auckland Transport and Auckland Council.
<b>Frequency</b>	To be determined.
<b>Availability</b>	To be determined.
<b>Note</b>	The measure may need to be reviewed as Auckland Transport proposes to use a different approach to public transport provision than that outlined above. The terms 'QTN' and 'RTN' are no longer valid.
<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>Current data was not available at time of writing.</p>

## **The Southern Initiative**

The Southern Initiative is one of two place-based initiatives in the Auckland Plan. It covers the four local board areas of Mangere-Otahuhu, Otara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa and Papakura, and is home to an estimated 304,000 people at June 2012 (20% of the total estimated population of Auckland).

The purpose of the Southern Initiative is to plan and deliver a long-term programme of co-ordinated investment and actions to bring about transformational social, economic and physical change. Within this initiative there are 10 priorities and 17 targets, grouped under seven areas (see below).

### **Priorities**

- Early, strong family attachment and learning opportunities that set children up for success at school and in life.
- Clear pathway and support for further education, training or employment for every young person leaving school.
- Create an outstanding international gateway and destination area.
- Economic development and jobs for local people.
- Housing development in Mangere and Manurewa.
- Increased services and use of public transport.
- Raised educational achievement.
- Dramatically improved health outcomes.
- Safe, stable and healthy homes and communities.
- Outstanding natural and built environment.

## Targets

### Area Early Learning

- TSI 1 Increase effective engagement of parents in quality culturally appropriate, early childhood learning services.
- TSI 2 Increase participation of Māori and Pacific 3-4 year olds in early childhood education facilities to 98 per cent by 2020.

### Area Education

- TSI 3 Within 3 years, all 6-year olds will demonstrate success in numeracy and literacy.
- TSI 4 Within 3 years, all young people will have access to career mentoring to effectively support their transition from school to work or further study.
- TSI 5 Reduce truancy in the area by 50 per cent in 5 years.

### Area Youth employment

- TSI 6 Reduce the number of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET).
- TSI 7 Reduce the number of 18-year olds applying for a benefit in the area, in line with central government targets.

### Area Economic development

- TSI 8 By 2020, the unemployment rate in the area matches the rate for all of Auckland.
- TSI 9 Within 5 years, increase the proportion of residents in the area with access to the internet from 36 per cent to 65 per cent.

### Area Housing

- TSI 10 Percentage of Māori and Pacific home ownership for the area is comparable to ownership levels of other ethnic groups.
- TSI 11 In 5 years, 2000 families will have completed a Pacific financial literacy programme.
- TSI 12 Increased numbers of Pacific families have accessed appropriate home ownership schemes by 2020.

### Area Public transport

- TSI 13 Complete new bus service between Onehunga and Airport within 2 years.
- TSI 14 Carry out a customer survey and an educational programme about transport services within one year.

### Area Health and safety

- TSI 15 By 2020, 95 per cent of children (8 months) are immunised.
- TSI 16 By 2025, the percentage of residents 15 years and over who smoke will fall to below 3 per cent.
- TSI 17 No further increase in the prevalence of obesity in the area by 2020, and then an absolute decrease of at least 1 per cent per year until 2040.

## TSI Area 1      Early Learning

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### Targets

- TSI 1      Increase effective engagement of parents in quality culturally appropriate, early childhood learning services.
- TSI 2      Increase participation of Māori and Pacific 3-4 year olds in early childhood education facilities to 98 per cent by 2020.

### Measures

- Percentage of new entrants (year one) who regularly participated in early childhood education prior to school.
- Number of enrolments in early childhood education within the southern initiative.
- Statistics on the average number of hours spent per week in early childhood education.
- Participation levels by Māori and Pacific, use of Māori and Pacific languages, and number of Māori and Pacific teachers working in early childhood education.

The baseline for these measures are shown below.

#### **\* A note on Early Childhood Education services in the Southern Initiative area.**

As at July 2014, there were a total of 288 licensed Early Childhood Education (ECE) services in the Southern Initiative area, 7 additional centres compared to July 2013 data and a steady 23 per cent of the total Auckland count.

The extent to which children living in the Southern Initiative area attend local ECE services, or if they attend services out of the area, closer to their parents or caregivers place of study or work, is not known. Alternatively the extent to which attendance at local services by children who live out of the area is not known.

Table 18: Number of licensed ECE services, by type (as at July 2013 and 2014)

	Located in TSI		Auckland total		% located in the TSI	
	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
Education and care services	195	201	835	840	23	24
Kindergarten	33	33	143	144	23	23
Home based	10	10	88	104	11	10
Play centre	11	11	73	75	15	15
Kohanga reo	30	30	53	52	57	58
Hospital based	2	2	11	10	18	20
Casual education and care		1	5	4	-	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>1229</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>

Source: Ministry of Education



<b>Measure</b>	<b>Percentage of new entrants (year one) who regularly participated in early childhood education prior to school</b>
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Quarterly.
<b>Availability</b>	Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Participation – Prior participation in ECE - Table PPN3 and 5).
<b>Note</b>	<p>The Ministry of Education notes the data on prior ECE participation relates to all New Zealand citizens or residents who started schooling during the 12 months prior to the end of each quarter. The number of students with unknown prior ECE attendance is excluded (from both the numerator and denominator) when calculating participation rates.</p> <p>Students who identify with more than one ethnic group are counted in each group they identified with. Therefore, the number of students in the 'Total' column will generally be less than the sum of the students in each group.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	As described in Target 1.2. Although there is no statutory requirement in New Zealand for children to attend ECE, research suggests that involvement in quality early childhood education can improve long-term educational outcomes. <sup>11</sup>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In the year ending March 2014, 4649 children starting school in the Southern Initiative area had attended ECE prior to school. This group represented 89.1 per cent of all new entrants in the four local board areas up 2.9 percentage points compared to the previous year.</p>

The largest number of new entrants who had attended ECE prior to school in the Southern Initiative area were Pasifika or Māori (2377 and 1382 new entrants respectively). Although participant ratio for children in these ethnic groups increased by 3.1 and 3.4 percentage points respectively, they still had smaller proportion compared to other ethnicities similar to the previous year.

Table 19: Number and percentage of new entrants (year one) who had regularly participated in early childhood education, by ethnicity, for the Southern Initiative and Auckland (year end March 2013 and 2014)

	Southern Initiative				Auckland			
	Number		%		Number		%	
Year	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014
European/Pakeha	847	841	96.3	95.9	10,411	10,302	98.3	98.4
Māori	1313	1,382	83.2	86.6	3217	3,425	88.5	90.6
Pasifika	2347	2,377	82.2	85.3	4573	4,688	86.1	88.0
Asian	742	779	93.9	95.8	3966	4,038	97.2	97.2
Other	103	85	97.0	95.3	700	698	93.5	93.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,574</b>	<b>4,649</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>20,019</b>	<b>20,091</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>94.6</b>

Source: Ministry of Education

Note: the percentages are within each ethnic group. Children can belong to more than one ethnic group, and so these groups are not mutually exclusive.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

Measure	Number of enrolments in early childhood education
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annual.
<b>Availability</b>	Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Participation – Enrolments in ECE - Table ENR8).
<b>Note</b>	<p>The Ministry of Education notes the enrolment data relates to regular enrolments in ECE licensed services. Enrolments in casual education and care, and hospital-based services are not included because they do not have regular enrolments.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Tables with a geographic breakdown are based on the location of the service, rather than where the children live.</p> <p>The ethnic group that enrolled child is belongs to is coded to; European, Māori, Pasifika, Asian, Other/ Unknown. Note that there has been a large increase in the category of 'Other/ Unknown' since 2007, which relates to poor ethnicity coding by one home-based provider group. It is likely that Māori and European/ Pākehā enrolments are slightly underestimated because of this.</p>
<b>Relevance</b>	As described in Target 1.2. Although there is no statutory requirement in New Zealand for children to attend ECE, research suggests that involvement in quality early childhood education can improve long-term educational outcomes.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The number of children enrolled in ECE licensed services in the Southern Initiative area has increased steadily over recent years and was 13,346 at June 2013. This represented 21 per cent of all enrolments in Auckland.</p> <p>Most enrolments were in licensed education and care services (74.3%) of all enrolments) followed by kindergartens (15.7%), Te Kohanga Reo (5.7%), home based services (2.7%) and play centre (2.1%).</p>

Table 20: Number of enrolments in licensed ECE services in the Southern Initiative area by ethnicity (2008 to 2013)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Pakeha/ European	2289	2295	2629	2603	2466	2326
Māori	2833	2927	3229	3335	3562	3774
Pasifika	3521	3707	4209	4471	4808	5231
Asian	1185	1293	1377	1478	1655	1689
Other	414	549	274	288	331	326
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,242</b>	<b>10,771</b>	<b>11,718</b>	<b>12,175</b>	<b>12,822</b>	<b>13,346</b>

Source: Ministry of Education  
This data includes licensed ECE services only.

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Statistics on the average number of hours spent per week in early childhood education</b>
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education data.
<b>Frequency</b>	Annual.
<b>Availability</b>	Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Participation – Hours of participation in ECE - Table ENR8).
<b>Note</b>	<p>Included are education and care, kindergartens, home-based services and play centres only. All other types of licensed services, as well as all license-exempt services are not included, including kohanga reo.</p> <p>Data not available by ethnicity.</p> <p>The data relates typically to the last week in June.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In the year to July 2013, children in the Southern Initiative area spent 26.5 hours per week in early childhood education on average across all four local board areas. This was slightly longer (0.9 hours) than for all children in Auckland and 0.8 hours from 2012.</p> <p>Between 2008 and 2013, the overall number of hours spent in early childhood education has increased in both the Southern Initiative and Auckland by 1.7 hours and 2.8 hours respectively.</p>

Table 21: Average number of hours spent per week in early childhood education (year end June 2008-13)

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>
Southern Initiative	24.8	25.2	25.0	25.5	25.7	26.5
Auckland	21.8	22.3	23.0	23.4	23.9	24.6

Source: Ministry of Education

<b>Measure</b>	<b>Participation levels by Māori and Pacific, use of Māori and Pacific languages in early childhood education, and number of Māori and Pacific teachers working in early childhood education</b>
<b>Source</b>	Not available.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not available.
<b>Availability</b>	Not available.
<b>Note</b>	<p>There are several elements within this measure, and much of it cannot be measured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation levels by Māori and Pacific – the readily available data from Ministry of Education on hours of participation does not provide a breakdown by ethnicity. The previous measure describes enrolments in early childhood education,</li> <li>• Use of Māori and Pacific languages in early childhood education – not regularly measured. However, there are currently 30 kohanga reo in the Southern Initiative area and several Pacific language nests.</li> <li>• Number of Māori and Pacific teachers working in early childhood education - the Ministry of Education collects information on the ethnicity of teachers working in childhood education; this is not available at sub-regional level however. At July 2012, there were a total of 7231 early childhood teachers in Auckland (registered and non-registered). Just over half (54%) were European/Pakeha, 23 per cent Asian, 17 per cent Pacific and 7 per cent Māori. It is not known however, how many worked in the Southern Initiative area.</li> </ul>

## TSI Area 2 Education

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### Targets

- TSI 3 Within 3 years, all 6-year-olds will demonstrate success in numeracy and literacy.
- TSI 4 Within 3 years, all young people will have access to career mentoring to effectively support their transition from school to work or further study.
- TSI 5 Reduce truancy in the area by 50% in 5 years.

### Measures

- Number of proportion of young people leaving school with a career plan.
- Proportion of population completing qualification/degrees (including trade qualifications) and levels achieved.
- Attainment levels for Māori and Pacific students in NCEA.
- Number of students leaving school with NCEA level 1 or above.

The baseline for these measures is shown below.

Measure	Number and proportion of young people leaving school with a career plan.
Source	Not established.
Frequency	Not available.
Availability	Not available.
Relevance	While many young people complete their formal education with a clear idea of their next step into education, training or employment, many find it difficult and do not have a clear idea what to do next. Schools employ a variety of approaches to career planning including in-house careers advice and guidance and provision by external agents.
Analysis	Data on this measure is currently not collected, as there is no statutory requirement to equip school leavers with a career plan.

Measure	Proportion of population completing qualification/degrees (including trade qualifications) and levels achieved
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**Source** Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings.

**Frequency** Every five years. The most recent census was held on 5 March 2013.

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

**Relevance** Refer to Target 1.4.

**Analysis** The census provides a snapshot of the levels of formal education qualifications held among the population.

In 2013, less than 30 per cent of residents aged 15 years and over in the Southern Initiative area did not have a formal educational qualification. This is a decrease of 6 per cent compared to the result of 2006 census. This will be a reflection of various factors including the population age structure, historic and current local demand for certain skills, and levels of school achievement.

At the 2013 census, patterns of education qualification among the residents of the Southern Initiative area were similar to those for Auckland as a whole, with two exceptions. The proportion of Southern Initiative residents who had no qualifications (29% compared with 17% for Auckland), and a smaller proportion of residents had Bachelor degrees (level 7) (8% compared to 17% across Auckland).

Table 22: Number and proportion of residents aged 15 and over with formal education qualifications, Southern Initiative and Auckland (2006 and 2013)

	Southern Initiative				Auckland			
	Number		%		Number		%	
	2006	2013	2006	2013	2006	2013	2006	2013
No Qualification	53,553	48,420	35	29	183,933	166,782	20	17
Level 1 Certificate	21,966	21,363	14	13	108,063	104,454	12	11
Level 2 Certificate	15,474	17,109	10	10	92,241	95,241	10	10
Level 3 Certificate	12,924	18,003	8	11	85,095	104,508	9	11
Level 4 Certificate	12,231	13,506	8	8	78,798	78,876	9	8
Level 5 or Level 6 Diploma	10,491	12,540		8	86,418	91,923		9
Bachelor Degree / Level 7	9,264	13,818	6	8	129,156	168,924	14	17
Post-graduate and Honours Degrees	1,110	2,085	1	1	19,224	31,854	2	3
Masters Degree	1,494	2,211	1	1	26,214	36,792	3	4
Doctorate Degree	177	240	0	0	5,391	7,428	1	1
Overseas Secondary School Qualification	15,027	17,769	10	11	90,615	105,201	10	11
Not elsewhere included	31,377	34,533	-		110,514	127,206	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,085</b>	<b>201,597</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,015,665</b>	<b>1,119,195</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census- Note: Percentages exclude 'not elsewhere included'.

Measure	Attainment levels for Māori and Pacific students in NCEA
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<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Education, school leaver qualification data.
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<b>Frequency</b>	Annual
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<b>Availability</b>	Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Schooling – School leavers - Highest Attainment Numbers (2009-2013), NCEA Level 1 or Above Numbers (2009-2013) and NCEA Level 2 or Above Numbers (2009-2013)).
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<b>Note</b>	The Ministry of Education note 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.
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<b>Relevance</b>	The disparity in educational achievements of Māori and Pacific compared to other groups in New Zealand has both short-term and long-term social and economic impacts. Similar to many other developed economies, long-term structural changes in New Zealand's population (population ageing) also provides impetus for New Zealand to ensure that its younger generations are equipped with skills for future labour market demands.
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<b>Analysis</b>	In 2011, there were a total of 4544 school leavers from schools in the Southern Initiative area – 22 per cent of all school leavers in Auckland that year. The latest information shows that in the year ended beginning March 2013 this number reduced to 4390 and 21.6 per cent of Auckland school leavers.
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Overall, in 2013 a third (34%) of school leavers in the Southern Initiative had attained University Entrance (includes Level 3 qualification or higher) 2 per cent higher than the 2011 baseline.

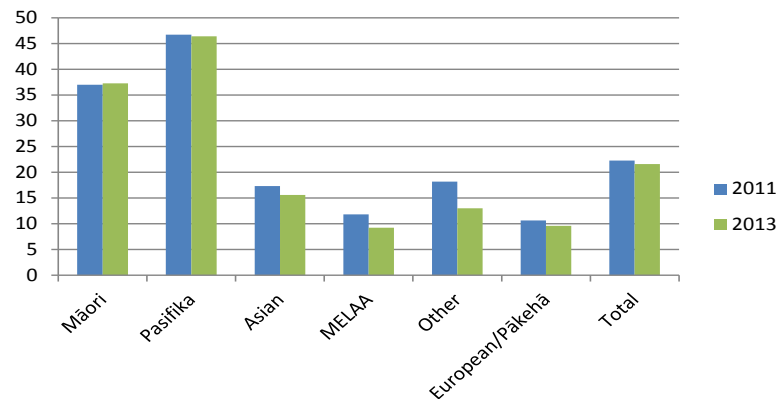
Table 23: Overall school attainment by school leavers, Southern Initiative and rest of Auckland (%) (2011-2013)

	2011 (Baseline)		2012		2013	
	Southern Initiative n=4,544	Rest of Auckland n=15,854	Southern Initiative n=4,397	Rest of Auckland n=15,608	Southern Initiative n= 4,390	Rest of Auckland n=15,958
Little or no formal attainment	8	5	8	4	9	4
Less than halfway to a Level 1 qualification	7	3	6	3	6	2
Halfway to a Level 1 qualification	8	4	7	3	7	3
Level 1 qualification	4	3	4	3	5	3
Halfway to a Level 2 qualification	9	5	8	5	8	5
Level 2 qualification	16	13	15	12	15	12
Halfway to a Level 3 qualification	16	12	15	11	15	10
Level 3 qualification or higher	32	55	37	59	34	61
Total Leavers	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Ministry of Education

Significant proportions of Auckland's total Māori and Pacific school leavers are from schools in the Southern Initiative area. In 2013, the Southern Initiative accounted for over a third (37%, 1% higher than 2011) of all Māori school leavers and almost half (46%, 1% lower than 2011) of all Pacific school leavers. This compares with 22 per cent overall.

Figure 26: Percentage of school leavers within each ethnic group who had attended school in the Southern Initiative area (2011)



Source: Ministry of Education, School leaver data

Note students could belong to more than one ethnic group so percentages may total more than 100.

In the Southern Initiative area, relatively large proportions of Māori and Pacific young people are leaving school with low, or no, qualifications, when compared with other ethnic groups. In 2011, over a third (38%) of Māori school leavers left school without NCEA Level 1, as did 23 per cent of Pacific students. The 2013 result of school leaver attainment shows that the Pacific students increased achievement of NCEA Level 1 or 2 but it did not happen for Māori students.

Table 24: School leaver attainment, Southern Initiative and Auckland (2011 and 2013) (%)

	2011				2013			
	Below NCEA Level 1	Level 1 and working towards Level 2	NCEA Level 2 or above	Total	Below NCEA Level 1	Level 1 and working towards Level 2	NCEA Level 2 or above	Total
<b>Southern Initiative</b>								
Māori	38	18	45	100	40	16	44	100
Pacific	23	15	62	100	21	16	63	100
Other Ethnicities	8	8	83	100	12	10	78	100
Total	23	13	64	100	22	14	64	100
<b>Rest of Auckland</b>								
Māori	22	15	63	100	24	13	63	100
Pacific	17	14	69	100	15	12	73	100
Other Ethnicities	7	7	86	100	7	7	86	100
Total	10	9	81	100	9	8	83	100



Source: Ministry of Education  
Note students could belong to more than one ethnic group so percentages may total more than 100.

Measure	Number of students leaving school with NCEA level 1 or above
Source	Ministry of Education, School leaver qualification data.
Frequency	Annual.
Availability	Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Schooling – School leavers - NCEA Level 1 or Above Numbers (2009-2013) / NCEA Level 1 or above numbers (2009-2013)).
Relevance	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. In 2002 the National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) Level 1 replaced School Certificate as the principal qualification to complete the first stage of upper-secondary education, and serves as a foundation for further study and/or employment. <sup>12</sup>
Analysis	The number of students leaving school with NCEA level 1 or above has decreased in the Southern Initiative area but continued to improve in Auckland in 2013 compared to 2011. There was an overall decrease in the number of school leavers during that time. However, fall in the number of school leavers who attained NCEA Level 1 or above has been smaller than the number of school leavers overall.

Table 25: Number of school leavers who have attained NCEA level 1 or above, Southern Initiative and Auckland (2009 to 2013)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% change 2011 - 2013
<i>Total school leavers</i>						
Southern Initiative	4235	4468	4544	4555	4390	-3.4
Auckland	19,179	20,166	20,398	20,005	20,348	-0.2
<i>School leavers who attained NCEA level 1 or above</i>						
Southern Initiative	3061	3352	3495	3455	3429	-1.9
Auckland	15,856	17,154	17,581	17,518	17,922	1.9

Source: Ministry of Education

<sup>12</sup> Taken from Ministry of Education's 'Education Counts' website.  
<http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/indicators/main/education-and-learning-outcomes/28788>.

<b>Measure</b>	<b><i>Proposed: Number of non-enrolled truancy services (NETS) cases per 1000 students</i></b>
----------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**Source** Ministry of Education, Integrated Attendance Service.

**Frequency** Annual.

**Availability** Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via Education Counts' [website](#).

**Relevance** School attendance is an important foundation for learning and development, therefore reducing the level of truancy within the Southern Initiative will enhance educational outcomes within the area.

**Analysis** The non-enrolled truancy service (NETS) is a former department within the Ministry of Education (now part of the integrated attendance service), that monitors and follows up on long-term enrolment and truancy cases within schools. The integrated national Attendance Service has commenced throughout the country. The Attendance Service combines the current Non-Enrolled Truancy Service (NETS) and the District Truancy Service (DTS) into one integrated service.

In 2010, there were 11.8 NETS cases per 1000 people within the Southern Initiative area. This was approximately twice (100% higher than) the level of the overall Auckland rate of 5.8. In 2012 this rate increased by 3 per cent to 14.8 with the similar alteration compared to the rate for Auckland.

Between 2010 and 2012 the rate of truancy for Māori increased by 3.9 percentage points and remained highest among the ethnicities.

Table 26: non-enrolment rates per 1000 students, by Territorial Local Authority (2010 and 2012)

Ethnic Group	Southern Initiative		Auckland	
	2010	2012	2010	2012
Māori	26.2	30.1	18.2	20.0
Pasifika	8.1	14.9	7.1	9.3
Asian	x	4.4	1.5	1.2
Other	x	x	4.9	2.4
European	4.7	9.7	2.4	1.9
<b>Total</b>	11.8	14.8	5.8	6.1

Source: Ministry of Education.

Note: Individual cases may not sum to total due to rounding and confidentiality.

### **TSI Area 3 Youth employment**

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#### **Targets**

- TSI 6      Reduce the number of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET).
- TSI 7      Reduce the number of 18 year old applying for a benefit in the area, in line with central government targets.

#### **Measures**

- Number of 16 and 17 years who are NEET.
- Number of 18 year olds on a benefit.

The baseline for these measures are shown below.

Measure	Number of 16 and 17 year olds who are NEET
---------	--------------------------------------------

**Source** Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

**Frequency** Quarterly

**Availability** Custom reporting produced for Auckland Council

**Note** .Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) provides quarterly estimates on the number of young people who are NEET, for the four local boards that constitute the Southern Initiative area. However, due to small sub-regional sample sizes in the HLFS, Statistics New Zealand cannot report the NEET rate of 16-17 year olds within the Southern Initiative area. It is proposed therefore to use a slightly different measure - that of the NEET rate for the 15-24 age group.

**Relevance** Youth who are disengaged from education and work may be missing opportunities to develop to their potential and improve their future outcomes. There are established links between prolonged youth unemployment and a heightened risk of poorer long-term employment and health outcomes and a higher dependency on social assistance<sup>13</sup>.

**Analysis** At March 2014, there were approximately 8300 young people aged 15 to 24 years within the Southern Initiative area who were not in employment, education or training (NEET). Although the number of NEET people in this age group increased in Auckland in March 2014 compared to the same time in 2013, the Southern Initiative area experienced a reduction in the number of NEET youth similar to the rest of New Zealand. This is an estimated 4 per cent reduction in the NEET rate in the Southern initiative area from 22 per cent in the previous year to 18 per cent, while the rate has not changed for Auckland.

Table 27: Estimated number of 15-24 year olds not in employment, education or training within the Southern Initiative area, Auckland and New Zealand (March 2014 quarter compared to March 2013 quarter)

	Southern Initiative	Auckland	Rest of New Zealand	New Zealand
NEET number First quarter 2013	10,000	27,200	59,600	86,800
NEET number First quarter 2014	8300	28,000	53,500	81,500
NEET Rate (%) First quarter 2013	22	12	15	14
NEET Rate (%) First quarter 2014	18	12	13	13

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey.

Note figures for the Southern Initiative area have been calculated by adding together data for the four local boards.

<sup>13</sup> OECD. (2008). *Jobs for Youth: New Zealand*.

Measure	Number of 18-year olds on a benefit
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Social Development.
<b>Frequency</b>	Quarterly.
<b>Availability</b>	Custom reporting produced for Auckland Council.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>Central government does not publish any targets regarding the number of people receiving a benefit, however, recent reforms are based on the approach that 'beneficiaries can and do want to work'<sup>14</sup>.</p> <p>Overall, reducing the number of young people requiring social assistance by improving economic conditions and employment opportunities for young people is a core goal of the Southern Initiative.</p>
<b>Note</b>	The new benefit categories since the implementation of Welfare Reform (15 July 2013) are different from the benefits categories prior to 15 July 2013. Therefore, the baseline number presented on total only.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>In the 2014 June quarter, 457 18-year olds within the Southern Initiative area received a benefit. More than half of these young people (56%) received the job seeker support. Over a quarter (27%) of 18 year olds in this group received other main benefits and the rest of 16 per cent received supported living payment.</p> <p>In general number of 18-year olds receiving a benefit within all four Southern Initiative local boards decreased and the total number dropped by 21 per cent from 580 in 2013 to 457 in 2014.</p>

Table 28: Number of 18-year olds receiving a benefit in the Southern Initiative local boards, by benefit group (at end of June 2014)

	JS*	SLP**	Other main benefits	Grand Total	Grand Total Baseline (2013)
Mangere - Otahuhu	41	23	33	97	116
Manurewa	105	22	43	170	203
Otara - Papatoetoe	62	18	34	114	151
Papakura	50	12	14	76	110
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>580</b>

Source: Ministry of Social Development, Information analysis platform (IAP) data warehouse

\*JS is Jobseeker Support and includes Jobseeker Support Work Ready, Jobseeker Support Work Ready Hardship, Jobseeker Support Work Ready Training, Jobseeker Support Work Ready Training Hardship, Jobseeker Support Health Condition, Injury or Disability

\*\*SLP is Supported Living Payment and includes, Health Condition Disability and Carers

<sup>14</sup> Bennett, P. (2012). *Welfare Reform Paper A: Overview – Cabinet Social Policy Committee*. Wellington: New Zealand Government.

## TSI Area 4 Economic Development

### Targets

- TSI 8 By 2020, the unemployment rate in the area matches the rate for all of Auckland.
- TSI 9 Within 5 years, increase the proportion of residents in the area with access to the internet from 36% to 65%.

### Measures

- Unemployment rate for Southern Initiative area.
- Access to telecommunications system – internet (Census).

The baseline for these measures are shown below.

Measure	Number of households with access to the internet																												
Source	Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings.																												
Frequency	Every five years.																												
Availability	2013 Census data on internet access is available from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.																												
Note	<p>The census measures the number of households with internet access, not the number of residents who have access. The results are possibly very outdated now.</p> <p>There is a difference in the results shown here and the baseline number shown in the measure above. The reason for this is not clear.</p>																												
Relevance	Internet connectivity is recognised as core infrastructure, essential for economic and social prosperity. Increasing the level of access to the internet within the Southern Initiative may contribute to increased economic and social wellbeing in the area.																												
Analysis	<p>At the 2013 census, over 46,000 households within the Southern Initiative area (62% of all households in the area) had access to the internet. This is lower than Auckland (82%). However it shows an increase by 19 per cent for the Southern Initiative Households compared to the 2006 census results.</p> <p>Table 29: Number and proportion of households in private dwellings with access to the internet (2006 and 2013 census result)</p> <table><tr><th></th><th colspan="2">2006</th><th colspan="2">2013</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Southern Initiative</th><th>Auckland</th><th>Southern Initiative</th><th>Auckland</th></tr><tr><td>Households with internet access</td><td>30,192</td><td>269,532</td><td>46,083</td><td>360,360</td></tr><tr><td>Total households</td><td>70,884</td><td>434,181</td><td>74,901</td><td>469,500</td></tr><tr><td>% with access to internet</td><td>43</td><td>62</td><td>68</td><td>82</td></tr></table>					2006		2013			Southern Initiative	Auckland	Southern Initiative	Auckland	Households with internet access	30,192	269,532	46,083	360,360	Total households	70,884	434,181	74,901	469,500	% with access to internet	43	62	68	82
	2006		2013																										
	Southern Initiative	Auckland	Southern Initiative	Auckland																									
Households with internet access	30,192	269,532	46,083	360,360																									
Total households	70,884	434,181	74,901	469,500																									
% with access to internet	43	62	68	82																									

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

## TSI Area 5 Housing

### Targets

- TSI 10 Percentage of Māori and Pacific home ownership for the area is comparable to ownership levels of other groups.
- TSI 11 In 5 years, 2000 families will have completed a Pacific financial literacy programme.
- TSI 12 Increased numbers of Pacific families have accessed appropriate home ownership schemes by 2020.

### Measures

- Households in private occupied dwellings.
- Number of Pacific Island families in financial literacy programmes.
- Reduction in household debt levels.
- Improved household income and savings.

The baseline for these measures are shown below.

Measure	Households in private occupied dwellings												
Source	Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings.												
Frequency	Every five years.												
Availability	2013 Census data on housing is available from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.												
Relevance	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.												
Analysis	<p>At the 2013 census 43 per cent of Auckland residents aged 15+ lived in a home they owned or part owned. This is a decrease of 1 percentage point compared to the previous census. The level of home ownership was lower within the Southern Initiative area, with only 32 per cent of residents living in a home they at least part-owned down 5 per cent compared to 2006.</p> <p>Māori and Pacific Island residents within the Southern Initiative area had particularly low levels of home ownership, with levels of 19 per cent and 17 per cent respectively. These levels declined from 22 per cent and 21 per cent respectively in 2006.</p> <p>Table 30: proportion of population 15 year and over who live in a property they owned or partly owned in Southern initiative area and Auckland by ethnicity.</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Maori</th><th>Pacific people</th><th>Total all ethnic groups</th></tr><tr><td>Southern Initiative area %</td><td>19</td><td>17</td><td>32</td></tr><tr><td>Auckland %</td><td>24</td><td>17</td><td>43</td></tr></table> <p>Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings.</p>		Maori	Pacific people	Total all ethnic groups	Southern Initiative area %	19	17	32	Auckland %	24	17	43
	Maori	Pacific people	Total all ethnic groups										
Southern Initiative area %	19	17	32										
Auckland %	24	17	43										

Measure	Number of Pacific Island families in financial literacy programmes
Source	Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	To be determined.
Relevance	<p>In 2010, the Families Commission produced a study describing the need for financial literacy programmes targeted towards Pacific communities<sup>15</sup>. This is because many people within Pacific communities have different priorities and practices around money, including remittances to family. Moreover, fringe and predatory lenders also commonly target Pacific communities<sup>16</sup>.</p> <p>The overall focus of Pacific financial literacy programmes is to enable Pacific families to manage their finances and be prepared for future opportunities to increase their wealth, including through home ownership<sup>17</sup>.</p>
Analysis	In 2011, 37 families participated in a pilot Pacific financial literacy programme which was run in conjunction with BNZ Bank. This particular project would require further support from BNZ or another commercial partner in order to reach a larger number of families <sup>18</sup> .

Measure	Reduction in household debt levels Improved household income and savings
Source	To be determined.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.

<sup>15</sup> Tavita, T., Perese, L., Lima, I., Peteru, M and Ulugia-Veukiso, A. (2012). *Pacific Families and Problem Debt*. A report prepared for the Families Commission and Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs. Wellington: Families Commission.

<sup>16</sup> Reed, C., and Sutton, A. (2012). *Financial Literacy in Tamaki: A slice of understanding*. COMET Auckland.

<sup>17</sup> Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs. (2011). Helping families save for the future: press release.

<sup>18</sup> Personal Communication – Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs.



## TSI Area 6 Public Transport

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### Targets

- TSI 13 Complete new bus services between Onehunga and airport within two years.
- TSI 14 Carry out a customer survey and educational campaign about transport services within one year.

### Measures

- Customer satisfaction survey.

Measure	Carry out a customer survey and educational campaign about transport services within one year
Source	Auckland Transport,
Frequency	Quarterly
Availability	To be determined
Note	As worded, the aims of this measure, and which transport services it applies to, are not clear.
Relevance	Not available.
Analysis	<p>The new bus service has been operating since 9 June 2013, with an amended timetable from 27 October 2013, and further enhanced timetable due later this year when the full (30 minutes all day, 7 days a week) Onehunga Line electric train service is upgraded. The bus service will be further increased – to 15 minute frequency 7 am – 7 pm, 7 days a week, when the South Auckland New Network is implemented late 2015. The service's time table is available on AT website <a href="#">here</a>.</p> <p>AT carries out Customer Satisfaction Surveys Attitudinal Surveys. Previously undertaken on a 6-monthly basis; as of this financial year, the surveys will be carried out on a quarterly basis. In addition, AT carries out periodic surveys into specific market segments; for example, they have recently surveyed the senior market to better understand attitudes to PT the AT HOP card.</p> <p>Transport education is primarily undertaken by Community Transport the AT Ambassadors. Most recently, they have had extended in-market presence from our AT Ambassadors to inform customers about the fare changes. The AT Ambassadors were also used to provide in-market support in respect of the AT HOP implementation of each the 12 bus operators rolled out between June 2013 and June 2014.</p> <p>AT has also started a campaign called 'Connecting Aucklanders' that provides information on the various key projects for public transport. This campaign will continue.</p>

## **TSI Area 7    Health and Safety**

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### **Targets**

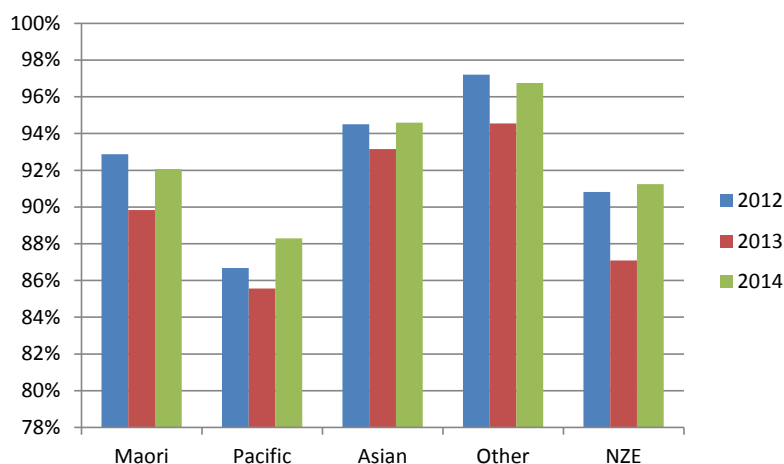
- TSI 15      By 2020, 95% of children (8 months) are immunised.
- TSI 16      By 2025, the percentage of residents 15 years and over who smoke will fall to below 3 per cent.
- TSI 17      No further increase in the prevalence of obesity in the area by 2020, and then an absolute decrease of at least 1 per cent per annum until 2040.

### **Measures**

- Rates of immunisation.
- Smoking status for those aged 15 years and over.
- Prevalence of obesity, by age (children and 15+) and ethnicity.

Measure	Rates of immunisation
Source	Ministry of Health, Counties-Manukau District Health Board
Frequency	Quarterly
Availability	The quarterly and annual data are available in the Ministry of Health website <a href="#">here</a> .
Relevance	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).
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.
Analysis	<p>At 2012, the level of immunisations among two year olds was 92 per cent in Counties Manukau district health. The proportion of two year old children who were fully immunised for their age declined slightly in 2013 (90%) but recovered in 2014 (93%).</p> <p>Slightly higher levels of immunisation were recorded among Asian and Māori children, when compared with Pasifika and NZ European.</p>

Figure 27: Percentage of two year olds who have all immunisations, Counties Manukau District Health Board (year ended 30 June 2012- 2014)



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

Measure	Smoking status of those aged 15 years and over
---------	------------------------------------------------

<b>Source</b>	Statistics New Zealand. Census of Population and Dwellings.
<b>Frequency</b>	5 yearly
<b>Availability</b>	2013 Census data on smoking is available from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.
<b>Relevance</b>	Smoking is a known health risk.
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>At the 2013 Census, 21 per cent of residents within the Southern Initiative identified as a regular smoker down 3 per cent compared to the last census in 2006. This proportion was higher than the Auckland total of 13 per cent of residents.</p> <p>Over half of usual residents in the Southern Initiative area (64%) and Auckland (68%) had never smoked regularly in their lives. It shows a significant increase (13.5 percentage point) in number of Southern Initiative residents (15+) who have never smoked regularly.</p>

Table 31: smoking status of Southern Initiative area and Auckland residents

	Regular Smoker		Never Smoked Regularly	
	2006	2013	2006	2013
Southern Initiative %	24	21	50.5	64
Auckland %	16	13	56.4	68

Source: 2013 Census, cigarette smoking behaviour, for the census usually resident population count aged 15 years and over

Measure	Prevalence of obesity by age (children and people aged 15 years and over) and ethnicity
<b>Source</b>	Ministry of Health, Counties-Manukau District Health Board.
<b>Frequency</b>	Not available.
<b>Availability</b>	Not available.
<b>Relevance</b>	<p>There is evidence that obese children and adults are at greater risk of short-term and long-term health consequences (ref).</p> <p>Obese children are likely to be obese into adulthood and to have abnormal lipid profiles, impaired glucose tolerance and high blood pressure at a younger age. Obesity in children is also associated with musculoskeletal problems, asthma and psychological problems including body dissatisfaction, poor self-esteem, depression and other mental health problems. Obesity is also associated with a long list of adult health conditions including Type 2 diabetes, ischaemic heart disease (IHD), stroke, several common cancers, osteoarthritis, sleep apnoea and reproductive abnormalities.</p> <p>Obesity is measured by body mass index (BMI). This is a measure of weight adjusted for height and is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared (<math>\text{kg/m}^2</math>).</p> <p>Data on this measure is not currently available within the Southern Initiative area.</p>
<b>Analysis</b>	<p>The 2008 Counties Manukau District Health Board Needs Assessment reported that the proportion of people obese in Counties Manukau DHB was significantly higher than the proportion nationally. The proportions of Pacific people and Māori who were obese were significantly higher than the total proportion of obese people in Counties Manukau DHB. The proportion of Asian people who were obese was significantly lower than the total proportion of obese people in Counties Manukau DHB, adjusted for age.<sup>19</sup></p>

<sup>19</sup> Health and Disability Intelligence Unit. (2008). *Counties Manukau DHB Health Needs Assessment September 2008*. Manukau: Counties Manukau District Health Board. Page 24.

This report brings together information on the data sources underpinning the baselines of all Auckland Plan targets and will be updated as new data is received. As has been noted throughout, some targets cannot be measured easily, or require further development. In addition, some targets can be updated annually, while others will take longer to change.

### **Review of the targets**

As outlined in the Auckland Plan, the targets must be reviewed regularly to ascertain if they are still relevant. Progress towards the targets will be rated for achievability every three years, by an independent Auckland Plan Targets and Measures Audit Group ('the Audit Group').

Membership of the Audit Group is anticipated to include up to eight, and no less than six, members who are subject matter experts in relevant disciplines and policy areas.

The primary purpose of the Audit Group will be to review the available evidence against each of the Auckland Plan targets, and to work together to rate each target for how well it is progressing. The Audit Group will also recommend any resultant changes to the targets, or to their associated measures, to the Auckland Council.

The scope of activity includes a review of all targets and measures across the 13 strategic directions as outlined in Chapter 15 of the Auckland Plan - including the targets for the Southern Initiative area.

The primary responsibility of the Audit Group is to deliver an Auckland Plan Progress Report once every three years, with the first report due in 2015. The Progress Report will rate each Auckland Plan target in terms of progress and achievability.

In order to meet the general purpose as outlined above, the Audit Group will:

- Review the available evidence on measures underpinning the Auckland Plan targets.
- Confirm that the information provided is as accurate and up to date as possible.
- Endorse the baseline levels for each of the measures.
- Evaluate the current measures for their appropriateness, and propose amendments or different or additional measures for consideration when the Auckland Plan is reviewed.
- In the light of all available evidence, review progress towards achieving targets and make recommendations to the 'steering group' for any changes to the targets.

It is anticipated that the Audit Group will be convened in due course.

### **Updating this report**

This monitoring report will be updated again in 2015, where data is available.

## Appendix A: 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.	Update status/ data will be available
<b>1: People</b>				
	1.1	Wellchecks	The percentage of two year olds who are up to date with immunisations.	Updated
			Percentage of pre-school children (4 year olds) who receive the B4 School Check.	Updated
	1.2	To be established	The participation rates of 3 and 4 year olds attending early childhood learning services.	Updated
	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
	1.4	Number of young adults aged between 15 to 24 years who have a post-secondary educational qualification	No change.	Updated
	1.5	Rate of total offences per 10,000 population by crime type.	No change.	Updated
	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
	1.7	To be established.	Number of fatal and serious incidents (FSI) by incident category.	Updated
	1.8	To be established, but will include a variety of measures	No change.	-
	1.9	Statistics New Zealand life expectancy tables.	No change.	Early 2015
	1.10	To be established.	Number of recorded breaches of the Domestic Violence Act 1995.	Updated
	1.11	To be established.	Proportion of children's play areas and public space identified in bylaws that are smoke-free.	Updated
	1.12	Quality of Life survey.	Proportion of residents who report feel that a sense of community in their local neighbourhood is important.	Updated
<b>2: Māori aspirations</b>				
	2.1	Number of papakāinga in Auckland.	No change.	Updated
	2.2	Number of co-governance arrangements.	No change.	Updated
	2.3	Number of coordinated	The number of major	-

Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this monitoring report.	Update status/ data will be available
		services.	coordinated service delivery programmes.	
	2.4	Number of Māori community development projects.	Number of targeted Māori community development projects supported by Auckland Council.	-
	2.5	Number of Treaty-based policies. All Council policy refers to the Auckland Council Treaty Framework to 2030.	No change.	Updated
	2.6	Number of marae development projects.	No change.	-
<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.	-
	3.2	Number of employees and geographic units within the creative sector industries, per annum.	No change.	Updated
	3.3	The number of visitor nights from international and domestic tourists at commercial accommodation in Auckland, per annum.	No change.	Updated
	3.4	Number and proportion of Pacific speakers, and number and proportion of te reo speakers.	No change.	Updated
<b>4: Heritage</b>				
	4.1	Number of scheduled historic heritage places.	No change.	Updated
	4.2	Area and proportion of land surveyed for heritage values.	No change.	-
	4.3	Number of residents who are satisfied with heritage management in their local area.	No change.	Updated
<b>5: Recreation and Sport</b>				
	5.1	Numbers of school children and hours of participation from schools and sports clubs.	No change.	2015
	5.2	Numbers of Aucklanders actively participating in recreation and sport.	No change.	September 2014
	5.3	Gross Domestic Product.	Contribution to Auckland's Gross Domestic Product from the sport and recreation sector.	-
	5.4	Number of sports fields with all-weather turf.	No change.	Updated
	5.5	Number of people and hours that people volunteer in	No change.	-



Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this monitoring report.	Update status/ data will be available
		recreation and sport.		
	5.6	To be determined.	No change.	-
<b>6: Economy</b>				
	6.1	OECD rankings.	Auckland's GDP per capita ranked by OECD cities.	Updated
	6.2	Average annual productivity growth.	Auckland's GDP per hour worked.	Updated
	6.3	Average annual increase of regional exports.	No change.	Updated
	6.4	Average annual real GDP growth.	No change.	Updated
	6.5	Annual survey.	Amount of planned and serviced business land available as a proportion of estimated demand.	-
<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
	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	-
	7.3	Measures of environmental quality (for example, water quality, biodiversity, functional measures).  Measures of restoration activity.	No change.	
	7.4	The AVF has UNESCO World Heritage Status by 2020.	No change.	
	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  Updated  Updated
	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
	7.7	Regular SWAP surveys.	Regular Solid Waste Analysis Protocol (SWAP) Surveys.	
	7.8	The spatial areas related to mapping in the Regional Policy Statement for those landscape types.	No change.	
	7.9	Yield of suspended sediment (kg/ha/yea).	Specific sediment yield (t/km2/yr) to priority marine receiving environments based on regional sediment monitoring.	

Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this monitoring report.	Update status/ data will be available
	7.10	To be established.	No change.	
<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.	
	8.2	Assessment against national target in association with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA).	No change.	
<b>9: Rural Auckland</b>				
	9.1	Council consent data.	No change.	-
	9.2	Employment/GDP activity in relevant ANZSIC categories.	Value added (GDP) output for the rural sector.	Updated
<b>10: City Centre</b>				
	10.1	Building consent data.	Number of dwellings consented.	Updated
	10.2	Proportion of residents who report feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood.	No change.	Updated
	10.3	Usual resident population at census.	Estimated resident population in Census Area Units Auckland Central West, Auckland Central East, and Auckland Harbourside.	Updated
	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
<b>11: Housing</b>				
	11.1	Monitor household expenditure on housing.	No change.	Updated
	11.2	Numbers and proportion of households that own or rent the dwelling in which they live.	No change.	Updated
	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
	11.4	Reporting by social service agencies.	The number of new contacts made by the Auckland City Mission with homeless people in Auckland.	Updated
	11.5	Building consent data (Statistics NZ)	Numbers of new residential consents per annum.	Updated
	11.6	Rates of hospitalisations for rheumatic fever, tuberculosis	No change.	-

Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this monitoring report.	Update status/ data will be available
		and respiratory-related conditions.		
	11.7	To be established.	No change.	-
	11.8	Home ownership data from Census of Population and Dwellings.	Proportion of households that own the dwelling in which they live.	Updated
<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
	12.2	Reporting by local fibre company.	No change.	-
	12.3	Asset management reporting by Watercare.	Number of wet weather overflows per discharge location.	Potentially will be updated
	12.4	Reporting from electricity supply companies.	No change.	-
	12.5	Reporting by Auckland Council.	No change.	-
	12.6	To be established.	No change.	-
	12.7	To be established.	No change.	-
<b>13: Transport</b>				
	13.1	Number of public transport trips by mode.	No change.	Updated
	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.	Partly updated (2015)
	13.3	Road crash 'fatal and serious injuries' (FSI) per annum.	No change.	Updated
	13.4	Minutes of delay per kilometre on Auckland's freight route	No change.	Updated
	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.	-

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

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