

Auckland Plan Targets: A Baseline Report 2012

August 2013

Technical Report 2013/008



**Auckland
Council**
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau



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Technical report 2013/008
ISSN 2230-4525 (Print)
ISSN 2230-4533 (Online)

ISBN 978-1-927216-57-6 (Print)
ISBN 978-1-927216-58-3 (PDF)

This report has been peer reviewed by the Peer Review Panel using the Panel's terms of reference.

Submitted for review on 28 March 2013.

Review completed on 27 July 2013.

Reviewed by two reviewers.

Approved for Auckland Council publication by:



Name: Greg Holland

Position: Manager, Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit

Date: 30 August 2013

Recommended citation:

Reid, A and Hitchins, H (2013). Auckland Plan targets: a baseline report 2012. Auckland Council technical report, TR2013/008

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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 the 'baseline' for each of the targets, as at 2012 (where possible).

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 a baseline report 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 baseline report, an asterisk (*) 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 baseline document - 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	New Zealand Child and Youth Epidemiological Service.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Customised request.
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 level of immunisations among two year olds was above 90 per cent across all three District Health Boards in Auckland.</p> <p>Slightly higher levels of immunisation were recorded among Pasifika and Asian children, when compared with NZ European and Māori.</p>

Table 1: Percentage of two year olds who have all immunisations (at 30 June 2012)

District Health Board	Māori	Pasifika	Asian	Other	NZ European
Auckland	91	98	97	92	96
Waitemata	94	97	99	94	94
Counties Manukau	92	99	98	91	94

Source: NZ Child and Youth Epidemiological Service

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	B4 School Check.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Customised reporting from District Health Boards.
Relevance	<p>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 <u>Well Child Tamariki Ora Schedule</u> 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, the target across the country for B4 School Checks was 52, 144 children.</p> <p>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).</p>
Analysis	<p>At the year ended June 2012, the proportion of four year olds who had received a B4 School Check varied from 65 per cent in the ADHB to 80 per cent in CMDHB.</p> <p>Table 2 below also presents the proportion of four-year-old children living in high-deprivation areas who have received a B4 School Check.¹</p>

Table 2: Proportion of eligible four year olds who have received the B4 School Check (at 30 June 2012)

District Health Board	% of total	% of high deprivation total
Auckland	65	61
Waitemata	73	84
Counties Manukau	80	80

Source: Custom DHB reporting

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.

Measure	The participation rates of 3 and 4 year olds attending early childhood learning services (*).
Source	Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education data.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Early Childhood Education – Participation - Enrolments in ECE –Table ENR5). Data is freely available.
Note	<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>
Relevance	There is no statutory requirement in New Zealand for children to attend an early childhood facility; however, research shows that children who are involved in quality early childhood education (ECE) have improved competency and educational outcomes until at least age 16. ² Early childhood facilities cover a range of services and all ECE services are regulated by the Ministry of Education, to ensure consistent provision of quality education.
Analysis	The number of 3 and 4 year olds enrolled in licensed early childhood learning services in Auckland reached 39,774 in June 2012. Over the last decade the number enrolled has increased steadily, probably in line with overall population growth.

Table 3: Number of 3 and 4 year olds enrolled in licensed early childhood learning services in Auckland (2007 to 2012)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number	32,501	34,214	35,150	36,867	38,925	39,774
Annual % growth	2.9	5.3	2.7	4.9	5.6	2.2

Source: Ministry of Education

2. Wylie, C., & 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.

Measure	Proportion of school leavers who have completed UE qualifications or have NCEA Level 2 p.a., by ethnic group and school decile.
Source	Ministry of Education, School Leaver data.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Schooling – School leavers - NCEA Level 2 or Above Numbers (2009-2011)).
Note	<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>
Relevance	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 20,153 school leavers in Auckland. Over three quarters - (74 per cent) had achieved NCEA level 2 or above.

The proportion of school leavers who have achieved NCEA Level 2 or above has been increasing across all ethnic groups in recent years (see Table 5). Proportions remain relatively low among Māori and Pasifika school leavers, and relatively high among European/Pakeha and Asian school leavers.

Table 4: Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above, by ethnicity (2009-2011)

	2009	2010	2011
European /Pakeha	78	80	83
Māori	48	51	56
Pasifika	58	62	66
Asian	83	85	87
MELAA	70	76	78
Other	70	70	79
Total	72	74	77

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 The proportion of school leavers who have achieved NCEA Level 2 or above has been increasing across recent years, across all school deciles. See table 6 below. 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 5: Percentage of school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above, by school decile (2009-2011)

Decile	2009	2010	2011
1	52	57	60
2	55	54	59
3	58	61	67
4	66	69	73
5	73	74	75
6	66	66	72
7	74	76	80
8	78	81	84
9	81	86	89
10	87	88	89
Total	72	74	77

Source: Ministry of Education

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

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

Measure	Number of young adults aged between 15 to 24 years who have a post-secondary educational qualification.
Source	Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings.
Frequency	The New Zealand Census was held on 5 March 2013; data will be available from early 2014.
Availability	2006 Census data on highest qualifications is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's NZ.Stat.
Note	As worded, it is not clear whether this target refers to a 'post-secondary school qualification', which is technically a Level 4 certificate or above, or a qualification (at any level) that is completed post-secondary school.
Relevance	Levels of formal education attained at secondary school are related to labour force status and income levels later in life. Those who leave school early with few qualifications are at much greater risk of unemployment or vulnerability in the labour force, and may not value the benefit of ongoing education.
Analysis	<p>In 2006, 18.6 per cent of young adults living in Auckland had a post-secondary education qualification. The majority were in the 20 to 24-year-old age group.</p> <p>The most common completed qualification among 20-24 year olds was a Bachelor degree (50 per cent).</p>

Table 6: Number of young adults (aged 15-24) with a post-secondary qualification (2006)

Qualification	Total	
	15-19	20-24
Level 4 Certificate	1299	5559
Level 5 Diploma	630	5037
Level 6 Diploma	306	2568
Bachelor degree	243	15,156
Postgraduate and honours degrees	36	1218
Masters degrees	9	528
Doctorate degree	3	9
Total in age group	86,919	88,221
Proportion with a post school qualification	2.9%	34.1%

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings

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

Measure	Rate of total offences per 10,000 population by crime type.
Source	New Zealand Police, reported crime data.
Frequency	Data is available annually (calendar year and financial year).
Availability	NZ Police crime statistics are freely available on the NZ Police website .
Note	The count for the Auckland region is a combination of data from three NZ Police districts: Waitemata, Auckland City and Counties Manukau. This is a count of reported crime only. Many crimes are not reported to the NZ Police, for a variety of reasons.
Relevance	A liveable city is a safe city that minimises threats to residents' safety and well-being. Reducing crime rates also improve the community perceptions of safety, which allows the community to develop social capability.
Analysis	In the year ended December 2011, the rate of reported offences per 10,000 population for the combined police districts of Waitemata, Auckland, and Counties Manukau was 941.4, a slight increase on the previous year but still lower than 2008 and 2009. Similar to previous years, the highest rates were in the categories of theft and unlawful entry with intent.

Table 7: Rate of reported offences per 10,000 population, by type, Auckland (2008-2011)
(calendar years)

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Homicide and related offences	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Miscellaneous offences	3.3	2.9	2.5	2.5
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.7
Sexual assault and related offences	6.3	6.9	6.5	6.8
Robbery, extortion and related offences	10.0	10.0	8.9	8.7
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	15.9	17.1	14.4	13.6
Fraud, deception and related offences	51.3	42.5	23.7	18.2
Abduction, harassment and other related offences against a person	32.5	37.3	32.6	28.5
Illicit drug offences	46.1	47.7	42.2	37.5
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	56.2	58.5	43.3	40.6
Acts intended to cause injury	93.6	97.4	94.4	88.6
Public order offences	93.3	96.5	95.5	91.3
Property damage and environmental pollution	95.2	107.2	96.0	92.0
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	164.2	164.4	146.4	148.4
Theft and related offences	349.5	363.1	330.3	361.9
Total Offences	1019.4	1053.6	939.2	941.4

Source: New Zealand Police

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.
Frequency	The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every two years.
Availability	Full results for Auckland from the 2010 and 2012 Quality of Life Survey are available on the Quality of Life website .
Note	<p>This target was established using the 2010 Quality of Life Survey as a baseline, and the 68 per cent target refers specifically to walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark.</p> <p>In 2012, 56 per cent of Auckland respondents said they felt 'safe' or 'very safe' walking in their neighbourhood after dark. Caution must be taken directly comparing these results with the 2010 survey however, as the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a CATI survey to an online self-complete survey.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>While a high proportion of Auckland respondents reported feeling 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' in their own home after dark (93 per cent), this proportion dropped to 50 per cent when considering their city centre after dark, and 68 per cent when thinking about walking alone in their neighbourhood.</p>

Table 8: Proportion of respondents who felt 'very safe' or 'safe' (2010)

	%
In their home during the day	96
In their home after dark	93
Walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	68
In their city centre during the day	95
In their city centre after dark	55

Source: Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey, 2010

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 (*).
Source	Auckland Transport, using New Zealand Transport Agency's Crash Analysis System (CAS) database.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Rates of children wearing child restraints are sourced from the annual <u>Ministry of Transport restraint survey</u> .
Note	The national goals tend to have a 'soft-cap' of reducing FSI in all of the areas listed below, rather than setting particular specific objectives.
Relevance	Reducing the level of fatal and serious injuries in Auckland will save lives and will have significant positive impacts on social cost.
Analysis	<p>Over the last eight years the level of FSI has decreased across most incident categories, except among motorcyclists and cyclists, which have increased since 2003. This is likely to be related to the higher proportion of people now using these forms of transport on a regular basis.</p> <p>The Ministry of Transport's annual restraint survey has found that rates of wearing child restraints among children aged five or less have increased in Auckland during that time, to reach 93 per cent by 2011. It is salient to note, however, that results from local checking clinics report significantly higher rates of non-use and incorrect use than are indicated here.</p>

Table 9: Number of fatal and serious injuries (FSI) by incident category, Auckland (2004-2011)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Alcohol/drug impaired driving	155	147	189	126	179	173	162	109
Speed	174	141	151	123	149	138	101	85
Motorcycles & mopeds	59	65	99	80	78	100	79	81
Pedestrians	98	87	108	74	88	85	67	76
Cyclists	41	34	37	33	41	31	37	50
Older road users (75 years plus)	23	23	41	21	24	30	22	15
Young people (15 to 24 years)	213	148	210	167	179	177	149	129
School-aged road users (5 to 18 years)	127	94	134	101	101	83	78	67
Child-restraint-wearing rate for children under 5 years (%)	81	86	92	90	90	89	96	93

Source: Auckland Transport

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.
Source	Craig, E., Adams, J., Oben, G., Reddington, A., Wicken, A. & 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.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	For access to the full report, please contact the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit (RIMU) at Auckland Council.
Note	<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. 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>
Relevance	<p>Unintentional injury is the leading cause of death and hospitalisation for children 0 to 14 years in New Zealand.³ 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.⁴</p>
Analysis	<p>Falls were the leading causes of injury admissions in children in the Northern DHBs during 2006 to 2010, followed by i nanimate m echanical f orces. 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.

Measure	Statistics New Zealand life expectancy tables.
Source	Statistics New Zealand, Life Tables.
Frequency	The life tables will be updated after the 2013 Census results are available.
Availability	Statistics New Zealand life tables are freely available on the Statistics New Zealand website .
Note	<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 around each census year. The latest sub-national period life tables are for the period 2005–07.</p>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<p>The average life expectancy of Auckland regional residents has been increasing over the last two decades. A newborn male can now expect to live 79.4 years and a newborn 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 newborn Māori male could expect to live for 70.36 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) (*).
Source	New Zealand Police, reported crime.
Frequency	Data is available annually (calendar year and financial year).
Availability	NZ Police crime statistics are freely available on the NZ Police website .
Note	The count for the Auckland region is a combination of data from three NZ Police districts: Waitemata, Auckland City and Counties Manukau. This is a count of reported crime only. Many crimes are not reported to the NZ Police, for a variety of reasons.
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<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, while at the New Zealand level the number increased from 4377 in 2000 to 5217 in 2011.</p> <p>The number of reported breaches of the Domestic Violence Act (1995) is increasing at the national level. This may be attributed to increased police surveillance, increased awareness and the recent introduction of this category.</p>

Table 10: Number of breaches of the Domestic Violence Act (1995) in Auckland and New Zealand (2000-2011)

Year	Auckland	New Zealand
2000 1	417	4377
2001 1	382	4426
2002 1	394	4539
2003 1	420	4447
2004 1	267	4279
2005 1	243	4279
2006 1	292	4290
2007 1	340	4874
2008 1	296	4914
2009 1	314	5278
2010 1	181	5327
2011 1	177	5217

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

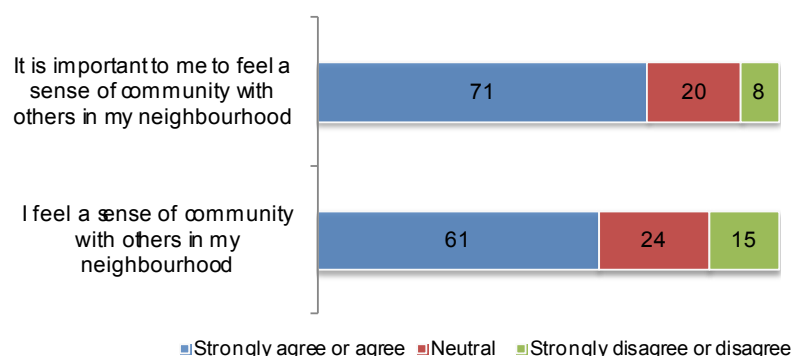
1.11 All parks and reserves, children's play areas and other public space identified in bylaws will be smoke-free by 2025.

Measure	Proportion of children's play areas and public space identified in bylaws that are smoke-free (*).
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Notes	<p>Auckland Council inherited a range of smoke-free initiatives from the previous Auckland councils ('legacy councils'), including the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promotion of smoke-free regional parks through the Regional Parks Management Plan • Manukau City Council (MCC) and Waitakere City Council (WCC) Smoke-free Parks policies • implementation of smoke-free signage at the Northern Busway stations • provision of smoke-free facilities such as the Auckland Zoo, Eden Park and Mt Smart Stadium • promotion of a range of smoke-free public events. <p>The smoke-free policy that Auckland Council is currently developing will be a non-regulatory policy that enables the Council to make informed and effective decisions about the provision and promotion of smoke-free environments. The policy will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build on Council's existing smoke-free initiatives by providing a consistent approach to smoke-free policy and planning • give effect to the strategic commitments made in the Auckland Plan and in many of the local board plans • reduce the prevalence of smoking and de-normalise smoking behaviour for the health and well-being of Auckland's communities. <p>The policy will focus on education and awareness. It will rely on the public being well informed about the rationale for promoting smoke-free areas, and for restrictions to be clearly signposted. Auckland Council will not be developing a smoke-free bylaw.</p> <p>To that end, the target may need to be reworded.</p>
Relevance	Ensuring that public outdoor areas are smoke-free will improve their amenity and will ensure that people who use the areas are protected from the harm of second-hand smoke.
Analysis	This measure will be examined in more detail during the development of the Auckland Council Smoke-free Policy.

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 report feeling that a sense of community in their local neighbourhood is important (*).
Source	Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2010.
Frequency	The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every two years.
Availability	Full results for Auckland from the 2010 and 2012 Quality of Life Survey are available on the Quality of Life website .
Note	<p>This target was established using the 2010 Quality of Life Survey as a baseline, thus results from 2010 are described in the analysis section below.</p> <p>In 2012, 74 per cent of Auckland respondents agreed that it's important to feel a sense of community with the people in their local neighbourhood. Caution must be taken directly comparing these results with the 2010 survey however, as the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a CATI survey to an online self-complete survey.</p>
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	<p>Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements relating to a sense of community in their neighbourhood.</p> <p>While almost three-quarters (71 per cent) 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, a smaller proportion (61 per cent) agreed that they actually felt a sense of community with people in their local neighbourhood.</p> <p>Of those who did not agree that they felt a sense of community in their local neighbourhood, the most common response was that people felt a general lack of communication or events in the area.</p>

Figure 1: Rating of a sense of community in local neighbourhood among respondents to Quality of Life Survey (2010)



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 Māori 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.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Relevance	Increasing the number of papakāinga 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 three proposed papakāinga in Auckland including the Pukaki Papakāinga Housing Project and the Ngati Whatua ki Orakei Papakāinga Project. In addition to these projects, there are another five papakāinga inclusive of marae-centred development.</p> <p>For papakāinga to be successful, Council should take into consideration a number of matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a flexible development contributions policy • an appropriate Māori land-rating policy • advocacy with financial institutions.

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.
Source	Auckland Council, Māori Strategy and Relations Department.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Relevance	Reciprocal decision making is a significant issue concerning Māori and is a primary pillar for Māori well-being and capacity.
Analysis	<p>Auckland Council's contribution to this target under its Māori Responsiveness Framework will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investigate opportunities to create sustainable models for governance • establish partnerships that enhance the Māori contribution to the vision for Auckland • investigate alternative decision-making processes • provide appropriate levels of support to enable these initiatives. <p>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.</p> <p>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 any agreed protocols that will guide decision making.</p>

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.
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>
Analysis	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.

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 under taken by Council and that also have a bearing on the success of Māori community-development programmes include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Development Strategy (Community Development Funding) • The Children and Young Person's Strategic Action Plan • The Māori Responsiveness Portfolio • The Treaty Audit Response Programme.

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.
Source	Auckland Council, Māori Strategy and Relations Department.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Relevance	Incorporating Māori values into Auckland Council strategy and policy programmes and policies will significantly address Council's capacity to effectively respond to Māori interests.
Analysis	<p>The technical paper <i>Māori Strategy and Policy in the Auckland Plan</i> was produced as part of the evidence-gathering process for the Auckland Plan. The paper sets out the broad overarching values and principles that had been previously articulated in a legacy document entitled <i>Te Kohao o Te Ngira</i>.</p> <p>During the drafting of the Auckland Council's <i>Long Term Plan 2012-2022</i>, the Independent Māori Statutory Board proposed eight Māori outcome areas. The areas are fundamentally derived from the Treaty of Waitangi and are linked to the values and principles of Te Ao Māori:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reciprocity • rangatiratanga • shared decision making • partnership • active protection • ōritetanga • options • the right of development redress.

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.

Measure	Number of marae development projects.
Source	Auckland Council, Māori Strategy and Relations Department.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Relevance	Marae continue to be key institutions that contribute to community development through providing the tūrangawaewae (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.
Analysis	<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.

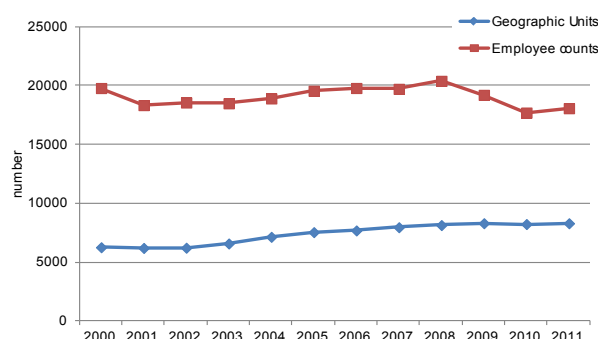
3.1 Increase the number of Aucklanders actively participating in the arts from 48 per cent in 2010 to 75 per cent by 2040.

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	A full report for Auckland will be made available on the Auckland Council website in early 2014.
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 2011 level of employment in the creative sector roughly reflected the levels in 2001, with around 18,100 employed. The sector reached a peak of 20,390 employees in 2008, but has subsequently decreased by 9 per cent between 2006 and 2011.</p> <p>The number of business units has remained fairly stable since 2006, with approximately 8300 business units in the creative sector at February 2011.</p>

Figure 2: Number of employees and business units within Auckland's creative sector (2000-2011)

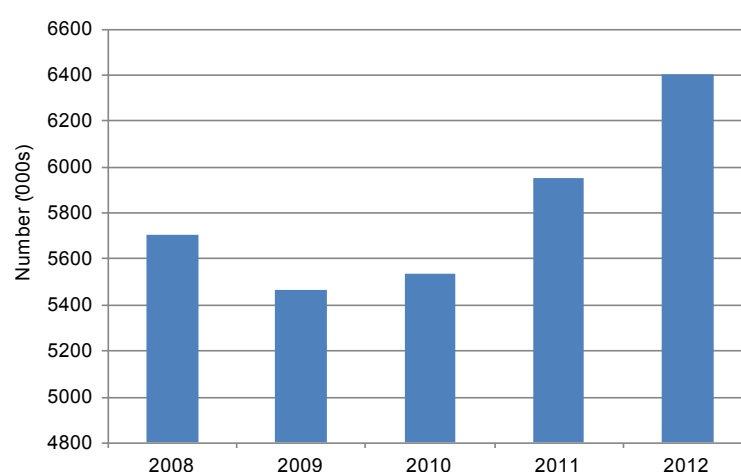


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Business Demographics; using ANZSIC 06 codes.

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	Data is available quarterly.
Availability	Freely available on the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment website .
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 a multiplicity of data sources, including those staying with friends and families. It 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	The number of guest nights in Auckland appears to be recovering from a dip during 2008 and 2009. At the year end June 2012, Statistics New Zealand report a total of 6404051 guest nights in Auckland – up 12 per cent from the year end June 2008.

Figure 3: Annual average guest nights in Auckland Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) (year end June, 2008-2012)

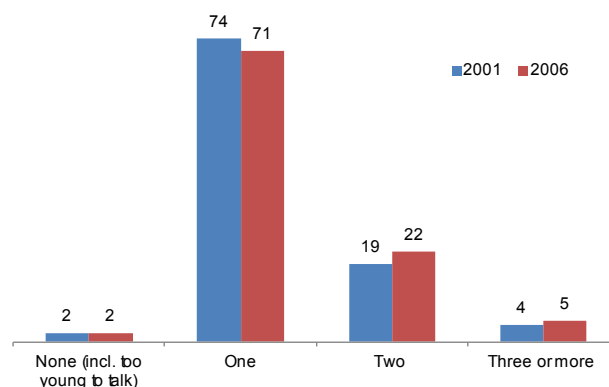


Source: Ministry of Tourism, Commercial Accommodation Monitor

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.
Source	Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings.
Frequency	The New Zealand Census was held on 5 March 2013; data will be available from early 2014.
Availability	2006 Census data on languages is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's NZ.Stat.
Note	<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. Further details will be provided following the release of 2013 census data.</p>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<p>At the 2006 Census, more than a quarter of Auckland's usual residents reported that they spoke more than one language at conversational level. The most common language after English was Samoan (57,828 speakers), followed by Hindi (34,617), te reo (33,230), Northern Chinese (30,573) and Yue (30,270).</p> <p>One in five of those who identified as Māori (20 per cent) in the 2006 Census stated that they spoke te reo.</p>

Figure 4: Percentage of Auckland population who spoke one, two, three or more languages (2001 and 2006)



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 Ōwhiri Peninsula, the Auckland isthmus volcanic cones, the Ōtūataua 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.
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Ongoing.
Availability	Ongoing.
Note	Following the amalgamation of local government in Auckland in 2010, work is underway by Auckland Council to combine and update schedules of heritage items. This may result in a marked difference in the number of scheduled items to what is reported in this baseline report.
Relevance	Scheduling heritage items provides protection of the heritage values within the planning framework. This is the key process that ensures cultural and natural heritage is preserved for the future.
Analysis	<p>The baseline number of 2100 scheduled items referred to in the Auckland Plan was an approximation, taken from the number of built-heritage sites as well as the number of archaeological and waahi tapu sites. There are 2199 of these sites (see Table 11).</p> <p>In addition, there are 1595 scheduled trees, as well as 758 other items within the legacy framework (a total of 2353 items).</p>

Table 11: Stocktake of scheduled items in legacy council plans (2010-2011)

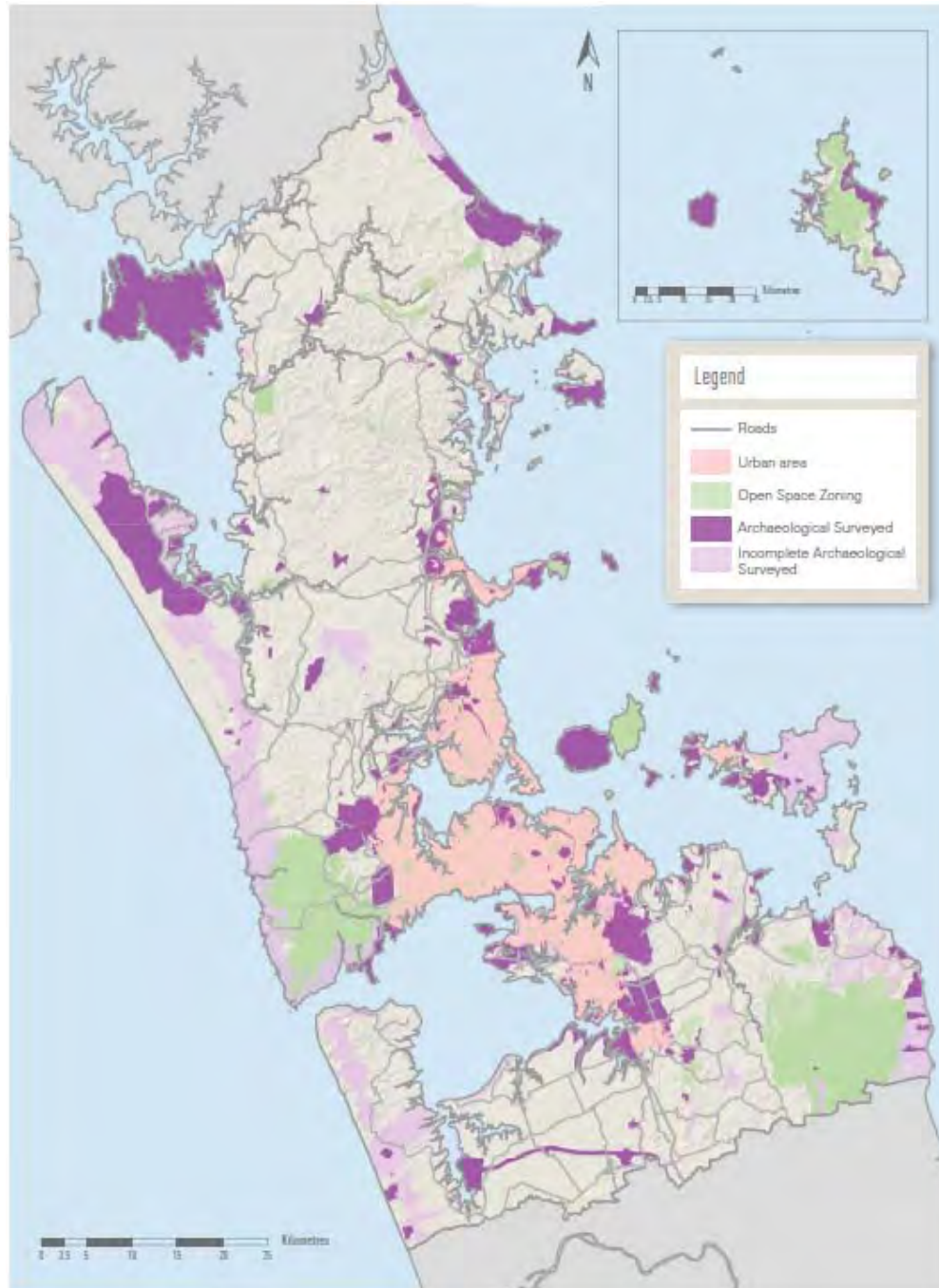
Scheduled Items	Number
Number of scheduled built-heritage sites	1504
Archaeological sites	650
Waahi tapu sites	45
Total	2199
Scheduled trees	1595
<i>Other items</i>	
Trees identified as having heritage value	615
Number of protected views	143
Total	758

Source: Auckland Council, Regional and local council legacy plans

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 may need to be revisited as it is theoretically not possible to reach 100 per cent – the identification of ‘heritage’ is an iterative and ongoing process.
Relevance	Assessing land for heritage values is important for the discovery and preservation of heritage sites.
Analysis	<p>Figure 5 below shows the extent of the heritage surveys that have occurred up to 2008 (approximately 30 per cent of Auckland’s area). The purple zones indicate properties that have had a systematic historical 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 5: 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.
Source	Auckland Council, Annual Residents Survey.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	The Annual Residents Survey results are available on request from the Research, Consultation and Engagement team at Auckland Council.
Note	In 2012 this was an online survey. The final sample for Auckland was 4216 respondents.
Relevance	Protecting and conserving Auckland's natural and cultural heritage for 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.
Analysis	In 2012, almost half (46 per cent) 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. Almost a third (30 per cent) were neutral and a further 15 per cent stated that they did not know.

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	The survey was undertaken in 2011. The next survey will be undertaken in approximately 2015.
Availability	Results will be available on Auckland Council's website in early 2013.
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>Organised sport</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>Informal physical activities</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"> – 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. – 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. <p>Fewer than one in 10 young people (10.0 per cent 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 four years and one is expected in 2013.
Availability	Results for Auckland are available on the Active New Zealand website .
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>
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>

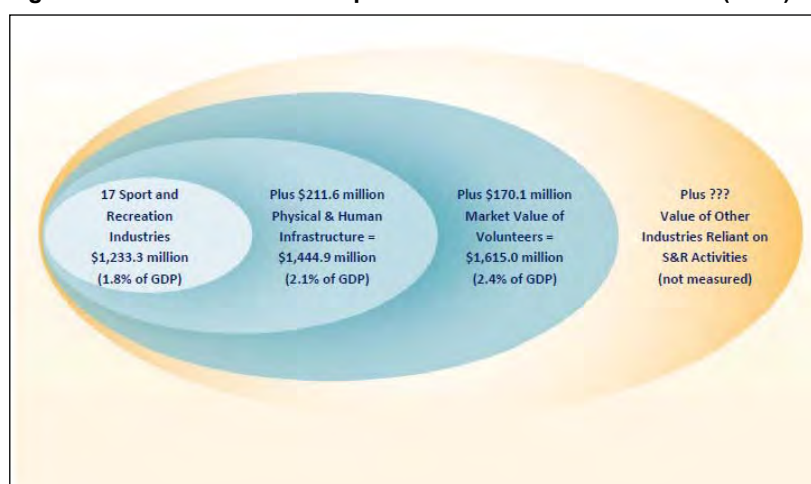
5.3 Grow the sport and recreation contribution to Auckland's economy from \$1.6 billion in 2008/09 to \$3.2 billion by 2040.

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

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 as associated with international tourism). This feature of the study is reflected in the final oval, for which there are no measured values.

Figure 6: 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.
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Note	A baseline has yet to be finalised by the Asset Management team within Auckland Council's Parks, Sport and Recreation department. Setting the baseline involves both a stocktake of council assets and linking this to stakeholder requirements for training and competition.
Relevance	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.
Analysis	Not available.

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

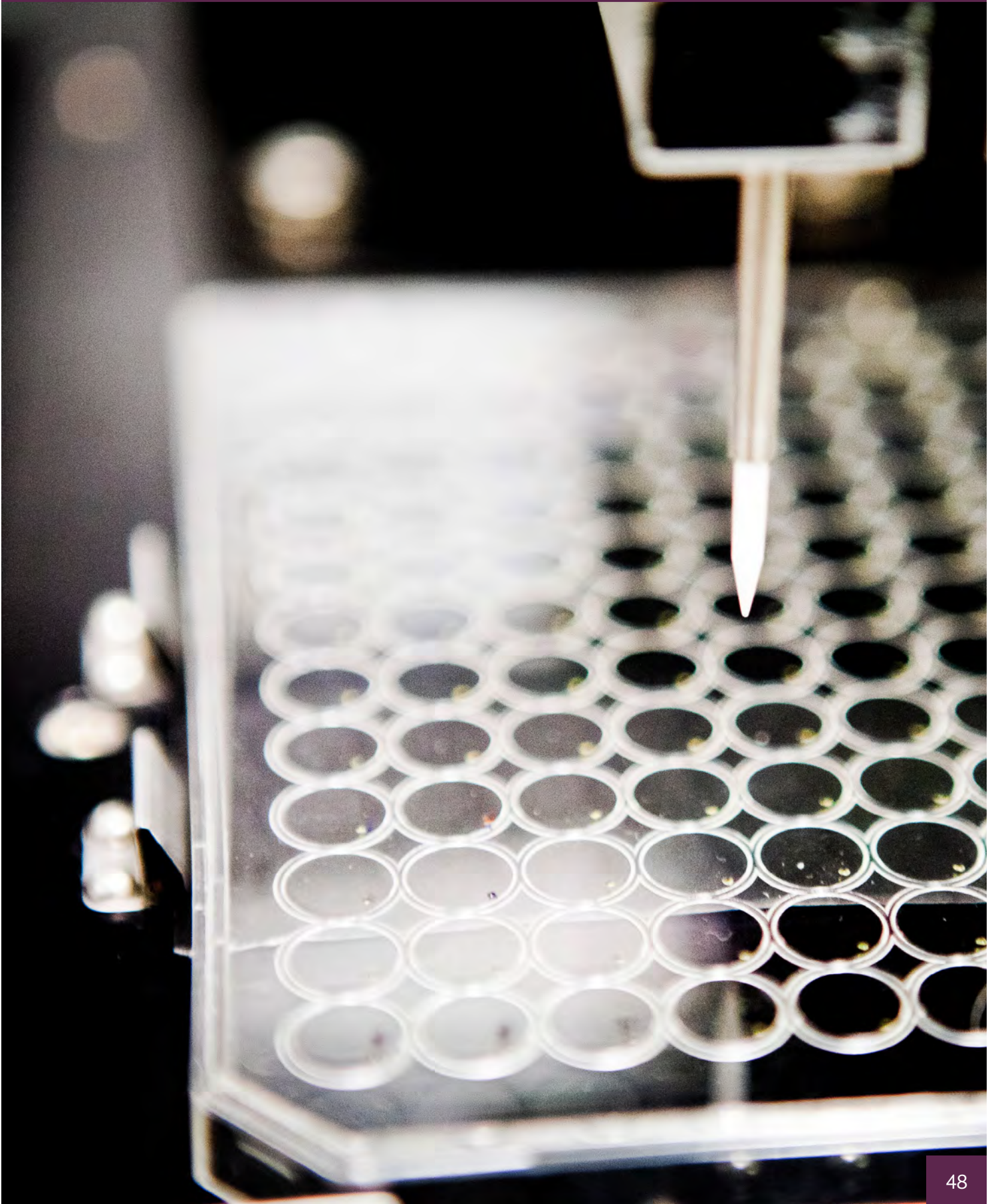
Measure	Number of people and hours that people volunteer in recreation and sport.
Source	SPARC, 2011. <i>The Economic Value of Sport and Recreation to the Auckland Region</i> . Wellington: SPARC.
Frequency	Not determined.
Availability	Results for Auckland are available on the Sport New Zealand website .
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.
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Note	<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>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	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.

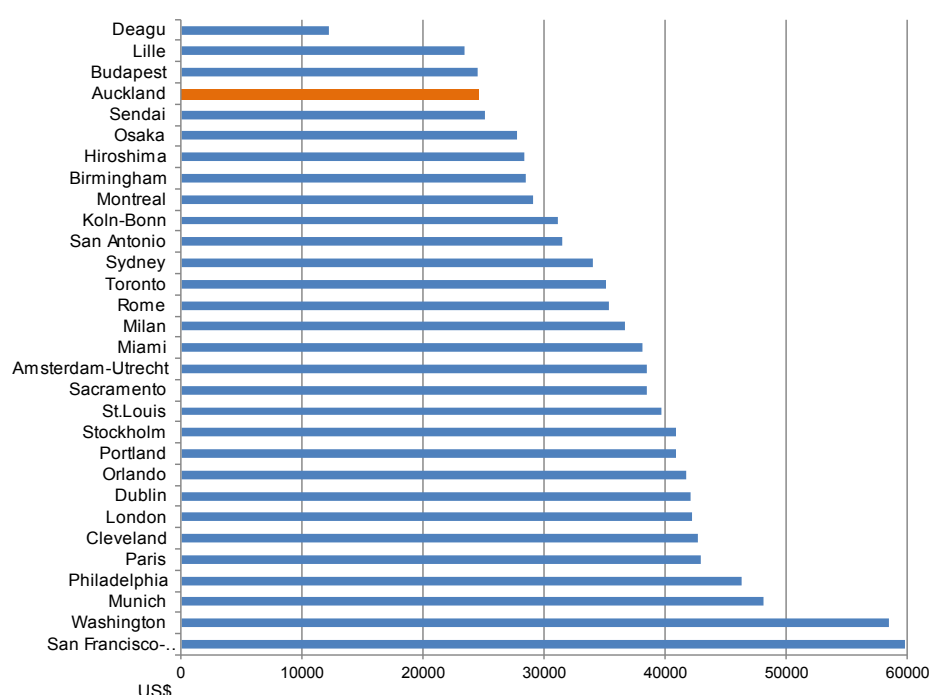
Targets

- 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 (*)
Source	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) metropolitan regions Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita database.
Frequency	Not determined.
Availability	Results presented here are available on the OECD website.
Note	The latest available GDP per capita data for Auckland is for 2003, not 2011. The wording of the target may need to change to reflect this.
Relevance	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.
Analysis	Figure 7 indicates that at 2003, Auckland's GDP per capita was below that of most of our comparator cities (Vancouver (55th), Melbourne (47th) and Seattle (4th)). Overall, Auckland ranks 69th out of 85 metropolitan regions in the OECD.

Figure 7: Ranking of metropolitan areas by income (US\$, GDP per capita in PPPs) (2003)



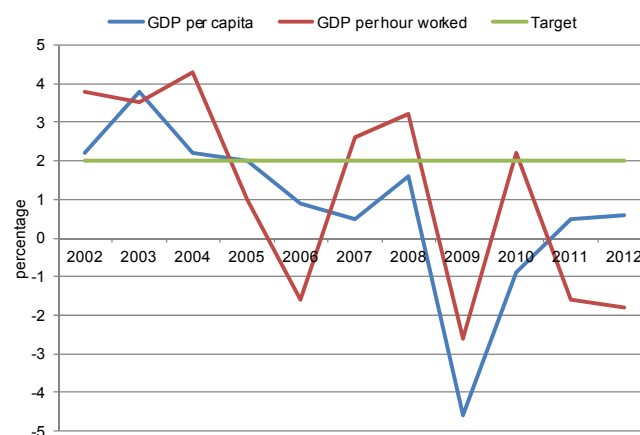
Source: OECD Metropolitan regions database

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 (*).
Source	Hours worked: Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey Population: Statistics New Zealand, population estimates Gross Domestic Product: Infometrics, customised regional GDP database.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Customised.
Relevance	<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>
Analysis	<p>Figure 8 shows that the change in GDP per hour worked for the year ending December 2012 was -1.8 per cent. Since 2004, growth in GDP per worker has been below the Auckland Plan target of 2 per cent, with a marked downward trend between 2002 and 2006. Since then growth has remained subdued, and has been negative since 2008.</p> <p>These trends have been partly reflected in Auckland's per capita GDP growth, which has also been below the 2 per cent target since 2005.</p>

Figure 8: Annual percentage change in productivity growth, Auckland (2001-2012)

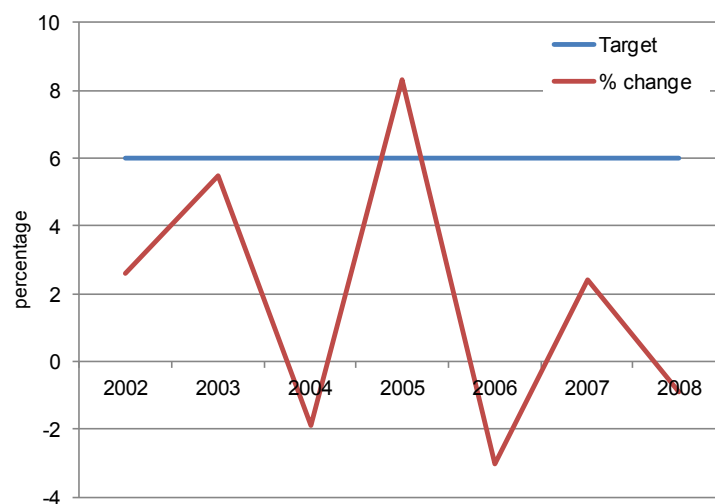


Source: Infometrics: Regional GDP statistics, and Statistics New Zealand: Household Labour Force Survey and other population data.

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	McDonald, G., Zhang, J., & Smith, N. (2010). <i>Understanding Auckland's role in New Zealand's global engagement - Exports of merchandise trade and statistics</i> . Prepared by Market Economics Ltd for Auckland Regional Council.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	This report is freely available on the Knowledge Auckland website.
Note	The data on Auckland exports presented here was modelled by Market Economics Ltd in a confidential report to the Auckland Regional 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. ⁵ 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	Auckland exports were valued at \$10.2 billion _{NZ2004} in 2008. Between 2002 and 2008, Auckland's average annual growth rate was approximately two per cent, significantly below the six per cent target. Growth of more than six per cent only occurred in 2005, which was in part simply a recovery following the decrease in 2004, where exports fell by two per cent.

Figure 9: Annual percentage change in Auckland's exports (2002-2008) (modelled)



Source: Market Economics Ltd, using customised data

5. Skilling, D. & 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 \$76.5 billion of GDP in year end June 2012.</p> <p>Over the last decade, Auckland has accounted for 35 to 37 per cent of New Zealand's GDP. Figure 10 indicates that 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 the periods between 2002/03 and 2003/04.</p>

Figure 10: GDP growth rates for Auckland and New Zealand (year to March) (2000-2012)



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.

Measure	Amount of planned and serviced business land available as a proportion of estimated demand (*).
Source	To be determined.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Note	<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>
Relevance	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 and that is zoned and serviced to meet demand.
Analysis	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 (PM₁₀) 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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 <i>From the Sky to the Sea, The Auckland Water Management Plan</i> (2004).</p>
Analysis	Gross per capita water consumption has averaged around 300 litres per person per day since 1995. However, since 2008/09 there has been a noticeable reduction in overall consumption, to approximately 275 litres per person in 2009/10. Recent reduction in water use has coincided with the economic recession and non-revenue water-loss programmes. Further significant reductions in per capita water consumption will become increasingly challenging.

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.

Measure	Number of extinctions recorded every year. Percentage of threatened species and their threat status.
Source	Auckland Council, using published threatened species classifications from the Department of Conservation and other researchers.
Frequency	Not determined.
Availability	Under development.
Note	<p>It is likely that this target will be refined, in order to make it easier to report against. This is a broad topic and includes birds, plants, fish and animals, 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. In addition, the number of threatened species could increase as we find out more about the species we have in the region. Therefore, it could increase as a result of improvements in environmental awareness or management.</p>
Relevance	Despite Auckland's small size, it contains a large proportion 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. Active management strategies can be developed and implemented.
Analysis	<p>Refer to the <i>State of the Auckland Region</i> report (2010) for further reading:</p> <p>http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/planspoliciesprojects/reports/technicalpublications/Pages/stateaucklandregionreport2010.aspx</p>

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.

Measure	Measures of environmental quality (for example, water quality, biodiversity, functional measures). Measures of restoration activity.
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Not determined.
Availability	Not determined.
Note	<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 two related targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • To reduce the vulnerability of regional species populations, 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 and restoration of indigenous habitats and effective mitigation through the consent process.
Relevance	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, cultural and economic well-being.
Analysis	<p>Refer to the <i>State of the Auckland Region</i> report (2010) for further reading:</p> <p>http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/planspoliciesprojects/reports/technicalpublications/Pages/stateaucklandregionreport2010.aspx</p>

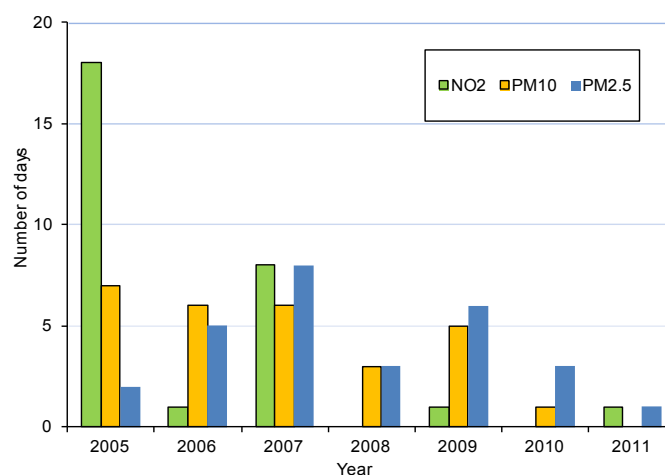
7.4 Achieve approval from UNESCO for World Heritage Status for the Auckland Volcanic Field (AVF) by 2020.

Measure	The AVF has UNESCO World Heritage Status by 2020.
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	To be determined.
Relevance	The Auckland Volcanic Field covers about 100k m ² of the Auckland urban environment and includes Rangitoto, Browns and Puketutu islands. Achieving world heritage status would ensure that the area is protected and acknowledged as a unique and valuable example of natural history. 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.
Analysis	The Regional Parks division in Auckland Council is currently undertaking the process of applying to UNESCO.

7.5 Reduce air pollutant emissions (PM10) by 50 per cent by 2016 (based on 2006 levels) to meet national and international ambient air quality standards and guidelines, and achieve a further 20 per cent reduction of air pollutant emissions by 2040.

Measure	Concentrations of priority pollutants; for example, PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} and NO ₂ .
Source	Auckland Council.
Availability	Annually.
Relevance	Emissions to air can cause a diverse 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 regularly exceeds 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 ₁₀ exceedance per year by 1 September 2016. A 50 per cent reduction in PM ₁₀ 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	Figure 11 illustrates how exceedances have varied over the seven-year period from 2005 to 2011. Carbon monoxide (CO) was a significant issue up until the late 1990s but changes to vehicle emissions standards and an improving fleet meant that CO concentrations dramatically reduced and are no longer considered a problem. Exceedances of nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) fluctuate year on year. While there were fewer exceedances of the NO ₂ standard from 2006-2010, Council data indicates that emissions of NO ₂ have not necessarily decreased; rather, it is more likely that ambient concentrations have been influenced by meteorological conditions. Exceedances of PM ₁₀ have remained reasonably steady over this period with some variation observed year on year, also likely due to meteorological factors.

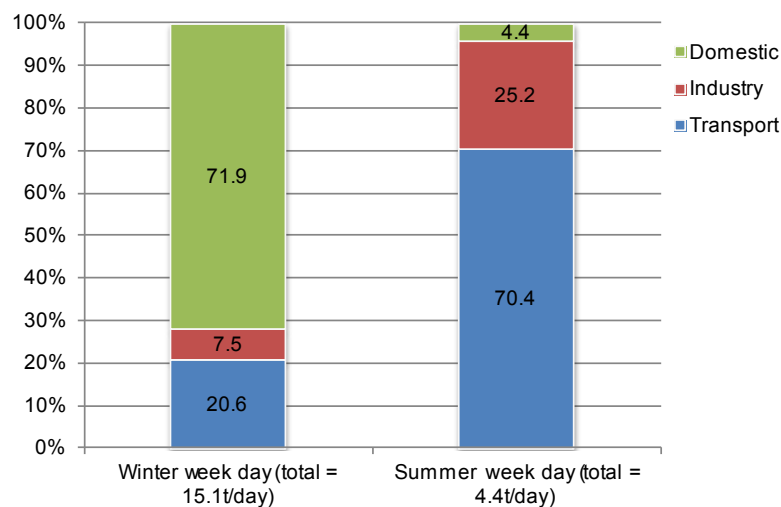
Figure 11: Air quality exceedances (2005-2011)



Source: Auckland Council

Measure	Traffic and home heating emissions.
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Five yearly.
Availability	Data available on request from Auckland Council's Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit.
Relevance	Source contributions are determined through emissions inventory and source-apportionment analysis to enable prioritisation, implementation and monitoring of targeted emission-reduction policy approaches.
Analysis	<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 PM₁₀ are almost four times higher in winter than summer due to the emissions from domestic wood burning (Figure 12).</p>

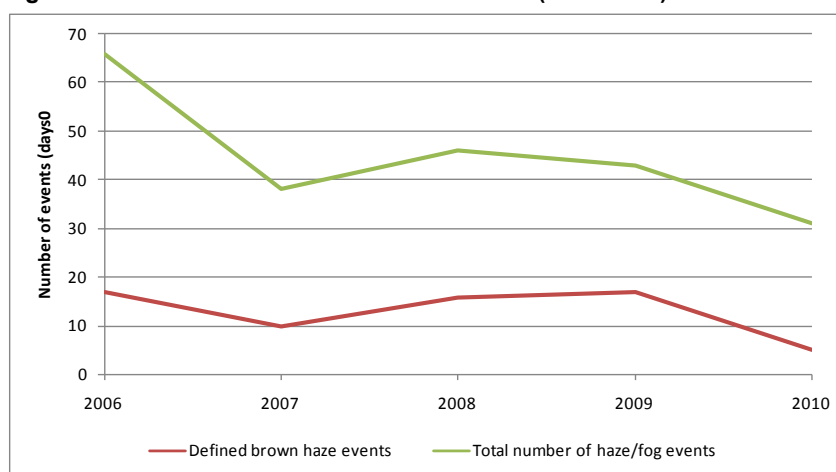
Figure 12: Proportionate PM₁₀ emissions in summer and winter (2011)



Source: Auckland Council, Emissions Inventory data 2006

Measure	Number of brown-haze days.
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Data available on request from Auckland Council's Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit.
Relevance	Brown haze is a visible symptom of poor air quality, formed during calm meteorological conditions which prevent the dispersion of pollutants.
Analysis	While the total number of haze events 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.

Figure 13: 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.
Source	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.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	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.
Notes	<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. 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 per cent fully prepared). Alternatively, the target can be reworded to reflect other measures that are used in the annual Civil Defence survey.</p>
Relevance	Being prepared for natural disasters increases community resilience during a disaster and mitigates against potential loss of life.
Analysis	<p>The Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management's annual disaster preparedness survey, undertaken in 2012, found that a smaller proportion of Auckland respondents had taken steps to fully prepare for a disaster (10 per cent compared to the NZ average of 16 per cent) and fewer had access to emergency survival items (75 per cent compared to the NZ average of 81 per cent).</p> <p>These findings are reflected in the results from the 2010 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. Households were most prepared in terms of having warm clothes (98.4 per cent), blankets or sleeping bags (97.4 per cent), a can opener (97.1 per cent), and a torch (91.9 per cent). They were least prepared in terms of having an emergency plan (only 21.1 per cent of households), heavy furniture secured (30 per cent), water for three days (37.9 per cent), and face or dust masks (37.8 per cent).</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, with any degree of precision, up-to-date tonnage and composition of waste being disposed to landfill in the Auckland region without mandatory industry disclosure. In the past, information for the purpose of waste assessment has also been sought from landfill and refuse transfer station operators. However, these operators have no obligation to supply the requested information and, while in some instances information has been voluntarily provided, the requests have been declined on some occasions. ⁶
Relevance	Under the Waste Minimisation Act, 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 approximately 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 WMMP 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>

6. Auckland Council Waste Assessment, notified October 2011.

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

Measure	The spatial areas related to mapping in the Regional Policy Statement for those landscape types.
Source	Auckland Council, Ministry for the Environment, Department of Conservation, Land Information New Zealand.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	Natural character: The New Zealand Land Cover Database (LCDB) is a national vegetation classification provided at irregular intervals – 1997, 2002, 2008, and 2012 (planned). These layers are suitable for monitoring gross changes in land cover. Auckland Council's regional forest and wetland monitoring programme will provide data on the scale of landscape changes in specific measures of natural character (e.g. pest abundance, weediness of native ecosystems, etc.). 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.
Note	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 for the various indicators described above is generally only available for a short time period and/or is only a single (i.e. the baseline) measure. From 2014 an increasing amount of data will be available.
Relevance	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. Much of New Zealand's indigenous plants and animals are not found anywhere else in the world, and a number of international treaties and Acts of Parliament require Auckland Council to monitor and protect natural values within the region.
Analysis	<p>Change in land cover was widespread between 2002 (LCDB2) and 2008 (LCDB3). However, these changes were quite small in most cases. Indigenous forest decreased slightly in five districts, and increased in four. There was a very large increase (+11.5 per cent) in indigenous forest cover on Great Barrier Island. 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 district.</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 the exotic ecosystem types were similarly small, although there is a very clear pattern of pasture and production ecosystems being replaced by urban cover. The districts 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 districts, with Awhitu and Kaipara close behind.</p>

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

Measure	Specific sediment yield (t/km ² /yr) to priority marine receiving environments based on regional sediment monitoring (*).
Source	Auckland Council, Sediment Monitoring plan.
Availability	Under development.
Notes	<p>The baseline for this target has not been established yet, as the 'priority' marine receiving environments have yet to be identified, and their alignment with current monitoring activity has yet to be understood.</p> <p>It is anticipated that priority marine receiving environments will be identified as part of the broader marine spatial-planning process proposed between Auckland Council, Environment Waikato and the Department of Conservation.</p> <p>Auckland Council's ongoing sediment-monitoring programme has been designed to provide yield data across representative catchments. Specific sediment yield (t/km²/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. Once 'priority' catchments have been identified, it will then be necessary to determine whether the monitoring plan is actually measuring sediment loads to those areas.</p> <p>A two-stage approach for applying the measure is proposed. Stage 1 involves application of the measure to interim areas while priority marine receiving environments are being determined. Interim areas are those able to be identified by current monitoring information as under particular stress from sediment effects. Stage 2 would involve the application of the measure to the priority marine receiving environments once they are identified.</p>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	As priority areas are yet to be determined, the current baseline cannot be set. These priority receiving environments need to be identified.

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.
Source	Auckland Council.
Availability	Not applicable.
Notes	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.
Relevance	<p>All of Auckland's coastal marine area is currently under some form of marine protection, as the Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 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 (for example, within the West Coast North Island Marine Mammal Sanctuary, seismic surveys and some mining activities are restricted).</p> <p>Less than one per cent of Auckland's coastal marine area is currently protected in five marine reserves (approximately 3,100 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>
Analysis	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.”⁷

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.

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 ₂ equivalent).
Source	ARUP (2012). <i>Potential policy options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</i> . A technical report prepared for Auckland Council.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	Auckland Council will establish and maintain an annual inventory of Auckland's GHG emissions from 2012/13. This will support annual reporting of progress against GHG reduction and energy targets.
Note	<p>In 2012 Auckland Council committed to developing the Auckland Energy and Climate Change Mitigation (ECCM) Strategic Action Plan 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>
Relevance	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	The main GHGs in the Earth's atmosphere are water vapour, carbon dioxide (CO ₂), methane, nitrous oxide and ozone. The 1990 Auckland GHG baseline is estimated to be a total of 8,760ktCO ₂ e (breakdown in Table 12). Change in land use and forestry sinks are assumed to be zero in 1990 for consistency with national inventory protocols. Auckland's total GHG emissions in 2009, excluding forestry, were estimated to be 10,237ktCO ₂ e which represents a 17 per cent increase on 1990 levels. However, consistent with Kyoto Protocol accounting rules, GHG sequestration associated with forestry on land which, prior to 1990, was not associated with forestry, is able to be subtracted from the emissions total as a GHG sink. This results in a net 2009 GHG emissions baseline of 8,890ktCO ₂ e, representing a net 1.5 per cent increase on 1990 levels.

Table 12: 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
Total	100	100

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 CO₂ data.

Source Auckland Council.

Frequency To be determined.

Availability To be determined.

Notes CO₂ is a colourless, odourless gas, and a major greenhouse gas that contributes to global warming.

Auckland Council is currently developing a long-term, continuous CO₂ monitoring programme in Auckland, in partnership with the School of Environment at the University of Auckland, to measure CO₂ continuously over a long period (for example, 10 years). This data, and its analysis, will enable Council to determine the contribution of CO₂ from different sources to the ambient airshed – from anthropogenic (man-made), biogenic (from living organisms or biological processes), and geogenic (originates in the soil) sources.

Council will also be able to examine trends in concentrations over the long term and establish the progress of 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).

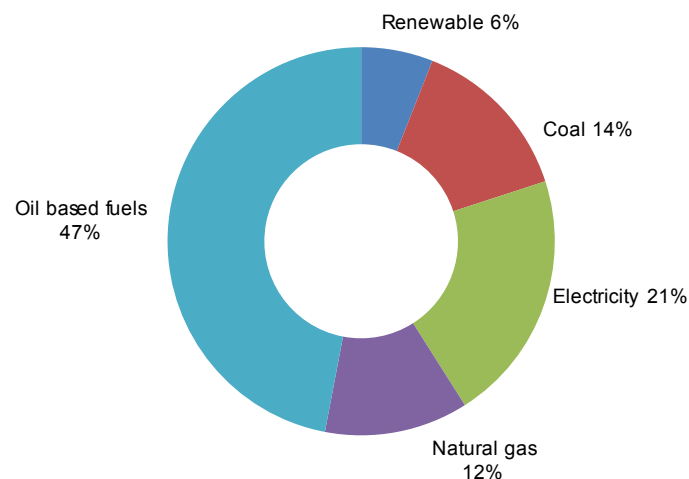
Relevance Clean air is fundamental to health. Urban areas are responsible for a large fraction of anthropogenic carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions globally. In 2004, the Auckland urban area contributed 78 per cent of the total regional CO₂ emissions, dominated by transport and industry.

Analysis Not available at time of writing.

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

Measure	Assessment against of national target in association with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA).
Source	ARUP (2012). <i>Potential policy options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions</i> . A technical report prepared for Auckland Council.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Relevance	Energy is vital for Auckland's liveability and economic prosperity. Auckland must have certainty that it can secure long-term, reliable and affordable energy, and be able to secure renewable sources. Reducing the reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation will ensure that New Zealand is more energy resilient as well as reducing overall GHG emissions.
Analysis	<p>Using estimates from the 2006 EECA energy end use database, approximately 6 per cent of Auckland's total energy stems from renewable sources. 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.⁸</p> <p>Therefore, it is important that this target is supported at a national level, with policies put in place to encourage renewable energy generation in centralised (power plants), and distributive (localised solar heating, solar power and wind) settings.</p>

Figure 14: Breakdown of energy delivered to end users in Auckland, by source



Source: EECA (2006), Energy end use database

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.

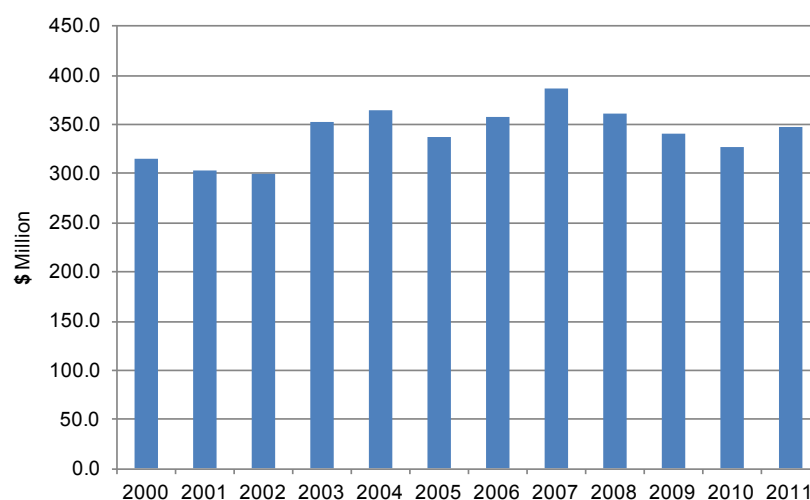
9.1 Between 2013 and 2020, no more than 10 per cent of all rural subdivision will be in the rural production, rural coastal, and islands activity areas.

Measure	Council consent data.
Source	Annual reporting from land use consent applications made under the Unitary Plan.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Note	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 Titles Act) within Auckland Council.
Relevance	Limiting the amount of subdivision in rural areas will ensure that the amenity and land productivity is maintained into the future.
Analysis	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 but has ranged between \$300.1 million to a peak of \$387 million in 2007. Figure 15 illustrates the fluctuations of value added by the rural sector to Auckland's economy over the period 2000 to 2011. In particular, note the decrease between 2007 and 2010, and recovery in 2011.

Figure 15: Value added in Auckland's rural sector (2000-2011) (\$NZ million)



Source: Infometrics, Regional GDP statistics, (Agriculture ANZSIC codes)

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.

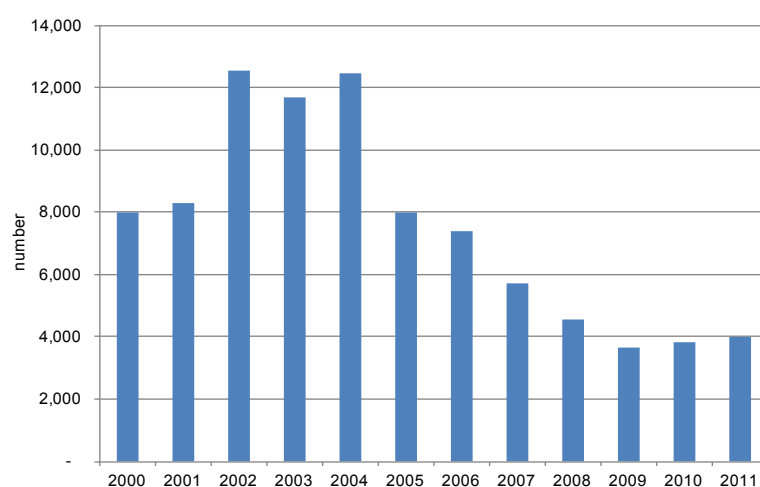
Targets

- 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 (*).
Source	Statistics New Zealand, Building consent data.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Building consent data for Auckland is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's Infoshare website. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from Auckland Council's Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit.
Note	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.
Relevance	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	<p>In the year ended December 2011, a total of 3980 new residential dwelling units were authorised in Auckland, a slight increase on the previous year (3821 new dwellings). This is a small rebound after a decline of 899 or 19.8 per cent between 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>The numbers of new dwellings consented in Auckland in 2009 and 2010 were the lowest since 1992, when monitoring began. Over the 10 years to 2011, a total of 73,800 new dwellings were consented. This constitutes three-quarters (73.8 per cent) of the targeted number of new dwellings for the next 10 years (2012 to 2022).</p>

Figure 16: Number of new residential dwellings consented to in Auckland (1992-2011)

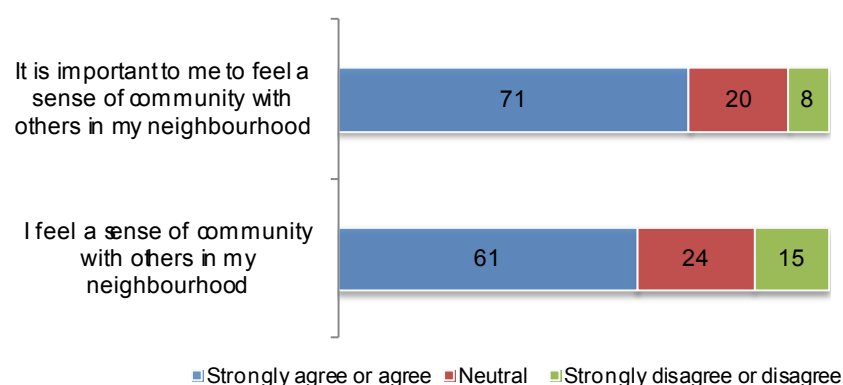


Source: Statistics New Zealand and Auckland Council

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.
Frequency	The Quality of Life Survey is undertaken every two years.
Availability	Full results for Auckland from the 2010 and 2012 Quality of Life Survey are available on the Quality of Life website .
Note	<p>This target was established using the 2010 Quality of Life Survey as a baseline. In 2012, 52 per cent of Auckland respondents said they felt a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood. Caution must be taken directly comparing these results with the 2010 survey however, as the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a CATI survey to an online self-complete survey.</p> <p>This measure is comparable with the measure in Target 1.12.</p>
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	<p>Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with two statements relating to a sense of community in their neighbourhood.</p> <p>In 2010, while almost three-quarters (71 per cent) 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, a smaller proportion (61 per cent) agreed that they actually felt a sense of community with people in their local neighbourhood.</p> <p>Of those who did not agree that they felt a sense of community in their local neighbourhood, the most common response was that people felt a general lack of communication or events in the area.</p>

Figure 17: Rating of a sense of community in local neighbourhood among respondents to Quality of Life Survey (%) (2010)



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

10.3 Increase the resident population in the city centre from 23,000 (2006) to 57,000 in 2040.

Measure	Estimated resident population in Census Area Units Auckland Central West, Auckland Central East, and Auckland Harbourside (*).
Source	Statistics New Zealand, sub-national population estimates.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Data on sub-national (Auckland) population estimates is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's website . Population estimates at smaller geographic levels are available on request from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.
Note	The baseline of 23,000 residents comes from the 2006 Census. In the absence of updated census data until 2014, estimated counts are used here as a proxy measure.
Relevance	A thriving and engaged inner-city resident population adds vibrancy and life to the Auckland city centre.
Analysis	<p>Towards the end of the last century, Auckland's city centre began to show signs of revitalisation as a residential centre. A combination of changing lifestyle patterns and household composition, the movement of head of fices 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 4000 in 1996 to almost 20,000 a decade later, in 2006. Estimated growth in the resident population has been relatively stable in the last six years.</p> <p>The estimated resident population in Auckland's city centre was 22,290 at June 2011, a slight increase on the prior year.</p>

Table 13: Estimated resident population in the Auckland city centre (1996, 2001 and 2006-2010)

Year	Estimated population
1996	4000
2001	8960
2006	19,200
2007	20,310
2008	21,010
2009	21,610
2010	22,140
2011	22,290

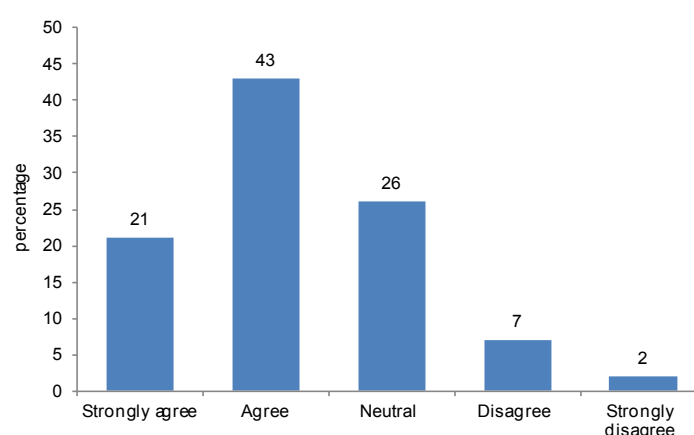
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Sub-national population estimates

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 residents 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 2013.
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	<p>The 2010 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 (64 per cent) agreed that they felt a sense of pride in their local area.</p> <p>There was variation at the local board level. Respondents in Hibiscus and Bays, Devonport-Takapuna, Waiheke and Great Barrier Islands, Albert-Eden, Orakei and Howick local board areas were more likely to agree that they felt a sense of pride in their local area, than were respondents from other local board areas.</p>

Figure 18: Rating of sense of pride in the way local area looks and feels by respondents to Quality of Life Survey (2010)



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

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 who spend more than 30 per cent 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 who spend more than 30 per cent of their income on housing costs from 29 per cent in 2011 to 20 per cent in 2040.

Measure	Monitor household expenditure on housing.
Source	Statistics New Zealand, Household Economic Survey (HES) – customised order.
Frequency	Every three years. The last HES was undertaken in 2010 and results for the 2013 survey will be available in late 2013.
Availability	Customised data available on request from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.
Note	The baseline for this target was created using a set of 39 survey items that are the official Statistics New Zealand 'housing cost items'.
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<p>In 2010, an estimated 28.5 per cent of households in the Auckland region spent more than 30 per cent of their net income on housing costs (this includes mortgage and rent payments, costs incurred for alterations, additions and improvements, and rates payments). Overall, this accounts to approximately 141,000 households.</p> <p>Households who are renting appear to carry a higher financial burden than those who own their home. In 2010, 45.2 per cent of households who were renting spent 30 per cent or more of their net income on housing costs, compared to 28.3 per cent of households who owned the home in which they lived (with a mortgage). (The corresponding number for households without a mortgage was only 1.7 per cent).</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 who own or rent the dwelling in which they live.
Source	Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings.
Frequency	The New Zealand Census was held on 5 March 2013; data will be available from early 2014.
Availability	2006 Census data on home ownership 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	At the last census (2006) personal home ownership was still the dominant form of tenure in Auckland. Two-thirds (63.8 per cent) of households in private occupied dwellings in Auckland owned the dwelling or held that dwelling in a family trust, while a third (36.2 per cent) rented the dwelling in which they lived. There were significant geographic differences in the relative proportions of home ownership to renting. Several local board areas had very high proportions of households who rent – particularly Waitemata (55.8 per cent of all households), and local board areas to the west and the south of the urban area.

Table 14: Tenure by local board (2006)

Local Board	Owned	Rented
Waitemata	44.2	55.8
Mangere-Otahuhu	46.3	53.7
Maungakiekie-Tamaki	47.7	52.3
Otara-Papatoetoe	51.1	48.9
Albert-Eden	55.6	44.4
Manurewa	59.4	40.6
Puketapapa	60.7	39.3
Papakura	61.7	38.3
Whau	62.5	37.5
Henderson-Massey	64.6	35.4
Kaipatiki	66.6	33.4
Waiheke	67.2	32.7
Great Barrier	68.5	31.5
Devonport-Takapuna	68.6	31.4
Orakei	69.9	30.1
Upper Harbour	72.3	27.7
Howick	73.6	26.4
Franklin	73.7	26.3
Hibiscus and Bays	74.8	25.2
Waitakere Ranges	75.2	24.8
Rodney	75.5	24.5
Total Local Board	63.8	36.2

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings

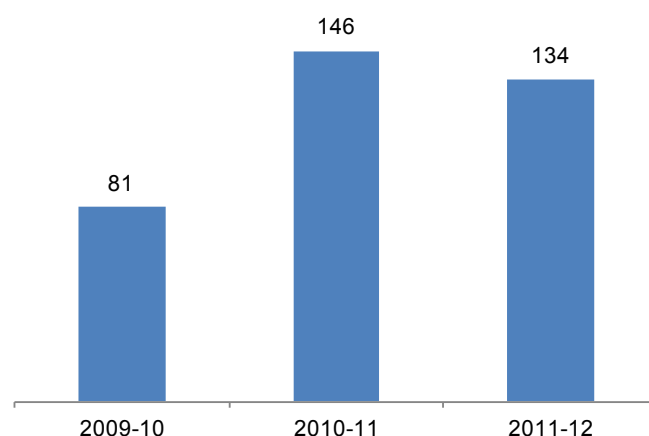
11.3 Reduce the proportion of people living in households requiring at least one extra bedroom from 15.7 per cent in 2006 to 10 per cent by 2040.

Measure	The proportion of people living in households requiring at least one extra bedroom according to the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (*).
Source	Statistics New Zealand, derived from the Census of Population and Dwellings.
Frequency	The New Zealand Census was held on 5 March 2013; data will be available from early 2014.
Availability	2006 Census data on crowding is available from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.
Note	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.
Relevance	Crowded housing situations are not optimal. There are known links between crowding and poor health outcomes such as respiratory and infectious diseases.
Analysis	In 2006, 15.7 per cent of the usual resident population in Auckland were living in housing that required one or more additional bedrooms, compared to 15.3 per cent in 2001.

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	To be determined.
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	<p>Since 2009, the number of new contacts made by the Auckland City Mission has increased from 81 to 134. This is in addition to an average of 23 00 outreach contacts that are made by the Mission each year (2009-12).</p> <p>Māori are significantly over-represented in homeless in Auckland, and make up more than half of all new contacts made by the Auckland Mission.</p>

Figure 19: Number of new contacts made by Auckland City Mission (2009 to 2012)

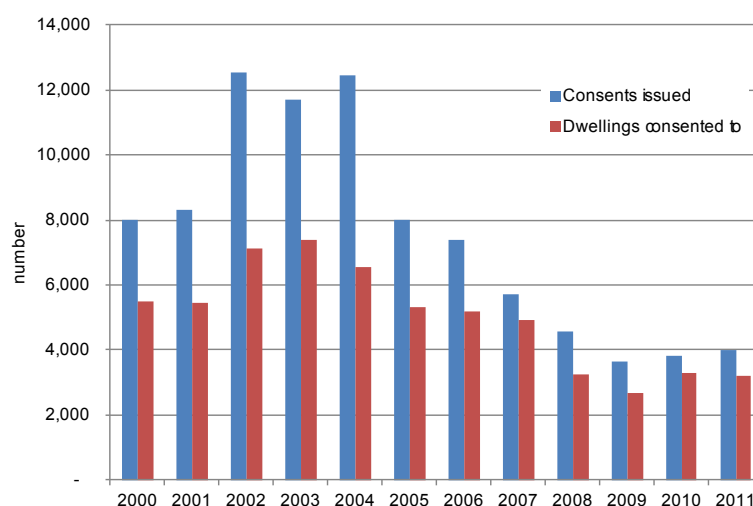


Source: Auckland City Mission

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 (*).
Source	Statistics New Zealand, building consent data.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Building consent data for Auckland is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's Infoshare website. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.
Note	<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>
Relevance	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 2011, a total of 3211 consents were issued in Auckland for 3980 new dwellings. This is a slight decrease of 82 consents from the 2010 total. Since 2004, the number of consents for new dwellings in Auckland has been steadily decreasing.

Figure 20: Number of new residential consents issued and new dwellings consented in Auckland (2000-2011)



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).⁹</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., Owen, G., Reddington, A., Wicken, A. & 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., & 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.
Source	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.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Central government's Warm Up NZ programme, District Health Boards insulation programmes, Auckland Council's Retrofit your Home Programme, Housing New Zealand.
Note	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.
Relevance	Poorly insulated homes are difficult and costly to heat, and are linked to dampness, cold and poor health.
Analysis	<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 who own the dwelling in which they live (*).
Source	Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings.
Frequency	Every five years. The New Zealand Census was held on 5 March 2013; data will be available from early 2014.
Availability	2006 Census data on home ownership is available from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.
Note	<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>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<p>At the 2006 Census, 21.0 per cent of Pacific, 23.6 per cent of MELAA¹⁰ and 25.8 per cent of Māori residents in Auckland aged 15 years and over owned the home that they lived in, compared to 55.8 per cent of European and 62.4 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> <p>Across most ethnic groups, levels of home ownership appeared to have decreased slightly since the 2001 Census.</p>

Table 15: Proportion who owned or part-owned the dwelling they lived in, by ethnicity (2001 and 2006)

Year	Auckland		New Zealand	
	2001	2006	2001	2006
Pacific	25.7	21.0	26.0	21.8
Māori	27.4	25.8	31.7	30.1
MELAA	21.7	23.6	23.7	23.8
Asian	37.9	36.7	38.8	36.5
European	57.1	55.8	59.7	58.2
Other	-	62.4	36.2	65.3
Total	49.7	47.5	54.9	53.0

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.

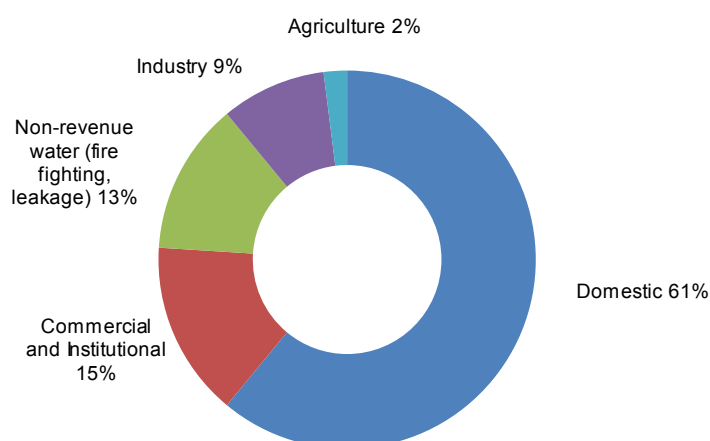
Targets

- 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 (*).
Source	Watercare Services Limited.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	Watercare Services Limited's 2012-2022 Asset Management Plan is available on their website .
Note	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.
Relevance	<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>
Analysis	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 21: 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.
Source	To be determined.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Note	<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>
Relevance	<p>The Auckland Plan recognises the importance of broadband connections to all sectors of Auckland, including the business community and education providers. For Auckland to be attractive to new business and remain competitive as a world city, modern and reliable telecommunication services must be easily available. These services are also vital for the education sector as Aucklanders adapt and train to the burgeoning knowledge economy.</p>
Analysis	<p>Work is currently underway to roll out UFB across Auckland. For more information refer to Crown Fibre Holdings' website.</p>

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

Measure	Number of wet weather overflows per discharge location (*).
Source	Watercare Services Ltd.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Note	The ability to measure this target requires further collaborative work with Watercare Services Ltd.
Relevance	<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>
Analysis	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.
Source	Auckland Council.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Note	<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>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	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.
Source	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.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Note	<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>
Relevance	Health-service provision that is coordinated and easy to access (both physically as well as financially) underpins positive health outcomes for Aucklanders.
Analysis	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.
Source	Ministry of Education, with population and demographic data from Statistics New Zealand.
Frequency	Not applicable.
Availability	Not applicable.
Note	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.
Relevance	Ensuring that school children have adequate access to education facilities will enable children to learn and study in an environment suitable to their needs.
Analysis	Not available at time of writing.

Strategic Direction 13:

Create better connections and accessibility within Auckland, across New Zealand, and to the world



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

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

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

Priorities

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

Targets

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

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

Measure	Number of public transport trips by mode.
Source	Auckland Transport.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Auckland Transport prepare monthly public transport Statistics Reports, which are available on their website .
Note	This is a count of passenger trips, rather than a count of people who used public transport.
Relevance	Increasing the use of public transport reduces congestion, pollution and reduces the need to increase capacity of existing roads.
Analysis	<p>Auckland public transport patronage totalled 70,681,947 trips for the 12 months to September 2012 – an increase of 2,927,191 or 4.3 per cent on the 12 months prior (see Table 16).</p> <p>In 2012, approximately 77 per cent of patronage was attributed to the bus network; rail accounted for 15 per cent and ferries 7.5 per cent.</p>

Table 16: Patronage breakdown , 12 months rolling (to Sept 2012)

	Patronage	Change since year prior	%
Rapid Transit Network sub-total	12,832,766	299,379	2.4
Northern Express Bus	2,255,662	101,832	4.7
Rail sub total	10,577,104	197,547	1.9
- Western Line	3,902,144	125,637	3.3
- Southern and eastern Line	6,674,960	71,910	1.1
Quality Transit and Local Bus sub-total	52,402,647	2,096,781	4.2
Quality Transit and local bus	49,777,263	2,218,598	4.7
Contracted school bus	2,625,384	-121,817	-4.4
Ferry	5,446,534	531,031	10.8
Total Patronage	70,681,947	2,927,191	4.3

Source: Auckland Transport, September 2012 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.

Measure	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.
Source	Auckland Transport, Passenger Transport Patronage Survey (Screenline 70).
Frequency	The Passenger Transport Patronage survey is undertaken annually in March.
Availability	Results from the Screenline Survey are available on request from Auckland Council's Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit.
Relevance	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.
Analysis	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. 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 positive trends highlighted in the 2012 city centre counts, compared to 2011. These included an increase in public transport mode share from 46.4 per cent to 49.8 per cent. See Table 16 below. ¹¹

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

200	9/2010 PT mode share	2012 PT mode share
Screenline 10 - Harbour	29.1	27.2
Screenline 20 - North Shore	24.7	19.9
Screenline 30 - Waitakere	24.3	22.2
Screenline 40 - West Isthmus	13.5	15.7
Screenline 50 - South Isthmus	13.9	13.8
Screenline 60 - Manukau	10.2	14.9
Screenline 70 - Central area	47.7	49.8
Screenline 80 - Central isthmus	22.4	24.8
Screenline 90 - East Tamaki	9.5	12.1

Source: Auckland Council Passenger Transport Patronage Surveys

¹¹ Auckland Council. (2012). *Auckland Transport Committee meeting Agenda for 5 September*. Appendix A, page 84.

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.
Source	NZ Police, Traffic Crash reports.
Frequency	Annually.
Availability	Auckland FSI data is provided via the online NZ Transport Agency Crash Analysis System (CAS).
Note	<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>
Relevance	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 http://www.transport.govt.nz/saferjourneys/Towardsasafesystem/).
Analysis	Auckland's FSI reduced by 26 per cent from 2001 to 2011. Auckland accounted for 21 per cent of New Zealand's FSI in 2001 and this has reduced slightly to 19 per cent in 2011. This figure indicates that while severity on Auckland roads has reduced over the last 10 years, it remains a significant contributor to New Zealand's overall road trauma. Light vehicles travelling on local roads are the largest source of FSIs in Auckland. Further breakdowns of FSI data show reducing 10-year trends in most Safe System areas except alcohol/drugged driving, motorcycles and mopeds, distraction and loss of control, which have all increased numbers of FSI over time.

Table 18: Number of fatal and serious road injuries, Auckland and New Zealand (2001-2011)

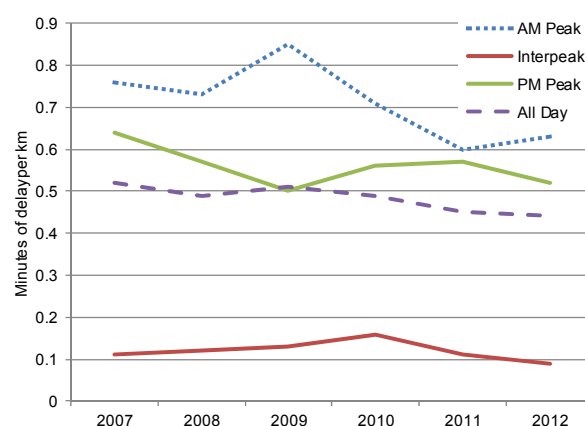
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Auckland	609	707	610	626	555	693	532	549	568	506	449
New Zealand	2928	3055	3081	2987	2991	3085	3137	2954	2848	2688	2363
Auckland as % of NZ	21%	23%	20%	21%	19%	22%	17%	19%	20%	19%	19%

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 (10:00 am to 12:00pm) and evening peak (4:00pm to 6:00pm) periods over a working week in March 2012.
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 for the freight routes show considerable movement in the morning and evening peaks, but the all-day average congestion indicator shows that congestion is decreasing.</p> <p>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 in congestion 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 22: Congestion on Auckland's freight routes (2007-2012)



Source: Auckland Travel Time Survey Performance Monitoring Report March 2012, 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.

Measure	The number of people living within 400m of a quality transit network (QTN) and 800m of a rapid transit network (RTN).
Source	Auckland Transport and Auckland Council.
Frequency	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined.
Note	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.
Relevance	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.
Analysis	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.

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, Ōtara-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

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 June 2013, there were a total of 281 licensed Early Childhood Education (ECE) services in the Southern Initiative area – 23 per cent of the total Auckland count. The majority (89 per cent) were offering 20 hours ECE.¹² A total of 12,519 children were enrolled in those ECE services (21 per cent of all enrolments in Auckland).

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 19: Number of licensed ECE services, by type (as at 1 July 2013)

	Located in TSI	Auckland total	% located in the TSI
Education and care services	195	835	23
Kindergarten	33	143	23
Home based	10	88	11
Play centre	11	73	15
Kohanga reo	30	53	57
Hospital based	2	11	18
Casual education and care	-	5	-
Total	281	1208	23

12. From 1 July 2010 all three, four and five-year old children are able to go to early childhood education (ECE) services for six hours a day, 20 hours a week at no charge. 20 Hours ECE applies to all teacher-led ECE services, kōhanga reo and Playcentres. To get this support, children must be enrolled in and going to an ECE service offering 20 Hours ECE.

Measure	Percentage of new entrants (year one) who regularly participated in early childhood education prior to school
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Source Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education data.

Frequency Annual.

Availability Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Participation – Prior participation in ECE - Table PPN4).

Note The Ministry of Education note that 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 March 2013. The number of students with unknown prior ECE attendance is excluded (from both the numerator and denominator) when calculating participation rates.

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.

Relevance 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.¹³

Analysis In the year ending March 2013, 4574 children starting school in the Southern Initiative area had attended ECE prior to school. This group represented 86.2 per cent of all new entrants in the four local board areas.

While the largest number of new entrants who had attended ECE prior to school in the Southern Initiative area were Pasifika (2347 new entrants), this group were proportionately smaller than among other ethnicities.

Table 20: 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)

Southern Initiative	Southern Initiative		Auckland	
	Number	%	Number	%
European/Pakeha	847	96.3	10,411	98.3
Māori	1313	83.2	321	7
Pasifika	2347	82.2	457	3
Asian	742	93.9	3966	97.2
Other	103	97.0	700	93.5
Total	4574	86.2	20,019	93.9

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.

¹³ Wylie, C. & 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
Source	Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education data.
Frequency	Annual.
Availability	Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Participation – Enrolments in ECE - Table ENR8).
Note	<p>The Ministry of Education notes that enrolment data relate 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 the child that is enrolled belongs to 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>
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<p>The number of children enrolled in ECE licensed services in the Southern Initiative area has increased steadily over recent years and was 12,822 at June 2012. This represented 21 per cent of all enrolments in Auckland.</p> <p>Most enrolments were in licensed education and care services (74.3 per cent of all enrolments) followed by kindergartens (15.7 per cent), Te Kohanga Reo (5.7 per cent), home based services (2.7 per cent) and play centre (2.1 per cent).</p>

Table 21: Number of enrolments in licensed ECE services in the Southern Initiative area by ethnicity (2008 to 2012)

200	8	2009	2010	2011	2012
Pakeha/ European	2289 2	295	2629 2	603 2	466
Māori	2833 292	7	3229 333	5 356	2
Pasifika	3521 3	707	4209 4	471 4	808
Asian	1185 1	293	1377 1	478 1	655
Other	414 549		274 288	331	
Total	10,242	10,771	11,718	12,175	12,822

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

Measure	Statistics on the average number of hours spent per week in early childhood education
Source	Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education data.
Frequency	Annual.
Availability	Customised reporting from Ministry of Education, via the 'Education Counts' website (under 'Statistics' – Participation – Hours of participation in ECE – Table ENR8).
Note	<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>
Analysis	<p>In the year to July 2012, children in the Southern Initiative area spent 25.7 hours per week in early childhood education on average across all four local board areas. This was slightly longer (1.8 hours) than for all children in Auckland.</p> <p>Between 2008 and 2012, the overall number of hours spent in early childhood education has increased in both the Southern Initiative and Auckland by 0.8 hours (3.4 per cent) and 2.1 hours (9.6 per cent) respectively.</p>

Table 22: Average number of hours spent per week in early childhood education (year end July 2008-12)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Southern Initiative	24.8	25.2	25.0	25.5	25.7
Auckland	21.8	22.3	23.0	23.4	23.9

Source: Ministry of Education

Measure	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
Source	Not available.
Frequency	Not available.
Availability	Not available.
Note	<p>There are several elements within this measure, and much of it cannot be measured.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 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.

- 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 per cent) 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.

TSI Area 2 Education

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 of 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. Data will be available from early 2014.
Availability	2006 Census data on highest qualifications is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's NZ.Stat .
Relevance	Refer to Target 1.4.
Analysis	<p>The census provides a snapshot of the levels of formal education qualifications held among the population.</p> <p>In 2006, just over a third of residents aged 15 years and over in the Southern Initiative area did not have a formal educational qualification (35 per cent). 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.</p> <p>At the 2006 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. A larger proportion of Southern Initiative residents had no qualifications (53 per cent compared with 20 per cent regionally overall), and a smaller proportion of residents had Bachelor degrees (level 7) (6 per cent compared to 14 per cent across Auckland).</p>

Table 23: Number and proportion of residents aged 15 and over with formal education qualifications, Southern Initiative and Auckland (2006)

	Southern Initiative A uckland		Southern Initiative A uckland	
	Number		%	
No Qualification	53,553	183,933	35.20	
Level 1 Certificate	21,966	108,063	14.12	
Level 2 Certificate	15,474	92,241	10.10	
Level 3 Certificate	12,924	85,095	8.9	
Level 4 Certificate	12,231	78,798	8.9	
Level 5 Diploma	4,878	37,767	3.4	
Level 6 Diploma	5,613	48,651	4.5	
Bachelor Degree / Level 7	9,264	129,156	6.14	
Post-graduate and Honours Degrees	1,110	19,224	1.2	
Masters Degree	1,494	26,214	1.3	
Doctorate Degree	177	5,391	0.1	
Overseas Secondary School Qualification	15,027	90,615	10.10	
Not elsewhere included	31,377	110,514	-	-
Total	185,085	1,015,665	100	100

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census

Note: Percentages exclude 'not elsewhere included'.

Measure	Attainment levels for Māori and Pacific students in NCEA
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 (2009-2011) / NCEA Level 2 or Above Numbers (2009-2011)).
Note	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.
Relevance	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.
Analysis	<p>In 2011, there were a total of 4459 school leavers from schools in the Southern Initiative area – 22 per cent of all school leavers in Auckland that year.</p> <p>Overall, a third (33 per cent) of school leavers in the Southern Initiative had attained University Entrance standard (includes Level 3 qualification or higher). See Table 24.</p>

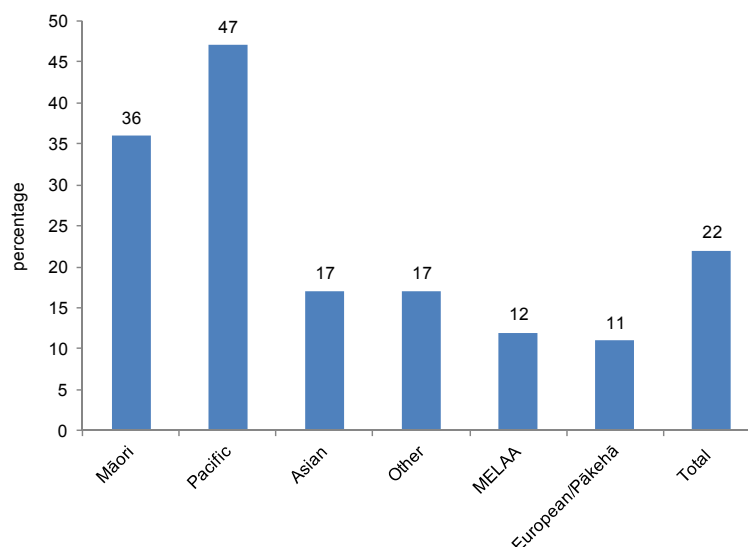
Table 24: Overall school attainment by school leavers, Southern Initiative and rest of Auckland (%) (2011)

	Southern Initiative (n=4459)	Rest of Auckland (n=15,694)
University entrance standard (includes Level 3 qualification or higher)	33.57	
Halfway to a Level 3 qualification	15	10
Level 2 qualification	16	13
Halfway to a Level 2 qualification	10	5
Level 1 qualification	4	4
Halfway to a Level 1 qualification	8	4
Less than halfway to a Level 1 qualification (with at least 14 credits)	6.3	
Little or no formal attainment	7	4
Total Leavers	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 2011, the Southern Initiative accounted for over a third (36 per cent) of all Māori school leavers and almost half (47 per cent) of all Pacific school leavers. This compares with 22 per cent overall. Refer to Figure 23 for a breakdown across all ethnic groups (note that these are not mutually exclusive as people can belong to more than one ethnic group).

Figure 23: 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. For example, in 2011, over a third (38 per cent) of Māori school leavers left school without NCEA Level 1, as did 23 per cent of Pacific students.

See Table 25 and also refer to the next measure.

Table 25: School leaver attainment, Southern Initiative and Auckland (2011) (%)

	Below NCEA Level 1	Level 1 and working towards Level 2	NCEA Level 2 or above	Total
Southern Initiative				
Māori	38 18	45		100
Pacific	23 15	62		100
Other Ethnicities	8	8	83	100
Total	22 14	65		100
Rest of Auckland				
Māori	22 15	63		100
Pacific	17 14	69		100
Other Ethnicities	7	7	86	100
Total	10 9 81			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 (2009-2011) / NCEA Level 1 or above numbers (2009-2011)).
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. ¹⁴
Analysis	The number of students leaving school with NCEA level 1 or above has increased in both the Southern Initiative area and in the rest of Auckland in recent years. There was an overall increase in the number of school leavers during that time, however, growth in the proportion who have left school with NCEA Level 1 or above has been faster than the number of school leavers overall.

Table 26: Number of school leavers who have attained NCEA level 1 or above, Southern Initiative and Auckland (2009 to 2011)

	2009	2010	2011	% change 2009 - 2011
<i>Total school leavers</i>				
Southern Initiative	4218 446	1 445	9	6%
Auckland 19,07	3	20,220	201,153	6%
<i>School leavers who attained NCEA level 1 or above</i>				
Southern Initiative	3056 335	0 349	2	14%
Auckland	15,872 17,27	7 17,57	6	11%

Source: Ministry of Education

Measure	<i>Proposed: Number of non-enrolled truancy services (NETS) cases per 1,000 students</i>
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.

¹⁴ Taken from Ministry of Education's 'Education Counts' website.
<http://www.educationcounts.govt.nz/indicators/main/education-and-learning-outcomes/28788>.

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.

In 2010, there were 555 NETS cases within the Southern Initiative area at a rate of 11.8 per 1000 people. This was approximately twice the level of the overall Auckland rate of 5.8. The level of truancy cases is generally higher for Māori than other ethnicities.

Table 27: Non-enrolled truancy service (NETS) cases and rate per 1,000 students, by ethnicity, Southern Initiative and Auckland (2010)

Ethnic Group	Southern Initiative		Auckland	
	Number of NETS cases	NETS rate per 1,000	Number of NETS cases	NETS rate per 1,000
Māori 318		26.2	561	18.2
Pasifika	173	8.1		7.1
Asian	5	x	52	1.5
Other 5		x	34	4.9
European 29		4.7	197	2.4
Total 555		11.8	1142	5.8

Source: Ministry of Education.

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

TSI Area 3 Youth employment

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	<p>The latest census data available is from 2006 and is therefore outdated.</p> <p>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. Therefore, this data source would be more suitable for monitoring purposes.</p> <p>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.</p>
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 ¹⁵ .

¹⁵ OECD. (2008). *Jobs for Youth: New Zealand*.

Analysis

At March 2013, there were approximately 10,000 young people aged 15 to 24 years within the Southern Initiative area who were not in employment, education or training (NEET). This is estimated to account for 22 per cent of all young people in that age group.

At 22 per cent, the overall estimated youth NEET rate in the Southern Initiative area was higher than the rate for Auckland (12 per cent), and New Zealand (14 per cent).

Table 28: Estimated number of 15-24 year olds not in employment, education or training within the Southern Initiative area, Auckland and New Zealand (March 2013 quarter)

	Southern Initiative	Auckland	Rest of New Zealand	New Zealand
NEET number	10,000	27,200	59,600	86,800
NEET Rate (%)	22	12	15	14

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.

Measure	Number of 18-year olds on a benefit
Source	Ministry of Social Development.
Frequency	Quarterly.
Availability	Custom reporting produced for Auckland Council.
Relevance	<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'¹⁶.</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>
Analysis	<p>In the 2013 March quarter, 580 18-year olds within the Southern Initiative area received a benefit. Almost half of those on a benefit (48 per cent) received 'other main benefits' this includes Domestic Purposes Benefits while 154 people (27 per cent) received the unemployment benefit.</p>

Table 29: Number of 18-year olds receiving a benefit in the Southern Initiative local boards, by benefit group (March 2013 quarter)

In	valids	Sickness	Unemployment	Other main benefits	Total local board
Mangere - Otahuhu	15	17	25	59	116
Manurewa	14	35 90	64		203
Otara - Papatoetoe	17	20	22	92	151
Papakura	11	18 17	64		110
Total 57		90	154	279	580

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

¹⁶ 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	Unemployment rate for the region
Source	Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey.
Frequency	Not available.
Availability	Not available.
Note	<p>The official measure of unemployment comes from Statistics New Zealand's Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).</p> <p>Unemployment rates are not available at the sub-regional level, due to the small Auckland sample size, causing confidentiality and sampling error issues.</p> <p>The 2013 census results will provide a snapshot of the numbers of usual residents in the Southern Initiative area who were unemployed and looking for work.</p>
Relevance	<p>Participation in paid employment is closely linked to an individual's opportunity to participate and contribute to their broader whanau, family, economy and society as well as generate an income.</p> <p>Persons who are unemployed, particularly long-term unemployed, are at risk of an inability to purchase essential goods and services for themselves and their families, and may experience feelings of low self worth and alienation.</p>
Analysis	<p>At the year end March 2013, unemployment for Auckland was 7.6 per cent, up from 7.2 per cent the year prior.</p> <p>Rates among young people were relatively high at 30 per cent among 15 to 24 years.</p>

Measure	Number of households with access to the internet
Source	Statistics New Zealand, New Zealand Census of Population and Dwellings.
Frequency	The New Zealand Census was held on 5 March 2013; data will be available from early 2014.
Availability	2006 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.</p> <p>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 2006 census, just over 30,000 households within the Southern Initiative area (43 per cent of all households in the area) had access to the internet.</p> <p>This was lower than the Auckland level of 62 per cent of all households.</p>

Table 30: Number and proportion of households in private dwellings with access to the internet (2006)

	Southern Initiative	Auckland
Households with internet access	30,192	269,532
Total households	70,884	434,181
% with access to internet	43%	62%

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	The New Zealand Census was held on 5 March 2013; data will be available from early 2014.
Availability	2006 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 last census (2006) 44 per cent of Auckland residents aged 15+ lived in a home they owned or part owned. The level of home ownership was lower within the Southern Initiative area, with only 37 per cent of residents living in a home they at least part-owned.</p> <p>Māori and Pacific Island residents within the Southern Initiative area had particularly low levels of home ownership, with levels of 22 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.</p>

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 communities¹⁷. 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 communities¹⁸.</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 ownership¹⁹.</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 ²⁰ .

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

¹⁷ Tavita, T., Perese, L., Lima, I., Peteru, M. & 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.

¹⁸ Reed, C., and Sutton, A. (2012). *Financial Literacy in Tamaki: A slice of understanding*. COMET Auckland.

¹⁹ Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs. (2011). Helping families save for the future: press release.

²⁰ Personal Communication – Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs.

TSI Area 6 Public Transport

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	To be determined.
Availability	To be determined
Note	<p>As worded, the aims of this measure, and which transport services it applies to, are not clear.</p> <p>Auckland Transport carries out a customer satisfaction survey every six months. Auckland Transport is also releasing the results of a customer segmentation survey in June 2013 that describes whether their services are suited to their customer needs.</p>
Relevance	Not available.
Analysis	Not available.

TSI Area 7 Health and Safety

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	Not available
Availability	Not available
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	Data on this measure is not currently collected within the Southern Initiative.

Measure	Smoking status of those aged 15 years and over
Source	Statistics New Zealand. Census of Population and Dwellings.
Frequency	The New Zealand Census was held on 5 March 2013; data will be available from early 2014.
Availability	2006 Census data on smoking is available from the Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit at Auckland Council.
Relevance	Smoking is a known health risk.
Analysis	At the 2006 Census, 24 per cent of residents within the Southern Initiative identified as a regular smoker. This proportion was higher than the Auckland total of 16 per cent of residents. Over half of usual residents in the Southern Initiative area (50.5 per cent) and Auckland (56.4 per cent) had never smoked regularly in their lives.

Measure	Prevalence of obesity by age (children and people aged 15 years and over) and ethnicity
Source	Ministry of Health, Counties-Manukau District Health Board.
Frequency	Not available.
Availability	Not available.
Relevance	<p>There is evidence that obese children and adults are at greater risk of short-term and long-term health consequences.</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 (kg/m^2).</p> <p>Data on this measure is not currently available within the Southern Initiative area.</p>
Analysis	<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.²¹</p>

²¹ Health and Disability Intelligence Unit. (2008). *Counties Manukau DHB Health Needs Assessment September 2008*. Manukau: Counties Manukau District Health Board. Page 24.

Next Steps

This report brings together information on the data sources underpinning the baselines of all Auckland Plan targets, where possible. 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 prior to the end of 2013.

Updating this report

This baseline report will be updated again in 2014, 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 baseline report.
1: People			
	1.1	Wellchecks	The percentage of two year olds who are up to date with immunisations.
			Percentage of pre-school children (4 year olds) who receive the B4 School Check.
	1.2	To be established	The participation rates of 3 and 4 year olds attending early childhood learning services.
	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.
	1.4	Number of young adults aged between 15 to 24 years who have a post-secondary educational qualification	No change.
	1.5	Rate of total offences per 10,000 population by crime type.	No change.
	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.
	1.7	To be established.	Number of fatal and serious incidents (FSI) by incident category.
	1.8	To be established, but will include a variety of measures	No change.
	1.9	Statistics New Zealand life expectancy tables.	No change.
	1.10	To be established.	Number of recorded breaches of the Domestic Violence Act (1995).
	1.11	To be established.	Proportion of children's play areas and public space identified in bylaws that are smoke-free.
	1.12	Quality of Life survey.	Proportion of residents who report feel that a sense of community in their local neighbourhood is important.
2: Māori aspirations			
	2.1	Number of papakāinga in Auckland.	No change.
	2.2	Number of co-governance arrangements.	No change.
	2.3	Number of coordinated services.	The number of major 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.
	2.6	Number of marae development projects.	No change.

Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this baseline report.
3: Arts and Culture			
	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.
	3.3	The number of visitor nights from international and domestic tourists at commercial accommodation in Auckland, per annum.	No change.
	3.4	Number and proportion of Pacific speakers, and number and proportion of te reo speakers.	No change.
4: Heritage			
	4.1	Number of scheduled historic heritage places.	No change.
	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.
5: Recreation and Sport			
	5.1	Numbers of school children and hours of participation from schools and sports clubs.	No change.
	5.2	Numbers of Aucklanders actively participating in recreation and sport.	No change.
	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.
	5.5	Number of people and hours that people volunteer in recreation and sport.	No change.
	5.6	To be determined.	No change.
6: Economy			
	6.1	OECD rankings.	Auckland's GDP per capita ranked by OECD cities.
	6.2	Average annual productivity growth.	Auckland's GDP per hour worked.
	6.3	Average annual increase of regional exports.	No change.
	6.4	Average annual real GDP growth.	No change.
	6.5	Annual survey.	Amount of planned and serviced business land available as a proportion of estimated demand.
7: Natural environment			
	7.1	Per capita water consumption (WSL).	Gross per capita water consumption (total water demand divided by the total population).
	7.2	Number of extinctions recorded every year.	No change.

Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this baseline report.
		Percentage of threatened species and their threat status.	
	7.3	Measures of environmental quality (for example, water quality, biodiversity, functional measures).	No change.
		Measures of restoration activity.	
	7.4	The AVF has UNESCO World Heritage Status by 2020.	No change.
	7.5 Conc	Concentrations of priority pollutants; for example, PM10, PM2.5 and NO2.	No change.
		Traffic and home heating emissions.	
		Number of brown-haze days.	
	7.6 Percenta	Percentage of residents who understand their risk from natural hazards and are undertaking measures to mitigate or reduce their risk.	No change.
	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.
	7.10	To be established.	No change.
8: Climate change			
	8.1	GHG emissions (CO ₂ equivalent). Continuously monitored CO ₂ data.	Amount of GHG emissions (CO ₂ equivalent). No change.
	8.2	Assessment against national target in association with the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority (EECA).	No change.
9: Rural Auckland			
	9.1	Council consent data.	No change.
	9.2 Employ	Employment/GDP activity in relevant ANZSIC categories.	Value added (GDP) output for the rural sector.
10: City Centre			
	10.1	Building consent data.	Number of dwellings consented.
	10.2	Proportion of residents who report feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood.	No change.
	10.3	Usual resident population at census.	Estimated resident population in Census Area Units Auckland Central West, Auckland Central East, and Auckland Harbourside.
	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.

Strategic direction	Target number	Measure – wording as shown in the Auckland Plan.	Measure – wording changes or corrections, as shown in this baseline report.
11: Housing			
	11.1	Monitor household expenditure on housing.	No change.
	11.2	Numbers and proportion of households that own or rent the dwelling in which they live.	No change.
	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.
	11.4	Reporting by social service agencies.	The number of new contacts made by the Auckland City Mission with homeless people in Auckland.
	11.5	Building consent data (Statistics NZ)	Numbers of new residential consents per annum.
	11.6	Rates of hospitalisations for rheumatic fever, tuberculosis and respiratory-related conditions.	No change.
	11.7	To be established.	No change.
	11.8	Home ownership data from Census of Population and Dwellings.	Proportion of households who own the dwelling in which they live.
12: Infrastructure			
	11.12	Asset management reporting by Watercare.	Amount of non-revenue water lost as a proportion of total potable water.
	12.2	Reporting by local fibre company.	No change.
	12.3	Asset management reporting by Watercare.	Number of wet weather overflows per discharge location.
	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.

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