Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

Auckland Plan 2050 Baseline Measures

November 2018

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Executive summary

The Auckland Plan 2050 was adopted in June 2018 and is an overarching strategy prepared in response to the statutory requirement for Auckland Council to prepare a spatial plan to guide Auckland's future development over the next 30 years. It provides broad direction for Auckland's growth and development through the six outcomes and Development Strategy contained within the Plan.

33 measures have been identified to measure progress towards the plan's six outcomes

This report identifies the data sets that will be used for the ongoing measurement of progress.

The following is a summary of the status of measures and their data sets:
- 16 measures have final 2018 baseline data sets
- 10 measures will have final data sets available in 2019
- 7 measures require further development of their data sets

Progress against the baseline measures will be reported through an annual scorecard (July 2019) and will contain a short commentary on the observed trends.

More in-depth analysis will be provided in the 3-yearly report and used as supporting evidence for Auckland Council's Long-term Plan.

Baseline summary

Belonging and Participation

	AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
1	**Aucklander's sense of community in their neighbourhood** Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who strongly agree or agree feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood (%)	50%	Quality of Life (2018)
2	**Aucklanders' sense of safety in their homes and neighbourhood** Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate their feelings of personal safety as safe or very safe (%)	62%	Quality of Life (2018)
3	**Aucklanders' quality of life** Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their overall quality of life positively (%)	83%	Quality of Life (2018)
4	**Relative deprivation across Auckland** Population-Weighted Average Deprivation Index Score by local board	To be released 2019	Census (2018)
5	**Aucklanders' health** Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their personal health positively (%)	78%	Quality of Life (2018)
6	**Treaty of Waitangi awareness and understanding** Respondents to Council's Resident Survey who rate their knowledge of te tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi either very well or a fair amount (%)	49%	Auckland Council Resident Survey (2018)

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

	AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
1	**Whānau wellbeing** Data set to be identified	Under development	Under development
2	**Māori in employment, education and training** Proportion of Māori youth in education, employment or training (%)	To be released 2019 *Current data: 82.2% (2017)*	Household Labour Force Survey (2019)
3	**Māori decision making** Number of co-governance/co-management arrangements	8 co-governed/co-managed arrangements in place	Auckland Council
4	**Te reo Māori across Tāmaki Makaurau** Ability to understand te reo Ability to speak te reo	To be released 2019 *Current data: Understand 30.4% (2013)* *Speak 20.6% (2013)*	Te Kupenga – Stats NZ (2019)

Homes and Places

	AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
1	**New dwellings consented by location and type (Development Strategy)** Number of dwellings consented by location and type	To be released 2019 *Current data: 10,867 (2017)*	Stats NZ Building Consent data (2018)
2	**Net new dwellings consented and completed (Development Strategy)** Number of dwellings issued with Code of Compliance Certificate	To be released 2019 *Current data: 8,116 (2017)*	Auckland Council Code of Compliance Certificate data (2018)
3	**Housing costs as a percentage of household income** Ratio of housing costs to total household income (%)	To be released 2019 *Current data: 17.7% (2017)*	Household Economic Survey (2018)
4	**Homelessness** To be determined through cross-sectoral Homelessness plan	Under development	Under development
5	**Resident satisfaction with built environment at a neighbourhood level** Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who agree they feel a sense of pride in their local area (%)	61%	Quality of Life (2018)

Transport and Access

	AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
1	**Access to jobs (Development Strategy)** Proportion of jobs accessible to the average Aucklander in the morning peak within 30 minutes by car and 45 minutes by public transport (%)	35% of jobs in Auckland are accessible within 30 minutes by car 8% of jobs in Auckland are accessible within 45 minutes by public transport	Auckland Regional Transport Model (2016 & 2018)
2	**Delay from congestion (Development Strategy)** Per capita additional delay (minutes) per annum	841 minutes	Auckland Regional Transport Model (2016 & 2018)
3	**Use of public transport, walking and cycling** Proportion of trips made by public transport, walking and cycling during the morning peak (%)	7.4% Public transport 15.10% Walking and cycling	Auckland Regional Transport Model (2016 & 2018)
4	**Household transport costs** Average household transport costs ($)	To be released 2019 *Current data: $214 (2016)*	Household Economic Survey (2019)
5	**Deaths and injuries from transport network** Number of serious and fatal injuries	To be released 2019 for year end results for 2018 *Current data: 807 (2017)*	NZTA (2018)

Environment and Cultural Heritage

	AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
1	**State and quality of locally, regionally and nationally significant environments**	Under development	Multiple
2	**Marine and fresh water quality**	Under development	Multiple
3	**Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions**	To be released 2019	Auckland Council ambient air quality monitoring programme

	AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
4	**Protection of the environment**	Under development	Multiple
5	**Resilience to natural threats**	Under development	Multiple
6	**Treasuring of the environment**	Under development	Multiple

Opportunity and Prosperity

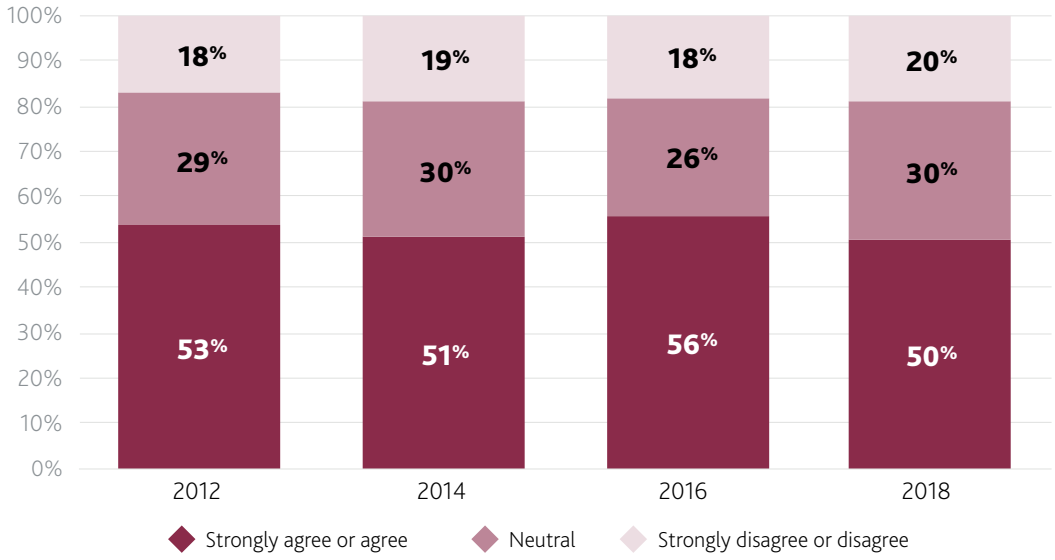
	AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	BASELINE	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
1	**Labour productivity** Real GDP per filled job ($)	To be released 2019 *Current data: $105,337 (2017)*	Auckland Economic Profile (2018)
2	**Aucklanders' average wages** Average weekly wages ($)	$1,036	Labour market statistics (2018)
3	**Employment in advanced industries** Number of people employed in Knowledge Intensive industries	To be released 2019 *Current data: 303,662 (2017)*	Auckland Economic Profile (2018)
4	**Zoned industrial land** Zoned industrial land (hectare)	8472 hectares	Auckland Unitary Plan (2017)
5	**Level of unemployment** Unemployment level (%)	4.3%	Household Labour Force Survey (2018)
6	**Internet usage based on income** Proportion of respondents under 65 years of age by internet user status by household income bracket (%)	98.9% users 1.1% non-users	World Internet Project New Zealand (WIPNZ) (2017)
7	**Educational achievement of young people** Percentage of those aged 20-24 with a Level 4 qualification or above (%)	To be released 2019 *Current data: 39% (2017)*	Household Labour Force Survey (2018)

Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 1
Aucklanders' sense of community in their neighbourhood

Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their sense of community in their local neighbourhood (%)



Data
Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood.

Source
Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018.

Frequency
Every 2 years.

Availability
The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland (www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz)

Note
From the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

Relevance
A sense of community is an important component of the liveability of a city, as it enables the establishment of social networks and builds social capital.

Baseline (2018)
50% of Auckland respondents agreed that they felt a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood.

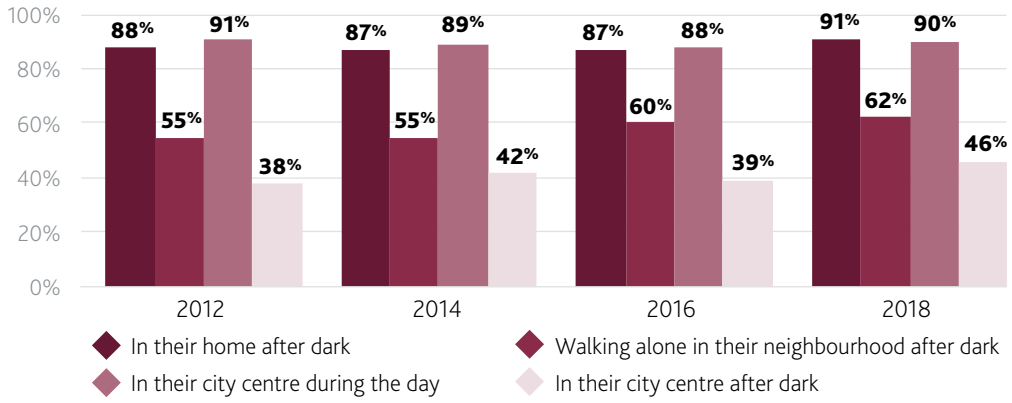
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 2
Aucklanders' sense of safety in their homes and neighbourhood

Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their sense of safety in their neighourhood and city centre(%)



Data
Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate their feelings of personal safety as very safe or fairly safe.

Source
Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018.

Frequency
Every 2 years.

Availability
The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland (www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz).

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

From the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

Relevance
Perceptions of safety impact on the health and wellbeing 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.

Baseline (2018)
91% of Auckland respondents felt safe in their home after dark.
62% of Auckland respondents felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.
90% of Auckland respondents felt safe in their city centre during the day.
46% of Auckland respondents felt safe in their city centre after dark.

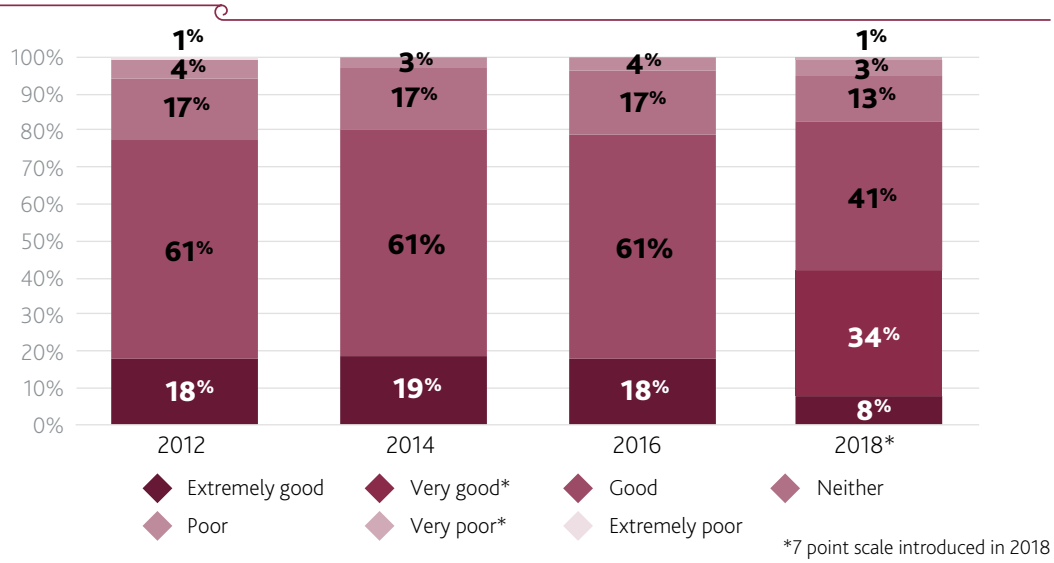
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 3
Aucklanders' quality of life

Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their overall quality of life (%)



*7 point scale introduced in 2018

Data
Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their overall quality of life positively.

Source
Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018.

Frequency
Every 2 years.

Availability
The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland (www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz).

Note
Respondents were asked to rate their overall quality of life and to also indicate the extent to which they felt their quality of life had changed from 12 months prior.

The Quality of Life survey changed from a five scale rating to a seven scale rating reducing direct comparability.

From the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

Relevance
Aucklanders' perception of their quality of life is central to their health and wellbeing. Satisfaction with overall quality of life is a measure of subjective wellbeing. A number of factors contribute to satisfaction with quality of life, which are further explored in the Quality of Life survey.

Baseline (2018)
42% of Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as extremely or very good.
41% of Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as good.
13% of Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as neither good nor poor.
5% of Auckland respondents rated their quality life as poor or very poor.
No Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as extremely poor.
Quality of life has Increased significantly or to some extent.

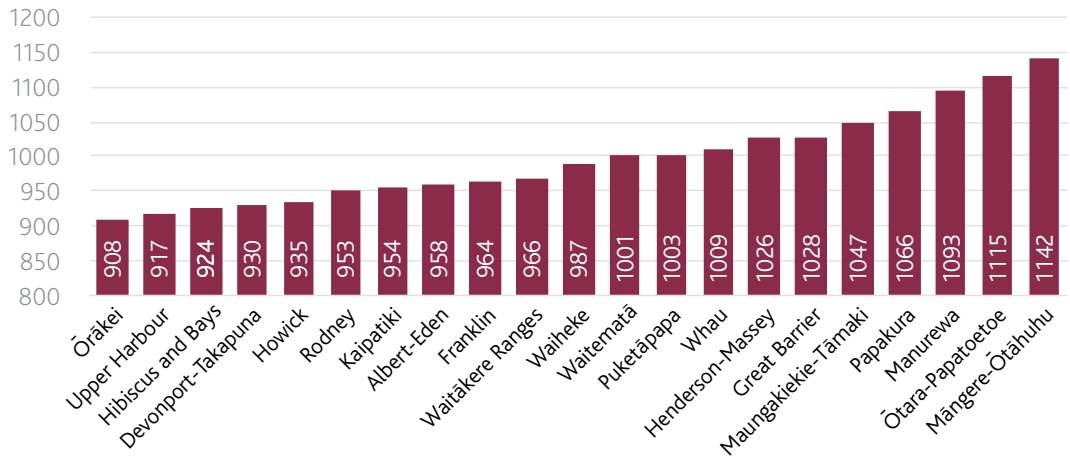
Analysis
Further analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 4
Relative deprivation across Auckland

Population-Weighted Average Deprivation Index Score (2013 Census)



Data
Socio-economic Deprivation Index (NZDep).

Source
Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington.

Frequency
The Deprivation Index is produced after each census, generally every 5 years.

Availability
Deprivation Index data can be downloaded from the "New Zealand Indices of Deprivation" section of the project website, where more technical details about the index can also be found.

Note
The Deprivation Index assigns a value to Census Area Units (CAUs) across New Zealand as a way to indicate relative socioeconomic deprivation. The index is not a measure of absolute deprivation (the lower the number the lower the relative deprivation).

The index is calculated via a number of census variables from the following themes: access to communications; income, employment, qualifications, home ownership, single-parent family status, living space and access to private transport.

Relevance
The Deprivation Index allows investigation of spatial patterns of relative socioeconomic deprivation, which can be used in planning both council and community projects.

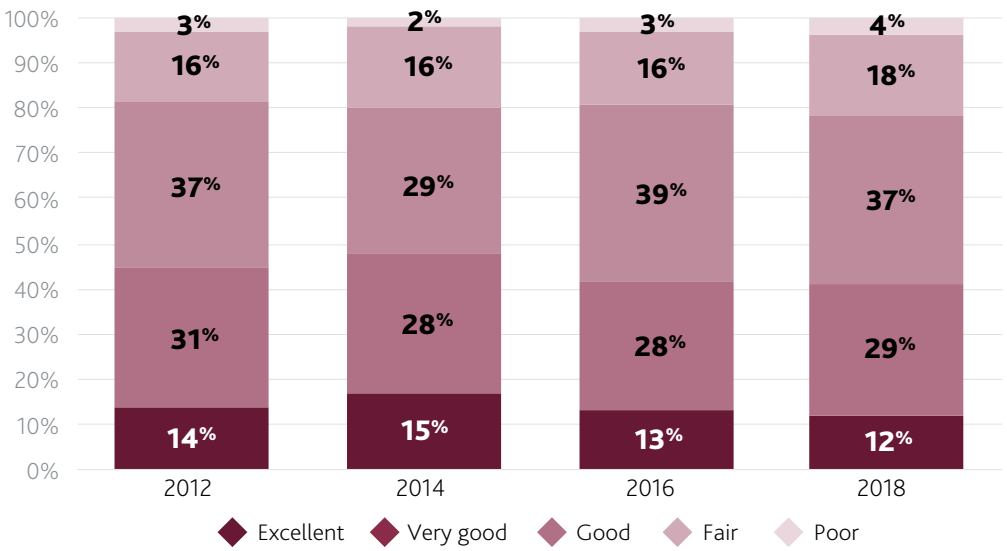
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 5
Aucklanders' health

Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their personal health (%)



Data
Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate their health positively.

Source
Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018.

Frequency
Every 2 years.

Availability
The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland (www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz).

Note
Respondents were asked to rate their general overall health.

From the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

Relevance
Good health is critical to wellbeing as it enables people to participate in society and the economy. Without good health, people are less able to enjoy their lives to the fullest extent, and their options may be limited. Self-rated health is a widely used indicator of health status and has been shown to have a strong relationship with objective measures of health status.

Baseline (2018)
78% of Auckland respondents rated their health as good, very good or excellent.
18% of Auckland respondents rated their health as fair.
4% of Auckland respondents rated their health as poor.

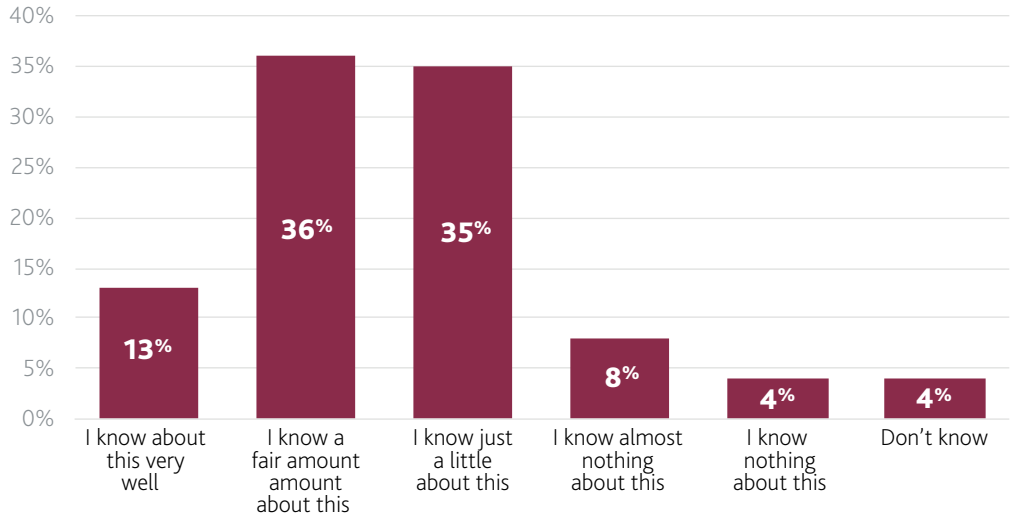
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 6
Treaty of Waitangi awareness and understanding

Respondents to the Council's Resident Survey who rated their knowledge of te tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi



Data
Respondents to council's resident survey who rate their knowledge of Tte tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi.

Source
Auckland Council – Citizen Engagement and Insights.

Frequency
Annual.

Availability
On request from Auckland Council.

Note
The survey primarily measures respondents' use of, and satisfaction with, a range of council services. It is conducted using a mix of online, phone and face-to-face interviews among Auckland residents aged 15 years and over. In 2018, 4,475 respondents took part in the survey.

Relevance
Te tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi is important as a 'living document', central to New Zealand's present and future, as well as its past. It provides the basis for all people to belong, while recognising Māori as tangata whenua. Valuing and better understanding the Treaty contributes to our shared identity and sense of belonging.

Baseline (2018)
Respondents in Council's resident survey rate their knowledge of te tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi with:
13% considered they knew it very well.
36% considered they had a fair amount of knowledge.
35% considered they knew just a little.
8% considered they knew almost nothing.
4% considered they knew nothing about the Treaty of Waitangi.
4% said they didn't know their knowledge level.

Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

Measure 1
Whānau wellbeing

Under development

There are a number of measures across the Auckland Plan 2050 monitoring framework that will be further disaggregated by ethnicity and location to develop a broader understanding of wellbeing across Auckland.

The following work underway is likely to provide a more robust and enduring measure for whānau wellbeing than that which is currently available.

- Stats NZ Aotearoa Indicators
- Independent Māori Statutory Board – Māori Plan
- Te Waka Anga Mua – Performance Management Framework
- Treasury Living Standards

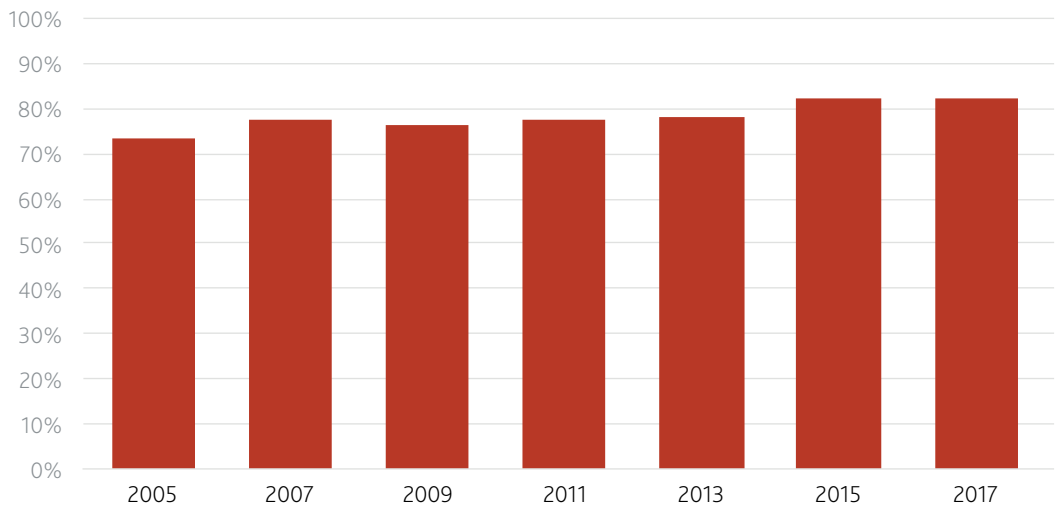
Progress on development of this measure will be provided through the July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

Measure 2
Māori in employment, education and training

Proportion of Māori youth in education, employment or training (%)



Data
Derived from youth (aged 15-24) NEET rates (not in employment education or training) by ethnicity and age (15-19, 20-24).

Source
Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS); Auckland Council, RIMU calculations.

Frequency
Quarterly and moving annual average (to avoid seasonality).

Availability
High level data available from Statistics NZ website http://archive.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/?url=/infoshare/ - Work income and spending. Detailed Auckland breakdowns from Research Monitoring and Investigation Unit (RIMU) custom dataset.

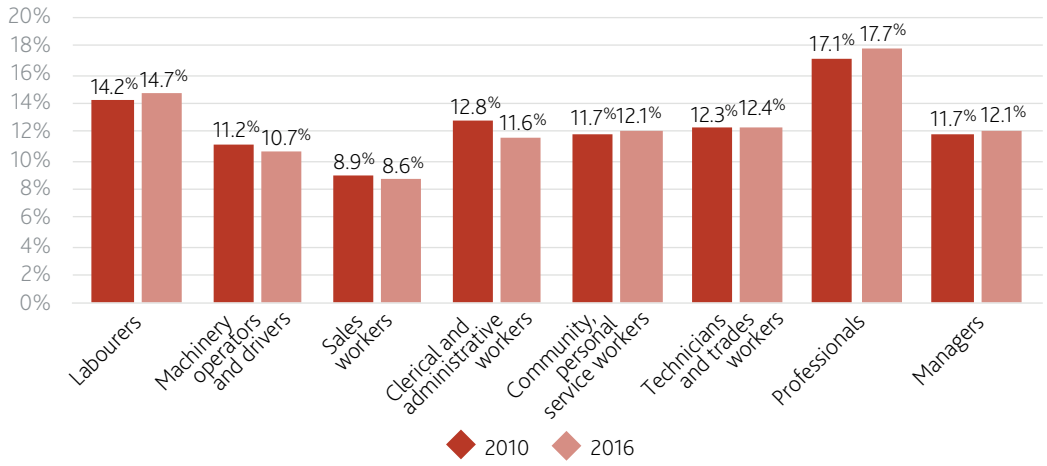
Note
Education and training data is available only for youth (ages 15-24). Employment here is number of individuals in paid employment (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers). People not working or studying include those who are not available (eg full-time parents and other caregivers), as well as unemployed and other jobless people (not just the workforce). All data is subject to sampling errors, which increases for smaller sub-samples. Quarterly data is seasonal, so annual averages are recommended.

Relevance
Employment generates wealth for society, and income and job experience for the individual; education and training enables youth in particular to improve their prospects. In the labour market, young people are often the first to lose their jobs and the last to gain employment. Youths who are in employment, education or training are less at risk of long-term unemployment, have better health outcomes and are less likely to be socially or economically disadvantaged in the future.

Baseline
The baseline data will be set against the 2018 census data, which will be available March 2019.

Analysis
Further analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Type of employment for Māori (%)



Data
Employment (filled jobs) of Māori and all-ethnicities by occupation (ANZSCO I digit), modelled by Infometrics from Statistics NZ data (census and quarterly HLFS).

Source
Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile – Māori – skills – occupation.

Frequency
Annual

Availability
High level data available from Statistics NZ website http://archive.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/?url=/infoshare/ - Work income and spending. Detailed Auckland breakdowns from Research Monitoring and Investigation Unit (RIMU) custom dataset.

Note
Employment here is number of filled jobs (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers). Infometrics model Māori occupation data using their Regional Industry-Occupational matrix.

Relevance
Modern economies tend to shift employment out of lower skilled occupations such as labourers and machinery operators, and into higher skilled ones such as managers and professionals. Higher skilled occupations generally tend to be more productive and rewarding, and to offer better opportunities. Skills require education and training.

Baseline
Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

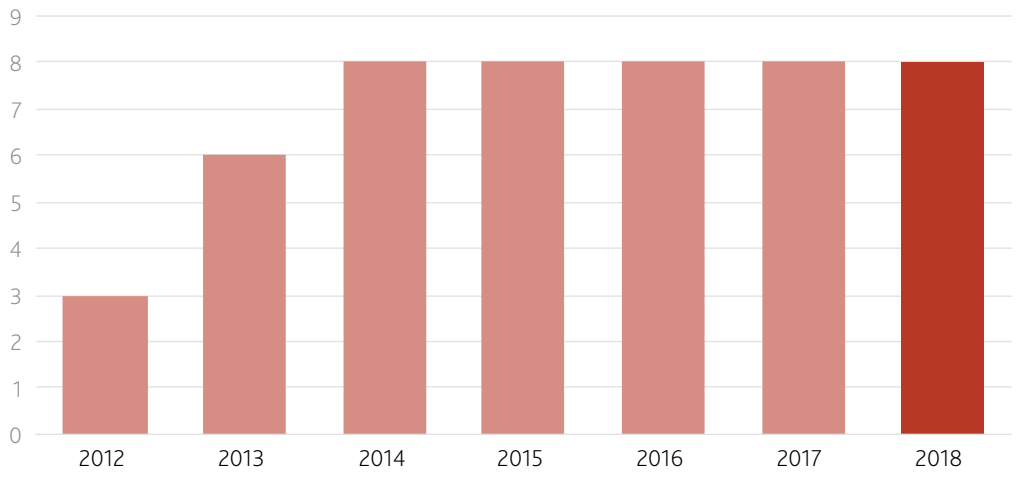
Analysis
Further analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

Measure 3
Māori decision making

Number of co-govern ance/co-management arrangements



Data
Number of co-governance/co-management arrangements.

Source
Auckland Council, Te Waka Angamua.

Frequency
Annual.

Availability
Auckland Council, Te Waka Angamua.

- All years excludes *Rangihoa* and *Tawaiparera Committee*, which is not currently in operation.
- All years excludes new governance structure over the Ōnehunga Portage, which is not yet fully operational.
- All years includes 2 co-management agreements – Pūkaki and Wai-o-maru.
- 2018 list reclassifies *Pukekiwiriki Pā Joint Management Committee* as co-governance rather than co-management.

Relevance
Reciprocal decision-making is a significant issue concerning Māori and is a primary pillar for Māori wellbeing and capacity.

Baseline (2018)
As at October 2018, there are eight co-management/co-governance arrangements.

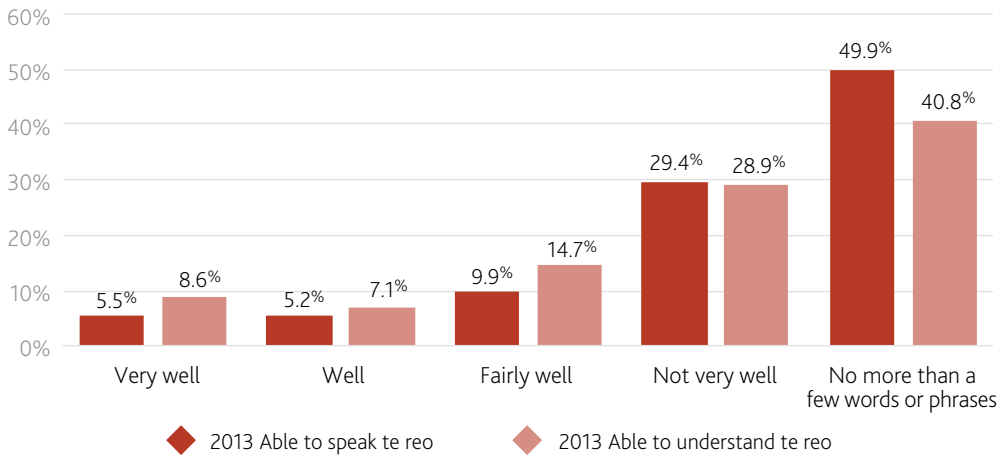
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 Annual scorecard.

Outcome

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

Measure 4
Te reo Māori across Tāmaki Makaurau

Self-rated te reo Māori proficiency (%)



Data
Self-rated te reo Māori proficiency.

Source
Te Kupenga, Stats NZ (Te Kupenga is Stats NZ's survey of Māori well-being. It was first run in 2013).

Frequency
5 yearly.

Availability
Available from the Stats NZ website.

Relevance
Language is intrinsic to expressing and sustaining culture as a means of communicating values, beliefs, and customs. As the indigenous culture of New Zealand, Māori culture is unique to New Zealand and forms a fundamental part of the national identity. Māori language is central to Māori culture and an important aspect of cultural participation and identity.

Baseline
The baseline data will be set against the 2018 census data, which will be available March 2019.

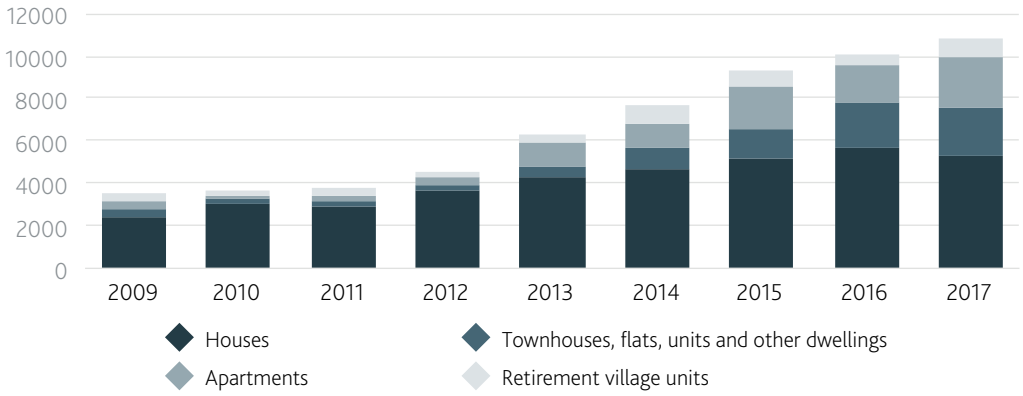
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Homes and Places

Measure 1
New dwellings consented by location and type (Development Strategy)

Number of new dwellings consented by type



Data
Numbers of new residential dwellings consented per annum by location and type.

Source
Statistics New Zealand, building consent data.

Frequency
Annual

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 and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) at Auckland Council.

Note
Statistics NZ building consent data is produced both for the number of consents issued and the number of dwellings consented – this analysis is for dwellings consented. Data is for calendar years, and is presented for the previous 10 years. A single building consent may allow for the building of more than one dwelling.

Relevance
The housing preferences of Aucklanders are diverse. A broad range of housing types are required, in a variety of locations. These characteristics are also important measures of a quality compact urban form.

Baseline
Pending year end results for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

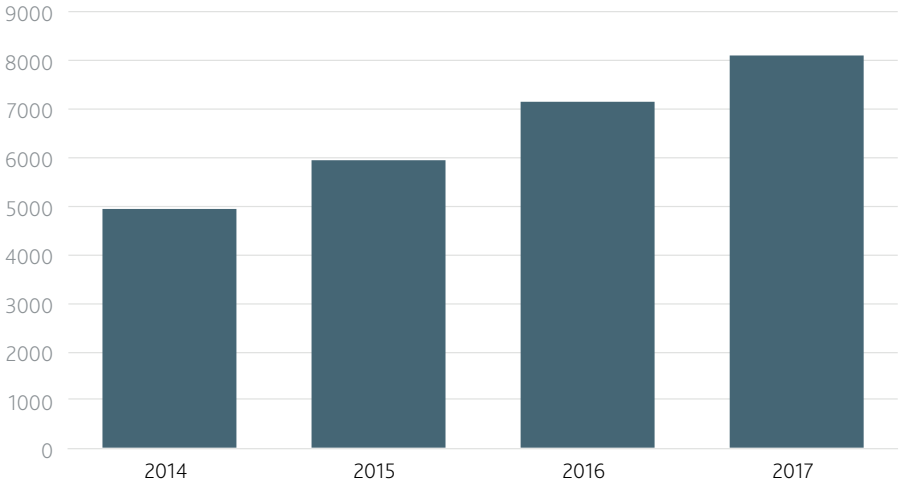
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Homes and Places

Measure 2
Net new dwellings consented and completed (Development Strategy)

Number of new dwellings consented by type



Data
Numbers of new residential dwellings that have a Code of Compliance Certificate (CCC) issued per annum.

Source
Auckland Council, CCC data.

Frequency
Annual

Availability
Numbers of CCCs and the number of dwellings with CCCs are recorded as part of Auckland Council's building consenting processes. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) at Auckland Council.

Note
'Dwellings with CCCs issued' is a metric that was developed by council's Building Control department in response to monitoring requirements for the Auckland Housing Accord. 'Dwellings with CCCs issued' data is only available from October 2013 onwards, and spatial matching of this data is only 93 per cent.

Relevance
CCCs provide a measure for when a dwelling is able to be occupied, rather than a building consent that indicates an intention to build.

Baseline
Pending year end results for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

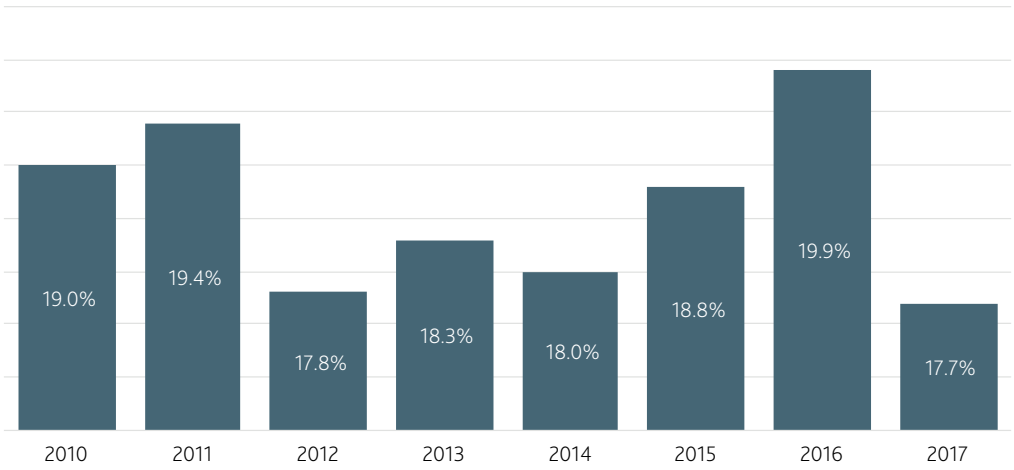
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Homes and Places

Measure 3
Housing costs as a percentage of household income

Housing costs to total household income



Data
Auckland average household annual expenditure on housing costs and average household total (gross) annual income.

Source
Statistics New Zealand, HES Household Economic Survey and HES (Income).

Frequency
Annual.

Availability
Published on Statistics New Zealand website.

Note
All dollars are nominal (not adjusted for inflation), and include survey error margins of up to 10%. Values are averages (not medians) of households in the Auckland region. Household income includes wages and salary, self-employment, investments and government benefits, and superannuation. Housing costs include rent and mortgages, property rates and building-related insurance.

Relevance
Although this ratio is a common indicator of housing cost stress, the household income component depends on many things, including household size and number of income earners, which can sometimes change in response to financial pressures and compensate for them, but does not alleviate them. Also, housing affordability can be affected by the interplay of a wide range of factors including: taxation and fiscal policy; planning and regulatory requirements and costs; industry practice and productivity and migration and demographic changes. These factors affect housing costs for a very broad cross-section of society. People who already owned (or inherited) property were largely unaffected or even benefited from the price rises.

Baseline
Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Homes and Places

Measure 4
Homelessness

Under development

Homelessness is an important social issue which requires an integrated approach at both the local and national level.

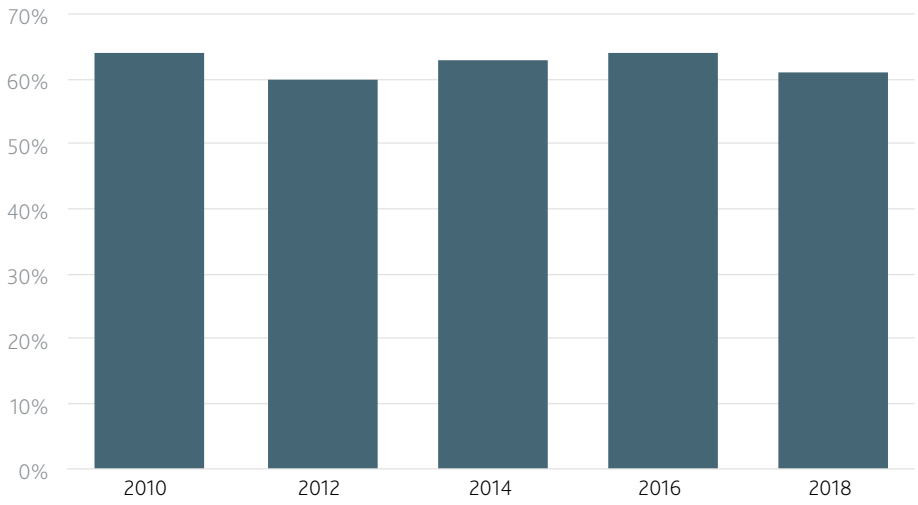
Appropriate measures will be developed through the cross-sectoral Homelessness Plan.

Outcome

Homes and Places

Measure 5
Resident satisfaction with their built environment at a neighbourhood level

Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who agreed they feel a sense of pride in their local area (%)



Data
Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who feel a sense of pride in the way that their local area or neighbourhood looks and feels.

Source
Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2012, 2014, 2016 and 2018.

Frequency
Every 2 years.

Availability
The reports are available on Knowledge Auckland (www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz)

Note
From the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

Relevance
How residents feel about their local area or neighbourhood can also be considered a reflection in part of how satisfied they are with the built environment. This measure will help to determine whether Auckland is creating a strong sense of place that resonates with its residents.

Baseline (2018)
61% of Auckland respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they felt a sense of pride in the way their city or local area feels.

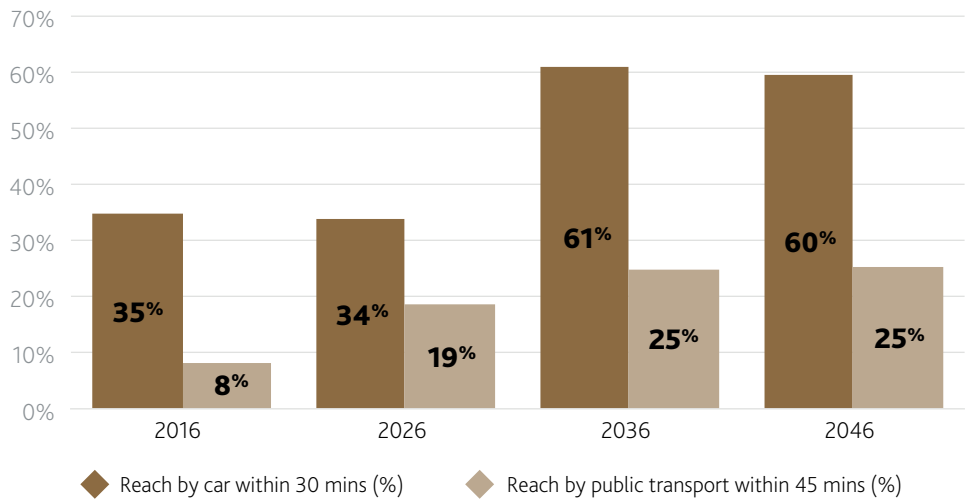
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Transport and Access

Measure 1
Access to jobs
(Development Strategy)

Proportion of jobs reached by car or public transport (%)



Data
Number of jobs accessible to the average Aucklander in the morning peak within 30 minutes by car and 45 minutes by public transport.

Source
Auckland Regional Transport (ART) model outputs, Auckland Forecasting Centre.

Frequency
Variable – data will be updated in 2019.

Availability
Data can be sourced from the Auckland Forecasting Centre.

Note
ART model uses a combination of real data and various assumptions to predict the level and rate of change across different areas and components of the transport network. The use of modelling enables targeted interventions to be made and understood within the context of the broader network now and into the future. The model output was prepared for the 2016 Auckland Transport Alignment project (ATAP). Further refinement to the model outputs was carried out through the revised ATAP in 2018. The Auckland Forecasting Centre is exploring the use of other data sources to provide more regular monitoring.

Relevance
For Auckland to benefit from the region's growth, it is essential for people from all parts of Auckland to have good access to the employment, education and other opportunities that growth creates. Our continued prosperity is dependent on the convenient, affordable, safe and sustainable movement of people, goods and services within Auckland, and with the rest of New Zealand and the world. Improving access to employment and education is particularly critical to boosting Auckland's economic productivity and overall prosperity (Ministry of Transport, 2014). To be productive, businesses need a wide choice of potential employees. Similarly, workers need a wide choice of potential jobs within a reasonable commute time to best match their skills and to reduce their vulnerability to long-term unemployment in the event of job loss.

Baseline (2016)
34.6% of jobs are accessible to the average Aucklanders in the morning peak within 30 minutes by car
8.3% of jobs are accessible to the average Aucklanders in the morning peak within 45 minutes by public transport.

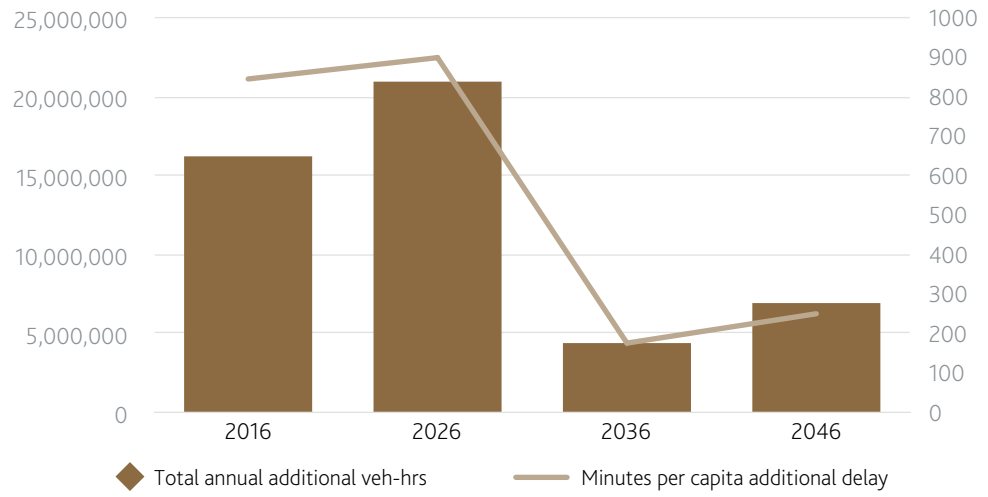
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Transport and Access

Measure 2
Delay from congestion (Development Strategy)

Per capita additional delay (min)



Data
Per capita annual delay from congestion (minutes).

Source
Auckland Regional Transport (ART) model outputs, Auckland Forecasting Centre.

Frequency
Variable – data will be updated in 2019.

Availability
Data can be sourced from the Auckland Forecasting Centre.

Note
ART uses a combination of real data and various assumptions to predict the level and rate of change across different areas and components of the transport network. The use of modelling enables targeted interventions to be made and understood within the context of the broader network now and into the future. The model output was prepared for the 2016 Auckland Transport Alignment project (ATAP). Further refinement to the model outputs was carried out through the revised ATAP in 2018. The Auckland Forecasting Centre is exploring the use of other data sources to provide more regular monitoring.

Relevance
Traffic delays constrain economic productivity so moving people and goods efficiently through Auckland is a key transport objective. This measure shows the total and per capita delay across the network based on the projected volume of traffic divided by its theoretical capacity (VC ratio). Congestion is defined by combining the two worst levels of service measures for network performance:

- Significant delay and low average speed (Level of service E).
- High delay and extremely low speeds (Level of service F).

Baseline (2016)
841 minutes per capita annual from congestion.

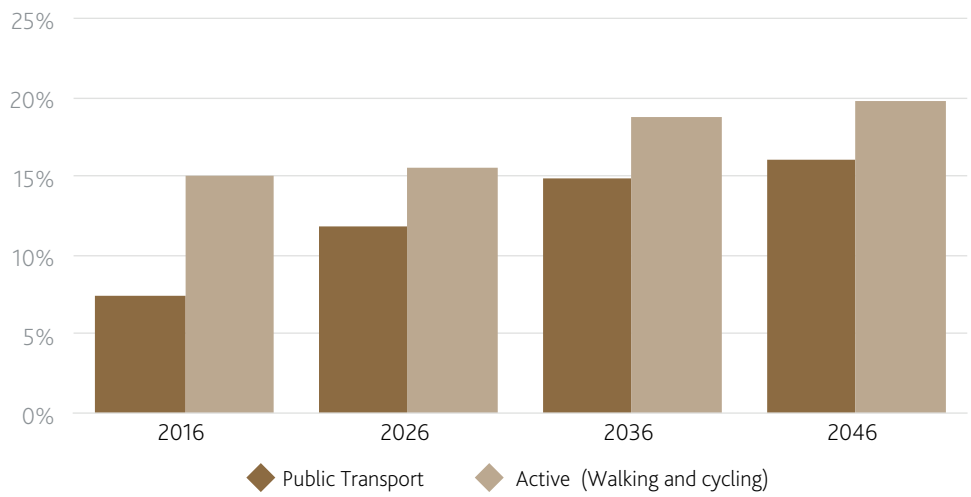
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Transport and Access

Measure 3
Use of public transport, walking and cycling

Proportion of trips made by public transport, walking and cycling during the AM peak (%)



Data
Proportion of trips made by public transport, walking and cycling during the AM peak.

Source
Auckland Regional Transport (ART) model, Auckland Forecasting Centre.

Frequency
Variable – data will be updated in 2019.

Availability
Data can be sourced from the Auckland Forecasting Centre.

Note
ART uses a combination of real data and various assumptions to predict the level and rate of change across different areas and components of the transport network. The use of modelling enables targeted interventions to be made and understood within the context of the broader network now and into the future. The model output was prepared for the 2016 Auckland Transport Alignment project (ATAP). Further refinement to the model outputs was carried out through the revised ATAP in 2018. The Auckland Forecasting Centre is exploring the use of other data sources to provide more regular monitoring.

Relevance
For Auckland to benefit from the region's growth, it is essential for people from all parts of Auckland to have good access to the employment, education and other opportunities that growth creates. People need access to a range of modes to ensure they can move easily throughout the region using easily.

Baseline (2016)
7.4% of trips made by public transport during AM peak.
15.1% of trips made by active transport (walking and cycling) during AM peak.

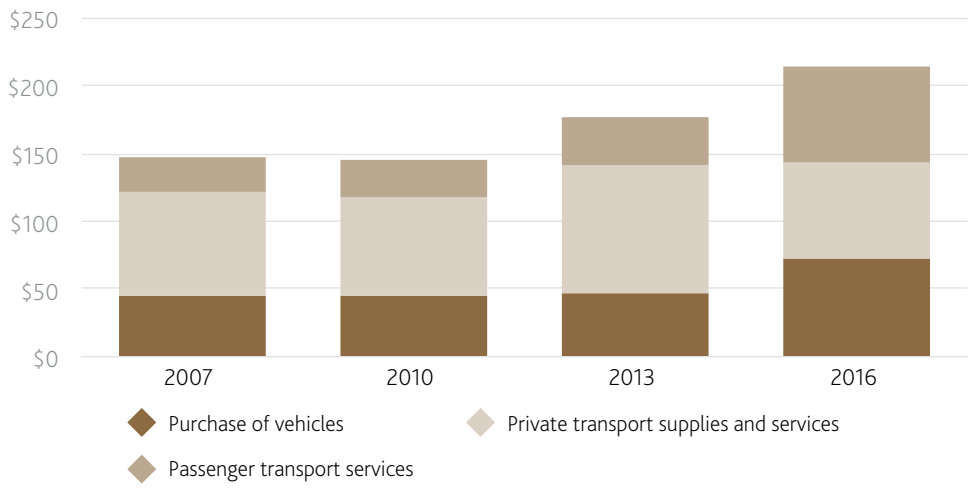
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Transport and Access

Measure 4
Household transport costs

Average weekly household transport costs ($)



Data
Average weekly transport costs.

Source
Statistics New Zealand, HES Household Economic Survey and HES (Income).

Frequency
3 yearly.

Availability
Stats NZ.

Note
All dollars are nominal (not adjusted for inflation) and include survey error margins of up to 10%. Values are averages (not medians) of households in the Auckland region.

Relevance
Reducing household transport costs can help to improve equity across the region. It can also drive change in mode choice. Transport costs contain expenditure on vehicle purchases, private transport supplies and services, and passenger transport services. It includes spending on petrol, vehicle parts and servicing, and travel by rail, road, air and sea.

Baseline
The baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

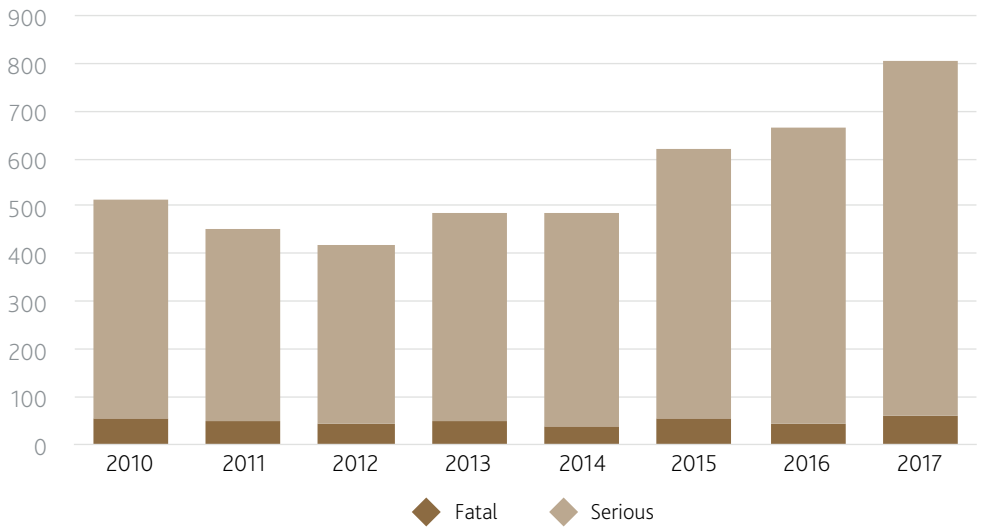
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Transport and Access

Measure 5
Deaths and injuries from transport network

Number of serious and fatal injuries



Data
Serious and fatal traffic deaths and injuries.

Source
New Zealand Transport Agency.

Frequency
Weekly.

Availability
New Zealand Transport Agency website.

Note
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.

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 to creating and operating a transport system where people are protected from death or serious injury.

Baseline
Pending year end results for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Environment and Cultural Heritage

Measure 1
State and quality of locally, regionally and nationally significant environments

Under development

State of the Environment reporting has been undertaken by local, regional and central government in New Zealand since the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 was enacted. Section 35 obligates regional government to make publicly available a review of the results of its monitoring of the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of its policies at least once every five years.

The State of the Environment report examines the drivers of environmental change (namely, human activity), the pressure these activities place on the environment, the state of the region's natural resources and how they are faring under pressure.

It covers the following areas:
- Climate (rainfall, sea levels, temperature)
- Land (land cover, soil, biodiversity, biosecurity, threatened species, weeds)
- Water (freshwater, marine)
- Air (quality, PM10, NO2)

With the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan in 2016, there is a set of Regional Policy Statements aligned to the Auckland Plan that are designed to protect and enhance the environment. As required by the Resource Management Act, these will be monitored over the life of the Plan for their effectiveness.

Land species and ecosystem health and resilience
- Native vegetation cover and habitat loss
- Species abundance and diversity
- Health of land-based (wetland) ecosystems
- Urban forest cover

Number and impact of pests
- Distribution and abundance of pest plants
- Distribution and abundance of pest animals

Historically environmental data has been collected and reported through different mechanisms for different needs and users. The framework proposed provides an opportunity for improved integrated reporting to provide quality and consistent information for decision making within the broader context of the Auckland Plan. This is currently under development and progress will be updated in the July 2019 annual scorecard.
In the interim, please refer to The health of Auckland's environment in 2015
https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/state-of-auckland-research-report-cards/Documents/stateofenvironmentreport2015.pdf

Outcome

Environment and Cultural Heritage

Measure 2
Marine and freshwater quality

Under development

State of the Environment reporting has been undertaken by local and regional government in New Zealand since the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 was enacted. Section 35 obligates regional government to make publicly available a review of the results of its monitoring of the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of its policies at least once every five years.

Other monitoring is also conducted for investigating specific issues in specific areas, or to answer other environmental questions.

The State of the Environment report examines the drivers of environmental change (namely, human activity), the pressure these activities place on the environment, the state of the region's natural resources and how they are faring under pressure.

It covers the following areas:
- Climate (rainfall, sea levels, temperature)
- Land (land cover, soil, biodiversity, biosecurity, threatened species, weeds)
- Water (freshwater, marine)
- Air (quality, carbon emissions)

With the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan in 2016, there is a set of Regional Policy Statements aligned to the Auckland Plan that are designed to protect and enhance the environment. As required by the Resource Management Act, these will be monitored over the life of the Plan for their effectiveness.

Auckland Plan monitoring will largely leverage off data collected from the Auckland Unitary Plan and State of the Environment Report. We will measure the following to show progress against marine and freshwater quality:

Aquatic ecosystem and species health and resilience - the Auckland Region is surrounded by water and has a complex coastline with many harbours, estuaries and islands. The region has many streams, natural and artificial lakes, and aquifers. We need to know how well that system is functioning and how resilient it is to disturbance and change.
- Health of marine ecosystems
- Stream water quality
- Lake water quality
- Groundwater quality

Safe swimming – the opportunity to swim in our natural environment is valued by Aucklanders. Safeswim provides water quality forecasts and up-to-date information on risks to health and safety of swimmers at 84 beaches and 8 freshwater locations around Auckland. Safeswim is a joint initiative between Auckland Council, Watercare, Surf Lifesaving Northern Region and the Auckland Regional Public Health Service.
- Number of long-term water quality alerts for beaches and streams
- Proportion of time safeswim marine beaches are suitable for contact during the swimming season

The data will be drawn from Auckland Council water monitoring and the Auckland Council Safeswim Programme.

Historically environmental data has been collected and reported through different mechanisms, such as report cards, technical reports and publications, for different needs and users. The framework proposed provides an opportunity for improved integrated reporting and for decision making to be made within the broader context of the Auckland Plan. This is currently under development and progress will be updated in the July 2019 annual scorecard.

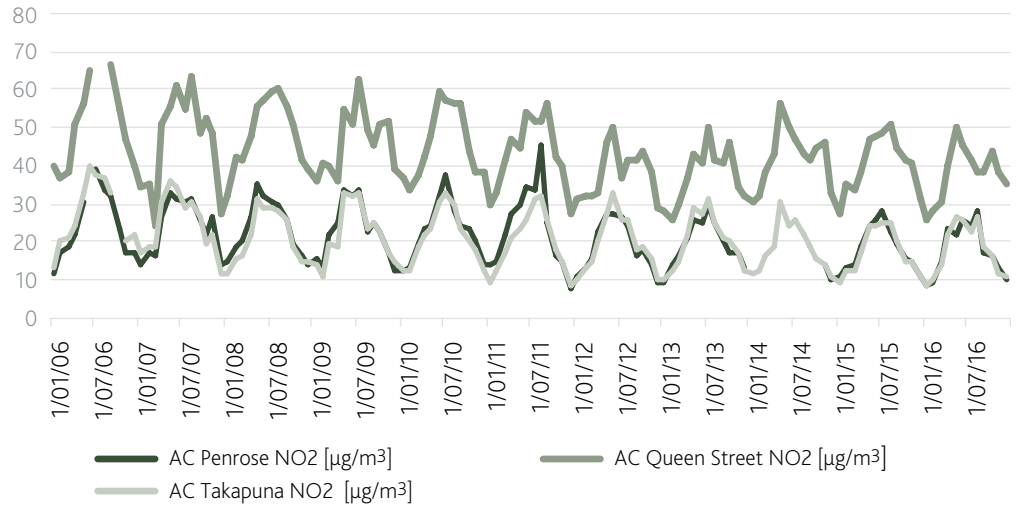
In the interim, please refer to The health of Auckland's environment in 2015.
https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/state-of-auckland-research-report-cards/Documents/stateofenvironmentreport2015.pdf

Outcome

Environment and Cultural Heritage

Measure 3
Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions

Concentration of air pollutants



Data

Concentration of the following in accordance with ambient air quality for national and regional air quality regulations and standards:

- Particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10})
- Gaseous pollutants (oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, ozone)
- Volatile organic compounds (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylenes)
- Source apportionment of $PM_{2.5}$ and PM_{10}

Source

Auckland Council ambient air quality monitoring programme.

Frequency

Continuous data are collected every minute and averaged over 10 minute, 1-hour and 24-hour periods. Most national and regional standards and targets are based on 1-hour and 24-hour periods. Diffusion tube and volatile organic compounds measurements can be obtained over weekly or monthly time periods.

Availability

Real-time and historical data are available from Auckland Council on request. Various technical and summary reports describing Auckland's air quality are available at Knowledge Auckland (www.knowledgeauckland.org.nz).

Notes

- PM_{10} particulate data are currently collected at eight sites across the network. This size of particulate is emitted from natural sources such as oceanic sea salt and pollen. Anthropogenic sources include dust, transport emission and home heating.
- $PM_{2.5}$ is currently monitored at four sites. PM2.5 measures the smallest size fraction of particulates that are most commonly anthropogenic in origin, including combustion sources, home heating, and secondary particulates emanating from gas emissions.
- Emissions from vehicles (especially diesel) also contribute nitrogen oxides (NOx), mainly nitric oxide (NO). Nitric oxide reacts with oxygen in the atmosphere to form NO_2, which can cause the brown haze that affects our health.
- Shipping traffic also has an impact, contributing mainly PM, NOx and Sulphur dioxide (SO_2) to the air.
- Ozone (O_3) is produced because of vehicle exhaust emissions interacting with sunlight in the presence of volatile organic compounds.

Relevance

A statistically significant number of increased admissions to hospital for respiratory disorders follow brown haze events over Auckland. This is because the brown haze is a stagnant pool of polluted air sitting over a large area of Auckland's airshed. These events tend to occur on clear calm mornings in winter when people tend to go out and exercise, unaware of the risks of exacerbating existing bronchial and respiratory disorders. This model will act as a warning for the public, advisory for the Auckland District Health Board (ADHB), and as a mitigation tool for key polluters such as Auckland Transport.

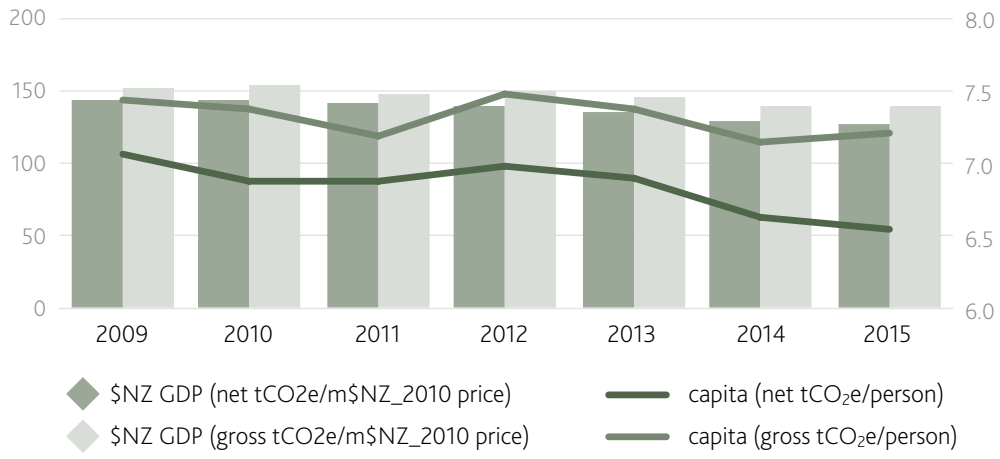
Baseline

Pending year end results for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Analysis

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Greenhouse gas emissions



Data

Multiple indicators and data sources used.

Source

Auckland Greenhouse Gas Inventory, Projections of Auckland Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

Frequency

Annual greenhouse gas emissions are reported for 1990 and from 2009 to 2015, so a pre-Auckland Plan baseline is available. Projected greenhouse gas emissions are reported every 3 to 5 years.

Availability

Emissions data from all the sectors and sources are available.

Notes

There are multiple indicators and data sets that can be used to report on greenhouse gas emissions and projections across various environmental domains.

Relevance

Climate change mitigation contributes to all Focus Areas and Directions of the Environment and Cultural Heritage outcome, as well as Low Carbon Auckland (Auckland's Energy Resilience and Low Carbon Action Plan) which is under review and to be updated (Auckland's Climate Action Plan). The measure of greenhouse gas emissions enables us:

- To be in line with national and international best practice
- To better measure progress

Baseline

The baseline will be drawn from the 2019 data.

Analysis

Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Environment and Cultural Heritage

Measure 4
Protection of the environment

Under development

State of the Environment reporting has been undertaken by local and regional government in New Zealand since the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 was enacted. Section 35 obligates regional government to make publicly available a review of the results of its monitoring of the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of its policies at least once every five years.

Other monitoring is also conducted for investigating specific issues in specific areas, or to answer other environmental questions.

The State of the Environment report examines the drivers of environmental change (namely, human activity), the pressure these activities place on the environment, the state of the region's natural resources and how they are faring under pressure.

It covers the following areas:
- Climate (rainfall, sea levels, temperature)
- Land (land cover, soil, biodiversity, biosecurity, threatened species, weeds)
- Water (freshwater, marine)
- Air (quality, carbon emissions)

With the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan in 2016, there is a set of Regional Policy Statements aligned to the Auckland Plan that are designed to protect and enhance the environment. As required by the Resource Management Act, these will be monitored over the life of the Auckland Unitary Plan for their effectiveness.

Auckland Plan monitoring will leverage largely off data collected for the Auckland Unitary Plan and State of the Environment Reporting, and some additional monitoring for other purposes, like Safeswim. We will measure the following to show progress against protection of the environment:

Land and water protection - Worldwide, one of the primary drivers of species and ecosystem extinctions is habitat loss. Therefore, the legal protection of indigenous ecosystems against further clearance or degradation is a critical part of protecting indigenous biodiversity within the Auckland Region
- areas legally protected for biodiversity

Restoration activities - Restoration activities contribute significant benefits to environmental and biodiversity protection by creating new habitat, removing pest plants and animals, protecting waterways etc. These types of projects help to counter the negative impacts of past habitat loss, weed and pest impacts, and pollution. This indicator includes National Biodiversity Indicator M19.
- Summarized yearly updates compiled from habitat restoration activities (including spatial data) carried out by Auckland Council, Department of Conservation and a wide range of different community groups

Pest control activities - Community pest control activities include plant and animal pest control, and restoration of native ecosystems through other activities such as planting and translocation. Community pest control has significant benefits beyond the positive effect of the activity itself in terms of building participants connection with the environment, improving emotional and physical health, and building community cohesion.
- Annual pest control reports

Resource consents - The issuing of resource consents is one of the main ways in which our policies and plans are implemented – through the regulatory control of activities. The numbers and types of resource consents issued or active provide one measure of environmental pressure and compliance monitoring provides one measure of how effective consent conditions are. This information can be combined with environmental state and change information to provide a measure of how effective our policies and plans are implemented through resource consents and achieve good environmental outcomes.

The data will be drawn from Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), Department of Conservation, NGO organizations (e.g. QEII Trust & Native forest restoration trust) Auckland Council land parcel information, Auckland Council State of the Environment (SOE) monitoring and research and nationally available geospatial datasets.

Historically environmental data has been collected and reported through different mechanisms, such as report cards, technical reports and publications, for different needs and users. The framework proposed provides an opportunity for improved integrated reporting and for decision making to be made within the broader context of the Auckland Plan. This is currently under development and progress will be updated in the July 2019 annual scorecard.

In the interim, please refer to The health of Auckland's environment in 2015
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Outcome

Environment and Cultural Heritage

Measure 5
Resilience to natural threats

Under development

State of the Environment reporting has been undertaken by local and regional government in New Zealand since the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 was enacted. Section 35 obligates regional government to make publicly available a review of the results of its monitoring of the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of its policies at least once every five years.

Other monitoring is also conducted for investigating specific issues in specific areas, or to answer other environmental questions.

The State of the Environment report examines the drivers of environmental change (namely, human activity), the pressure these activities place on the environment, the state of the region's natural resources and how they are faring under pressure.

It covers the following areas:
- Climate (rainfall, sea levels, temperature)
- Land (land cover, soil, biodiversity, biosecurity, threatened species, weeds)
- Water (freshwater, marine)
- Air (quality, carbon emissions)

With the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan in 2016, there is a set of Regional Policy Statements aligned to the Auckland Plan that are designed to protect and enhance the environment. As required by the Resource Management Act, these will be monitored over the life of the Auckland Unitary Plan for their effectiveness.

Auckland Plan monitoring will leverage largely off data collected for the Auckland Unitary Plan and State of the Environment Reporting, and some additional monitoring for other purposes, like Safeswim. We will measure the following to show progress against resilience to natural threats:

- Environment and Cultural Heritage Measure 1
  – Land species and ecosystems
  – Impact of pests

- Environment and Cultural Heritage Measure 2
  – Aquatic ecosystem and species health and resilience

- Environment and Cultural Heritage Measure 4
  – Land and water protection
  – Land management
  – Restoration activities
  – Pest control activities

Healthy ecosystems are more resilient as they provide buffering and adaptive capacity to climate change. The number and type of species present in an area provides a simple measure of the state of an environment. However, we also need to know how well that system is functioning in order to determine how resilient it is to disturbance and change. For example, there may be a large number of shellfish in an area but they may be small and not reproducing so over time their numbers will decline. A system that is already stressed by one disturbance may react differently to additional change than one that is functionally healthy. This measure draws together indicators that focus on measuring different components of the ecosystem.

Historically environmental data has been collected and reported through different mechanisms, such as report cards, technical reports and publications, for different needs and users. The framework proposed provides an opportunity for improved integrated reporting and for decision making to be made within the broader context of the Auckland Plan. This is currently under development and progress will be updated in the July 2019 annual scorecard.
In the interim, please refer to The health of Auckland's environment in 2015 https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/state-of-auckland-research-report-cards/Documents/stateofenvironmentreport2015.pdf.

Outcome

Environment and Cultural Heritage

Measure 6
Treasuring of the environment

Under development

State of the Environment reporting has been undertaken by local, regional and central government in New Zealand since the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991 was enacted. Section 35 obligates regional government to make publicly available a review of the results of its monitoring of the state of the environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of its policies at least once every five years.

Other monitoring is also conducted for investigating specific issues in specific areas, or to answer other environmental questions.

The State of the Environment report examines the drivers of environmental change (namely, human activity), the pressure these activities place on the environment, the state of the region's natural resources and how they are faring under pressure.

It covers the following areas:
- Climate (rainfall, sea levels, temperature)
- Land (land cover, soil, biodiversity, biosecurity, threatened species, weeds)
- Water (freshwater, marine)
- Air (quality, PM10, NO2)

With the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan in 2016, there is a set of Regional Policy Statements aligned to the Auckland Plan that are designed to protect and enhance the environment. As required by the Resource Management Act, these will be monitored over the life of the Plan for their effectiveness.
Auckland Plan monitoring will largely leverage off data collected from the Auckland Unitary Plan and State of the Environment Report. We will measure the following to show progress against treasuring of the environment:

Retention of treasured environments such as maunga, volcanic features and sites of cultural and natural heritage significance – The natural and built environment is inextricably connected to Aucklanders' sense of identity and place. Statutory provisions provide a measure for how much and how well our treasured areas are protected.

- Natural resources – including significant ecological areas
- Natural heritage – including but not limited to, notable trees, outstanding natural landscapes, outstanding natural character, outstanding natural features, regionally significant volcanic view shafts
- Built heritage and character
- Sites and places of significance to mana whenua

Number of environmental programmes seeking to protect and enhance specific environments -
Community environmental programmes show a commitment from Aucklanders to their environment. They can have benefits beyond the improvements they provide to the environment. For example, a greater sense of community, improvements in personal wellbeing, and an improvement in participant's attitudes towards the environment in other parts of their lives.

Historically environmental data has been collected and reported through different mechanisms, such as report cards, technical reports and publications, for different needs and users. The framework proposed provides an opportunity for improved integrated reporting and for decision making to be made within the broader context of the Auckland Plan. This is currently under development and progress will be updated in the July 2019 annual scorecard.

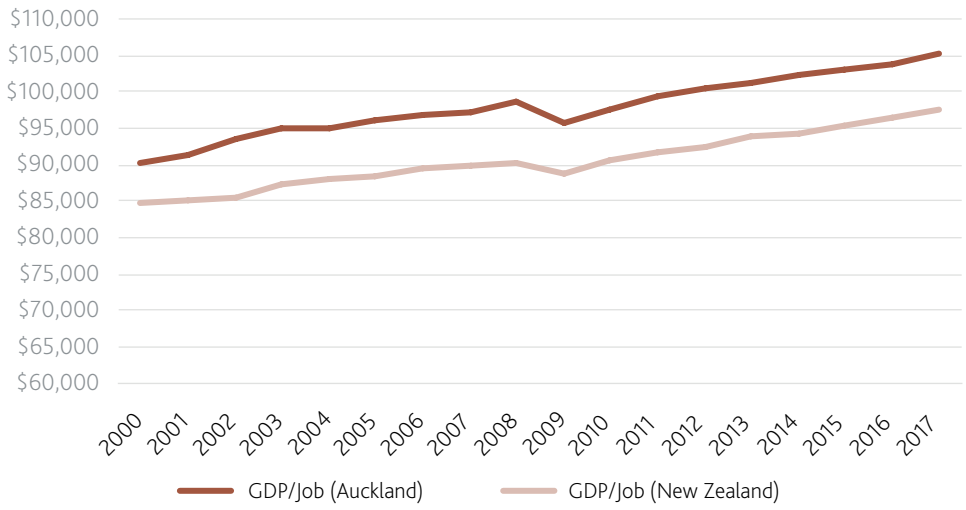
In the interim, please refer to The health of Auckland's environment in 2015
https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/environment/state-of-auckland-research-report-cards/Documents/stateofenvironmentreport2015.pdf

Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 1
Labour productivity

Real GDP per filled job ($)



Data
Output per worker: real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in constant 2010 dollars, per filled job.

Source
Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile.

Frequency
Annual

Availability
Public access funded by Council subscription to Infometrics website portal https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Auckland/Productivity, which also includes a variety of related data such as productivity breakdowns by industry and location and changes over time.

Note
Labour productivity uses GDP per employed person (in constant 2010 prices). GDP measures the value economic units add to their inputs - broadly equivalent to its sales revenue less the cost of materials and services purchased from other firms. Infometrics breaks national production-based GDP (published by Statistics New Zealand for years ended March) down to territorial authority (TA) level by applying estimated TA shares to the national total.

Relevance
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.

Growth in labour productivity over time can imply an increase in the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy. However, comparisons of labour productivity over time or between regions should be done with caution, as each worker may have different levels of access to other production inputs (such as machinery, technology, and land over time or between regions whose economies have vastly different industrial structures).

Baseline
Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

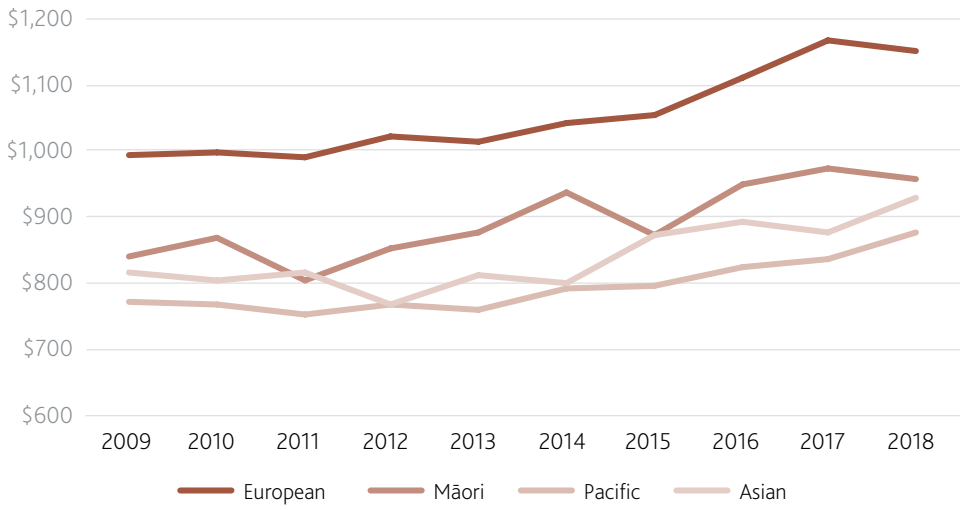
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 2
Aucklanders' average wages

Median weekly earnings of employed people by ethnicity ($)



Data
Earnings of people in paid employment by region, age, sex and ethnic group - median and average, hourly and weekly; inflation-adjusted.

Source
Statistics New Zealand, Labour market statistics (incomes) (formerly NZ Income Survey, now from June quarter of Household Labour Force Survey) and Consumer Price Index.

Frequency
Annual (Ethnicity, only from 2009).

Availability
Published at http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/index.aspx - Incomes - Income tables.

Note
All data is subject to survey error margins. Coverage is people over 15 years old who work for wages or salaries or are self-employed. Earnings now comprise income from wages and salaries, self-employment, and government transfers, but no longer include private transfers or investment income. Variations in weekly earnings arise from variation in both hourly earnings and hours worked. Weekly earnings comprises full- and part-timers, but median hourly rates typically equate to 37 - 40 hours/week. Ethnic group sums may exceed totals due to respondents selecting multiple ethnic groups.

Relevance
Employment earnings are the main source of income for most people and their households, and the main way that improved prosperity benefits the general population. They also generate taxes that help fund government services and transfers to other households.

Baseline
Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of the July 2019 annual scorecard.

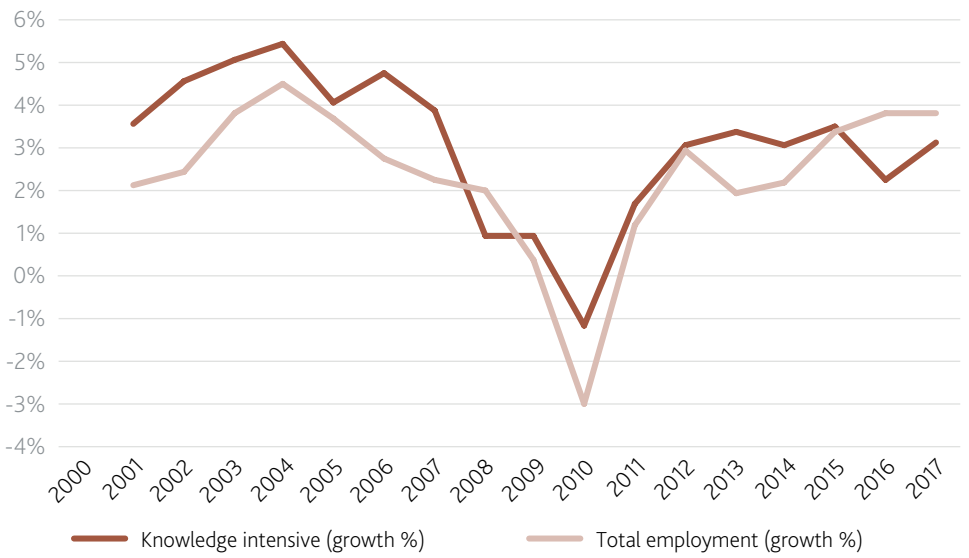
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 3
Employment in advanced industries

Knowledge Intensive industries and total employment growth (%)



Data
Employment in advanced industries (Australian & New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, NZSIC 6 digit) defined as knowledge Intensive: 25 per cent of workforce have degrees and 30 per cent are professional, managerial or scientific and technical.

Source
Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile – skills – knowledge intensive.

Frequency
Annual

Availability
Advanced industries: one-off https://www.aucklandnz.com/sites/build_auckland/files/media-library/documents/J000922_Paper_1_FINAL_Advanced_industries.pdf ; knowledge Industries: public access funded by Council subscription to Infometrics website portal https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Auckland/Skills.

Note
Employment here is average number of filled jobs (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers) for the year ended March, estimated by Infometrics from Statistics New Zealand's quarterly Linked Employer Employee Data (LEED).

Advanced industries are largely a subset of knowledge intensive industries (11% versus 36% of Auckland's workforce), defined by high spending on research and development, and workers having degrees in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM).

Relevance
Knowledge Intensive (KI) industries are those in which the generation and exploitation of knowledge play the predominant part in the creation of economic activity. They represent an increasing share of the New Zealand economy's output and employment, and may be a source of future productivity growth.

Baseline
Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

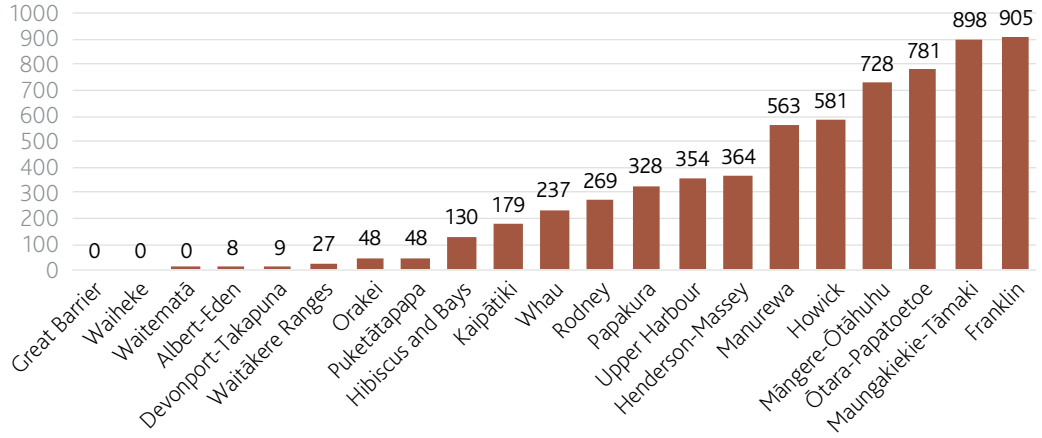
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 4
Zoned industrial land (Development Strategy)

Zoned industrial land by local board (hectare)



Data
Hectares of zoned industrial land.

Source
Auckland Council.

Frequency
Annual

Availability
The area of zoned industrial land is calculated in geospatial software, using zoning data from the Auckland Unitary Plan, as at 2017, by Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) at Auckland Council. Detailed data at sub-regional level is available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU).

Note
Business zoned land under the Auckland Unitary Plan are zones that are classified as being in either the Light Industry or Heavy Industry zones.

Relevance
This is a high-level strategic measure directly related to the Development Strategy required to track zoned land for light and heavy industry. The DS identifies the need for up to 1,400 hectares of business land (mainly industrial) in the future urban areas, and the retention of existing business land. This will require monitoring as locations of industrial land may shift as they compete with other uses for well-located land.

Baseline
Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

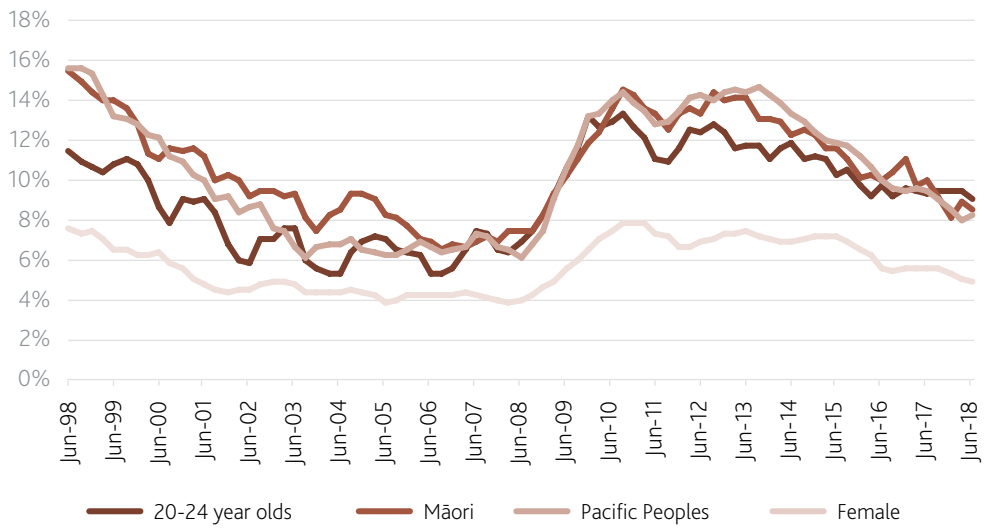
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 5
Level of unemployment

Unemployment rate for selected age, ethnicity and gender (%)



Data
Unemployment levels and rates by location, ethnicity, age group – also gender.

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

Frequency
Quarterly

Availability
High level data available from Statistics NZ website http://archive.stats.govt.nz/infoshare/?url=/infoshare/ - Work income and spending. Detailed Auckland breakdowns from RIMU custom dataset.

Note
Employment here is number of individuals in paid employment (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers). Unemployed excludes people whose only job search method was to look at job advertisements in newspapers or online. All data is subject to sampling errors, which can be prohibitive for small sub-samples. Quarterly data is seasonal, so annual averages are recommended.

Relevance
Employment generates wealth for society and income for the individual, so unemployment diminishes these benefits. Unemployed people (especially youths) who are also not in education or training are particularly at risk of becoming socially excluded – individuals with income below the poverty-line and lacking the skills to improve their economic situation.

Baseline (2018)
9% of 20 – 24-year-olds were unemployed.
8.4% of Māori were unemployed.
8.3% of Pacific people were unemployed.
4.9% of females were unemployed.

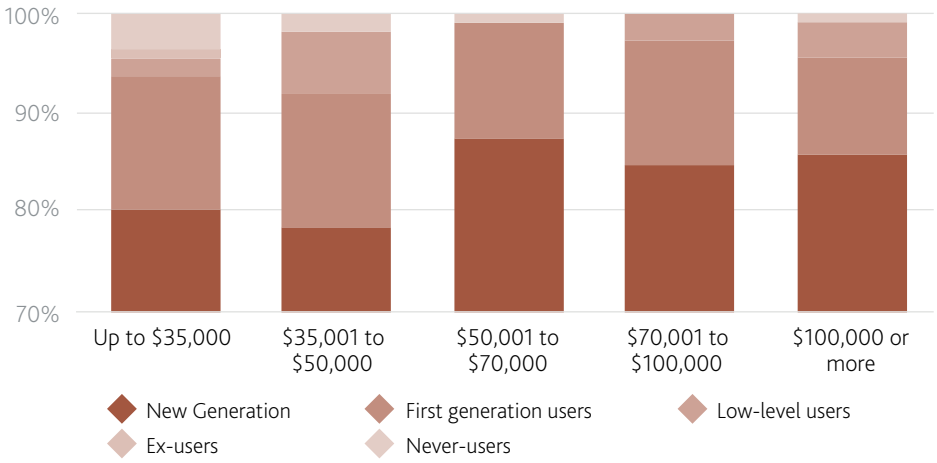
Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 scorecard.

Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 6
Internet usage based on income

Proportion of respondents under 65 years of age by internet user status by household income bracket (%)



Data
Proportion of respondents under 65 years old to the World Internet Project New Zealand survey of internet usage who gave their household income information, by categories of internet user status and household income brackets.

Source
Auckland University of Technology (AUT), World Internet Project New Zealand (WIPNZ) survey of internet users 2017.

Frequency
The WIPNZ survey is undertaken every 2 years.

Availability
Report of the 2017 survey results for New Zealand is published by Auckland University of Technology (AUT) in late May 2018. Data and analysis of the results for Auckland are available on request from Research Investigation and Monitoring Unit (RIMU)..

Note
The WIPNZ survey begins with asking respondents (at the age of 16 or above) whether they are currently using the internet or have used internet in the last three months. Based on answers to a series of questions in regards to internet usage (e.g. frequency of using different devices, type of internet connection at home, abilities in using the internet and frequencies of engaging in a range of online activities), respondents have been grouped into five sub-groups of internet user status:

- never-users (those who have never used the internet)
- ex-users (those who have used the internet in the past but are not current users)
- low-level users (those who use the internet but at a relatively low level)
- first generation users (internet users who tend to connect through traditional devices)
- next generation users (internet users who are highly connected, using multiple, and more mobile devices to go online).

Relevance

Indication of how lower incomes may affect the level of internet usage among Aucklanders. A higher proportion of never-users or low level users among those at the lower income brackets could suggest that those who are socio-economically disadvantaged may also be more likely to be digitally-disadvantaged, which constrains their access to information, education and employment opportunities available online. Data on those aged 65 or above have been excluded as 65 is the retirement age, so the incomes of people in this age group tend be significantly below those who are under 65.

Baseline (2017)

	Up to $35,000	$35,001 to $50,000	$50,001 to $70,000	$70,001 to $100,000	$100,000 or more
Users	95.0%	98.5%	98.6%	100.0%	99.6%
Non-users	4.9%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%

Analysis

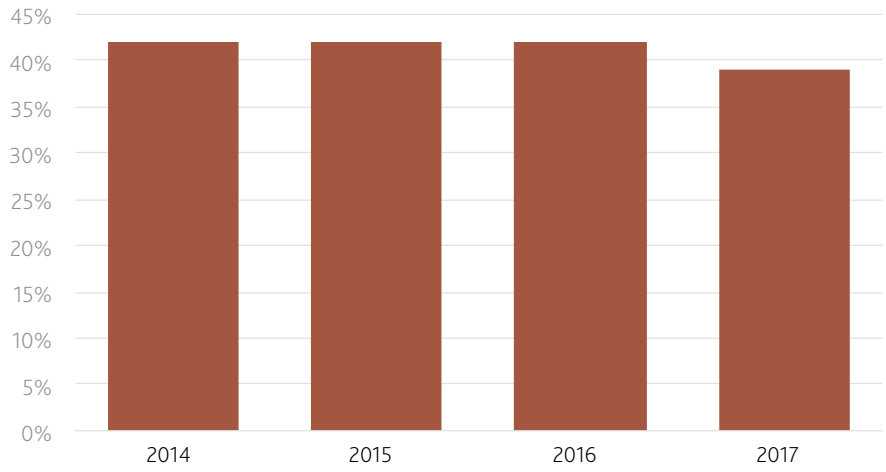
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 7
Educational achievement of young people

Percentage of those aged 20-24 with a Level 4 qualification or above (%)



Data
Proportion of young people aged 20-24 with a qualification registered on the New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF) at Level 4 or above.

Source
Stats NZ Household and Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Frequency
Annual

Availability
Available by custom order from Stats NZ.

Note
Annual data is obtained by averaging quarterly data across four quarters.

Relevance
Higher-level qualifications, including vocational education and training at NZQF levels 4, and bachelor's level and above, have the greatest benefits for students. People with higher qualifications tend to have better economic and social outcomes and higher life satisfaction than those with low qualifications. In particular, individuals with higher level qualifications are more likely to be employed and generally have higher incomes.

National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) is the national qualification system for New Zealand's senior secondary school students and NCEA sits within the larger New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF). A secondary student with qualifications at NCEA Level 1, 2 or 3 has achieved Levels 1, 2 and 3 of the NZQF respectively.

Levels 4 and above are usually studied after finishing secondary school. Measuring the NZQF Level 4 and above achievement of young people aged 20 to 24 gauges levels of achievement in both vocational training and tertiary education. This provides insight into how well young people are prepared with the skills required to access employment. As well, this is an indication of how well the education system is assisting young Aucklanders to develop the skills and qualifications to support Auckland's workforce and economic growth.

Baseline
Pending year end result for 2018. The 2018 baseline will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

Analysis
Analysis will be provided as part of July 2019 annual scorecard.

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