

# Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report Update

Belonging and participation

September 2022





Auckland Council (2022). Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report Update: Belonging and Participation

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## Purpose of update

The Auckland Plan 2050 was adopted by the Auckland Council Planning Committee on 5 June 2018.

The purpose of this update is to provide additional information to the Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation (June 2018) covering the period since the Plan's adoption to September 2022.

The Auckland Plan was created as a living plan that is able to reflect emerging or changing issues, as well as provide updated data and evidence.

An update to the digital Auckland Plan was completed in September 2022 on the basis of this evidence report update. This followed a memo to the Auckland Council Planning Committee setting out the key aspects to be updated.

Please refer to the Auckland Plan website [www.theaucklandplan.govt.nz](http://www.theaucklandplan.govt.nz) for the most up to date version of the full plan.

The original report provided the background evidence for the strategic framework of the Belonging and Participation outcome. It was one of a set of interrelated background papers prepared to support the Auckland Plan 2050. This report updates the information in the original report and should be read in conjunction with the 2018 evidence report. The Auckland Plan sets the strategic direction for Auckland and collectively these evidence reports provide the foundational background information that may also assist in the future development of policy positions.

The following updates have been made to the Belonging and Participation outcome to reflect new data and evidence:

Section	Summary of changes
Belonging and Participation Explained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Updates MBIE (2021) Community Perceptions of Migrants and Immigration data.</li></ul>
Direction 1: Foster an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Highlights role of structural discrimination.</li><li>• Updates infographic to include Quality of Life data 2022.</li><li>• Updates factors that influence sense of belonging based on recent research.</li></ul>
Direction 2: Improve health and wellbeing for all Aucklanders by reducing harm and disparities in opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• References updated Alcohol Harm Minimisation Strategy.</li></ul>
Focus area 1: Create safe opportunities for people to meet, connect, participate in, and enjoy community and civic life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No change.</li></ul>
Focus area 2: Provide accessible services and social and cultural infrastructure that are responsive in meeting people's evolving needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthens wording on accessibility of facilities. Highlights importance of:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• integrated and coordinated planning</li><li>• optimising the performance of existing community infrastructure.</li></ul></li></ul>

Focus area 3: Support and work with communities to develop the resilience to thrive in a changing world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highlights factors contributing to a climate of greater uncertainty and importance of supporting Aucklanders' resilience.</li> <li>• Provides a definition of resilience.</li> <li>• Refers to Te-Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan and Ngā Hapori Momoho / Thriving Communities' role in supporting resilience.</li> </ul>
Focus area 4: Value and provide for te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi as the bicultural foundation for an intercultural Auckland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change.</li> </ul>
Focus area 5: Recognise, value and celebrate Aucklanders' differences as a strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updates infographic to include Census 2018 data.</li> </ul>
Focus area 6: Focus investment to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a definition of communities most in need to guide application.</li> </ul>
Focus area 7: Recognise the value of arts, culture, sport and recreation to quality of life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No change.</li> </ul>
Implementing Belonging and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Includes reference to role of refreshed Ngā Hapori Momoho / Thriving Communities Strategy 2022-2032.</li> </ul>

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Summary

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

## 1.2 The Belonging and Participation Outcome

The Evidence Report states that “Auckland is experiencing rapid growth and social change” (p.4). Auckland's rapid population growth came to a halt in the year to June 2021, with the region's population declining for the first time<sup>1</sup>. The turnaround was mainly caused by more local people leaving Auckland to live in other parts of New Zealand, and a lack of overseas migrants arriving because of COVID-19 international travel restrictions. The Evidence Report notes that a key driver of population growth is “increasing international migration flows” (p.4).

New text: “Prior to June 2021, Auckland was experiencing rapid growth and societal change”. Include updated commentary (as above) including the significant drop in international migration (33,800 in 2020 to -670 in 2021) and expectations of Auckland's growth once borders reopen - “As international borders open, it is expected that Auckland will again attract migrants”. Stats NZ medium projections estimate (2018 base) that Auckland will continue to grow to 2.3 million in 2048 (Stats NZa, 2021).

Insert “COVID-19 has exacerbated existing disparities so the outcome is still relevant”.

## 1.3 Relationship to other outcomes in the Auckland Plan

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

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<sup>1</sup> [Auckland's population falls for the first time | Stats NZ](#)

# 2 Context

## 2.1 2012 Auckland Plan direction

The Evidence Report states that “Since 2012... New Zealand’s population is estimated to have grown from around 4.41 million to 4.79 million” (p.7). In 2021, New Zealand’s population is estimated to have increased to 5.12 million<sup>2</sup>. Replace “4.79 million” with “5.12 million (Stats NZ, 2021b).” Replace “with most of this increase in Auckland” with “with the majority located in Auckland”.

## 2.2 Legislative requirements, relevant national and council policies, strategies and plans

### 2.2.1 Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

### 2.2.2 Human rights framework in New Zealand

Update figures on percentage of Aucklanders and New Zealanders experiencing discrimination – “In 2014, 17 per cent of New Zealanders aged 15 or over reported experiencing some form of discrimination in the last 12 months”. The Evidence Report also notes that race or ethnic group were the most common reasons people gave for being discriminated against (Figure 1). (p.8).

New text: “In March 2021, 17.6 per cent of New Zealanders aged 18 or over reported experiencing some form of discrimination in the last 12 months. Sole parents (32%), Māori (29%) and people with low overall life satisfaction (29%), unemployed people (29%) and people with an almost certain or high chance of losing their job in the next 12 months (28%) were more likely to feel discriminated against.” Remove Figure 1.

The Evidence Report notes that “In 2016, 16.7 per cent of Aucklanders experienced discrimination over the last 12 months (Statistics New Zealand, 2017e).” (p.8).

New text – “In 2021, 17.3 per cent of Aucklanders experienced discrimination over the last 12 months, a slight increase since 2016” (Stats NZ, 2021c<sup>3</sup>; Statistics New Zealand, 2017e).

### 2.2.3 National strategies and policies

Update section to include reference to the restructuring of health services. New text: “Health services in New Zealand were restructured in 2022. Pae Ora (Healthy Futures) Act 2022 replaced 20 district health boards with a new Crown entity, Te Whatu Ora / Health New Zealand, to ensure fairer access for all New Zealanders. A new Māori Health Authority, Te Aki Wai Ora, has the power to commission health services, monitor the state of Māori

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<sup>2</sup> Subnational population estimates: At 30 June 2021

<sup>3</sup> Stats NZ (2021) Wellbeing statistics: March 2021 quarter - [Wellbeing statistics: March 2021 quarter | Stats NZ](#). NB: Treasury use 2018 stats.

health and develop policy. Each locality will develop a locality plan to identify local needs and priorities.<sup>4</sup>

### Updated Government strategies

Update references to the following Government strategies and add new strategies in this section and in the References section:

Reference	Updated reference
'Ala Mo'ui: Pathways to Pacific Health and Wellbeing 2014-2018 (Ministry of Health, 2014b) (p.9)	Ola Manuia: The Pacific Health and Wellbeing Action Plan 2020-2025 (Ministry of Health, 2020).
Healthy Ageing Strategy (Ministry of Health, 2016b) (p.9)	Better Later Life He Oranga Kaumātua 2019 – 2034 (Office for Seniors, 2019).
Community Sport Strategy 2015-2020 (Sport New Zealand, 2015) (p.9)	Everybody Active: Strategic Plan 2020-24 (Sport New Zealand, undated)
High Performance Sport New Zealand Strategy 2017-2020 (Sport New Zealand, 2017)" (p.9)	High Performance Sport New Zealand Strategy 2024 (Sport New Zealand, undated)
Suicide Prevention Strategy 2006-2016 (Ministry of Health, 2006) (p.9)	Every Life Matters – He Tapu te Oranga o ia Tangata: Suicide Prevention Strategy 2019-2029 and Suicide Prevention Action Plan 2019-2024 for Aotearoa New Zealand (Ministry of Health, 2019)
State Services Commission Public Sector Diversity and Inclusion policy (State Services Commission, 2016) (p.10)	State Services Commission Papa Pounamu - Driving diversity and inclusion across the Public Service" (State Services Commission, 2021)
	The Child and Youth Wellbeing Strategy (Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2019).
	Strategy 2022-25 A Pathway to an Aotearoa where Ethnic Communities Feel at Home (Ministry of Ethnic Communities, 2022)
	Te Korowai Whetū, Social Cohesion in Aotearoa New Zealand   Strategic Framework (Ministry of Social Development, 2022b)

<sup>4</sup> [The new health system | Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet \(DPMC\)](#)

Update reference to Treasury’s Living Standards Framework (LSF) (Treasury, 2021<sup>5</sup>). Note: Treasury refreshed the LSF in 2021 to better reflect Māori and Pacific people’s world views and the different ways culture contributes to wellbeing.

Include reference to “A new Ministry for Disabled People was established in July 2022, which will support disabled people living in New Zealand. A new Ministry for Ethnic Communities was also launched in 2021”.

Include new wording in section 2.2.3 on child poverty. New text: “The Government has made child poverty reduction a priority to provide children with a good start in life, which contributes to wellbeing outcomes in areas like health, housing and education. The Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018 requires supporting information for the Budget to include a report on child poverty (New Zealand Government, 2021).”

There has been a renewed government focus on belonging and social inclusion following the Christchurch terrorist attacks. New text: “In 2021, the government launched a significant work programme aimed at strengthening social cohesion in New Zealand and building a safer, more tolerant and inclusive society. The work is part of the wider response to recommendations from the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch (MSD, 2022).” Insert “In 2022, the Government released its Strategic Framework, Te Korowai Whetū to help strengthen social cohesion in Aotearoa New Zealand, supported by a \$2 million fund for community-based social cohesion initiatives”.

## 2.2.4 Future direction

Replace “The Labour-NZ First Coalition Government, elected in 2017, may choose to develop new strategies or refresh existing strategies in supporting its aim to “foster a kinder, more caring society, where fairness, equality of opportunity and the wellbeing of all New Zealanders is at the heart of all we do” with “the Labour Government, elected in 2020, has continued to develop new strategies or refresh existing strategies in supporting its aim to “foster a kinder, more caring society”, where “fairness and equality of opportunity” and the “wellbeing of all New Zealanders is at the heart of all we do”. (Speech from the Throne, 2017 and 2020<sup>6</sup>).”

Delete “For example, it has begun work on the development of a new child wellbeing strategy.” (p.10).

Replace “It recently announced that the new coalition government will be a government of inclusion” (p.10) with “The Government continues to focus on inclusion where every child will be “encouraged to reach their full potential”.

Delete “To help ease pressures on housing, infrastructure and public services, the government intends to ensure that immigration settings are right and invest in housing, health, education, police and infrastructure.” (p.10).

Remove ‘new’ from “The new government recognises the Treaty as providing “a place for all peoples in this country.” (p.10). Replace “and recently announced” with “It announced.”

Delete “The Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Bill seeks to restore the purpose of local government to ‘promoting social, cultural, economic and

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<sup>5</sup> [Our Living Standards Framework \(treasury.govt.nz\)](https://www.treasury.govt.nz/living-standards-framework)

<sup>6</sup> [Speech from the throne | Beehive.govt.nz](https://www.beehive.govt.nz/speech-from-the-throne)

environmental well-being’, which was removed in 2012. The government’s investing for social wellbeing approach seeks to enable choices that build individual, family and community wellbeing (Cabinet Social Wellbeing Committee, 2018)” (p.11). Include reference to “the Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Bill restored the purpose of local government to ‘promoting social, cultural, economic and environmental well-being’, which was removed in 2012”.

Include reference to the government’s 2020 priorities. New text: “The government’s priorities in 2020 were dominated by its response to COVID-19. However, wellbeing and long-standing issues such as reducing inequality and child poverty remain key focuses alongside responding to the global financial crisis”.

### **2.2.5 Local Government Act 2002**

Delete “Although the focus of the act changed in 2010 and 2012 from promoting the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of their communities, the act still...” (p.11). Insert “The Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Bill restored the purpose of local government to “play a broad role in promoting the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of their communities, taking a sustainable development approach.” Insert “The act” “...enables local authorities to play a broad role in meeting the current and future needs of their communities for good-quality local infrastructure and local public services”. (p.11)

Delete “The Local Government (Community Well-being) Amendment Bill aims to restore the purpose of local government “to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities of communities in the present and for the future.” (p.11)

Delete “It also seeks to repeal” and insert “It repealed the section on core services to be considered in performing its role and to broaden...” and insert “...broadened the definition of community infrastructure to “land, or development assets on land, owned or controlled by the territorial authority for the purpose of providing public amenities.” (p.11).

Replace “This is...” from “This is intended to restore territorial authorities’ power to collect development contributions” (p.11) with “This was”.

Include reference to the Future for Local Government review - “In April 2021, the Minister for Local Government announced a review into the future for local government. The review is expected to reshape how local authorities function over the next 25 to 30 years”.

### **2.2.6 Local Government (Auckland Council) Act 2009**

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

### **2.2.7 Auckland Council strategies**

Replace “Ngā Hapori Momoho / Thriving Communities: Community and Social Development Action Plan (2014) with “Ngā Hapori Momoho / Thriving Communities Strategy 2022-2032.”<sup>7</sup> (p.12).

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<sup>7</sup> Auckland Council (2022) Ngā Hapori Momoho/Thriving Communities Strategy 2022-2032 - [Thriving Communities Strategy Ngā Hapori Momoho \(aucklandcouncil.govt.nz\)](#)

## 2.2.8 Demographics and trends pertinent to outcome

Amend “Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland’s population is growing rapidly, and Auckland is projected to experience the majority of New Zealand’s population growth to 2043 (Statistics New Zealand, 2015a)” (p.12) to “Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland’s population is growing rapidly, and Auckland is projected to experience half of New Zealand’s population growth to 2048 (Statistics New Zealand, 2021)<sup>8</sup>.”

## 2.2.9 Auckland is becoming more ethnically diverse

Amend “Over the last twenty years, Auckland has become more diverse (Figure 2)” (p.12) to “Over the last 12 years, Auckland has become more diverse (Figure 2).”

Figure 2 – update to include 2018 census statistics.

### **New Figure 2: Population change by ethnic group (Auckland)**

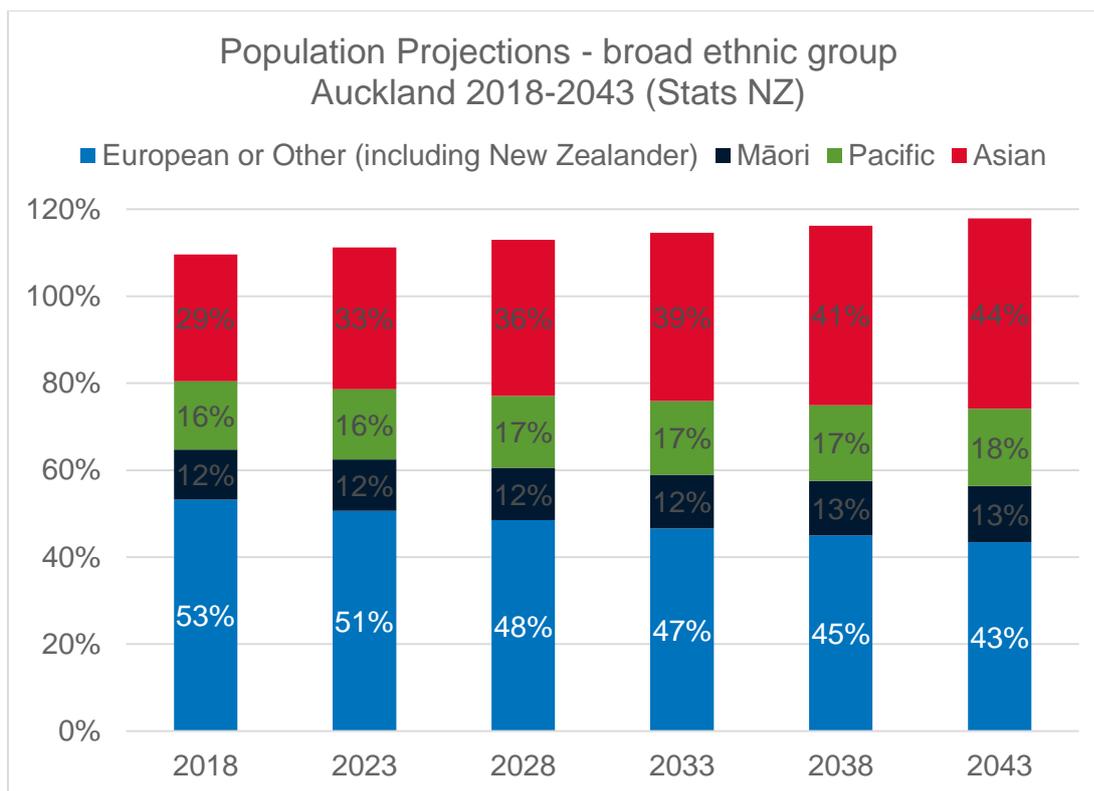
	2006 (%)	2013 (%)	2018 (%)
European or other	56.5	59.3	53.5
Asian	18.9	23.1	28.2
Māori	11.1	10.7	11.5
Pacific	14.4	14.6	15.5
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	1.5	1.9	2.3
Other ethnicity	8.1	1.2	1.1

Source: Stats NZ - [Place Summaries | Auckland Region | Stats NZ](#)

New Figure 3 – see [Subnational ethnic population projections: 2018\(base\)-2043 | Stats NZ](#)

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<sup>8</sup> [Subnational population projections: 2018\(base\)-2048 | Stats NZ](#)



Delete as this is discussed in section 2.2.11: “For example, by 2043 Statistics New Zealand population projections (medium series) suggest that the number of people aged 65 and over will more than double in the decades between 2013 and 2043 (Statistics New Zealand, 2017d). The proportion of people aged 65 and over could account for 18.4 per cent of the population by 2043, compared to 11.4 per cent in 2013.” (p.13).

### 2.2.10 Auckland is still a youthful city especially in the south

Replace “Children and young people (age 0-24 years old) represent over a third of Auckland’s population (35.9% in 2013)” (p.14) with “In 2018, there were over half a million children and young people (age 0-24 years old) living in Auckland (Roberts, 2020)”<sup>9</sup>. Insert “The proportion of children and young people declined from 35.9 per cent in 2013 to 34.2 per cent in 2018. Although the number of children and young people is increasing, it is doing so at a slower rate compared to general population growth”.

Delete “From 2001 to 2013, the number of Asian young people (0-24 years old) has nearly doubled” (p.14). Insert “The proportion of children and young people who identify as Asian has been increasing relatively quickly over time, from 21.5 per cent in 2006 to 28.3 per cent in 2018.” Replace “(Auckland Council, 2016c)” to “(Roberts, 2020)”.

Note: “Statistics New Zealand’s projections (medium series) suggest that the number of children and young people will continue to increase over the next twenty-five years from an estimated 572,140 in 2018 to 653,820 in 2043. However, the proportion of children and young people will decrease from 34 per cent to 28 per cent in line with population ageing.” (p.14). Cannot be updated because Stats NZ uses 0-14 and 15-39 age groups in latest projections – include reference.

<sup>9</sup> Roberts, L. (2020) Children and young people in Auckland: results from the 2018 census. Auckland Council technical report, TR2020/017

Replace “In 2013, the four local board areas that constitute the ‘Southern Initiative’ area were home to nearly a quarter (23.3%) of Auckland’s children and young people. In the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board area, 45.4 per cent of people in the area were 0-24 year olds, followed by Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa (both 43.2%), and Papakura (39.2%) local board areas”. (p.14) with “In 2018, the four local board areas that constitute the ‘Southern Initiative’ area were home to nearly a quarter (24.3%) of Auckland’s children and young people. In the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board area, 43.2 per cent of people in the area were 0-24 year olds, followed by Manurewa (41.8%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (41.1%) and Papakura (37.5%) local board areas”.

### **2.2.11 Auckland also has an ageing population**

Replace “Statistics New Zealand population projections (medium series) suggest that the number of people aged 65 and over may more than double in the decades between 2018 and 2043, reaching a total of 432,800 (Statistics New Zealand, 2017d).” (p.15) with “Stats NZ population projections (medium series) suggest that the number of people aged 65 and over may more than double in the decades between 2018 and 2048, reaching a total of 434,000 or 19 percent of the total projected Auckland population (Stats NZ, 2021a)”.

Insert “Auckland Council recognises and values the contribution of older people to the community and the need to respond effectively to their needs. Older Aucklanders: a quality of life status report provides insight into a range of issue impacting their wellbeing (Prakash and Ovenden, 2022).

### **2.2.12 People living with disability represent a fifth of all Aucklanders**

Note: the next NZ Disability Survey will be held in 2023.

### **2.2.13 Rainbow communities’ visibility**

Insert “According to the 2020 Household Economic survey (HES), about 1 in 20 adults in Aotearoa (4.2 percent) identified as being LGBT+. In Auckland, it is estimated that 4.5 per cent identify as being LGBT+ (Stats NZ, 2021d). The HES 2019/20 was the first survey to reflect inclusive questions on gender and sexual identity”.

Insert “Prior to 2020, there was...” to “...little visibility of sexual and gender diversity in New Zealand’s Official Statistics System” (p.15).

Delete “At present, there is no statistical standard in New Zealand for measuring sexual orientation or gender identity (Reid, Lysnar & Ennor, 2017)”.

Modify “This means that Auckland Council has limited access to data required to quantify issues affecting the rainbow community.” (p.15) to “This means that Auckland Council now has access to some data required to quantify issues affecting the rainbow community”.

Delete “Statistics New Zealand is currently developing a statistical standard for sexual identity as part of a proposed framework for sexual orientation (Statistics New Zealand, 2018). Auckland Council submitted a joint submission with the Rainbow Communities Advisory panel” p.15). Insert “Questions about gender will asked for the first time in Census 2023.”

## **2.3 Opportunities and challenges**

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

### 2.3.1 Opportunities

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

### 2.3.2 Key challenges

#### Long-standing inequality (deprivation, disadvantage and marginalisation)

Replace “...and that inequality in New Zealand is worse than the OECD average (OECD, 2016a)” (p.17) with “...and that disposable income inequality in New Zealand is above the OECD average (OECD, 2019).<sup>10</sup>”

Replace “The 2013 deprivation index shows there are distinct patterns of socio-economic disadvantage across Auckland in terms of income, employment and educational achievement (Ministry of Health, 2014c).” (p.17) with “The 2018 deprivation index shows there are distinct patterns of socio-economic disadvantage and need across Auckland in terms of income, employment and educational achievement.<sup>11</sup>”

Replace “For example, the median personal income for adults in Auckland was \$29,600 per annum (Statistics New Zealand, 2013a)” (p.17) with “For example, the median personal income for adults in Auckland was \$34,400 per annum (Stats NZ, undated)<sup>12</sup>”.

Replace “However, the median personal income for adults in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was \$19,700 per annum. Half (50.5%) of adults in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu had a personal income of \$20,000 or less, compared to 39.0 per cent in Auckland as a whole (Statistics New Zealand, 2013b)” with “However, the median personal income for adults in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu was \$24,700 per annum. Almost half (46.6%) of adults in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu had a personal income of \$20,000 or less, compared to 34.9 per cent in Auckland as a whole (Auckland Council, 2021)<sup>13</sup>.”

Replace “Higher housing costs relative to income can mean that households do not have enough to meet their basic needs such as food, clothing and medical care (Statistics New Zealand, 2015c)” with “The growing proportion of household income spent on housing means that some households do not have enough to meet their basic needs such as food, clothing and medical care (Statistics New Zealand, 2015c)<sup>14</sup>.”

Insert “The Consumer Price Index measures changes in the price of goods and services New Zealand households buy and is a measure of inflation. In June 2022, the annual inflation rate was 7.3 per cent, the largest increase since 1990. Housing and household utilities was the main contributor to this increase (Stats NZ, 2022b)<sup>15</sup>.”

Insert “COVID-19 also highlighted the persistent inequalities that exist in Auckland, with housing a key contributor to growing wealth inequality”.

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<sup>10</sup> OECD (2019) Economic Surveys - New Zealand. [new-zealand-2019-OECD-economic-survey-overview.pdf](#)

<sup>11</sup> University of Otago (2020) NZDep2018 Index of Deprivation Final Research Report.

<sup>12</sup> [Place Summaries | Auckland Region | Stats NZ](#)

<sup>13</sup> Allpress, J. and Reid, A. (2021) Quality of Life Survey 2020 - results for Auckland. Auckland Council technical report, TR2021/16. [tr2021-16-quality-of-life-survey-2020-results-for-auckland.pdf](#)

<sup>14</sup> Statistics New Zealand (2015) NZ social indicators. Available at: [http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse\\_for\\_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-socialindicators/home.aspx](http://archive.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/snapshots-of-nz/nz-socialindicators/home.aspx)

<sup>15</sup> [Consumers price index: June 2022 quarter | Stats NZ](#)

## Rapid population growth and challenges for services/facilities

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

# 3. Evidence

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

## 3.1 Social capital

Replace “Similarly, the majority of Aucklanders (89%) say they have someone to turn to for help if they are faced with a serious illness or injury or need emotional support during a difficult time (Auckland Council, 2016b).” with “Similarly, the majority of Aucklanders (90%) say they have someone to turn to for practical help if they are faced with illness or injury or needed support during a difficult time (Prakash and Reid, 2022).”<sup>16</sup>

## 3.2 Inclusion

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

## 3.3 Social cohesion

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

## 3.4 Health and wellbeing

Insert “Many of the determinants of health are shaped by the planning system.”

Replace “In 2016, 80 per cent of Aucklanders rated their health positively, while 79 per cent rated their overall quality of life positively.” with “In 2022, 70 per cent of Aucklanders rated their physical health positively, a slight decline from 75% in 2020. Aucklanders’ quality of life also declined from 87 per cent in 2020 to 82 per cent in 2022 (Prakash and Reid, 2022)”.

Replace “Among those who had rated their quality of life negatively, common themes included poor physical health, issues with employment and poor financial wellbeing and housing.” With “Among those who had rated their quality of life negatively, common themes included work-related and financial wellbeing reasons (Prakash and Reid, 2022).”

Replace “Those less likely to rate their quality of life positively were of Pacific (71%) or Māori (66%) ethnicity” (p.27) with “Those less likely to rate their quality of life positively were Māori (76%) or of Pacific ethnicity (66%) (Prakash and Reid, 2022)”.

Replace “Those of Pacific (33%), Asian/Indian (32%) and Māori (31%) ethnicity were also less likely to rate their health positively (Auckland Council, 2016b)” with “Māori (62%) and those of Pacific ethnicity (53%) were also less likely to rate their physical health positively (Prakash and Reid, 2022).”

Insert “In 2022, 65 per cent of Aucklanders rated their mental health positively, a significant decline from 73 per cent in 2020. Only 50 per cent of Pacific respondents rated their mental health as good. Almost two-thirds of respondents (65%) specifically referred to the negative impact COVID-19 had on their mental health (Prakash and Reid, 2022).”

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<sup>16</sup> Allpress, J. and Reid, A. (2021). Quality of Life survey 2020: results for Auckland. Auckland Council technical report, TR2021/16. [tr2021-16-quality-of-life-survey-2020-results-for-auckland.pdf](#)

Insert “Other research, such as the New Zealand Attitudes and Values Survey, found that New Zealanders were generally resilient across alert levels and there was no evidence of detrimental effects on mental health or personal well-being. However, younger people reported greater psychological distress during Alert Levels 3 and 2 than prior to the pandemic (MSD, 2021).

Replace “In Auckland, obesity rates have continued upwards for adults and in children aged 0 to 14 years old (Healthy Auckland Together, 2018a)”. (p.27) with “In Auckland, obesity rates have continued upwards for adults and in children aged 0 to 14 years old (Healthy Auckland Together, 2019)”. Note: Healthy Auckland Together is still using 2017 data.

### 3.5 Equity and equality

#### 3.5.1 Introduction

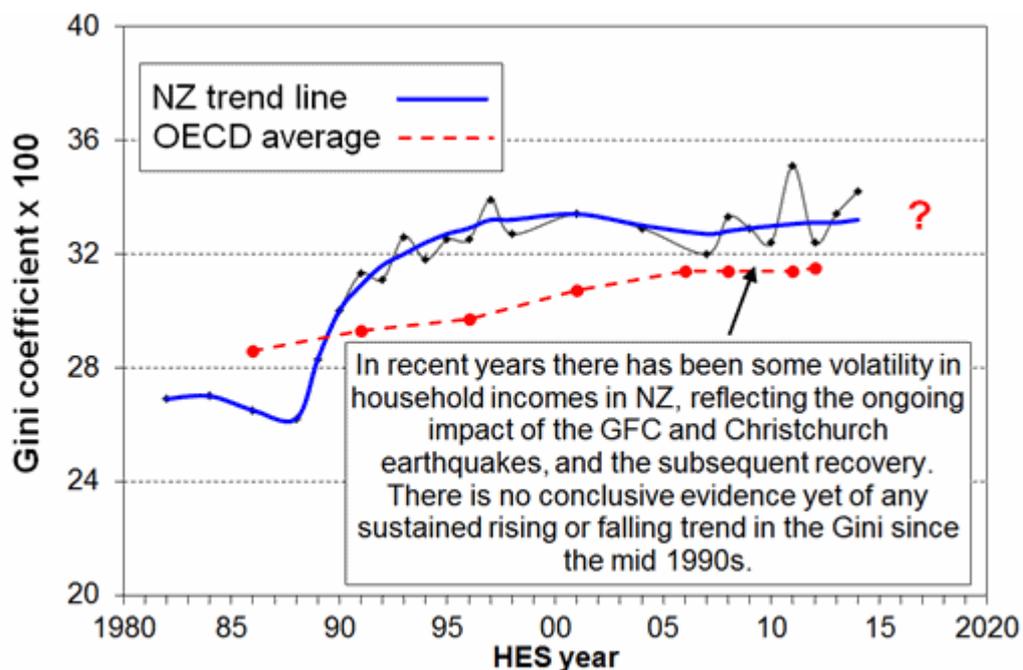
No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

#### 3.5.2 The role of equity in community life

The Evidence Report discusses people’s trust for each other. Replace “the percentage for Auckland is slightly lower (63%) although this trend may continue as inequality worsens and becomes more entrenched (Nielsen, 2015)” (p.29) with “The percentage for Auckland is slightly lower (55%) although this trend may continue as inequality worsens and becomes more entrenched (Allpress and Reid, 2020).

#### 3.5.3 Equality and equity

Replace Figure 4 with:



Source: Ministry of Social Development (2016b) Household incomes in New Zealand: trends in indicators of inequality and hardship 1982 to 2016. Available at:

<https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/monitoring/household-incomes>

Replace “Nationally, Auckland has the highest median household income from all sources (\$76,500).” with “In 2021, Auckland is one of the areas with the highest median annual household income (\$105,225).”

Replace “However, Auckland also has the highest proportion of people with an annual income of \$15,000 or less (31.3%) (Statistics New Zealand, 2014b).” (p.31) with “However, Auckland also has the highest proportion of people with an annual income of \$15,000 or less (36.8%) (Statistics New Zealand, undated)<sup>17</sup>”.

Replace “The Quality of Life Survey 2016 found that while over a third (37%) of Aucklanders considered that they have more than enough or enough money to cover the costs of their everyday things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities, a similar proportion (37%) say they have just enough money. About one in five (21%) Aucklanders say they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs. Those more likely to say that they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs are living in the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (48%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (35%) local board areas (Auckland Council, 2016b) with “The Quality of Life Survey 2022 found that while 43 per cent of Aucklanders considered that they have more than enough or enough money to cover the costs of their everyday things such as accommodation, food, clothing and other necessities, a sizeable proportion (34%) say they have just enough money. Almost one in five (18%) Aucklanders say they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs (Prakash and Reid, 2022). Those more likely to say that they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs are living in the Ōtara-Papatoetoe (29%) and Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (25%) and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (25%) local board areas (Allpress and Reid, 2020).”

Insert updated Table 2 - median personal incomes by ethnic group to include 2018 Census data (p.31).

<b>Median personal income</b>	<b>Auckland Median income (2013) (\$)</b>	<b>New Zealand Median income (2013) (\$)</b>	<b>Auckland Median income (2018) (\$)</b>	<b>New Zealand Median income (2018) (\$)</b>
<b>Ethnic group</b>				
European	36,500	30,900	41,400	34,500
Māori	22,500	22,500	27,000	24,300
Pacific peoples	18,900	19,700	24,100	24,300
Asian	19,600	20,100	28,400	28,400
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	19,100	19,800	25,100	25,400
Other ethnicity	41,500	37,100	42,800	39,800

<sup>17</sup> Stats NZ (undated) [Place Summaries | Auckland Region | Stats NZ](#)

Total population	29,600	28,500	34,400	31,800
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Insert “Median personal incomes in Auckland increased from \$29,600 in 2013 to \$34,400 in 2018”. Update “Inequality in Auckland also has an ethnic component. Table 2 shows that median personal incomes for Europeans were significantly above other ethnic groups in the 2013 and 2018 Census.” (p.31).

Replace “Similarly, the Quality of life Survey 2016 found that those more likely to say they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs are of Pacific (37%) or Māori ethnicity (34%) (Auckland Council, 2016b).” (p.32) with “Similarly, the Quality of life Survey 2020 found that those more likely to say they do not have enough money to meet their everyday needs are of Pacific (36%) or Māori ethnicity (26%) (Allpress and Reid, 2020).”

### **3.6 Opportunities for people to meet, connect, participate in and enjoy community and civic life**

Replace “The Auckland Design Manual (Auckland Council, 2018) (p.33) with link [Free Design Advice for Homes, Buildings & Neighbourhoods - Auckland Design Manual](#).

Include reference to NPS-UD – insert “The National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS-UD) aims to ensure that New Zealand’s towns and cities are well-functioning urban environments that “enable all people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing, and for their health and safety, now and into the future”<sup>18</sup>. This is defined in policy 1.”

#### **3.6.2 The role of places and spaces in community life**

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

#### **3.6.3 Neighbourhood identity**

Replace “In 2016, nearly eight in ten (79%) Auckland respondents agreed that their local area is a great place to live (Auckland Council, 2016b). In addition, almost two thirds (65%) of Aucklanders agreed that they have a sense of pride in the look and feel of their local area although this varied by local board area. The most common reasons among Aucklanders who have a sense of pride in their local area are that there are plenty of parks, green or open spaces / gardens (57%) and that it provides a good overall lifestyle (57%) (p.34) with “In 2022, three quarters (75%) of Auckland respondents agreed that their local area is a great place to live, a decline from 81 per cent in 2020 (Prakash and Reid, 2022). In addition, just over half (56%) of Aucklanders agreed that they have a sense of pride in the look and feel of their local area although this varied by local board area (Allpress and Reid, 2020). This declined from almost two thirds (63%) in 2020 (Prakash and Reid, 2022)”.

Previous surveys indicate that the most common reasons among Aucklanders who have a sense of pride in their local area are that there are plenty of parks, green or open spaces / gardens (57%) and that it provides a good overall lifestyle (57%) (Auckland Council, 2016b)”.

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<sup>18</sup> New Zealand Government (2022) National Policy Statement – Urban Development.

### 3.6.4 Opportunities for interaction

Replace “In 2016, just over three quarters (77%) of Aucklanders agreed that it is important to feel a sense of community with the people in their local neighbourhood. However, just over half (56%) agreed that they actually feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood.” with “In 2022, just under three quarters (71%) of Aucklanders agreed that it is important to feel a sense of community with the people in their local neighbourhood, a decline from 77 per cent in 2016. However, just under half (47%) agreed that they actually feel a sense of community with others in their local neighbourhood”.

Note: Social contact is not included in 2022 survey. Replace “While 41 per cent have had positive contact (e.g. a visit, or asking each other for small favours) and 19 per cent have had strong positive contact (e.g. support or close friendship), less than one in ten (8%) Aucklanders reported having some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood (e.g. not getting on with them)” (p.35) with “In 2018, while 43 per cent have had positive contact (e.g. a visit, or asking each other for small favours) and 22 per cent have had strong positive contact (e.g. support or close friendship), less than one in ten (10%) Aucklanders reported having some negative contact with people in their neighbourhood (e.g. not getting on with them) (Nielsen, 2018).”

Replace “Seven per cent of Aucklanders felt isolated ‘always’; or ‘most of the time’. However, an additional 27 per cent felt isolated sometimes’. Those more likely to feel isolated were aged 18-24 (13%) (Auckland Council, 2016b).” with “Twelve per cent of Aucklanders felt isolated ‘most’ or ‘all of the time’. However, an additional 40 per cent felt isolated sometimes’, a significant increase since 2016 (Prakash and Reid, 2022). In 2020, those more likely to feel isolated were aged under 25 (24%) (Allpress and Reid, 2020)”.

Insert “Younger people reported greater psychological distress during COVID-19 Alert Levels 3 and 2, as continued restrictions exerted a relatively greater influence on their lifestyle (MSD, 2021b)”.

## 3.7 Accessible services and social and cultural infrastructure

### 3.7.1 Introduction

Replace existing definition of infrastructure - “Infrastructure refers to the basic facilities and services needed for the functioning of a community or society.” (p.35). It is proposed that the Natural and Built Environments Act will introduce a new definition of infrastructure to replace the existing Resource Management Act definition – insert proposed definition: “Infrastructure means the structures, facilities and networks required to support the functioning of communities and the health and safety of people.” Rationale: In recent years, the concept of infrastructure as consisting of physical assets that are defined and categorised into separate sectors (e.g. transport, energy or water) has shifted to one that recognises infrastructure as a complex network of interconnected elements with a public good purpose.

Amend “Social and cultural infrastructure is a subset of the infrastructure sector and typically includes assets that accommodate a range of services”. (p.36) to “Social and cultural infrastructure typically includes assets that accommodate a range of services.”

Note: The National Planning Framework is expected to provide a comprehensive and more

specific set of definitions. Regional Spatial Strategies and Natural Built Environments Act Plans can also include more detailed descriptions of infrastructure if required at the local or regional level.

Include discussion of technology and its role during COVID-19 lock-downs and the importance of equity. Insert: “The internet has become an important means of accessing a wide range of information and services and maintaining social connectedness. Internet access in households has increased over time with 89.5 per cent of Auckland households having internet access in 2018. However, access varies across Auckland (Stats NZ, undated). COVID-19 has made internet access even more essential as more Aucklanders relied on the internet for work, study, information and social interaction. It also brought the issue of digital inclusion into sharper focus and increased urgency for action”.

### **3.7.3 National context**

Delete “The previous government’s focus has been on ensuring “the best possible return on investment in the social sector to maximise Auckland’s human and economic potential” (New Zealand Government, 2011).”

Delete “The National Infrastructure Plan 2015 reaffirms the previous Government’s long-term vision that “New Zealand’s infrastructure is resilient and coordinated and contributes to a strong economy and high living standards” (National Infrastructure Unit, 2015, p.4).” Include “Rautaki Hanganga o Aotearoa – New Zealand Infrastructure Strategy 2022-2052, developed by Te Waihanga - the New Zealand Infrastructure Commission, recognises that “infrastructure lays a foundation for the people, places and businesses of Aotearoa New Zealand to thrive for generations” (New Zealand Infrastructure Commission, 2022)”.

### **3.7.4 Auckland context**

“For example, the Ministry is developing an Auckland Education Growth Plan to identify how growth in Auckland’s school age population can be managed over the next 30 years, along with a 10-year infrastructure investment and network management plan.” Add “In 2019, a National Education Growth Plan was produced with additional announcements in 2020 and 2021” (Ministry of Education, 2019)<sup>19</sup>”.

Replace “For example, a Sport Facilities Investment Plan is being developed to guide council’s future investment in sports facilities.” with “For example, an Auckland Sport Sector Facility Priority Plan was developed in 2017 to guide future investment in sports facilities. See also Increasing Aucklanders’ Participation in Sport Investment Plan 2019-2039”.

### **3.7.5 Key issues in the provision of social and cultural services and infrastructure**

Amend narrative to reflect current Council position – Insert: “Maintaining and expanding Auckland’s existing social and cultural infrastructure in a way that is effective and affordable will be a key challenge over the life of the Auckland Plan.”

Include reference to the Age Friendly Auckland Action Plan (p.42).

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<sup>19</sup> Ministry of Education (2019) National Education Growth Plan to 2030

Replace “The four local board areas that constitute the Southern Initiative area have the highest proportions of children and young people. These four areas are Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (45.4%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa (both 43.2%) and Papakura (39.2%). In addition, Henderson-Massey also had a relatively high proportion of children and young people (37.6%) (Auckland Council, 2016c)” with “The four local board areas that constitute the Southern Initiative area have the highest proportions of children and young people. These four areas are Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (43.2%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa (both 41.8%) and Papakura (37.5%). In addition, Henderson-Massey also has a relatively high proportion of children and young people (36.2%) (Roberts, 2020).

## **3.8 Support and work with communities to develop resilience**

### **3.8.1 Introduction**

Delete “In 2016, two thirds (66%) of Aucklanders agreed that they would like to have more of a say in what Council does, an increase from 57 per cent in 2014 (Auckland Council, 2016b)”. (p.43). Note: question not included in 2020 and 2022 Quality of Life survey.

Provide wider context to discussion on resilience. Insert “We live in a changing world. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, major ongoing technological, demographic, economic, social, geopolitical and environmental changes were beginning to challenge individual and societal resilience. Recent events such as the COVID-19 pandemic, growing awareness of the urgency of responding to the climate crisis and the impact of disruptions to global supply chains and geopolitical tensions, have all contributed to a climate of greater uncertainty”.

The Auckland Plan 2050 seeks to “support and work with communities to develop the resilience to thrive in a changing world”. Insert “Resilience in this context is used in its broadest sense in that Aucklanders are supported to develop the capacity and capability to respond to change whether in response to the impact of natural events, climate induced change or the changing nature of work”.

Insert “Social (or community) cohesion is a critical precursor of societal resilience, which has been defined as the “willingness of members of a society, accepting their diversity, to cooperate in order to prevail and prosper” (Spoonley et.al., 2020, p.4). Spoonley et. al. note that five key components contribute to cohesion – belonging, inclusion, participation, recognition and legitimacy. Social cohesion is a quality of societies that makes them resilient, sustainable and livable. Willingness to cooperate means people freely choose to form partnerships that have a reasonable chance of realising goals, because others are willing to cooperate and share the benefits equitably.”

Include definition of community resilience to support Focus Area 3 and reference the role of communities in addressing the impacts of climate change. Insert “Resilience relates to the ability of an individual to adapt or transform positively in response to significant transitions or threats to wellbeing, from internal or external sources, and which may or may not be anticipated. As such, resilience is not only about coping with stress but captures the

capacity for adaptation and innovation in response to crises and coming out stronger – or to ‘build, back better’<sup>20</sup> and ‘bouncing forward’.

### **Equitable transition**

Include reference to the Climate Change Commission’s focus on an equitable transition and the council’s assessment of communities most at risk.

New text: “The Climate Change Commission noted that Aotearoa must have an equitable and fair transition to a low emissions economy and society with benefits widely shared. An equitable transition means making sure the benefits of climate action are shared across society, and that the costs of the climate transition do not fall unfairly on certain groups or people. It recognises that different groups of society, regions and sectors will be affected in different ways, and impacts will not always be evenly distributed”.

Insert “In 2019, council released its assessment on how climate change will impact the city, and identified those areas most at risk as Māngere, Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara, Papatoetoe, Manurewa and Papakura. These are areas which have high numbers of people in low-income households with poor quality housing or chronic illness (Fernandez et al., 2019)”.

Insert: “Te-Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan is focused on communities and individuals being prepared for our changing climate and coastline and reducing the carbon footprints of Aucklanders (Auckland Council, 2020). Ngā Hapori Momoho / Thriving Communities (Auckland Council, 2022) highlights the contribution that communities can make in increasing local climate resilience and sustainability.”

Replace “Ngā Hapori Momoho, the 2014 Thriving Communities Community and Social Development Action Plan, seeks to mobilise all parts of Auckland Council to work in community-centric ways to support community-led development and achieve better social outcomes.” (p.45) with “Ngā Hapori Momoho / Thriving Communities Strategy 2022-2032 provides a platform for council to “work together with Auckland’s diverse communities in new and more sustainable ways” (Auckland Council, 2022). The new strategy sets out what we need to focus on over the next 10 years to ensure all our communities can thrive, now and into the future”.

Reference ECA Practice Framework (2020).

### **3.9 Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi as the bicultural foundation for an intercultural Auckland**

Reference the Future for Local Government review – “The Future for Local Government review recognised that Te Tiriti partnership at local government level is unclear, and relationships fall short of Māori aspirations and expectations. It seeks to actively embody the Treaty partnership” (Review into the Future for Local Government, 2021).

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<sup>20</sup> A term used by the United Nations to describe the “use of the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phases after a disaster to increase the resilience of nations and communities through integrating disaster risk reduction measures into the restoration of physical infrastructure and societal systems, and into the revitalization of livelihoods, economies, and the environment (United Nations General Assembly, 2016). Also became the phrase associated with the recovery after the Christchurch earthquake.

### 3.9.2 Te Tiriti and Tāmaki Makaurau

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

### 3.9.3 Towards a Treaty-based framework

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

### 3.9.4 Biculturalism, multiculturalism and intercultural approaches

Replace “As illustrated in Figure 7, a survey commissioned by the Human Rights Commission in 2011 found that 49 per cent of New Zealanders said they had a good knowledge of the Treaty of Waitangi and knowledge amongst Aucklanders had dropped from 44 per cent (2010) to 42 per cent”. (p.50) with Auckland specific data. “As illustrated in Figure 7, a survey commissioned by Auckland Council in 2022 found that 45 per cent of Aucklanders said they had a good knowledge of the Treaty of Waitangi”.

Replace “Figure 7: New Zealanders’ knowledge of the Treaty of Waitangi, recognition of Māori as indigenous people and knowledge of indigenous rights” with “Figure 7: Aucklanders’ knowledge of the Treaty of Waitangi”.

[Insert: Te Tiriti o Waitangi - the Treaty of Waitangi is an important document, central to New Zealand’s present and future, as well as its past.

Using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means very well and 5 means nothing at all, how much would you say you know about the Treaty of Waitangi?]

	2018 (%)	2019 (%)	2020 (%)	2021 (%)	2022 (%)
I know about this very well/fair amount (1&2)	49	45	45	46	45
Just a little/almost nothing (3&4)	43	49	49	47	49
Know nothing/don't know	8	6	6	7	7

Insert “As a partner to Te Tiriti o Waitangi, the Crown has a duty to actively promote and protect Tiriti rights and to develop education settings in a way that reflects Māori-Crown relationships. The Education and Training Act 2020 introduced a new objective for School Boards to give effect to Te Tiriti o Waitangi from 1 January 2021 by:

- working to ensure their plans, policies and local curriculum reflect local tikanga Māori, mātauranga Māori and te ao Māori
- taking all reasonable steps to make instruction available in tikanga Māori and te reo Māori and

- achieving equitable outcomes for Māori students.”

### 3.10 Diversity, inclusion and belonging

#### 3.10.1 Introduction

Replace “Various agencies also have specific strategies to meet the needs of different population groups (e.g. the Office for Seniors’ Positive Ageing Strategy 2001 and Ministry for Health’s Healthy Aging Strategy 2016). With “Various agencies also have specific strategies to meet the needs of different population groups (e.g. the Office for Seniors’ Better Later Life He Oranga Kaumātua 2019 – 2034 and Ministry for Health’s Healthy Aging Strategy 2016 and Priority Actions 2019-2022).”

Delete “The government recently announced that it will develop a new Positive Ageing Strategy to shape the policies needed to help older New Zealanders live well (New Zealand Government, 2018b).”

Include reference to Age Friendly Auckland Action Plan (p.54).

Include reference to Ara Moana - Pasifika strategy.

Delete “The Office of Ethnic Communities’ strategic plan, Flourishing Ethnic Diversity: Thriving New Zealand outlines the Government’s vision and strategy to achieve ethnic communities that are strong and connected, and to have all New Zealand recognise the benefits of ethnic diversity (Office of Ethnic Communities, 2006).” Insert “The Government established a Ministry for Ethnic Communities in July 2021 as the government’s chief advisor on ethnic communities, ethnic diversity and the inclusion of ethnic communities in wider society”. The Ministry is developing a new strategy to help guide its work over the next four years.”<sup>21</sup>

Replace “The agreement was renegotiated in 2018 with an additional focus on supporting communities that need extra help, such as Pacific communities, as they settle in New Zealand”. with “The agreement was renegotiated in 2022”. Insert reference to the 2022 Auckland Regional Partnership Agreement (ARPA)<sup>22</sup>.

#### 3.10.2 Key issues

Include reference to Christchurch and associated work. “The Royal Commission of Inquiry recommendations included the government’s role in strengthening social cohesion. This included exploring what can be done to facilitate positive interactions between different groups in a range of settings.”

#### 3.10.3 Aucklanders’ perceptions of diversity

Replace “Based on the revised questions in the 2016 New Zealand General Social Survey (NZGSS), New Zealanders aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate their level of comfort with new neighbours from any one of the six selected minority groups listed in Table 3 below (Statistics New Zealand, 2017f). with “Based on the 2018 New Zealand

<sup>21</sup> [Your Voice: Feedback on our draft Strategy | Ministry for Ethnic Communities](#)

<sup>22</sup> [Tri-partnership to grow Auckland economy | Immigration New Zealand](#)

General Social Survey (NZGSS), New Zealanders aged 15 years and over were asked to indicate their level of comfort with new neighbours from any one of the six selected minority groups listed in Table 3 below (Statistics New Zealand, 2021c)<sup>23</sup>. Note: question was not included in 2020 NZGSS.

Measures	Auckland (%)	New Zealand (%)
Feeling very/comfortable about a new neighbour who was from a different religion	88.0	87.5
Feeling very/comfortable about a new neighbour who was of a different sexual orientation	85.5	84.6
Feeling very/comfortable about a new neighbour who was a different ethnicity	89.9	88.5
Feeling very/comfortable about a new neighbour who had a mental illness	50.7	54.8
Feeling very/comfortable about a new neighbour who used a different language	86.1	83.5
Feeling very/comfortable about a new neighbour who had a disability or long-term health condition	80.5	82.7
Ability to express their identity - very/easy	82.0	83.8

Note: Figures consistent with 2016 except ‘ability to express their identity’ – declined from 86.1% to 82.0% in Auckland.

Replace “Nationally, most people found it very easy or easy to be themselves in New Zealand in 2016. However, in 2014 Pacific peoples, those in the Asian ethnic group, and those in lower socio-economic groups were less likely than others to say this (Ministry of Social Development, 2016a).” with “Nationally, most people found it very easy or easy to be themselves in New Zealand in 2018. However, those in the Asian ethnic group were less likely than others to say this (StatsNZ, 2021c).

Replace “In 2014, over half (53%) of respondents living in Auckland felt that New Zealand becoming a home for an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries makes Auckland a better place to live. With “In 2022, just over two-thirds of (68%) of respondents living in Auckland felt that an increasing number of people with different lifestyles and cultures from different countries living in New Zealand makes Auckland a better place to live. This increased from 53 per cent in 2014.” Replace “The most frequently cited reasons for this positive response were around increasing vibrancy, adding interest and increasing the range of food and restaurants available (Nielsen and Auckland Council, 2014). with “The most frequently cited reasons for positive responses highlighted in previous studies were around increasing vibrancy, adding interest and increasing the range of food and restaurants available (Nielsen and Auckland Council, 2014).”

<sup>23</sup> [Wellbeing statistics: 2018 | Stats NZ](#)

Replace “However, 21 per cent felt that it made Auckland a worse or much worse place to live (Auckland Council, 2016b). Those less likely to think increasing diversity makes Auckland a better place to live are aged 65+ (46%)”. With “However, 12 per cent felt that it made Auckland a worse or much worse place to live, a significant improvement compared to 2016. Those less likely to think increasing diversity makes Auckland a better place to live are aged 50+ (17%) (Allpress and Reid, 2020).

Refers to Map 2 - Socio-economic disparity and entrenched inequalities exist across Auckland, often in distinct geographic patterns but no map included - include updated map.

Replace “For example, the proportions of Pacific peoples were more than four times higher in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu at 60.1 per cent than in Auckland at 14.6 per cent. One fifth of Auckland’s Pacific peoples live in the Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board area”. With “For example, the proportion of Pacific peoples were more than four times higher in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu Local Board area at 59.4 per cent than in Auckland as a whole at 15.5 per cent.”

Update Figure 9 - Ethnic composition of Auckland’s local boards (2013 Census) to reflect 2018 Census data.

Source: [Subnational ethnic population projections: 2018\(base\)-2043 | Stats NZ](#)- table 2e

Replace “Figure 10 is based on Statistics New Zealand’s ethnic population projections to 2038”. with “Figure 10 is based on Statistics New Zealand’s ethnic population projections to 2048”.

Delete “(e.g. Franklin Local Board area) from “It demonstrates that some local board areas are likely to experience little change over the next 20 years (e.g. Franklin Local Board area)”.

Replace “For example, by 2043 the percentage of people in Manurewa identifying as European is expected to drop from 37 per cent to 18 per cent - largely replaced by those identifying as Pasifika and Māori (Statistics New Zealand, 2015b)” with “For example, by 2048 the percentage of people in Manurewa identifying as European is expected to drop from 29 per cent in 2018 to 19 per cent - largely replaced by those identifying as Pasifika and Asian (StatsNZ, 2022a)<sup>24</sup>.

### **3.10.4 City-wide approaches to ‘managing’ diversity**

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

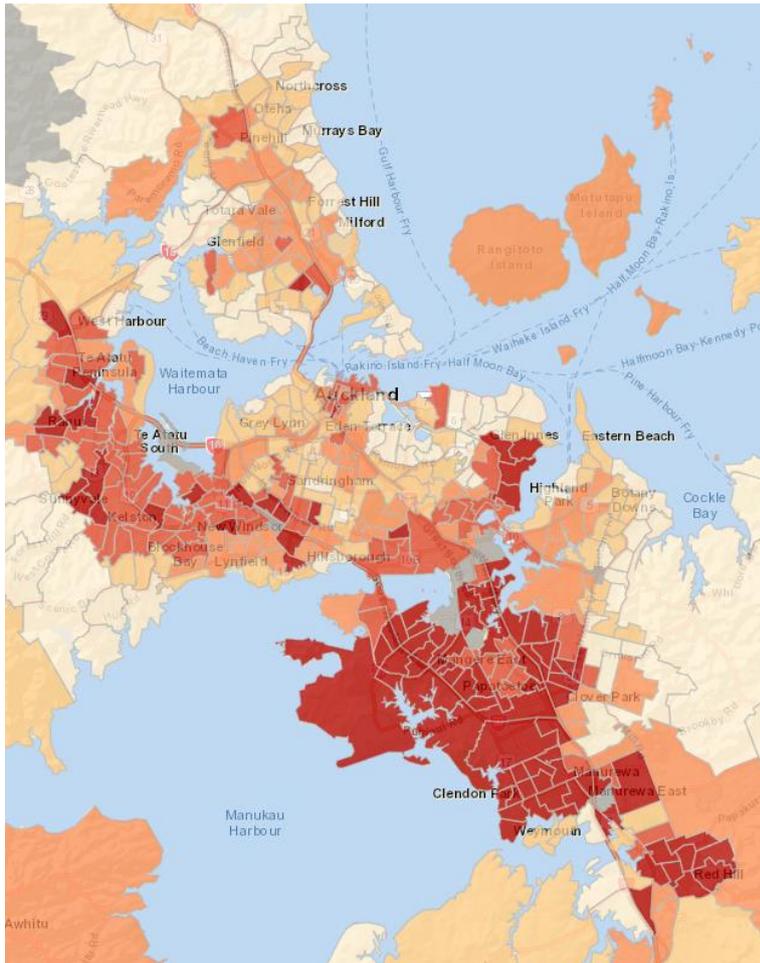
## **3.11 Focusing investment to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need**

### **3.11.1 Introduction**

Update “Figure 11: New Zealand Deprivation Index 2013 (CAU) Auckland Council Local Boards (NZDep2013)” to “Figure 11: New Zealand Deprivation Index 2018 (CAU) Auckland Council Local Boards (NZDep2018).”

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<sup>24</sup> [Subnational ethnic population projections: 2018\(base\)-2043 | Stats NZ](#)- table 4



Source: Auckland Council (2018) New Zealand deprivation index (Meshblock) Auckland

Insert “The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted, accelerated or intensified trends that were already underway (e.g. inequity, child poverty)”.

Update “According to Statistics New Zealand’s 2017 update of subnational population projections, all local boards areas are expected to accommodate population growth (Figure 12).” To “According to Statistics New Zealand’s 2021 update of subnational population projections, all local boards areas are expected to accommodate population growth (Figure 12)”.

Update Figure 12 (Sub-national population projections-2018base-2048: Table 3)

Update commentary “The city centre is expected to continue to grow with Waitematā Local Board’s population estimated to grow by 117 per cent. However, those areas on the urban fringe are also expected to accommodate the majority of population growth. For example, Upper Harbour and Rodney local board areas are expected to experience population growth of 114 per cent and 81 per cent respectively while the figures for Franklin and Papakura local board areas are 82 per cent and 79 per cent respectively. Local board areas like Maungakiekie Tāmaki, Hibiscus and Bays, Whau and Henderson-Massey are projected to grow by almost 60 per cent by 2043 (Statistics New Zealand, 2017d).” to ““The city centre is expected to continue to grow with Waitematā Local Board’s population estimated to grow by 55 per cent. However, those areas on the urban fringe are also expected to

accommodate the majority of population growth. For example, Rodney and Upper Harbour local board areas are expected to experience population growth of 97 per cent and 87 per cent respectively while the figures for Franklin and Papakura local board areas are 89 per cent and 55 per cent respectively. Local board areas like Maungakiekie Tāmaki are projected to grow by over 50 per cent by 2048 (Statistics New Zealand, 2021a).”

Include definition of communities most in need. Insert “Communities most in need refers to communities who have limited capability to access social and economic resources and opportunities compared to the general population. This restricts their ability to fully participate in society and in activities that have meaning and value to them.

Resources refer to the skills, knowledge, experience, material assets and social networks available to people, while capability refers to their ability to use these resources to achieve positive life outcomes.

Communities most in need experience a combination of linked social, economic and environmental problems including low educational achievement, low incomes, high unemployment, low value skills, social exclusion, poor housing, high crime environments, poor health and family breakdown. Communities also possess different capabilities to respond to these problems (e.g. supportive family and strong social networks that support individuals).

Identifying communities most in need is context-specific and may change in relation to the specific policy, initiative or service being delivered”.

Replace “Over the past decade, the median house price in Auckland rose 95 per cent while average weekly incomes grew by just over 30 per cent (Salvation Army, 2018)” with “Median house prices continued to increase and, although average weekly incomes also increased, accelerating inflation meant that living costs rose faster than wages (Salvation Army, 2022)”.

Delete “Auckland rents remain 20-30 per cent more than for New Zealand overall (Salvation Army, 2018).”

Include stats on child poverty. Insert “There has been progress at the national level in child poverty reduction targets set by Government as required in the Child Poverty Reduction Act 2018. However, progress has not been equitable between groups of children (e.g. Māori, Pacific, disabled children).

The percentage of children living in Auckland households experiencing material hardship declined between 2019 and 2020 to 12 per cent but not as much as the national level. The number of Auckland households relying on benefits increased in 2020 and has remained high during 2021 (7.9%)”.

## **3.12 The value of arts, culture, sport and recreation to quality of life**

### **3.12.1 Introduction**

Replace “Life satisfaction in New Zealand has remained broadly stable and at relatively high levels over the past decade in comparison to OECD countries (OECD, 2017e). with “Life

satisfaction in New Zealand has remained broadly stable and at relatively high levels over the past decade in comparison to OECD countries (OECD, 2020)<sup>25</sup>.

Replace “In 2016, 86.7 per cent of Aucklanders felt that the things they did in their life were worthwhile (Statistics New Zealand, 2017e).” with “In 2020, 87.5 per cent of Aucklanders felt that the things they did in their life were worthwhile (Statistics New Zealand, 2020)”.

Replace “In 2016, the majority of Aucklanders (79%) rated their overall quality of life positively, with 18 per cent rating it as extremely good and 61 per cent as good. This is broadly similar to the results in 2014. Furthermore, just over a quarter (26%) of Aucklanders felt that their quality of life has increased, and 59 per cent felt it had stayed about the same, when compared with 12 months prior. With “In 2022, the majority of Aucklanders rated their overall quality of life positively (82%), a slight decline from 2020 (87%). Furthermore, just under a fifth (17%) of Aucklanders felt that their quality of life has increased, and 43 per cent felt it had stayed about the same, when compared with 12 months prior” (Prakash and Reid, 2022).”

Replace “In 2016, 60 per cent of Aucklanders were very satisfied or satisfied with their work-life balance”. With “In 2022, 52 per cent of Aucklanders were very satisfied or satisfied with their work-life balance” (Ibid).

Replace “In addition, 65 per cent of Aucklanders had face-to-face contact with family and 79 per cent had contact with friends at least once a week (Statistics New Zealand, 2016e).” with “In addition, 60 per cent of Aucklanders had face-to-face contact with family and 75 per cent had contact with friends at least once a week (Statistics New Zealand, 2018).

### **3.12.2 The social impacts of arts, culture, sport and recreation**

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

### **3.12.3 The value of arts and culture**

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

### **3.12.4 The value Aucklanders place on arts and culture**

Replace “The report New Zealanders and the arts: attitudes, attendance and participation in Auckland in 2017 outlines Aucklanders’ attitudes towards, attendance at and participation in the arts” with “The report New Zealanders and the arts: Research summary for Auckland 2020 outlines Aucklanders’ attitudes towards, attendance at and participation in the arts”.

“It found that the majority of Aucklanders hold positive attitudes towards the arts, which is likely to drive a high level of engagement.” Insert “However, both attendance and participation are likely to have been impacted by COVID-19 in 2020”.

Replace “In addition, 44 per cent agreed the arts improve how they feel about life in general.” With “In addition, 42 per cent felt that the arts are important to their personal wellbeing” and a quarter said that the arts are more important to their wellbeing since COVID-19 arrived in New Zealand” (Creative NZ and Auckland Council, 2020).

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<sup>25</sup> [OECD Better Life Index](#)

Insert reference “For example, in 2017, approximately two-thirds agreed that the arts help to create connections between different people (67%) and that they learn about different cultures through the arts (66%).

### **Attendance**

Insert “Almost three quarters of Auckland residents have attended or participated in the arts in the last 12 months. Although the level of engagement is lower than 2017 (79%), the decline in engagement reflects the national trend”.

- Replace “A total of 73 per cent of Aucklanders aged 15 years and over had attended at least one arts event across all arts forms, with 22 per cent attending more than 11 events in the previous 12 months” with “A total of 67 per cent of Aucklanders aged 15 years and over had attended at least one arts event across all arts forms, a decline from 73 per cent in 2017, with 23 per cent attending more than 11 events in the previous 12 months.”
- Replace “the most common arts and cultural activities attended were performing arts (i.e. theatre, dance and music, ballet or contemporary dance performances, live theatre, concerts, musical performances or circuses), with 51 per cent attending at least one performing arts event in the previous 12 months” with “the most common arts and cultural activities attended were visual arts (i.e. visiting art galleries, exhibitions, online galleries or film festivals), with 47 per cent attending at least one performing arts event in the previous 12 months.”
- Replace “visual arts (i.e. visiting art galleries, exhibitions, online galleries or film festivals) was the next most common activity, with 45 per cent of the population attending one or more events in the previous 12 months” with “performing arts (i.e. theatre, dance and music, ballet or contemporary dance performances, live theatre, concerts, musical performances or circuses) was the next most common activity, with 45 per cent of the population attending one or more events in the previous 12 months.”
- Replace “a fifth of the population had attended cultural performances, festivals, exhibitions or celebrations by Māori people or groups (20%); 23 per cent attended cultural performances, festivals, exhibitions or celebrations by Pacific peoples or groups.” with “over a fifth of the population had attended cultural performances, festivals, exhibitions or celebrations by Māori people or groups (23%); 21 per cent attended cultural performances, festivals, exhibitions or celebrations by Pacific peoples or groups.”

### **Active participation**

- Replace “in 2017, 48 per cent of Aucklanders had actively participated in the arts in the previous 12 months, compared to 43 per cent in 2014 and 34 per cent in 2011; 19 per cent participated more than 13 times in the previous 12 months” with “in 2020, 50 per cent of Aucklanders had actively participated in the arts in the previous 12 months, compared to 43 per cent in 2014 and 34 per cent in 2011; 17 per cent participated on a regular basis (more than 12 times a year)”.
- Replace “visual arts (28%) was the most common activity people participated in, along with craft and object arts (i.e. ceramics, furniture, glass, jewellery, embroidery, quilting, pottery, spinning and weaving, and textiles) (22%)” with “visual arts (22%) was the most common activity people participated in, along with craft and object arts (i.e. ceramics,

furniture, glass, jewellery, embroidery, quilting, pottery, spinning and weaving, and textiles) (21%).”

- Replace “17 per cent actively participated in performing arts, 11 per cent participated in Ngā toi Māori, and 10 per cent participated in Pacific arts” with “17 per cent actively participated in performing arts, 18 per cent participated in Ngā toi Māori, and 17 per cent participated in Pacific arts”.

Also impacts Figure 14 – delete.

Delete “However, the report also highlighted that almost a third of Aucklanders do not currently engage with the arts, with Asian New Zealanders and people from local board areas in the south more likely to be less engaged”. Insert “In 2020, attendance and participation in the arts are likely to have been impacted by COVID-19 related lock downs.”

Delete “Aucklanders were also asked what would inspire them to attend more arts and culture events or participate more frequently in arts and culture activities. Affordable or free events were cited by 20 per cent of respondents followed by making it easier for Aucklanders to physically access activities, providing events with a broader range of appeal and more inclusive events and activities.”

### **3.12.5 The value of sports and recreation**

Delete “Aucklanders living in low socio-economic deprivation areas (i.e. those in more affluent communities) take part in more activities (4.7) than those living in high socio-economic deprivation areas (3.7)”.

#### **Auckland context**

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

### **3.12.6 The value New Zealanders place on sports and recreation**

Replace “Around 9 out of 10 Aucklanders (93%) said that fitness and health is the key reason for taking part in activities (Sports New Zealand and Auckland Council, 2016).” with “Three-quarter of Aucklanders (75%) agreed that being physically active is an essential part of their life (Sports NZ, 2019). 89% of Aucklanders agreed that being physically active is very important for their physical health and 86% agreed that it is very important for mental and emotional wellbeing (Sports NZ, 2019)”.

Delete “87.5 per cent of Aucklanders said that they take part in activities for enjoyment and/or social reasons.” Note: the 2019 survey did not ask questions related to social reasons.

Replace “Nearly 9 out of 10 (85.3%) young people (5-17 years) spend at least three hours per week in organised or informal sport and recreation activity.” With “Over eight out of 10 (82%) young people (5-17 years) spend at least three hours or more per week in organised or informal sport and recreation activity. (Sports NZ, 2019)”.

Original data was from the value of sport and recreation to New Zealanders. The 2019 survey also provides updated data on attitudes to physical activity but is not as broad (see table). Delete “The report on the value of sport and recreation to New Zealanders highlights a number of benefits cited by New Zealanders:

- 92 per cent of New Zealanders agreed that being active keeps people physically fit and healthy
- 89 per cent agreed that being active helps to relieve stress and is good for mental health
- 88 per cent agreed that sport helps children develop important physical skills that are needed in later life. A further 84 per cent agreed that many essential life skills are learned playing sport and assists with social development
- 84 per cent agreed that sport and physical activity bring people together and promotes a sense of belonging. However, 35 per cent highlighted this as a personal benefit.
- 73 per cent agreed that sport and other physical activities help build vibrant and stimulating communities
- 77 per cent agreed that sport and other physical activities help instill a sense of pride in our communities
- 82 per cent agreed that sport and other physical activities help to motivate people and to create a sense of purpose
- 88 per cent agreed that sport and other physical activities provide people with opportunities to achieve and help build confidence
- 58 per cent agreed that sport and other physical activities take us into natural environments and strengthens our spiritual connection with the land”.

Insert “The Sports NZ survey report highlights a number of benefits cited by Aucklanders:

<b>2019</b>	<b>Auckland</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>
Being physically active is an essential part of my life	75%	75%
Being physically active is very important for my physical health	89%	88%
Being physically active is very important for my mental or emotional wellbeing	86%	84%
Being physically active together is an important part of our family life	55%	55%
I prefer to be physically active with others	50%	45%
Sport and other physical activities give me	59%	57%

motivation and a sense of purpose		
Being physically active in the great outdoors is an important part of New Zealanders' lives	79%	79%

### 3.12.7 Aucklanders' participation in sport and recreation

Replace “Sport New Zealand’s 2013/14 Active New Zealand Survey provides a snapshot of Aucklanders’ participation in sport and recreation.” With “Sport New Zealand’s 2019 Active New Zealand Survey provides a snapshot of Aucklanders’ participation in sport and recreation”.

Replace “almost all Auckland adults (96%) take part in one or more sport or recreation activity over the last 12 months.” Note: question changed to last 7 days. “Almost three quarters of Aucklanders (72%) had done any physical activity over the last 7 days compared to 73 per cent nationally”.

- Delete “78 per cent of Auckland adults take part in sports and recreation in any given week, compared with 74 per cent nationally.”
- Replace “just under 3 out of 10 (28%) adults volunteer (e.g. coach, referee, administrator, parent helper); volunteering levels are higher among those identifying as Pacific (40.5%)” with “just under 1 out of 10 (9%) adults volunteer (e.g. coach, referee, administrator, helper).”
- Replace “walking is the most popular activity (61%), followed by swimming (32%) and equipment-based exercise (23%)” with “walking is the most popular activity (57%), followed by gardening (23%) and equipment-based individual workout (22%).”
- Delete “almost all participants (98%) take part in their chosen sports/activities on a casual basis.”
- Delete “around 4 out of 10 participants (44%) belong to a club, gym or recreation centre.”
- Delete “the top three natural settings used for sport and recreation by Auckland region participants are: parks in towns/cities (52%), the beach or by the sea (34%) and in or on the sea (34%)”.
- Replace “71 per cent said that they want to try something new or do more of an existing activity.” With “76 per cent said that they would like to be doing more physical activity”.

Delete “The main barriers preventing adults in the Auckland region from trying new activities are a lack of time (54%), affordability (24%) and not having anyone to do activities with (10.7%). These are common barriers for people of different ages, ethnicities, socio-economic deprivation areas and living in different local board areas”.

Insert “The main barriers preventing adults in the Auckland region from doing more physical activity are other commitments taking priority (e.g. work, family), too tired or don’t have the energy or struggle to motivate themselves.”



## 4 Stakeholder Feedback

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

## 5 Feedback from public consultation

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

## 6 Conclusion

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

## Appendix 1 Key partners and stakeholders engage

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

## Glossary

No change to [Auckland Plan 2050 Evidence Report: Belonging and Participation \(June 2018\)](#)

# Reference

The following added as part of this addendum:

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