

Appendix D

Indicators of Social Impacts and baseline data

November 2023

Version 2.0

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1 Introduction

Indicators for social impacts and data for these provide a benchmark for social impacts to be measured against in the future. For a project with a long period of time between the time the SIA is undertaken and the time of implementation, considerable change can be expected to have occurred within the communities. The social indicators enable this change to be measured and considered as part of developing detailed mitigation and management strategies at an appropriate time in the future when the project is closer to implementation.

2 Indicators of social impacts

Indicators are either quantitative or qualitative or a combination, depending on the social impact. Where possible, the most direct indicators for social impacts have been selected and where this has not been possible, proxy indicators have been selected. Data for each impact has been sourced from desktop research and primary data collection.

Quantitative indicators for areas of social impact have been identified as shown in Table 1 which also shows which data sources are used along with the limitations within the data sources. Qualitative data from SIA and Project engagement has been used for those social impact areas not included in Table 1 and this is presented in Appendix B (Summary of Engagement). Data is presented for each of the social areas of influence identified in Section 6 of the SIA. Data from the 2018 Census is used for each of the localities as outlined in the table. Data at a SLA2 level has been used for the following SA2 areas which are all within the Papakura Local Board area:

- Takanini North;
- Takanini Industrial;
- Takanini West;
- Takanini South;
- Takanini Central; and
- Takanini South East
- Conifer Grove East
- Conifer Grove West

Table 1: Qualitative data sources and data limitations

Data	Source	Comments and limitations
Family and community impacts – including its composition, cohesion, character, how it functions and sense of place		
Housing and community cohesion	Rental bond data for the period 01 Sept 2022 to 28 Feb 2023 accessed at https://www.tenancy.govt.nz/rent-bond-and-bills/market-rent/ Kāinga Ora housing statistics, vacancy rates and applications by local board area. https://kaingaora.govt.nz/publications/oia-and-proactive-releases/housing-statistics/ Social housing register https://www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/statistics/housing/housing-register.html#DownloadthelatestnumbersfortheHousingRegister3	Bond information can provide an indication of the permanency of a community and provide an indication of how mobile or transient it might be. The market rent tool shows bond information for properties where bonds have been lodged in the time period. Data is for private bonds only. Data is for the SA2-2019 area definitions from Statistics NZ.
Age	Census 2018, Statistics New Zealand	Data collected from the individual section of the 2013 census. Median age for each CAU used, as well as grouped age brackets (e.g. under 15, over 65). Medians for CAUs may not reflect smaller specific areas with the CAU.
Quality of the environment – including access to and use of ecosystem services; public safety and security; access to and use of the natural and built environment, and its aesthetics value and/or amenity; the quality of the air and water people use; the level of hazard or risk, dust and noise they are exposed to; the adequacy of sanitation; their physical safety; and their access to and control over resources		
Crime	https://www.police.govt.nz/crime-snapshot https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publications-statistics/data-and-statistics/policedatanz/victimisation-time-and-place	Crime statistics can provide an indication of public safety and security. Victimization time and place data is displayed at a SLA2 level with a sliding colour scale showing indicating the number of victims. Data is for the period 1/8/2021 to 31/7/2022.

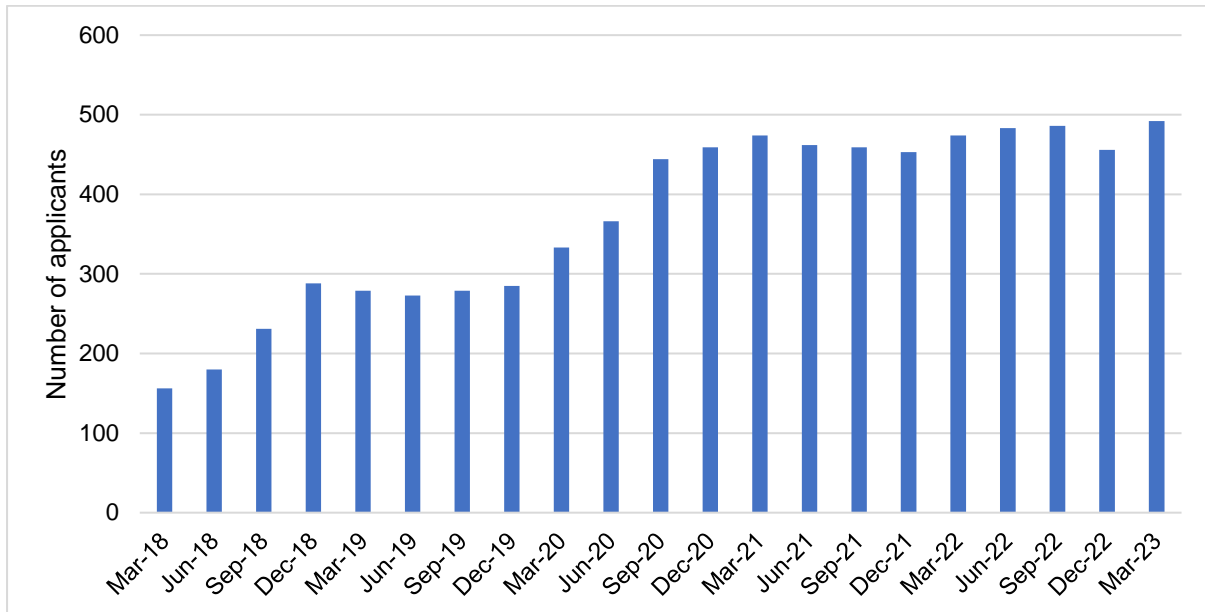
Data	Source	Comments and limitations
Health and wellbeing - health is a state of complete physical, mental, social and spiritual wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. It includes psycho-social impacts such as solastalgia (a form of mental or existential distress caused by environmental change)		
Physical health	Index of Multiple Deprivation (Exeter et al. 2018) for Health accessed at https://imdmapp.auckland.ac.nz/download/	Health deprivation score based on: Standardised Mortality Ratio; Hospitalisations related to selected infectious diseases; Hospitalisations related to selected respiratory diseases; Emergency admissions to hospital; People registered as having selected cancers.
Mental health	Index of Multiple Deprivation (Exeter et al. 2018) accessed at https://imdmapp.auckland.ac.nz/download/ New Zealand Health Survey 2020/21 accessed at https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/annual-update-key-results-2020-21-new-zealand-health-survey	Mental health statistics are not available at the geographic level required for this piece of work. However, rates of deprivation serve as one indicator of rates of mental health issues compared to the wider New Zealand population. This information can be inferred, to some degree, from the New Zealand Health Survey (2019) and the Index of Multiple Deprivation, which correlates higher levels of mental health problems with higher rates of deprivation.
Socio-economic impacts – including standard of living, level of affluence, economic prosperity and resilience, property values, employment, replacement costs of environmental functions and economic dependency		
Education Deprivation	Census 2018, Statistics New Zealand Index of Multiple Deprivation (2018) accessed at https://imdmapp.auckland.ac.nz/download/ and https://imdmapp.auckland.ac.nz/viewdata/NZIMD2018_Single_animation_w_logos/atlas.html	The Index of Multiple Deprivation (2018) uses its own geographic boundaries to deliver deprivation scores for New Zealand. The IMD18 comprises 29 indicators grouped into seven domains of deprivation: Employment, Income, Crime, Housing, Health, Education and Access to services.

3 Baseline data

3.1 Family and community impacts

Between December 2022 and May 2023 there were 1542 active bonds in Takanini with an average lower quartile rent of \$550 per week, a median rent of \$660 and an upper rent of \$730. As shown in Figure 1, the demand for social housing has steadily increased over time.

Figure 1: Demand for social housing March 2018 – March 2023



Around 5% of Kāinga Ora rental properties in Auckland are in the Papakura Local Board area. As at 30 June 2022 only 4% of those properties were vacant and only 1% was ready to let.

Table 2: Vacant Kāinga Ora Rental Properties by Auckland Council Local Board as at 30 June 2022

Local Board	Total Units	Total Vacant	Ready to Let	% Total Units in LB area	% Total Vacant in LB area	% Ready to let in LB area
Howick	706	14	12	2%	2%	2%
Kaipatiki	966	41	8	3%	4%	1%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	4,621	68	5	15%	1%	0%
Manurewa	3,413	72	16	11%	2%	0%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	2,310	151	25	8%	7%	1%
Ōrākei	758	43	0	3%	6%	0%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	3,680	70	20	12%	2%	1%
Papakura	1,621	57	20	5%	4%	1%
Puketāpapa	2,417	76	26	8%	3%	1%

Local Board	Total Units	Total Vacant	Ready to Let	% Total Units in LB area	% Total Vacant in LB area	% Ready to let in LB area
Rodney	55	1	1	<1%	2%	2%
Upper Harbour	45	—	—	<1%	—	—
Waiheke	14	—	—	<1%	—	—
Waitākere Ranges	478	5	2	2%	1%	0%
Waitematā	1,170	72	8	4%	6%	1%
Whau	2,207	39	8	7%	2%	0%
Auckland Total	29,920	973	258			

Age

Figure 2 shows the age of people within proximity to the Project which is slightly lower than the whole of Auckland. There are younger populations in Takaanini West, Takaanini South, and Takaanini South East which have a greater residential population, and older populations in Conifer Grove East, Conifer Grove West, Takaanini Industrial and Takaanini Central. Takaanini Industrial and Takaanini Central are dominated by industrial and commercial uses and have lower populations.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of population by age group for the consolidated SA2 areas as the study area for this SIA. It shows an increasing proportion of those in the 15-19 and 30-64 year age groups with the largest increase in the 15-19 year age group.

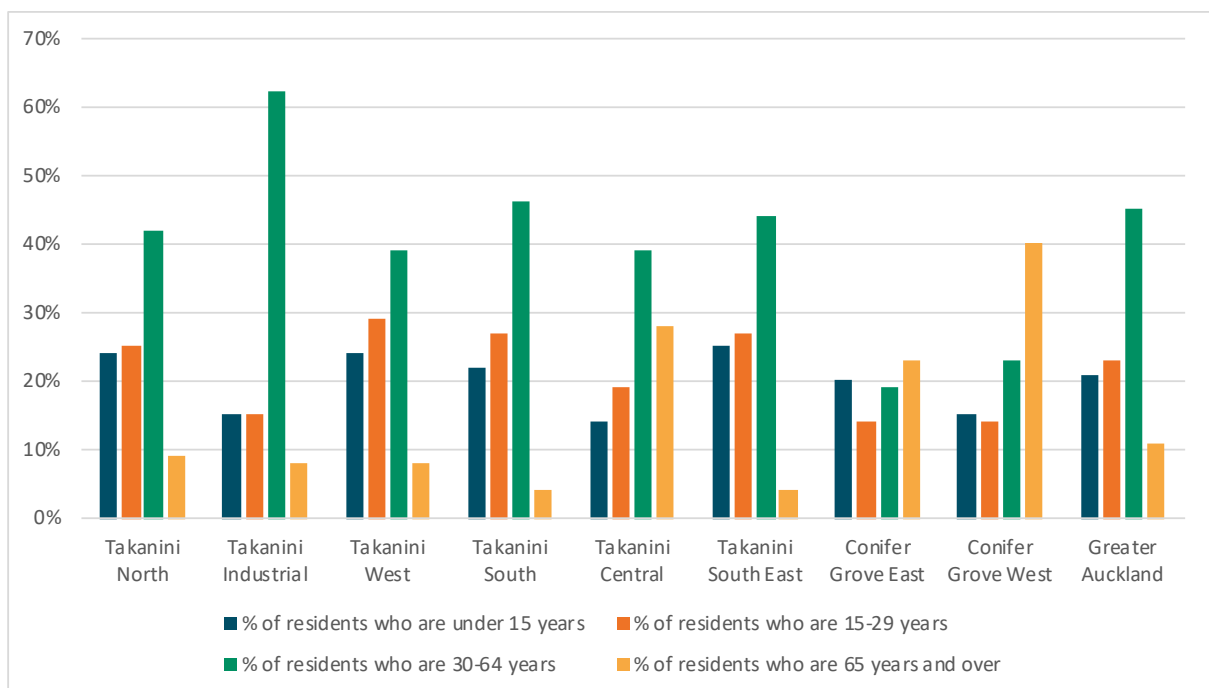


Figure 2: Age distribution of residents

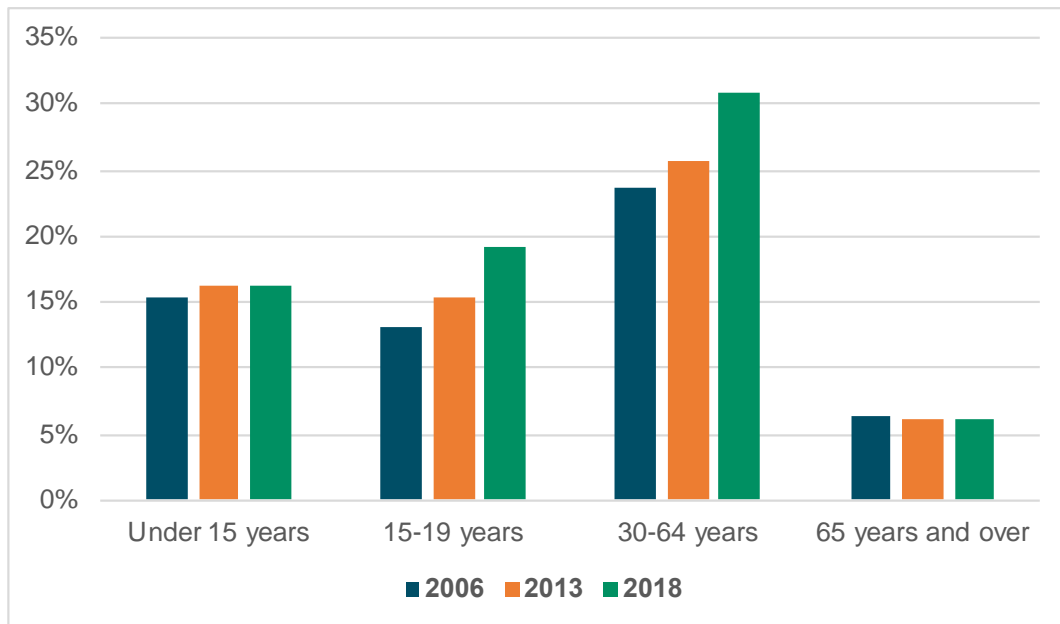


Figure 3: Percentage of population by age group for the Takaanini study area

3.2 Quality of the environment

This area of social impact is about people's perceptions about their safety, fears about the future of their community, and their aspirations for their future and the future of their children. This includes access to and use of ecosystem services; public safety and security; access to and use of the natural and built environment, and its aesthetics value and / or amenity; the quality of the air and water people use; the level of hazard or risk, dust and noise they are exposed to; the adequacy of sanitation; their physical safety; and their access to and control over resources.

As it is related to perceptions, engagement feedback is the best way to measure this.

Crime

Crime in the Auckland Region from August 2021 to July 2022 has seen an increase in Burglaries and Theft but has seen a decrease in assaults, sexual assaults, abductions and robberies. Figure 5 shows that victimisations in the Takanini South area is higher than areas adjacent to the Project.

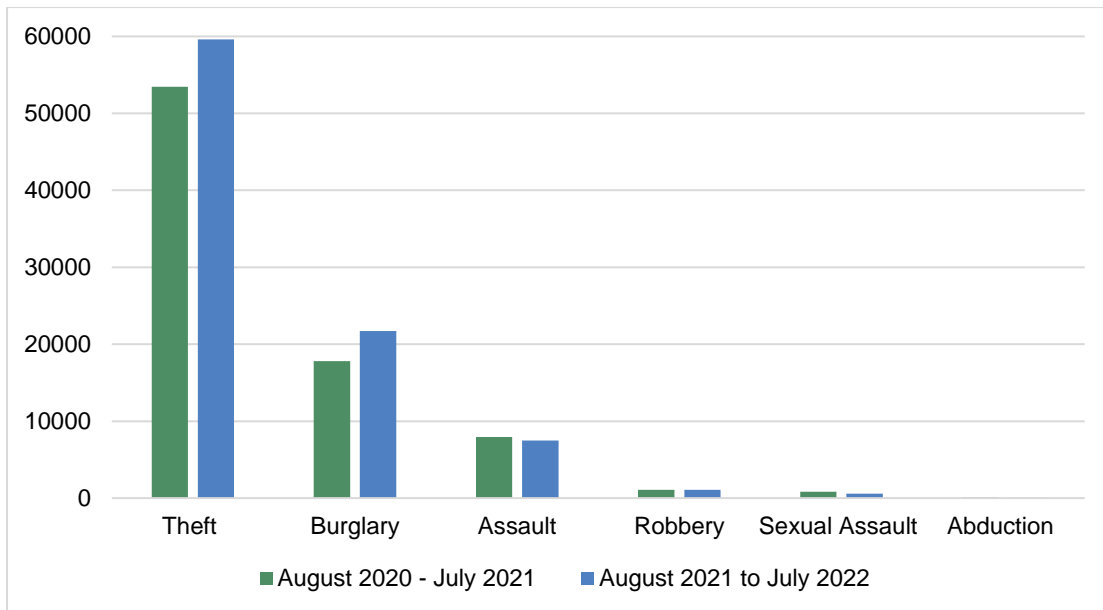


Figure 4: Crime rates in the Auckland Region

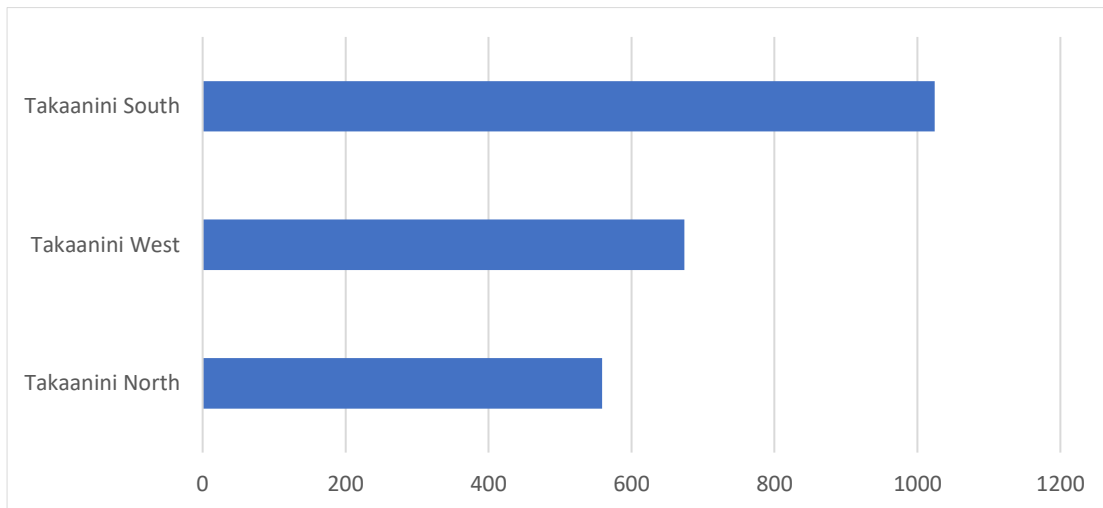


Figure 5: Overall Victimisations at a relative SA2 level

3.3 Health and wellbeing

In 2018, the deprivation scoring for the Takaanini locality indicated that the SA2 areas all experience high levels of deprivation in relation to health. The health domain identifies areas with a higher than expected level of ill-health or mortality using data collected from the Ministry of Health.

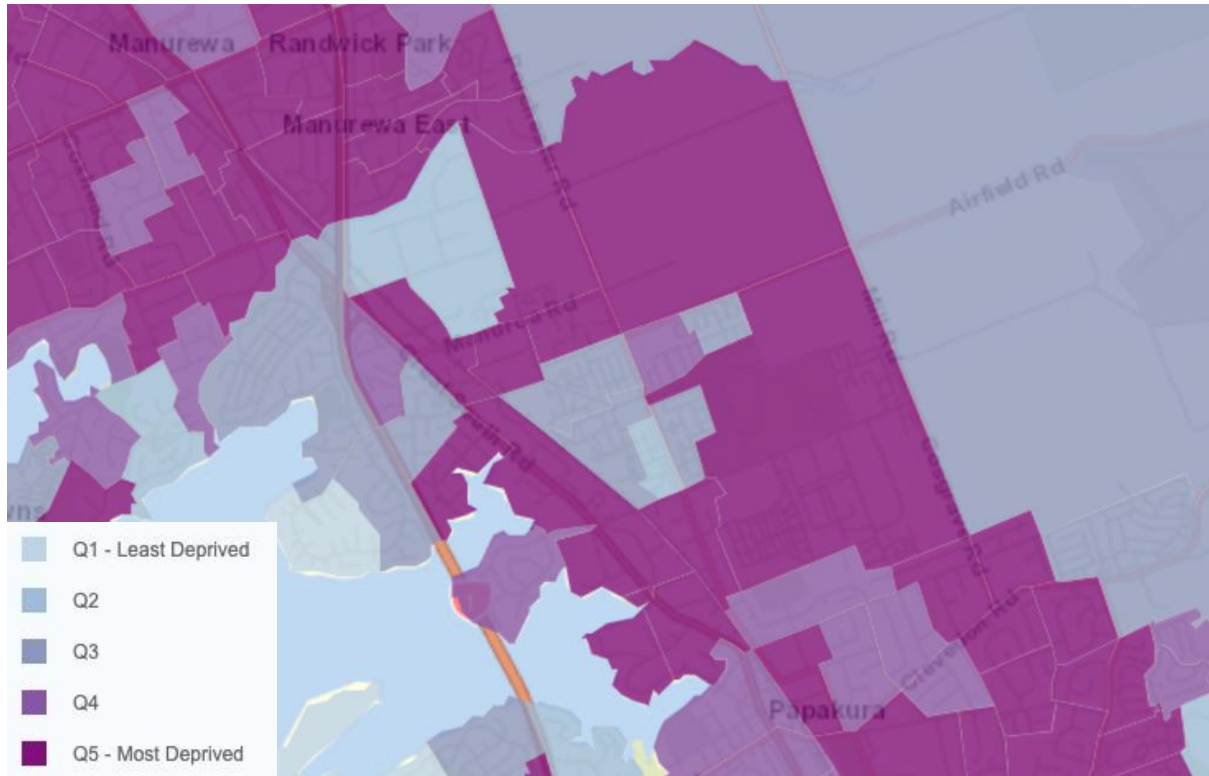


Figure 6: Health deprivation scores 2018

In 2020/21, adults were surveyed to understand who had experienced psychological distress in the four weeks prior to taking the survey. 15.9% of Māori, 15.7% of Pacific, 9.1% of European/Other and 7.0% of Asian all said they experienced this prior to the survey taking place. This is an increase from the 2011/12 data which showed that for Māori (13.7%) and Pacific (12.4%) and a reduction for European/Other (8.0%) and Asian (5.8%).

The 2020/21 survey showed that Māori and Pacific adults were 1.6 and 1.4 times as likely to have experienced psychological distress compared to non-Pacific and non-Māori adults, respectively.

Adults who lived in some of the most deprived areas were 2.2 times as likely to have experienced psychological distress compared to those who are living in the least deprived areas. This is a slight increase from the 2011/12 survey which showed that they were 2.1 times as likely.

There was a significant increase in disabled adults who experienced psychological distress four weeks prior to the survey compared to the 7.9% of non-disabled adults. Around 16% of disabled adults said that they did not visit a GP due to the cost.

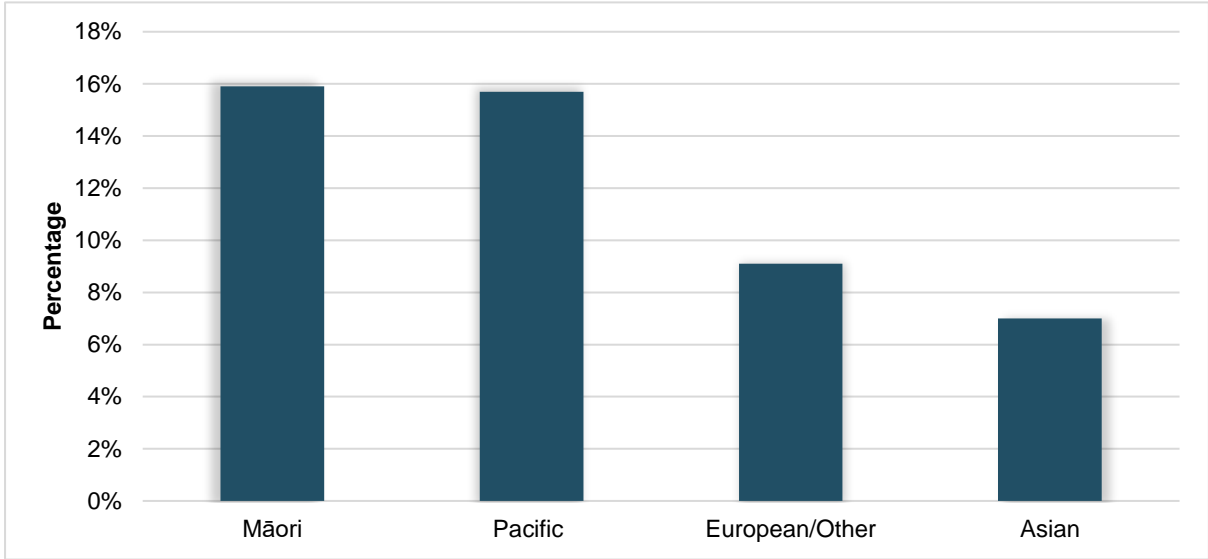


Figure 7: Proportion of people who experienced psychological distress 2020/21

3.4 Socio economic impacts

In 2018, the deprivation scoring for the Takaanini locality were rated relatively highly which means they are deprived of some basic necessities compared to other parts of Auckland.

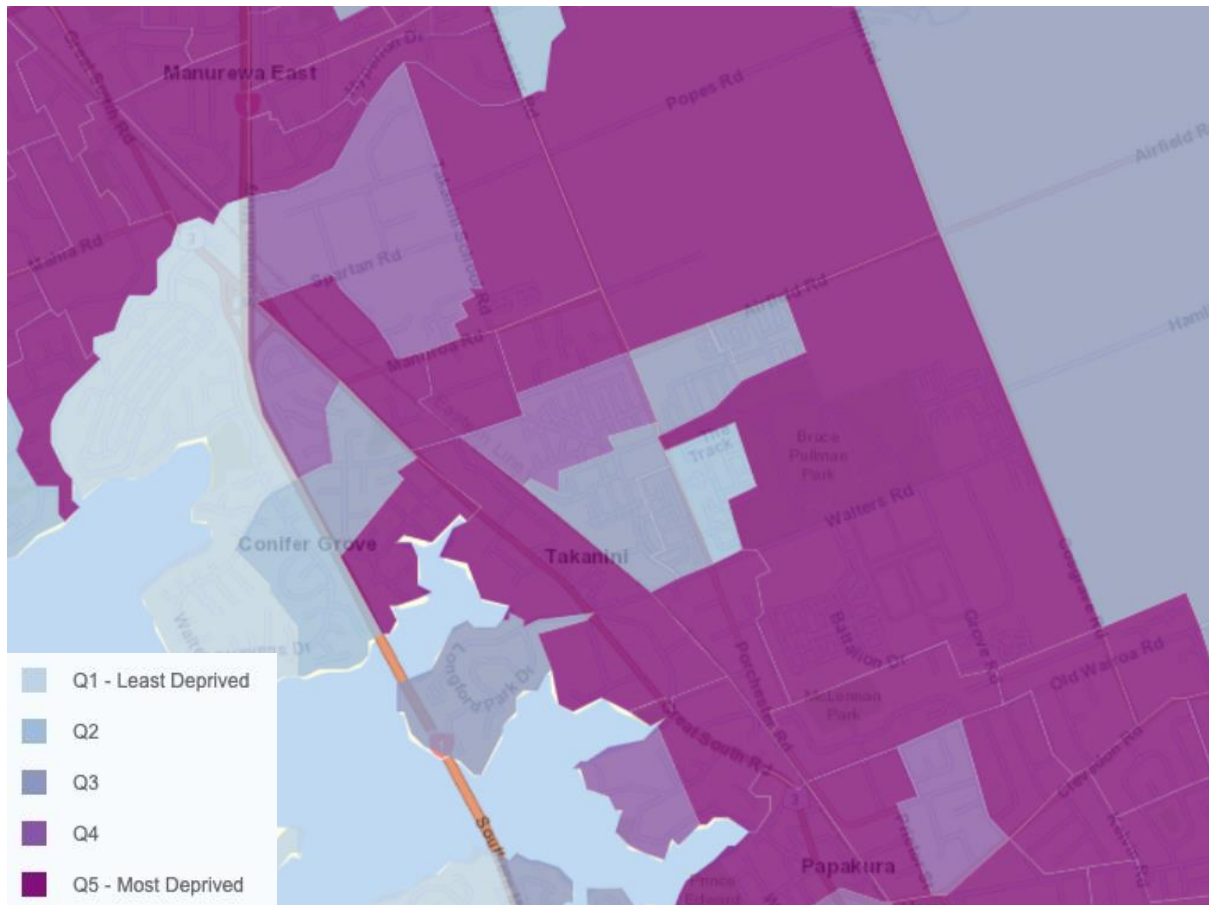


Figure 8: Socio-economic deprivation, IMD 2018

The Takaanini community have similar or higher levels of education as the wider Auckland region. Figure 9 shows that most statistical areas having a greater percentage of people who have attended education compared to the Auckland average.

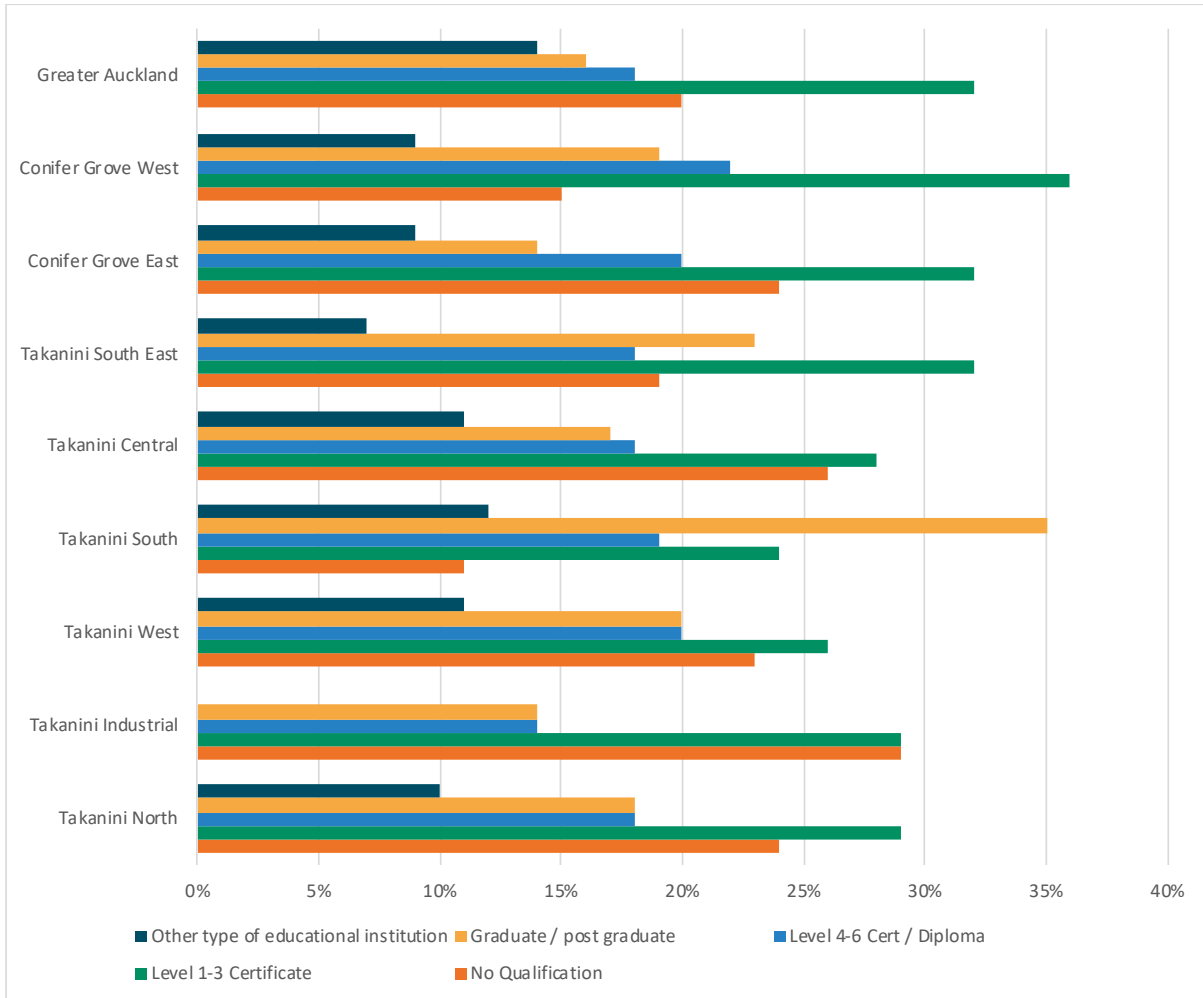


Figure 9: Education levels in the Takanini SA2 areas

Although employment deprivation levels are lower in certain employment areas such as Takanini Industrial and the Takanini Town Centre areas, income deprivation levels are still relatively high. This indicates a population with lower income jobs. There is a higher percentage of residents who are labourers, machine operators, technicians and trade workers, and a lower percentage of residents who are managers and professionals compared to the Auckland average.

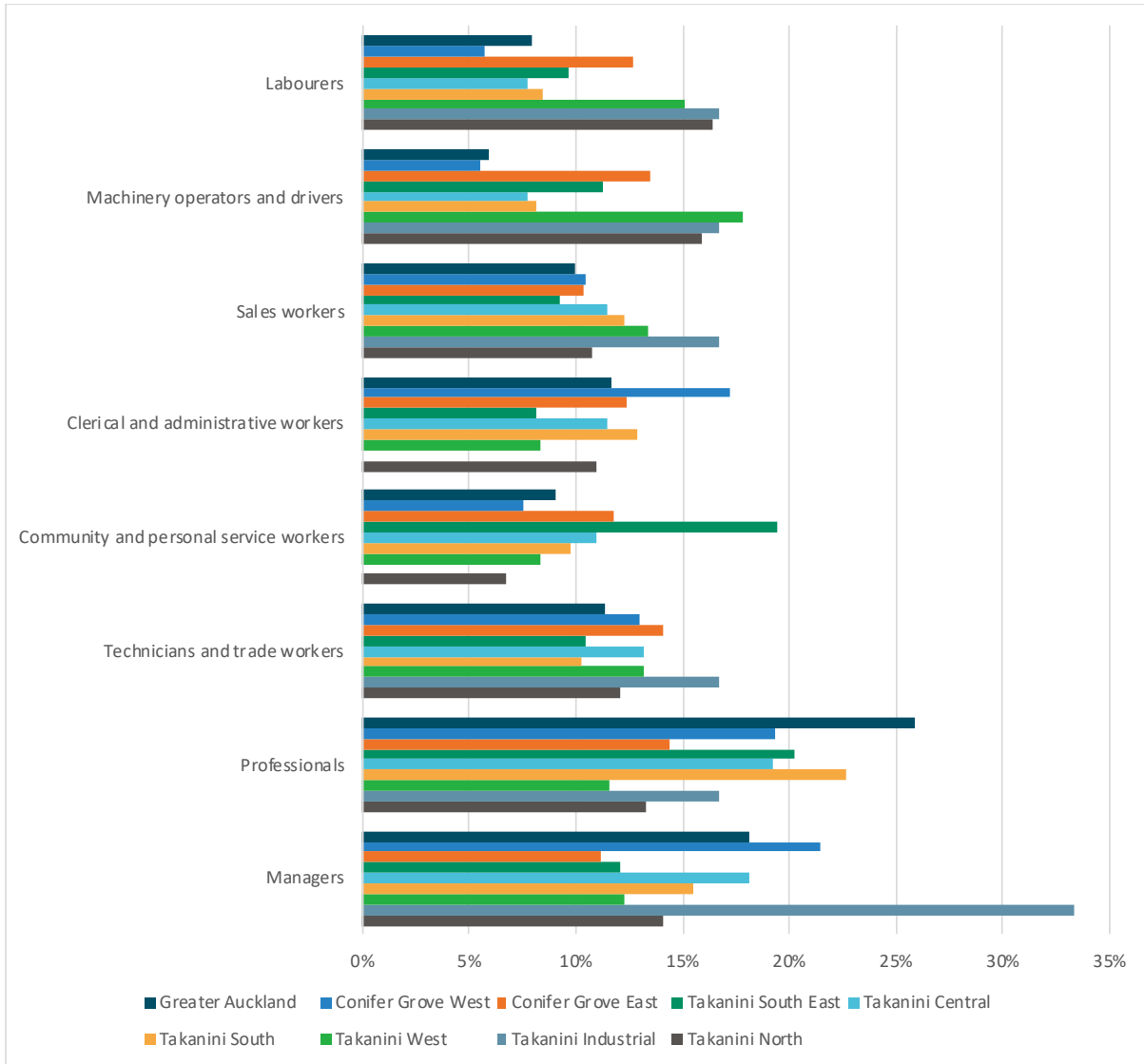


Figure 10: Employment breakdown of residents

Table 3: Statistical data for social impact localities

Category	Takanini North	Takanini Industrial	Takanini West	Takanini South	Takanini Central	Takanini South East	Conifer Grove East	Conifer Grove West	Auckland Region
Income									
Median individual income (annual)	\$29,200	\$44,900	\$27,400	\$38,900	\$28,700	\$38,900	\$28,400	\$41,600	\$34,400
% of residents earning \$5k or less	16%		16%	15%	11%	14%	14%	13%	6%
% of residents earning between \$5k to \$30k	35%	50%	37%	23%	41%	27%	37%	27%	31%
% of residents earning between \$30k to \$70k	39%	40%	41%	44%	35%	42%	36%	34%	34%
% of residents earning between \$70k+	10%	20%	7%	18%	13%	17%	12%	26%	20%
% of residents with no source of income	8%		8%	8%	7%	8%	8%	7%	9%
% of residents earning wages	62%	50%	66%	74%	50%	70%	63%	64%	
% of residents earning other	20%	20%	12%	18%	30%	15%	10%	24%	
% of residents earning a benefit	24%	50%	25%	13%	9%	25%	25%	7%	
% of residents earning superannuation	10%	10%	9%	4%	35%	5%	14%	20%	
Employment status									
% of residents who are paid employee	88%	83%	94%	91%	84%	92%	92%	83%	
% of residents who are employer	3%		2%	2%	7%	2%	2%	5%	

Category	Takanini North	Takanini Industrial	Takanini West	Takanini South	Takanini Central	Takanini South East	Conifer Grove East	Conifer Grove West	Auckland Region
% of residents who are self employed	8%		4%	6%	8%	4%	6%	10%	
% of residents who are unpaid family worker	1%			1%	1%		0%	1%	
Education									
% of residents with no Qualification	24%	29	23	11	26	19	24%	15%	20%
% of residents with Level 1-3 Certificate	29	29	26	24	28	32	32%	36%	32%
% of residents with Level 4-6 Cert / Diploma	18%	14%	20%	19%	18%	18%	20%	22%	18%
% of residents with Graduate / post graduate	18%	14%	20%	35%	17%	23%	14%	19%	16%
% of residents with other type of educational institution	10%		11%	12%	11%	7%	9%	9%	14%
Age Structure									
% of residents who are under 15 years	24%	15%	24%	22%	14%	25%	20%	15%	21%
% of residents who are 15-29 years	25%	15%	29%	27%	19%	27%	14%	14%	23%
% of residents who are 30-64 years	42%	62%	39%	46%	39%	44%	19%	23%	45%
% of residents who are 65 years and over	9%	8%	8%	4%	28%	4%	23%	40%	11%
Median Age (years)	30.3	37.7	28.7	29.1	47.1	29.1	33%	44%	34.7

Category	Takanini North	Takanini Industrial	Takanini West	Takanini South	Takanini Central	Takanini South East	Conifer Grove East	Conifer Grove West	Auckland Region
Ethnicity									
European	34%	75%	25.8%	42.6%	55%	43%	49%	76%	54%
Māori	28%	41.7%	27.7%	34.2%	13%	34%	28%	13%	12%
Pacific people	19%		21.8%	20.2%	9%	20%	23%	5%	16%
Asian	11%	17%	13%	9%	12%	9%	19%	16%	28%
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	16%	17%	18%	11%	8%	11%	1%	2%	2%
Other	16%	17%	15%	10%	8%	10%	1%	2%	1%
Housing									
% of dwellings that are owner occupied	33%	25%	38%	51%	64%	49%	40%	69%	45%
% of dwellings that are in a family trust	6%	25%	4%	6%	12%	3%	56%	12%	14%
% of dwellings that are not owned and not held in family trust	61%	50%	59%	43%	25%	48%	5%	19%	41%
% of renters paying under \$100	6%		8%			5%	6%	0%	6%
% of renters paying \$100 - \$149	15%		14%	1%	35%	10%	11%	4%	7%
% of renters paying \$150 - \$199	5%		4%	4%	4%	7%	2%	0%	3%
% of renters paying \$200 - \$299	9%		6%	4%	8%	5%	11%	4%	6%
% of renters paying \$300 - \$399	9%		24%	5%	12%	17%	29%	4%	14%
% of renters paying \$400 - \$499	21%		31%	7%	4%	27%	25%	8%	24%
% of renters paying \$500 - \$599	25%		10%	45%	15%	25%	11%	48%	20%

Category	Takanini North	Takanini Industrial	Takanini West	Takanini South	Takanini Central	Takanini South East	Conifer Grove East	Conifer Grove West	Auckland Region
% of renters paying \$600 and over	10%		2%	34%	23%	5%	4%	32%	20%
Community cohesion - stability of residents									
Number of bonds lodged 01 Nov 2021 - 30 Apr 2022									
Household composition									
% of households with no children	54%	75%	51%	51%	77%	52%	31%	27%	35%
% of households with 1-3 children	41%		43%	46%	22%	45%	52%	62%	54%
% of households with 4+ children	6%		5%	3%	1%	4%	15%	10%	9%