AUCKLAND PLAN 2050

2020 Annual Monitoring Report

July 2020

Auckland Council
Te Kaunihera o Tāmaki Makaurau

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Please note that the Auckland Plan 2050 is a digital plan and updates will be provided on the Auckland Plan website theaucklandplan.govt.nz.

Auckland Plan, Strategy and Research Department.

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Executive Summary

The Auckland Plan 2050 is a 30-year spatial plan for Auckland adopted in June 2018. It provides broad direction for Auckland's growth and development through the six outcomes and the Development Strategy contained within the Plan.

The Auckland Plan Annual Monitoring Report uses 33 measures for tracking progress against the outcomes in the Auckland Plan 2050. This is a high-level analysis of the trends. More detailed analysis is carried out as part of the Three Yearly Progress Report. The first of these reports was reported to the Planning Committee in March 2020 (and is available on the Auckland Plan website www.aucklandplan.govt.nz, in the measuring progress section).

This Annual Monitoring Report mostly uses data from 2019 or before, therefore the impacts of Covid-19 are not captured. For the most recent data available for Auckland (for example on the economic impacts of Covid-19) go to Auckland Council's Research and Evaluation Unit website at https://knowledgeauckland.org.nz/ in the 'new on Knowledge Auckland' section.

The breadth of the Auckland Plan 2050 outcomes requires the annual monitoring report to use metrics and data sources which vary in terms of their availability and frequency. This means that there will not be updates for all measures.

Four of the 33 measures included in this report (new dwellings consented, new dwellings completed, delay from congestion and zoned industrial land) are drawn from the Development Strategy monitoring framework which is reported separately in August/September each year. The Development Strategy report provides a more comprehensive overview of growth, housing and land supply across the region.

Below is a summary of findings based on the data and trends across the six outcomes:

Belonging and Participation Outcome	This report provides updated data for two of the six measures for this outcome – relative deprivation across Auckland and Treaty of Waitangi awareness and understanding. There is no significant change for either of these measures. The previous annual monitoring report showed positive trends for Aucklanders' sense of safety in their neighbourhoods and the city centre after dark and secondly for their quality of life. There was no significant change for the other measures.
Māori Identity and Wellbeing Outcome	There has a been gradual improvement in the proportion of Māori youth in education, employment or training, but no significant change for the other updated measure (the number of co-governance/co-management arrangements). We are expecting new/updated data for two measures in the next six months (whānau wellbeing and Te reo Māori). In particular, the whānau wellbeing measure will provide an improved understanding of the Māori Identity and Wellbeing outcome.

Homes and Places Outcome	The number of new dwellings consented and completed continues to increase. Housing costs as a percentage of household income have stayed the same, as has resident satisfaction with the built environment at a neighbourhood level. Homelessness figures have increased, however we are awaiting more recent data (current data is from the 2013 census).
Transport and Access Outcome	Public transport and cycling numbers both show an increasing positive trend. There is no significant change to congestion levels or transport costs as a percentage of household income. Serious injuries remain a concern with increased numbers over the last decade.
Environment and Cultural Heritage Outcome	The levels of air quality pollutants (NO_2) and greenhouse gas emissions have reduced. There has been a reduction in the number of volunteer hours worked. Auckland's next five yearly State of the Environment Report is due to be published in the 2020/2021 financial year and provides an integrated overview of trends across all environmental domains. This additional information will be reflected in the Annual Monitoring Report for 2021. Further work is also planned to consider the range of measures and monitoring frameworks currently available for the Environment and Cultural Heritage outcome to ensure they are fit for purpose.
Opportunity and Prosperity Outcome	Labour productivity and average wages in Auckland have continued to rise and unemployment has decreased for the period. This includes median weekly earnings increasing for all ethnic groups. There has been no significant change for the other measures: employment in advanced industries, zoned industrial land and educational achievement of young people.

Summary of measures

The Auckland Plan Annual Monitoring Report uses 33 measures for tracking progress against the Auckland Plan 2050. Progress is reported as:

▲	Positive trend	The trend is tracking in the right direction (towards the outcome to be achieved).
▼	Negative trend	The trend is tracking in the wrong direction (away from the outcome to be achieved).
–	No significant change	Over the period measured there has been little or no change.
…	Insufficient data to determine a trend	There is not enough data to establish a trend.

The following tables provides a summary for each measure in terms of how they are tracking. Further detail on each measure is provided in the body of the report. Measures which have been updated this year are shown in light blue.

Belonging and Participation

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE		DATA (DATE)	TREND	DATA SOURCE
1	**Aucklander's sense of community in their neighbourhood** Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who strongly agree or agree there is a feeling a sense of community in their local neighbourhood (%)	50% (2018)	–	Quality of Life Survey
2	**Aucklanders' sense of safety in their homes and neighbourhood** Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate their feelings of personal safety as safe or very safe (%)	62% (2018)	▲	Quality of Life Survey
3	**Aucklanders' quality of life** Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rate their overall quality of life positively (%)	83% (2018)	▲	Quality of Life Survey

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE		DATA (DATE)	TREND	DATA SOURCE
4	**Relative deprivation across Auckland** Percentage of local board population with a Deprivation Index score of 8, 9 or 10	Not applicable – this measure is only meaningful at the local level	···	Census
5	**Aucklanders' health** Proportion of respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who rated their personal health positively (%)	78% (2018)	–	Quality of Life Survey
6	**Treaty of Waitangi awareness and understanding** Respondents to council's resident survey who rate their knowledge of te Tiriti o Waitangi | the Treaty of Waitangi either very well or a fair amount (%)	45% (2019)	–	Auckland Council Resident Survey

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE		DATA (DATE)	TREND	DATA SOURCE
1	**Whānau wellbeing** Transfer of cultural knowledge *(in development for Indicators Aotearoa)* Self-rating of Whānau wellbeing	Pending data release	···	Stats NZ
2	**Māori in employment, education and training** Proportion of Māori youth in education, employment or training (%)	82% (2019)	▲	Household Labour Force Survey
3	**Māori decision making** Number of co-governance/co-management arrangements	9 co-governed/ co-managed arrangements in place (2019)	–	Auckland Council
4	**Te reo Māori across Tāmaki Makaurau** Ability to understand te reo Ability to speak te reo	Pending data release	···	Stats NZ

Homes and Places

	AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	DATA (DATE)	TREND	DATA SOURCE
1	**New dwellings consented by location and type** Number of dwellings consented by location and type (Development Strategy)	15,154 (2019)	▲	Stats NZ Building Consent Data
2	**Net new dwellings consented and completed** Number of dwellings issued with Code of Compliance Certificate (Development Strategy)	10,080 (2019)	▲	Auckland Council Code of Compliance Certificate data
3	**Housing costs as a percentage of household income** Ratio of housing costs to disposable household income (%)	24% (2019)	–	Household Economic Survey
4	**Homelessness** Number of people living without shelter and in temporary accommodation	20,296 (data from 2013, analysis completed in 2018)	▼	Stats NZ
5	**Resident satisfaction with built environment at a neighbourhood level** Respondents to the Quality of Life Survey who agree they feel a sense of pride in their local area (%)	61% (2018)	–	Quality of Life Survey

Transport and Access

	AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE	DATA	TREND	DATA SOURCE
1	**Access to jobs** Proportion of jobs accessible to the average Aucklander in the morning peak within 30 minutes by car and 45 minutes by public transport (%)	35% of jobs are accessible within 30 minutes by car 8% of jobs are accessible within 45 minutes by public transport (2018)	...	Auckland Regional Transport Model

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE		DATA	TREND	DATA SOURCE
2	**Delay from congestion** a) Per capita annual delay from congestion (minutes) (Development Strategy) b) Congestion in the arterial network in the AM peak period (%)	a) 841 minutes per capita (2016) b) Annual congestion rate of 24% (2019)	–	Auckland Transport
3	**Use of public transport, walking and cycling** a) Proportion of trips made by public transport, walking and cycling in the AM peak (%) b) Annual number of public transport boardings (millions). c) Number of cycle movements past selected count sites.	a) 7.4% of trips made by public transport and 15.1% of trips made by active transport (walking and cycling) (2016) b) 100.8 million (2019). c) 3.77 million (2019)	▲	Auckland Transport
4	**Household transport costs** Average household transport costs ($/wk)	$233.5 per week (2019)	–	Household Economic Survey
5	**Deaths and injuries from transport network** Number of serious and fatal injuries	567 serious injuries 40 fatalities (2019)	▼	New Zealand Transport Authority

Environment and Cultural Heritage

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE		DATA (DATE)	TREND	DATA SOURCE
1	**State and quality of locally, regionally and nationally significant environments**	No updated data, measure under review	...	-
2	**Marine and fresh water quality**	No updated data, measure under review	...	-
3	**Air quality and greenhouse gas emissions** 3a. Concentration of air pollutants (NO2 µg/m³)	Penrose 11.1 Queen Street - 38 Takapuna – 8.8 (2020)	▲	Auckland Council

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE		DATA (DATE)	TREND	DATA SOURCE
	3b. Greenhouse gas emission (tonne of CO2e accounting for CO2e removed by forests)	6.3 tonnes (2016)	▲	Auckland Council
4	**Protection of the environment**	No updated data, measure under review	...	-
5	**Resilience to natural threats**	Under development	...	-
6	**Treasuring of the environment** 6a. Statutory Provision	Under development	...	-
	6b. Number of volunteer hours worked in regional park per year	65,168 (2019)	▼	Auckland Council

Opportunity and Prosperity

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE		DATA (DATE)	TREND	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
1	**Labour productivity** Real GDP per filled job ($)	$125,491 (2019)	▲	Auckland Economic Profile
2	**Aucklanders' average wages** Average weekly wages ($)	$1,055 (2019)	▲	Labour market statistics
3	**Employment in advanced industries** Number of people employed in knowledge intensive industries	2.3% growth (versus 2.0% growth in total employment) (2019)	–	Auckland Economic Profile
4	**Zoned industrial land** Zoned industrial land (hectare) (Development Strategy)	6,331 hectares (2020)	–	Auckland Unitary Plan
5	**Level of unemployment** Unemployment level (%)	4.3% (2020)	▲	Household Labour Force Survey
6	**Internet usage based on income** Proportion of respondents under 65 years of age by internet user status by household income bracket (%)	98.9% users 1.1% non-users (2017)	...	World Internet Project New Zealand (WIPNZ)

AUCKLAND PLAN MEASURE		DATA (DATE)	TREND	DATA SOURCE (DATE)
7	**Educational achievement of young people** Percentage of those aged 20-24 with a Level 4 qualification or above (%)	40% (2019)	–	Household Labour Force Survey

Future work and next steps

The measurement framework for each annual monitoring report will continue to change over time as the availability and quality of data improves. Any future changes (or proposed changes) to the data sets are noted below.

Belonging and Participation outcome

There are two surveys that will not take place in 2020 due to the effects of Covid-19: the Quality of Life Survey and the Auckland Council Citizen Engagement and Insight survey. These surveys include the data sources for six of the Auckland Plan measures and data will therefore not be available for the Auckland Plan Annual Monitoring Report in 2021. This will mostly have an impact on the Belonging and Participation outcome. To address this, supplementary data sets will be considered for the 2021 Annual Monitoring Report.

Māori Identity and Wellbeing outcome

Stats NZ has work underway in two areas in relation to the Whānau wellbeing measure (Measure 1). First, development of the Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa indicators one of which is looking to measure the transfer of cultural knowledge between generations. Second, the Te Kupenga survey undertaken in 2018 included a self-rating of whānau wellbeing. At the time of reporting, Tāmaki Makarau data was yet to be released (expected in the next six months).

For the Māori decision-making measure (Measure 3), an alternative measure will be considered as the number of co-governance/co-management agreements remains the same since 2014 and is not effective in measuring annual progress.

Transport and Access outcome

Data sets for two of the measures have been updated in this report, to include both modelled data and real time data (Measure 2: Delay from congestion and Measure 3: Use of public transport, walking and cycling). Further work will be done to consider whether there is real time data to supplement Measure 1: Access to jobs.

Environment and Cultural Heritage outcome

Auckland's next five yearly State of the Environment Report is due to be published in the 2020/2021 financial year and provides an integrated overview of state and trends across all environmental domains. This analysis of environmental trends will be reflected in the 2021 Annual Monitoring Report.

Monitoring the Environment and Cultural Heritage outcome currently involves use of 13 data sets across six measures. A number of the data sets that we currently use are only updated infrequently. Further work is planned to consider the range of measures and monitoring frameworks currently available and whether the current measures are fit for purpose.

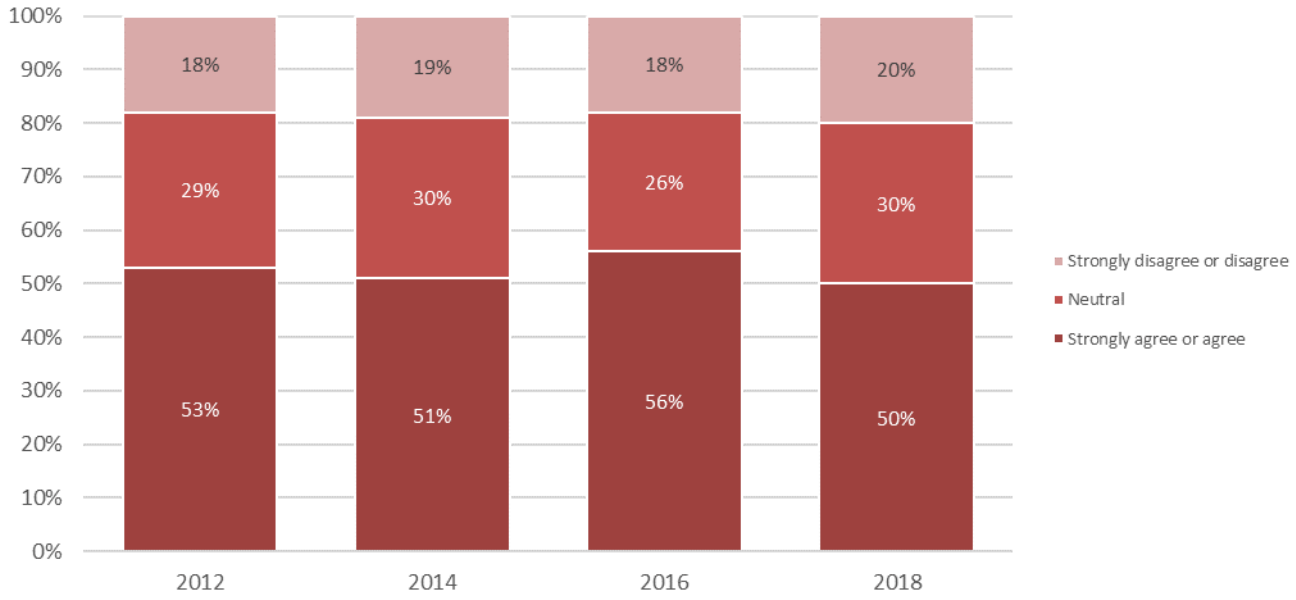
Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 1

Aucklanders' sense of community in their neighborhood

Respondents to the Quality of Life survey who rated their sense of community in their local neighborhood



Data

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

Source

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

Frequency

Every 2 years.

Availability

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

Note

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

Note that the Quality of Life survey will not be conducted in 2020 because of the impacts of Covid-19.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

In 2018, 50% of Auckland respondents agreed that they felt a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood.

Analysis

Between 2012 and 2018 there was a decrease from 53 percent to 50 percent of respondents feeling a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood. Sense of community peaked at 56 percent in 2016.

Trend

- From 2012 to 2018 there has been no significant change.

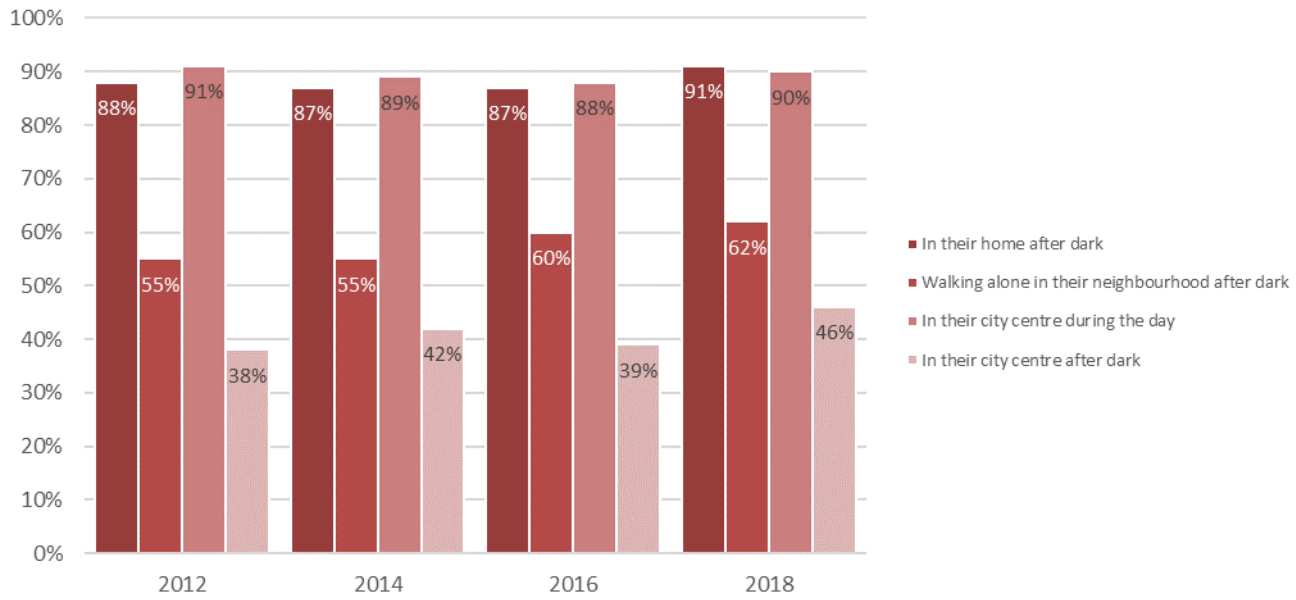
Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 2

Aucklanders' sense of safety in their homes and neighbourhood

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



Data

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

Source

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

Frequency

Every 2 years.

Availability

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

Note

The Quality of Life Survey asks respondents whether they feel very unsafe, a bit unsafe, fairly safe, or very safe in different situations, including walking alone in their neighborhood after dark. From 2012, the Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire.

Note that the Quality of Life survey will not be conducted in 2020 because of the impacts of Covid-19.

Relevance

Perceptions of safety impact on the health and well-being of the individual, family and the wider community. If people feel unsafe, they are less likely to talk to their neighbours, use public transport, go out in the evening, use public amenities and generally participate in their communities.

Baseline (2018)

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

Analysis

Between 2012 and 2018 there was a general increase in respondents' feelings of safety across three of the four categories measured. While a high proportion of Auckland respondents reported feeling 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' (91%) in 2018, this proportion dropped to 46 per cent when considering their sense of safety in their city centre after dark, and 62 per cent when thinking about walking alone in their neighbourhood. Both these numbers however had increased by 7% and 2% respectively on their 2016 comparative measures.

Trend

▲ From 2012 to 2018 a positive trend.

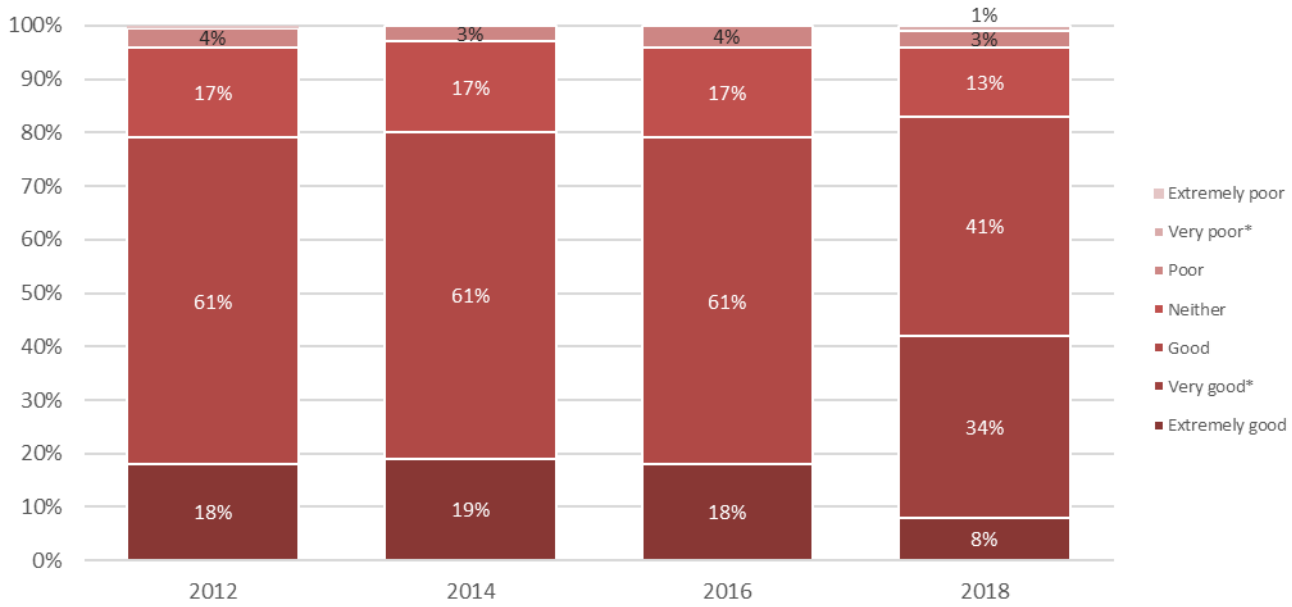
Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 3

Aucklanders' rating of their quality of life

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



Data

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

Source

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

Frequency

Every 2 years.

Availability

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

Note

Respondents were asked to rate their overall quality of life and to also indicate the extent to which they felt their quality of life had changed from 12 months prior. Note that the 2012 Quality of Life survey method changed from a Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) survey to an online self-complete survey. The 2018 survey used a sequential mixed-method methodology, enabling respondents to complete the survey either online or via a hard copy of the questionnaire

Note that the Quality of Life survey will not be conducted in 2020 because of the impacts of Covid-19.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

42% of Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as extremely or very good. 41% of Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as good. 13% of Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as neither good nor poor. 4% of Auckland respondents rated their quality life as poor or very poor. No Auckland respondents rated their quality of life as extremely poor.

Analysis

Due to the change to a 7-point scale for the 2018 survey, the 2018 Quality of Life survey is difficult to compare against previous surveys. Generally, there is an improving trend in Aucklanders' quality of life, as there is a reduction in Aucklanders who rate their quality of life as poor / very poor, as well as Aucklanders who rate their quality of life as neither good nor bad. There is also an increase in Aucklanders who rate their quality of life as good, very good or extremely good.

Trend

▲ From 2012 to 2018 a positive trend.

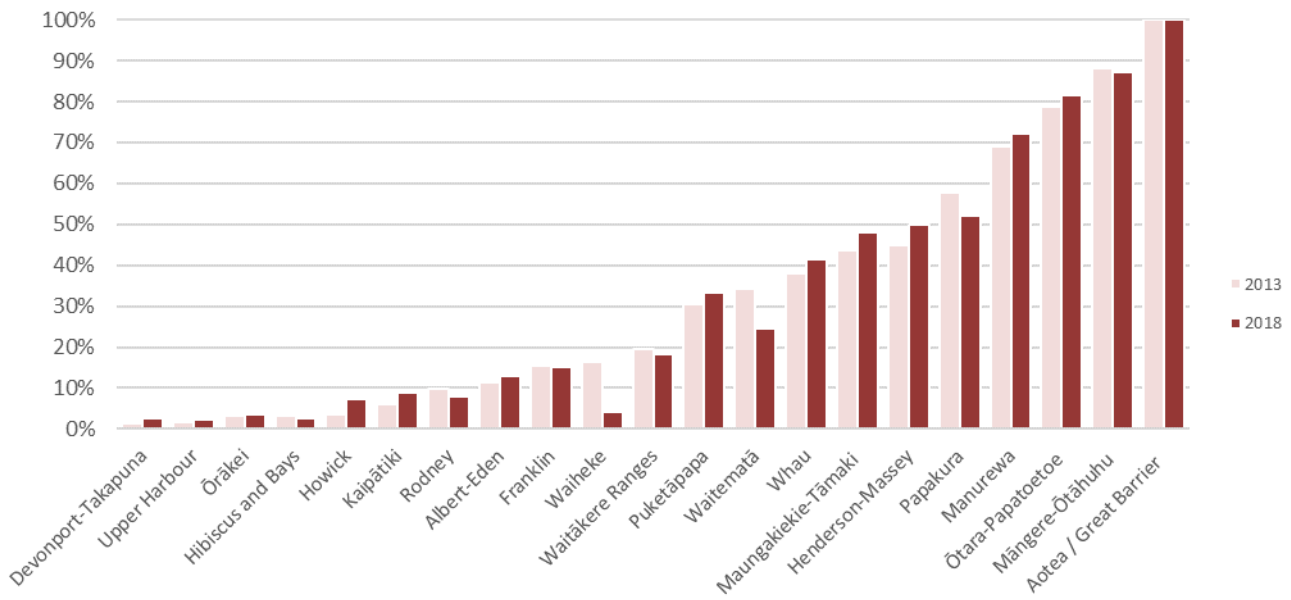
Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 4

Relative deprivation across Auckland

Percentage of Local Board population with a Deprivation Index of 8,9 or 10



Data

Socioeconomic Deprivation Index (NZDep).

Source

Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington.

Frequency

The deprivation index is produced after each census, generally every 5 years.

Availability

Deprivation index data can be downloaded from the “New Zealand Indices of Deprivation” section of the University of Otago website, where more technical details about the index can also be found (https://www.otago.ac.nz/wellington/departments/publichealth/research/hirp/otago020194.html).

Note

The deprivation index assigns a value to Census Area Units (CAUs) across New Zealand as a way to indicate relative socioeconomic deprivation. The index is not a measure of absolute deprivation (the lower the number the lower the relative deprivation). The index is calculated via a number of census variables from the following themes: access to communications; income, employment, qualifications, home ownership, single-parent family status, living space and access to private transport.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

Not applicable at the regional level, this measure is only meaningful at the local level.

Analysis

In three local board areas (Waiheke, Waitemata and Papakura local board areas), the percentage of residents living in areas with a high deprivation index value declined significantly indicating that there is now less socioeconomic deprivation in these areas. In other local board areas, the percentage of residents living in areas with a high deprivation index value rose slightly or stayed the same.

Trend

⋯ This measure shows meaningful change in deprivation at the local level, but at the regional level deprivation levels average out (because it is a relative measure).

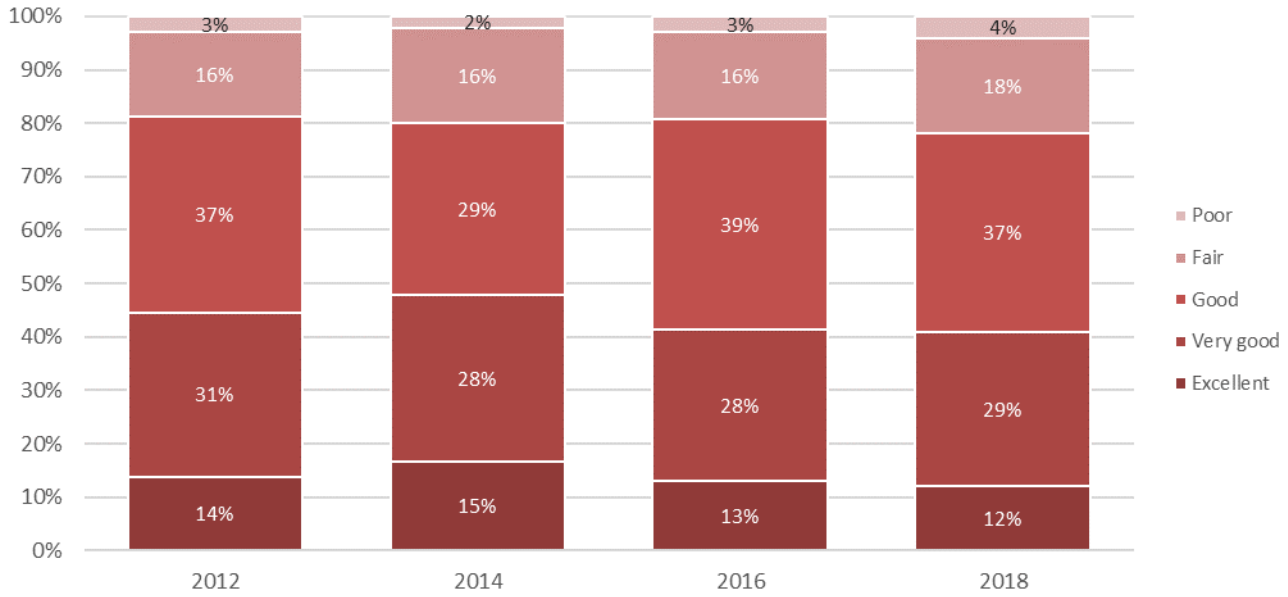
Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 5

Aucklanders' health

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



Data

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

Source

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

Frequency

Every 2 years.

Availability

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

Note

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

Note that the Quality of Life survey will not be conducted in 2020 because of the impacts of Covid-19.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

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

Analysis

Between 2012 and 2018 there was no significant change in how Aucklanders rate their personal health. In 2018 there was a small decrease in the number of Aucklanders who rate their personal health as good, very good and extremely good. There was also a small increase in the number of Aucklanders who rate their personal health as either fair or poor.

Trend

- From 2012 to 2018 there has been no significant change.

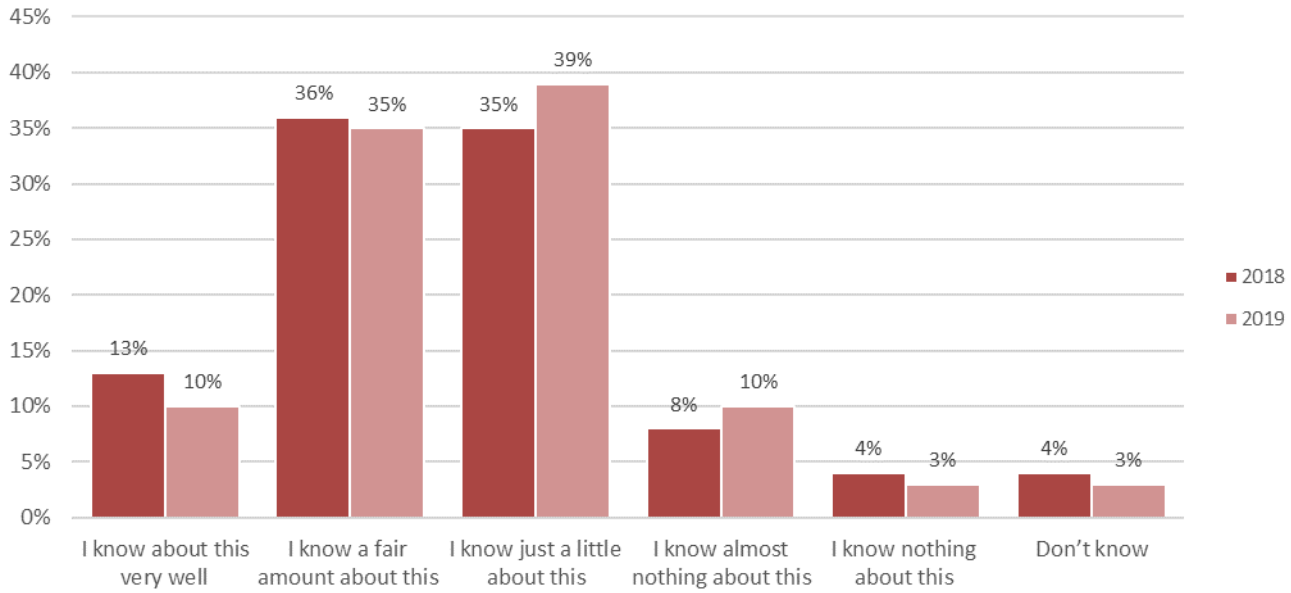
Outcome

Belonging and Participation

Measure 6

Treaty of Waitangi awareness and understanding

Respondents to the Council's Resident Survey who rate their knowledge of te Tiriti o Waitangi - the Treaty of Waitangi



Data

Respondents in council's resident survey who rate their knowledge of Te Tiriti o Waitangi - the Treaty of Waitangi.

Source

Auckland Council – Citizen Engagement and Insights.

Frequency

Annual.

Availability

On request from Auckland Council.

Note

The survey primarily measures respondents' use of, and satisfaction with, a range of council services. It is conducted using a mix of online, phone and face-to-face interviews among Auckland Residents aged 15 years and over. In 2019, 4,325 respondents took part in the survey.

Note that the resident survey will not be conducted in 2020 because of the impacts of Covid 19.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

In 2018 respondents in Council's resident survey rate their knowledge of Te Tiriti o Waitangi - the Treaty of Waitangi with:

- 13% considered they knew it very well.
- 36% considered they had a fair amount of knowledge.
- 35% considered they knew just a little.
- 8% considered they knew almost nothing.
- 4% considered they knew nothing about the Treaty of Waitangi.
- 4% said they didn't know their knowledge level.

Analysis

Between 2018 and 2019 there has been no significant change in how Auckland residents rate their knowledge of Te Tiriti o Waitangi - the Treaty of Waitangi. In 2019 there was a small decrease in the number of residents who consider that they know the Treaty very well or have a fair amount of knowledge. There was a small increase in the number of residents who consider they know just a little or almost nothing about the Treaty.

Trend

- From 2018 to 2019 there has been no significant change.

Outcome

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

Measure 1

Whānau wellbeing – based on principles of whanaungatanga

Note: there is currently no data available for this measure.

Explanation of measure

The general principles of whanaungatanga have been used as the basis for determining whānau wellbeing. For the purpose of defining whanaungatanga various sources including the Māori dictionary, Te Puawaitanga o ngā whānau – six markers of flourishing whānau, and the Māori Plan 2017 Glossary (Independent Māori Statutory Board). Common across the different definitions for whanaugatanga were the important themes of whānau relationships and connectedness as described in the notes below.

Data

Aspects of whānau relationships and connectedness will be measured through the following datasets:

- **Transfer of cultural knowledge between generations** - Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa indicators (measures for New Zealand's wellbeing)
- **Whānau wellbeing** - Te Kupenga (survey of Māori wellbeing in New Zealand)

Source

Statistics New Zealand.

Frequency

- Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa indicators (to be determined)
- Te Kupenga (5 yearly)

Availability

The Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa indicators are in development. Only provisional data for New Zealand is currently available from the Te Kupenga survey at the time of reporting. We are waiting for Tāmaki Makarau data to be released.

Relevance

Whānau Relationships - "Whānau will flourish when they are cohesive, practise whānaungatanga, and are able to foster positive intergenerational transfers.' Whānau cohesion includes: the quality of relationships within households and within the wider whānau; the use of on-line communication systems; opportunities for whānau living elsewhere to participate in whānau life; whānau leadership; whānau events and participation in those events; involvement in whānau 'traditions'; whānau wānanga." - Te Puawaitanga o ngā whānau.

Whānau connectedness - Whānau will flourish when their connections beyond the whānau lead to empowerment.' Whānau Connectedness includes: whānau utilisation of societal institutions (e.g. schools,

health care) and facilities (e.g. sport grounds, gymnasium), whānau participation in sport and/or recreation; whānau engagement in community affairs; whānau exercise of citizenship rights; whānau utilisation of banking and other financial institutions; whānau contributions to community committees, boards, voluntary efforts. - Te Puawaitanga o ngā whānau.

Baseline (2018)
To be determined.

Analysis
To be determined.

Trend
⋯ To be determined.

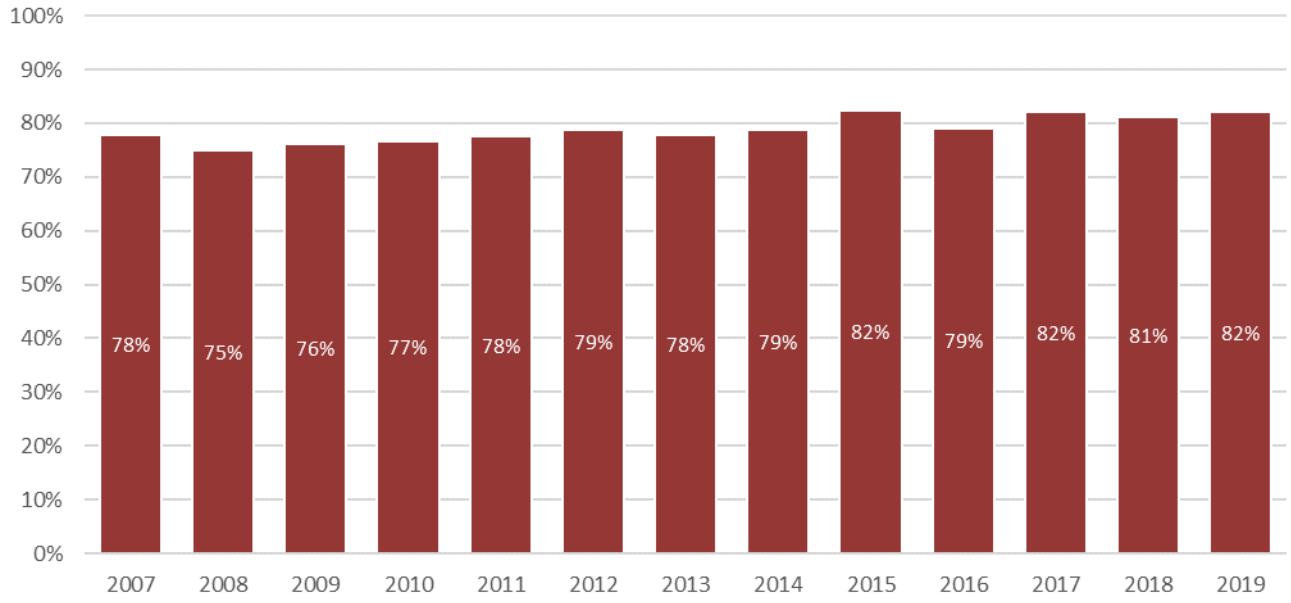
Outcome

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

Measure 2

Māori in employment, education and training

Measure 2a.
Proportion of Māori youth in education, employment or training (%)



Data

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

Source

Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS); Auckland Council, Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) calculations.

Frequency

Quarterly and moving annual average (to avoid seasonality).

Availability

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

Note

Education and training data is only available for youth (ages 15-24). Employment here is number of

individuals in paid employment (including self-employed and working proprietors and part-timers). People not working or studying include those who are not available (e.g. full-time parents and other caregivers), as well as unemployed and other jobless people (not just the workforce). All data is subject to sampling errors, which increases for smaller sub-samples. Quarterly data is seasonal, so annual averages are recommended.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

In 2018, 81% of Māori youth aged 15 – 24 were in employment, education or training.

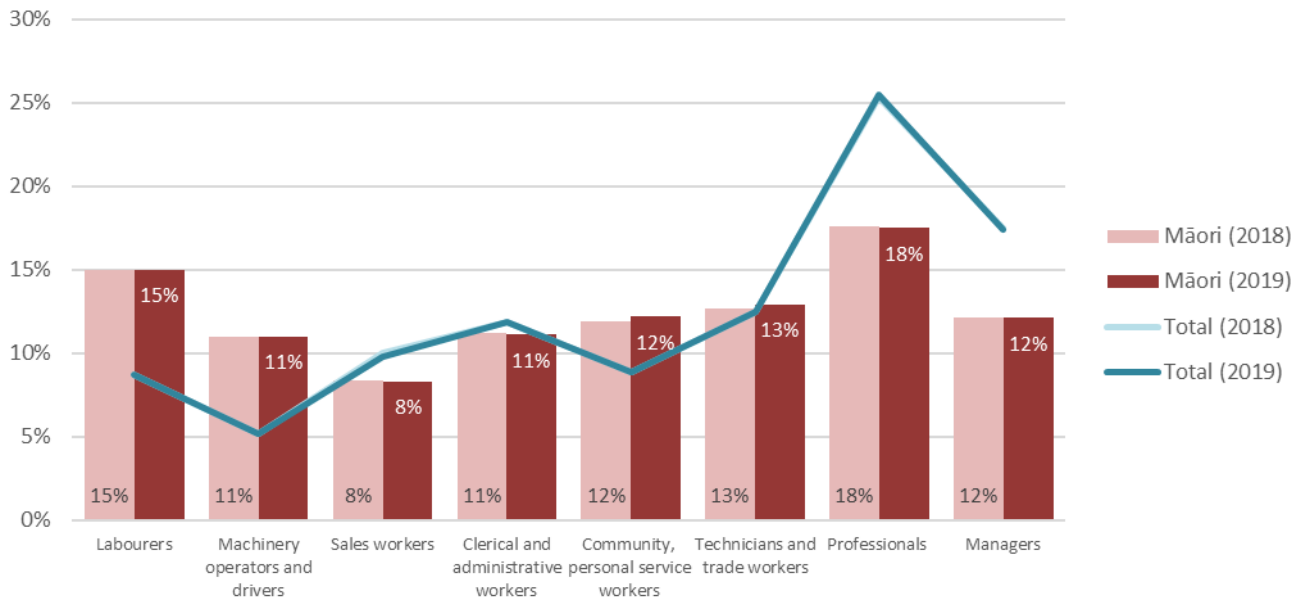
Analysis

Between 2007 and 2019 the proportion of Māori youth aged 15 – 24 in employment, education or training increased slightly from 78% to 82%.

Trend

▲ From 2007 to 2019 a positive trend.

Measure 2b.
Type of employment for Māori (%)



Data

Employment (filled jobs) of Māori and all-ethnicities by occupation (ANZSCO I digit), modelled by

Infometrics from Statistics NZ data (census and quarterly HLFS).

Source
Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile.

Frequency
Annual

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

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

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

Baseline (2018)
Employment by occupation for Māori in 2018 relative to the total population:

- Labourers – 15% (Total population – 8.7%)
- Machinery operators and drivers - 11% (Total population – 5.2%)
- Sales workers – 8.4% (Total population – 10%)
- Clerical and administrative workers – 11.2% (Total population 11.9%)
- Community, personal service workers – 11.9% (Total population - 8.9%
- Technicians and Trade workers – 12.7% (Total population – 12.5%)
- Professionals - 17.6% (Total population – 25.3%)
- Managers – 12.1% (Total population – 17.5%)

Analysis
As at 2019, Māori employed as labourers, machinery operators and drivers, community and personal service workers were above the regional average. Māori employed as clerical and administrative workers, technicians and trade workers were approximately the same as the Auckland population. Māori employed in sales dropped below the general population whilst professionals and managers also remained below the general population.

Trend
- From 2018 to 2019 no significant change

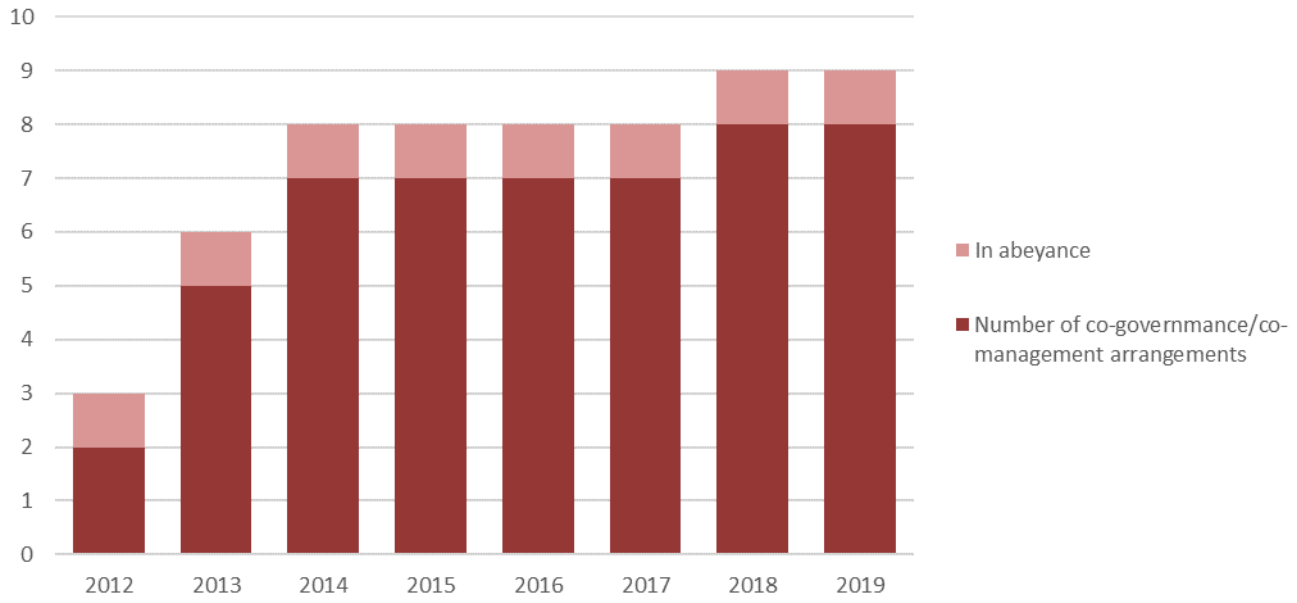
Outcome

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

Measure 3

Māori decision making

Number of co-governance/co-management arrangements



Data

Number of co-governance/co-management arrangements.

Source

Auckland Council, Ngā Mātārae.

Frequency

Annual

Availability

On request from Auckland Council, Ngā Mātārae.

Note

Data collection notes:

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

co-management.

An alternative measure will be considered for the next annual monitoring report as the number of co-governance/co-management agreements remains the same since 2014 and is not effective in measuring annual progress.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

There are nine co-governance arrangements (with one in abeyance), some of which were initiated by Treaty of Waitangi Settlement legislation.

Analysis

As at May 2020 there were the following co-governance/co-management arrangements in place:

- Tūpuna Maunga Authority (statutory).
- Wai-o-maru.
- Te Motu a Hiaroa (Puketutu Island) Governance Trust.
- Mutukaroa (Hamlins Hill) Management Trust.
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei Reserves Board (statutory).
- Pukekiwiriki Pā Joint Management Committee.
- Te Poari o Kaipātiki ki Kaipara (statutory).
- Rangihoa and Tawaiparera Management Committee (in abeyance)
- Te Pūkaki Tapu o Poutukeka Historic Reserve and associated Māori lands co-management Committee (Pukaki).

Trend

- From 2014 to 2020 there has been no significant change.

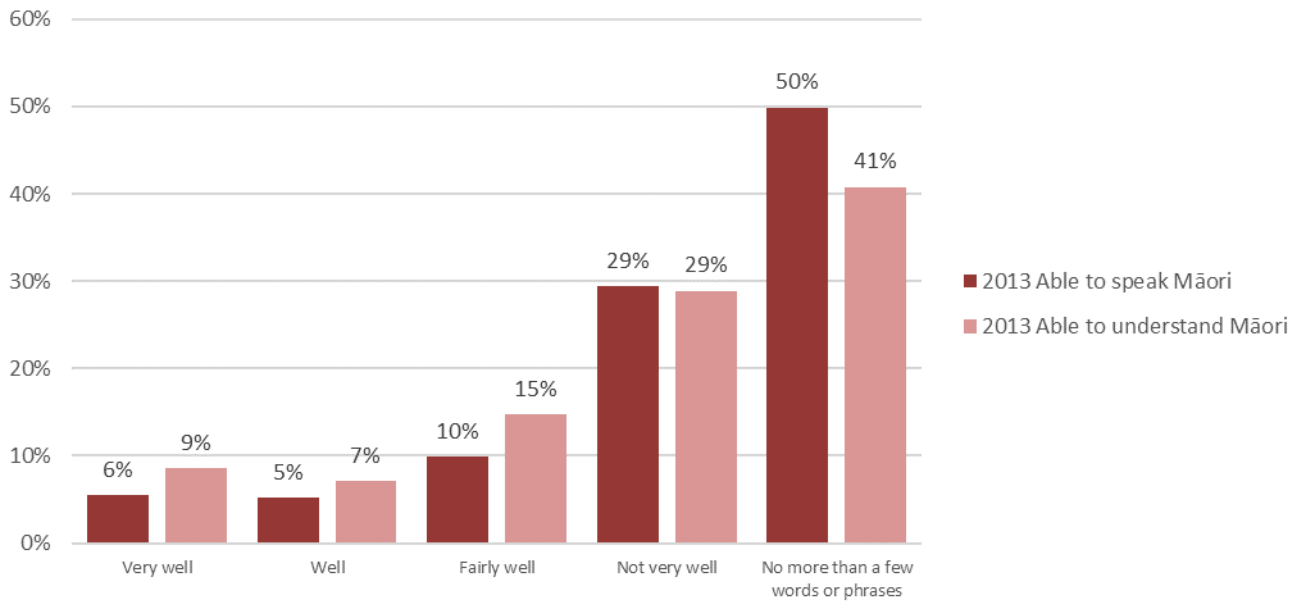
Outcome

Māori Identity and Wellbeing

Measure 4

Te reo Māori across Tāmaki Makaurau

Te reo Māori proficiency (self-rated) (%)



Data
Self-rated te reo Māori proficiency.

Source
Te Kupenga, Stats NZ

Frequency
5 yearly.

Availability
Available from the Stats NZ website.

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

Baseline (2018)
Of the Te Kupenga data set, only provisional results are available for New Zealand. The data release for

Tāmaki Makarau is expected in the next six months.

Analysis

Analysis is subject to the release of Te Kupenga data.

Trend

⋯ Insufficient data to determine a trend.

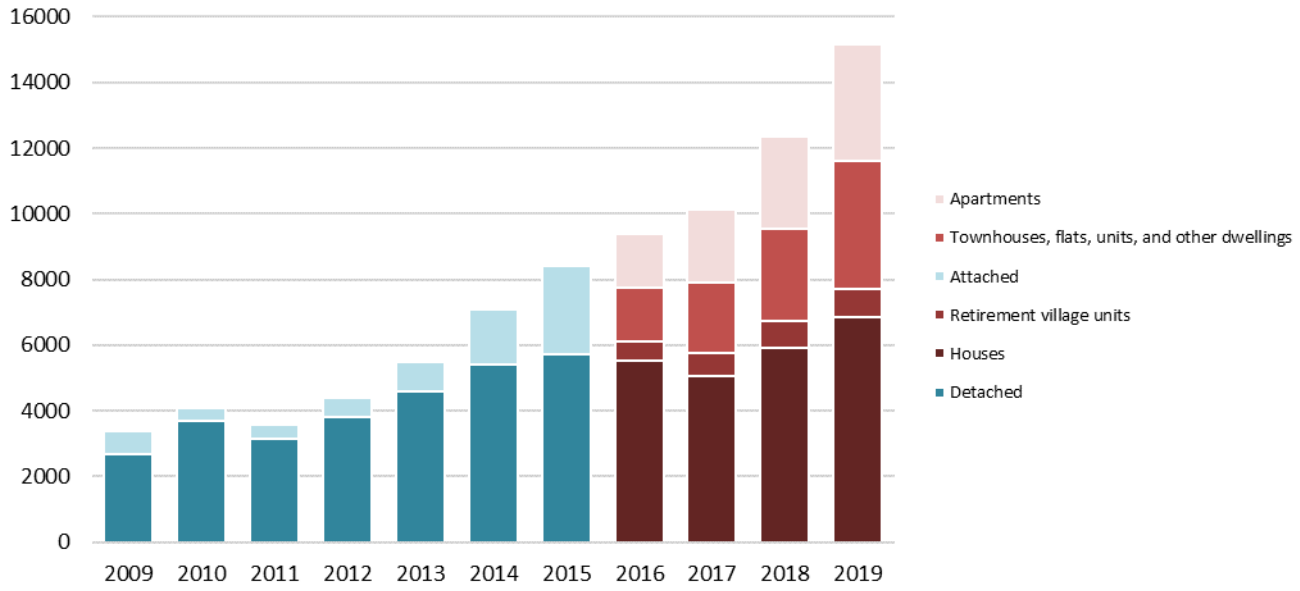
Outcome

Homes and Places

Measure 1

New dwellings consented by location and type (Development Strategy)

Number of new dwellings consented by type



Data

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

Source

Statistics New Zealand, building consent data.

Frequency

Annual (financial year, also available monthly).

Availability

Building consent data for Auckland is freely available on Statistics New Zealand's Infoshare website. Detailed data at subregional level is available on request from the Research and Evaluation Unit (RIMU) at Auckland Council.

Note

Statistics NZ building consent data is produced both for the number of consents issued and the number of dwellings consented – this analysis is for dwellings consented. Data is for financial years and is presented for the previous 11 years.

A single building consent may allow for the building of more than one dwelling.

In 2015 Stats NZ revised the classification of data resulting in four categories: 1) Houses, 2) Apartments, 3) Townhouses, flats, units and other dwellings 4) Retirement village units.

Relevance

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

This measure will also be used to track progress towards the aims of the Auckland Plan 2050 Development Strategy.

Baseline (2018)

For the 2018 (financial) year:

- Houses – 5,917 new dwelling consents.
- Townhouses, flats, units, and other dwellings – 2,823.
- Apartments – 2,811
- Retirement village units - 817.
- Total – 12,368.

Analysis

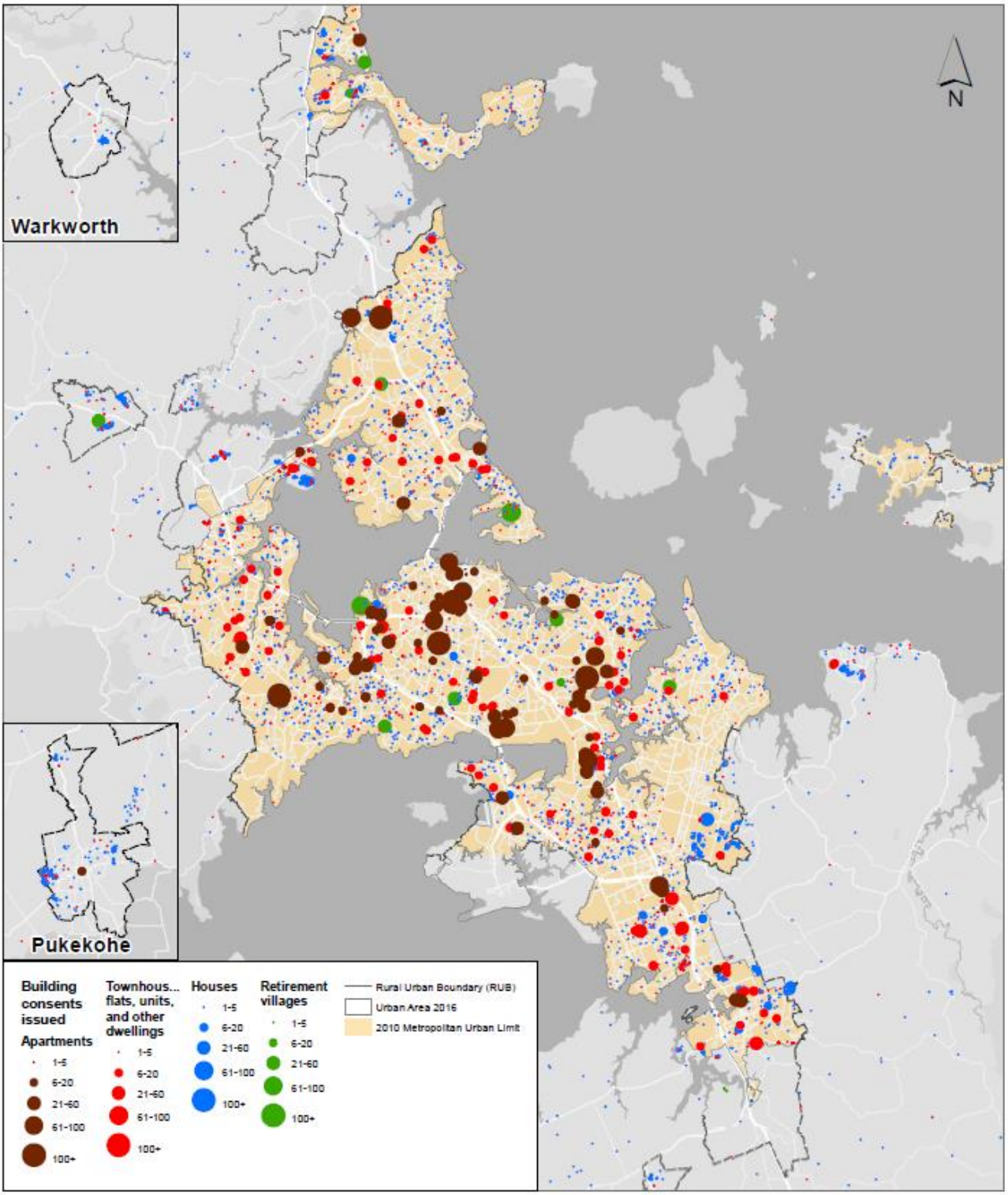
Since 2010 there has been a continued increase in the number of new dwellings consented. Between 2013 and 2019 the number of new dwellings consented annually increased significantly from 5,501 to 15,154. The typology of housing also changed significantly in this period. In 2013, apartments, townhouses, flats, units, and other dwellings made up approximately 24% of new dwellings consented. In 2019 this had risen to 49%.

This change in the types of dwellings consented has enabled most growth to occur within the existing urban area, particularly in and around centres (refer to Map - Number of dwellings consented by location).

Trend

▲ From 2010 to 2019 a positive trend.

Map 1. Residential building consents issued in FY2018/2019



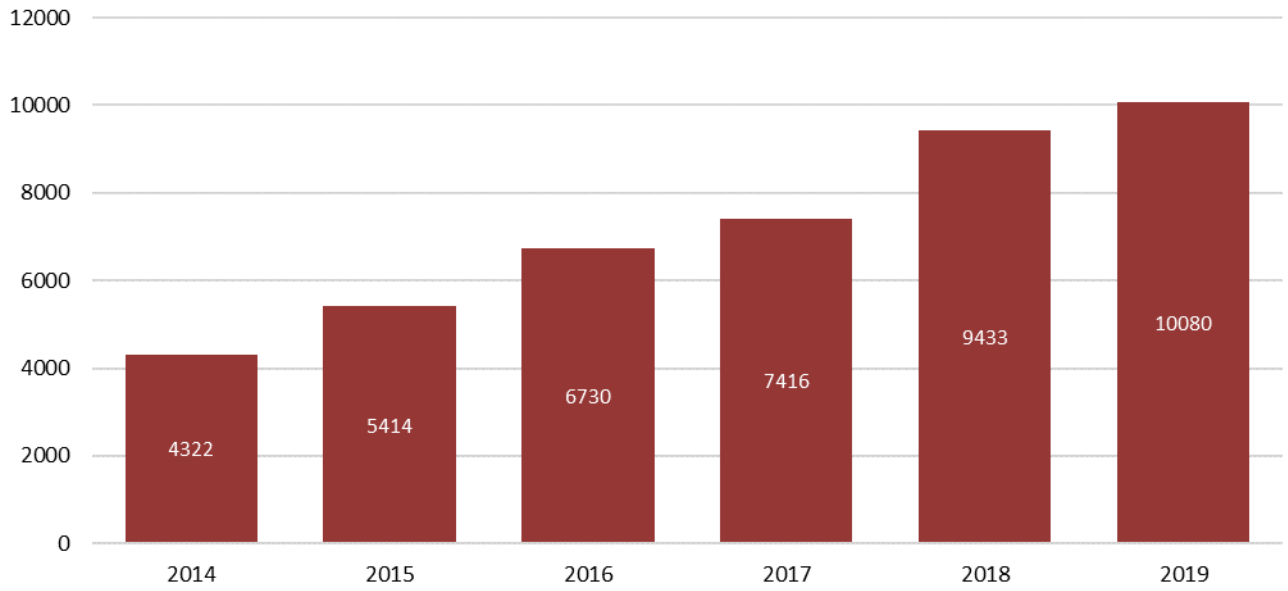
Outcome

Homes and Places

Measure 2

New dwellings consented and completed (Development Strategy)

Number of new dwellings issued with a code of compliance certificate



Data

Numbers of new residential dwellings that have a code of compliance certificate issued per annum.

Source

Auckland Council, code of compliance certificate data.

Frequency

Annual (financial year, also available monthly).

Availability

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

Note

'Dwellings with code of compliance certificates issued' is a metric that was developed by Auckland Council's Building Control department in response to monitoring requirements for the Auckland Housing Accord. 'Dwellings with code of compliance certificates issued' data is only available from October 2013

onwards, and spatial matching of this data is only 93 per cent.

Note that this measure is also reported in the Auckland Plan Development Strategy monitoring report.

Relevance

Code of compliance certificates provide a measure for when a dwelling is able to be occupied rather than a building consent that indicates an intention to build. There are no strict requirements to obtain a code of compliance certificate, however they are a useful indicator of actual completions.

Baseline (2018)

In 2018 (financial year) there were 9,433 residential dwellings that had a code of compliance certificate issued.

Analysis

Between 2014 and 2019 the number of new dwellings issued with a code of compliance certificate has steadily increased. The largest year on year increase during the monitored timeframe was for 2018 at 9,433 (an increase of 2,017 code of compliance certificates on the 2017 figure). The number of new dwellings issues with a code of compliance certificate in 2019 was 10,080 (an increase of 647 from the 2018 figure).

Trend

▲ From 2014 to 2019 a positive trend.

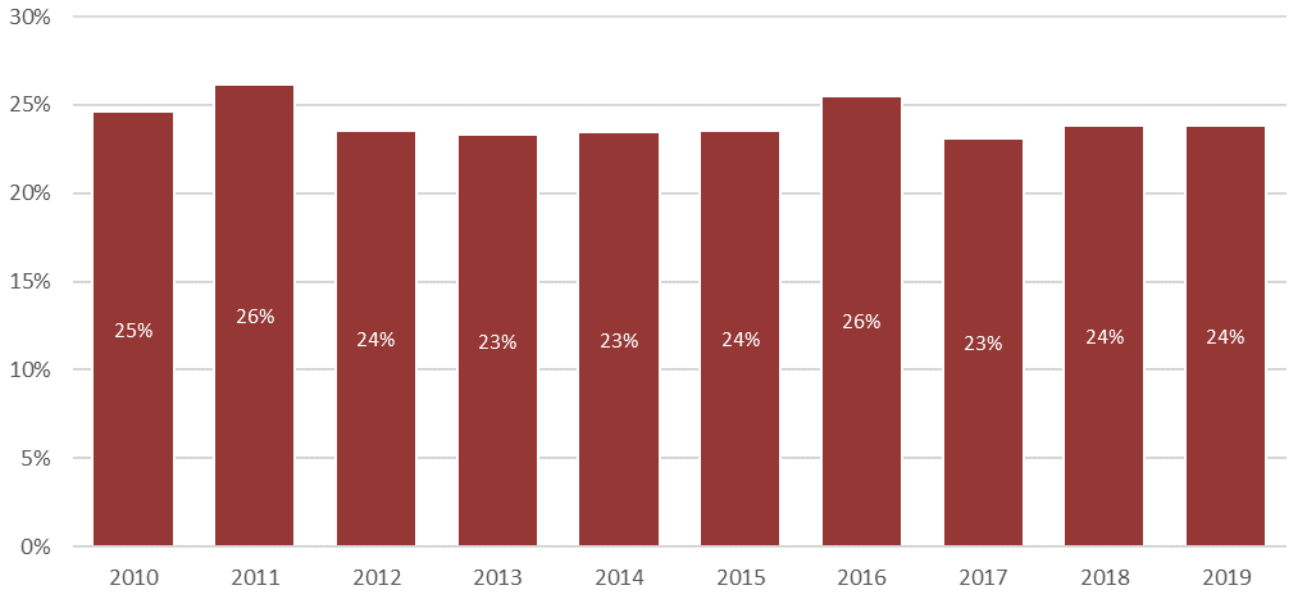
Outcome

Homes and Places

Measure 3

Housing costs as a percentage of household income

Housing costs to disposable household income (%)



Data

Auckland average household annual expenditure on housing costs and average annual household disposable income.

Source

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

Frequency

Annual.

Availability

Published on the Statistics New Zealand website.

Note

This measure has been updated in 2019, from average annual gross household income to average annual disposable household income. This is in line with Statistics New Zealand, who note that "releasing disposable income as our key income measure will offer a better representation of the economic resources available to meet household needs." The data for previous years have been revised accordingly.

All dollars are nominal (not adjusted for inflation) and include survey error margins of up to 10%. Values

are averages (not medians) of households in the Auckland region. Household income includes wages and salary, self-employment, investments and government benefits, and superannuation. Housing costs include rent and mortgages, property rates and building-related insurance.

Relevance

Although this ratio is a common indicator of housing cost stress, the household income component depends on many things, including household size and number of income earners. Housing affordability can also be affected by the interplay of a wide range of factors including taxation and fiscal policy, planning and regulatory requirements and costs; industry practice and productivity, migration and demographic changes. These factors affect housing costs for a very broad cross-section of society. It should also be remembered that people who already owned (or inherited) property prior to the price rises, were largely unaffected or even benefited from the price rises.

Baseline (2018)

In 2018 the ratio of housing costs to household disposable income was 23.9%.

Analysis

Between 2010 and 2018 expenditure on housing costs as a percentage of disposable household income remained stable at between 23% to 26%.

Trend

- From 2010 to 2019 no significant change.

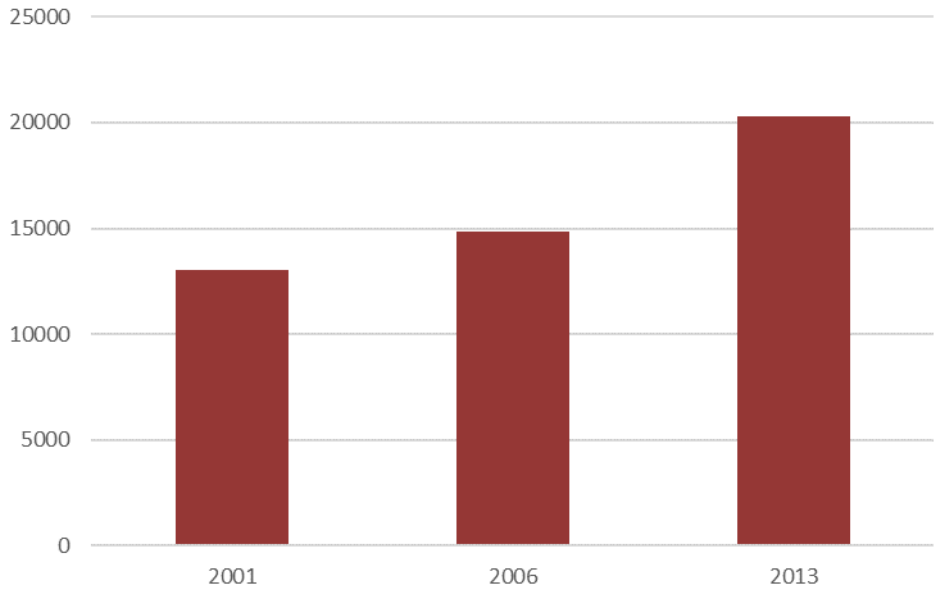
Outcome

Homes and Places

Measure 4

Homelessness

Numbers of people living without shelter and in temporary accommodation



Data

Census figures, Statistics New Zealand and administrative data from emergency housing providers.

Source

Report on Severe housing deprivation in Aotearoa/New Zealand 2001-2013 by Kate Amore (2016). He Kāinga Oranga / Housing and Health Research Programme, Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington.

Frequency

Every five years. Note the analysis using data from the 2018 census is not available yet.

Availability

The reports are available on the Healthy Housing website (http://www.healthyhousing.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/Severe-housing-deprivation-in-Aotearoa-2001-2013-1.pdf).

Note

Severe housing deprivation refers to people living in severely inadequate housing due to a lack of access to minimally adequate housing. This means not being able to access an acceptable dwelling to rent, let alone buy.

It includes four main categories:

- Uninhabitable housing – garages, sheds.
- Sharing temporarily – Couch surfing in private residence.
- Temporary accommodation – Emergency housing, refuges, camp grounds, boarding houses, hotels, motels, marae.
- Without shelter – Rough sleeping, vehicles, improvised or makeshift shelter.

Relevance

Severe housing deprivation is an important social issue which requires an integrated approach at both the local and national level, to reduce poverty and increase opportunity as well as to develop effective interventions to meet the needs of homeless people.

Baseline (2018)

As at 2013: 20,296 Aucklanders were homeless. Note the analysis using data from the 2018 census is not available yet.

Analysis

Between 2001 and 2013 the number of Aucklanders who were homeless increased significantly from 13,009 to 20,296.

Trend

From 2001 to 2013 a negative trend.

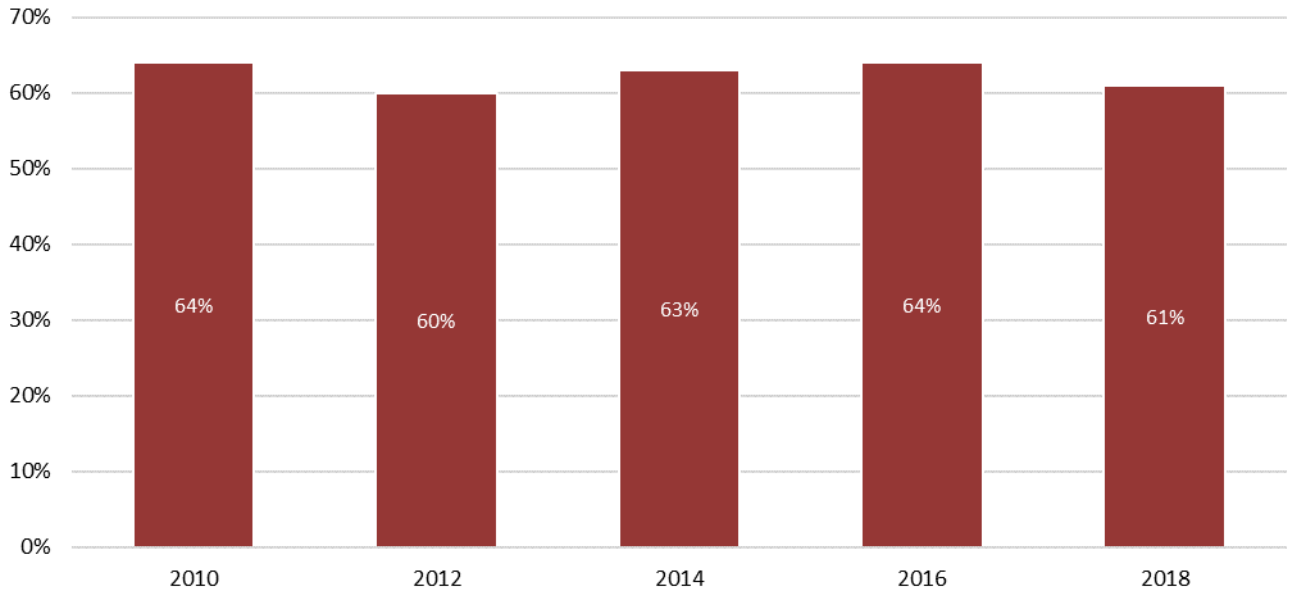
Outcome

Homes and Places

Measure 5

Resident satisfaction with their built environment at a neighbourhood level

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



Data

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

Source

Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2018.

Frequency

Every 2 years.

Availability

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

Note

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

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

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

Analysis

Between 2012 and 2018, respondents that felt a sense of pride in the built environment was relatively steady between 60% to 64%.

Trend

- From 2010 to 2018 no significant change.

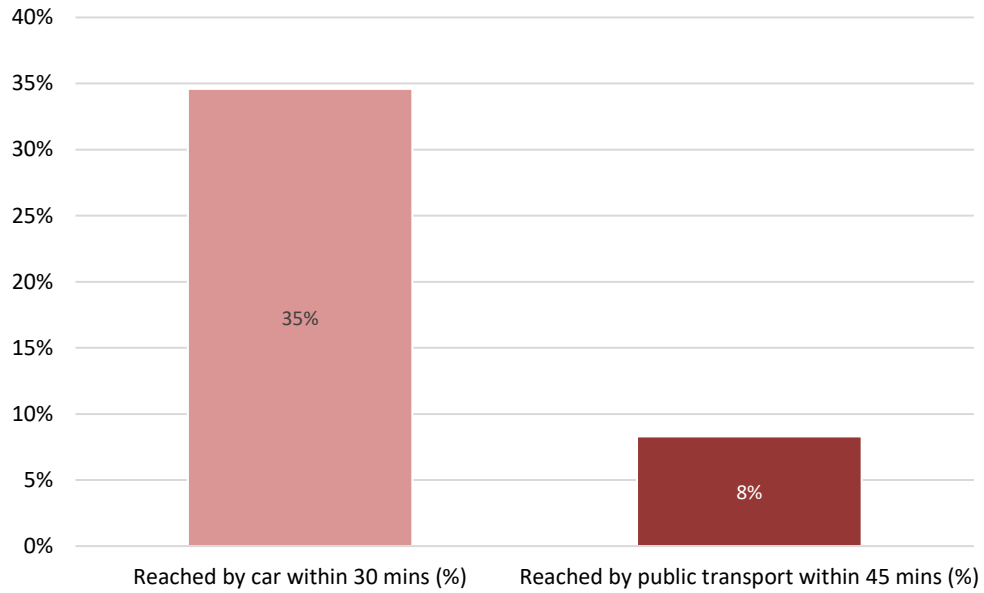
Outcome

Transport and Access

Measure 1

Access to jobs

Proportion of jobs reached by car or public transport – 2016 baseline (%)



Data

Number of jobs accessible to the average Aucklander in the morning peak within 30 minutes by car and 45 minutes by public transport in 2016 (modelled data).

Source

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

Frequency

Variable – an updated version of the model (using 2018 census data) is not yet available.

Availability

Data can be sourced from the Auckland Forecasting Centre.

Note

ART model uses a combination of real data and various assumptions to predict the level and rate of change across different areas and components of the transport network. The use of modelling enables targeted interventions to be made and understood within the context of the broader network now and into the future. The model output was prepared for the 2016 Auckland Transport Alignment project (ATAP). Further refinement to the model outputs was carried out through the revised ATAP in 2018. Note that this measure is also reported in the Auckland Plan Development Strategy monitoring report.

A real time measure for monitoring access to jobs will be further considered in discussion with the ATAP measures working group.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2016)

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

Analysis

Job accessibility varies significantly by mode and distance. The number of jobs accessible by public transport is expected to significantly increase over the next 30 years. In 2016, 8 per cent of jobs were considered accessible to Aucklanders within a 45-minute trip on public transport. This figure is expected to increase to 25 per cent by 2036. Access by car is also expected to increase significantly especially between 2016 and 2036. In 2016 35 per cent of jobs were considered accessible to Aucklanders within a 30-minute trip by car. This figure should increase to 61 per cent by 2036.

Trend

⋯ A trend cannot be determined.

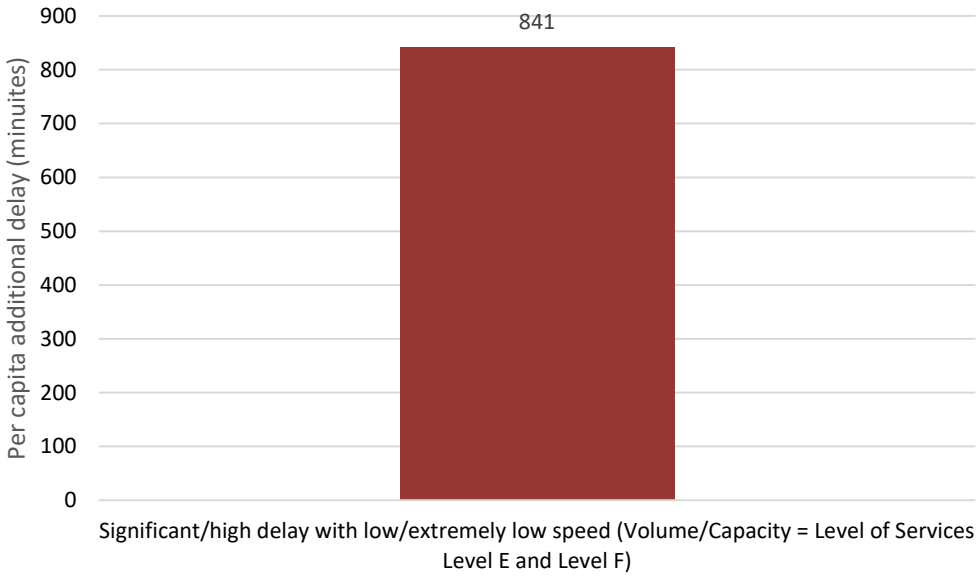
Outcome

Transport and Access

Measure 2

Delay from congestion

Measure 2a.
Per capital annual delay from congestion – 2016 baseline (hours/capita) (Development Strategy)



Data

Per capita annual delay from congestion (minutes) in 2016 (modelled data).

Source

Auckland Regional Transport model outputs, Auckland Forecasting Centre.

Frequency

Variable – an updated version of the model (using 2018 census data) is not yet available.

Availability

Data can be sourced from the Auckland Forecasting Centre.

Note

The Auckland Regional Transport model uses a combination of real data and various assumptions to predict the level of congestion across different areas and components of the transport network. The use of modelling enables targeted interventions to be made and understood within the context of the broader network now and into the future. The model output was prepared for the 2016 Auckland Transport Alignment project. Further refinement to the model outputs was carried out through the revised Auckland Transport Alignment Project in 2018.

Note that this measure is also reported in the Auckland Plan Development Strategy monitoring report.

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

Congestion is defined by combining the two worst levels of service measures for measuring network performance:

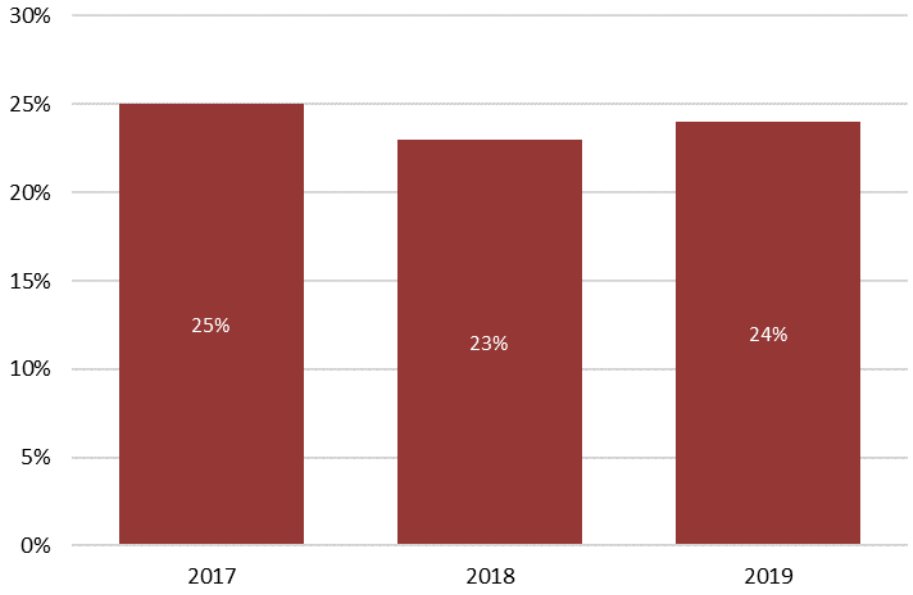
- Significant delay and low average speed (Level of service E).
- High delay and extremely low speeds (Level of service F).

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

Analysis
Delay from congestion, measured as per capita additional delay, is expected to peak in 2026 before reducing heavily from2026 and rising gain from 2036.

Trend
⋯ A trend cannot be determined.

Measure 2b.
Congestion in the arterial network in the AM peak (%)



Data
The proportion of the arterial network that has a median travel speed of less than 50% of the posted

speed during the AM peak hour (7:30 – 8:30am). This is an annual average for the year ending in July.

Source
Auckland Transport data.

Frequency
Annual (for the year ending in July).

Availability
Annual data is available on the Auckland Transport Alignment Project website (https://www.transport.govt.nz/assets/Import/Uploads/Land/Documents/e5b87c7a66/ATAP-report-card-September-2019.pdf), or monthly and quarterly indicator reports are available on the Auckland Transport website (https://at.govt.nz/about-us/our-role-organisation/meetings-minutes/).

Note
Congestion is defined as average travel speeds of less than 50 percent of the posted speed and the AM peak hour is 7.30–8.30. Regional arterial roads link districts or urban areas within the region, connect regionally significant facilities, and play a critical role in the movement of people and goods within the region. They include Motorways / Strategic Routes / Primary Arterials and Secondary Arterials. A map of the arterial network is available in Auckland Transport monthly indicator reports.

Relevance
The impact of growing congestion is increased travel times and unreliability. Traffic delays constrain economic productivity, moving people and goods efficiently through Auckland is a key transport objective. Congestion also makes Auckland a less attractive place to live and affects the quality of life for many Aucklanders, reducing the time available to spend on leisure activities and with friends and family.

Baseline (2018)
In 2018 there was an annual congestion rate of 23% in the AM peak period.

Analysis
In the 12 months to July 2019, 24% of the arterial network was considered congested in the AM peak. This is slightly down from a peak of 25% in 2017, despite recent strong population growth.

Trend
- From 2017 to 2019 no significant change.

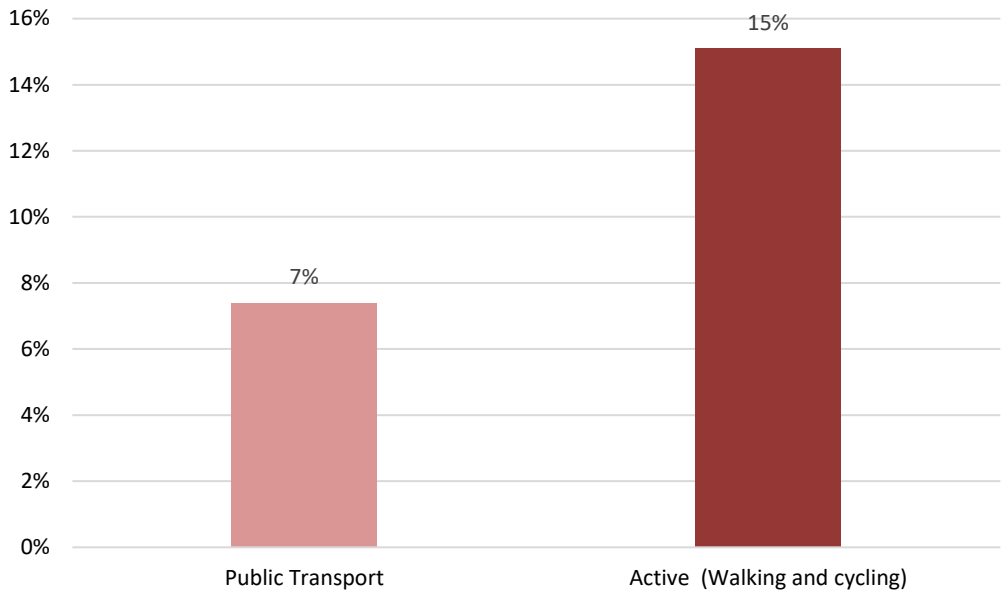
Outcome

Transport and Access

Measure 3

Use of public transport, walking and cycling

Measure 3a. Proportion of trips made by public transport, walking and cycling during the AM peak – 2016 baseline (%)



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

Source

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

Frequency

Variable – an updated version of the model (using 2018 census data) is not yet available.

Availability

Data can be sourced from the Auckland Forecasting Centre.

Note

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

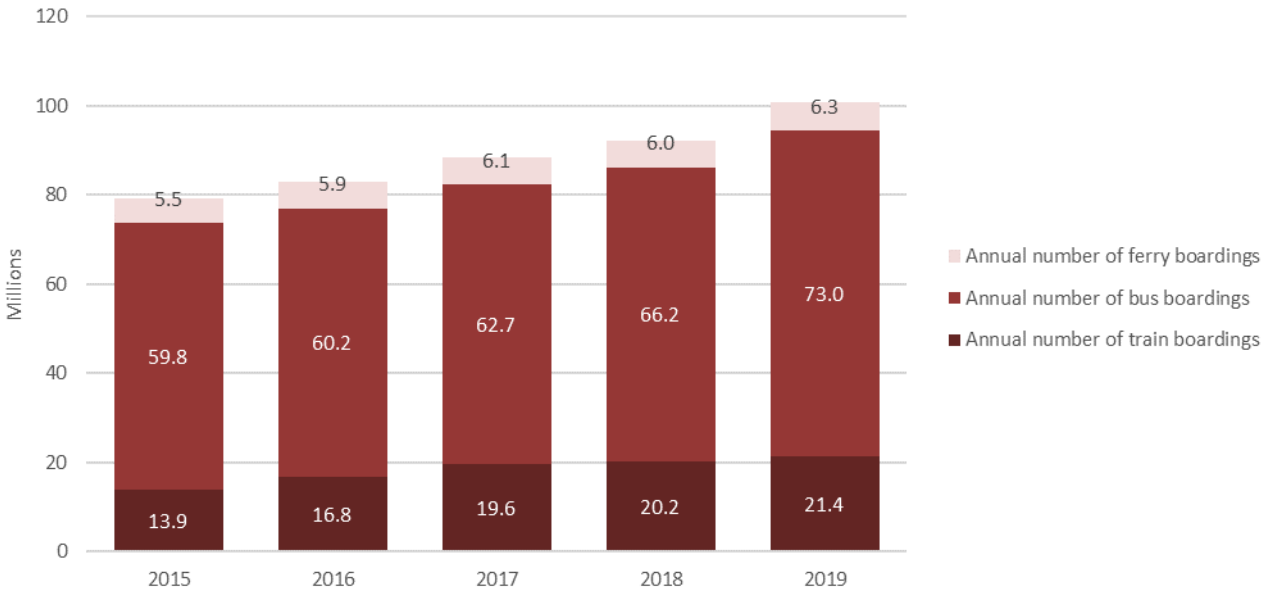
Relevance
For Auckland to benefit from the region's growth, it is essential for people from all parts of Auckland to have good access to the employment, education and other opportunities that growth creates. People need access to a range of modes to ensure they can move easily throughout the region.

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

Analysis
The proportion of trips taken in Auckland by public transport and active modes is expected to increase between 2016 to 2046. In 2016 it was calculated that just over 20 per cent of trips taken in Auckland were by public transport or active modes. In 2046 it is expected that over 30 per cent of trips taken in Auckland will be by public transport or active modes.

Trend
⋯ A trend cannot be determined.

Measure 3b. Annual number of public transport boardings (millions)



Data
Annual number of public transport boardings (millions).

Source
Auckland Transport.

Frequency

Annual (for year ending in June).

Availability
Auckland Transport public transport figures are available on their website (https://at.govt.nz/about-us/reports-publications/at-metro-patronage-report).

Note
Public transport boardings include buses, trains and ferries.

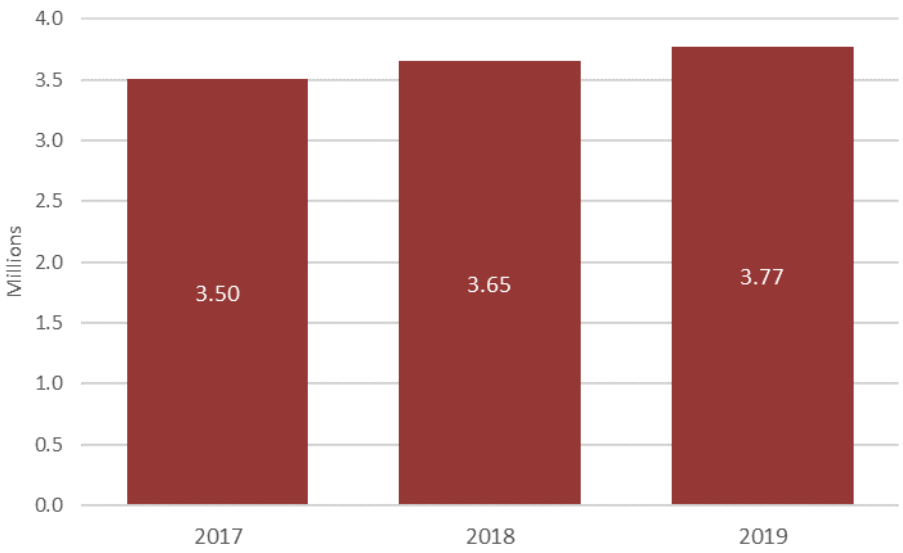
Relevance
For Auckland to benefit from the region's growth, it is essential for people from all parts of Auckland to have good access to the employment, education and other opportunities that growth creates. People need access to a range of modes to ensure they can move easily throughout the region. Public transport is an important part of that mix, reducing congestion and contributing toward our climate change commitments.

Baseline (2018)
In 2018 there were 92.36 million annual public transport boardings.

Analysis
The number of annual public transport boardings has increased from 79.24 million in 2015 to 100.8 million in 2019.

Trend
▲ From 2015 to 2019 a positive trend.

Measure 3c. Number of cycle movements past selected count sites (millions)



Data
Annual number of cycle movements past selected count sites.

Source
Auckland Transport data.

Frequency
Annual (year ending in June, data is also available daily and monthly).

Availability
See the Auckland Transport website for cycling data, monitoring and research (https://at.govt.nz/cycling-walking/research-monitoring/). The 'active modes quarterly snapshots' include a map of the monitoring sites. Data for specific months and sites can be downloaded from the 'monthly cycle monitoring' section.

Note
The number of cycle movements in Auckland is collected at sites across the region using permanent, automated cycle-monitoring equipment. There are currently 26 sites with counters across the region which report the number of cycle movements all day, every day. The data here starts from 2017, when the number of monitoring sites was increased (from 14 sites).

Cycling counts are an indicator of overall cycling numbers, however data collection is at selective points around the region and can miss local variation. It is also possible for cyclists to go past multiple sites on a single journey.

Relevance
For Auckland to benefit from the region's growth, it is essential for people from all parts of Auckland to have good access to the employment, education and other opportunities that growth creates. People need access to a range of modes to ensure they can move easily throughout the region. Walking and cycling are an important part of that mix, particularly for short and medium distance trips, reducing congestion, contributing toward our climate change commitments and providing health benefits.

Baseline (2018)
In 2018 the number of cycle movements past selected count sites was 3.6 million.

Analysis
The number of cycle movements past selected count sites has been increasing, from 3.5 million in 2017 to 3.77 million in 2019.

Trend
▲ From 2017 to 2019 a positive trend.

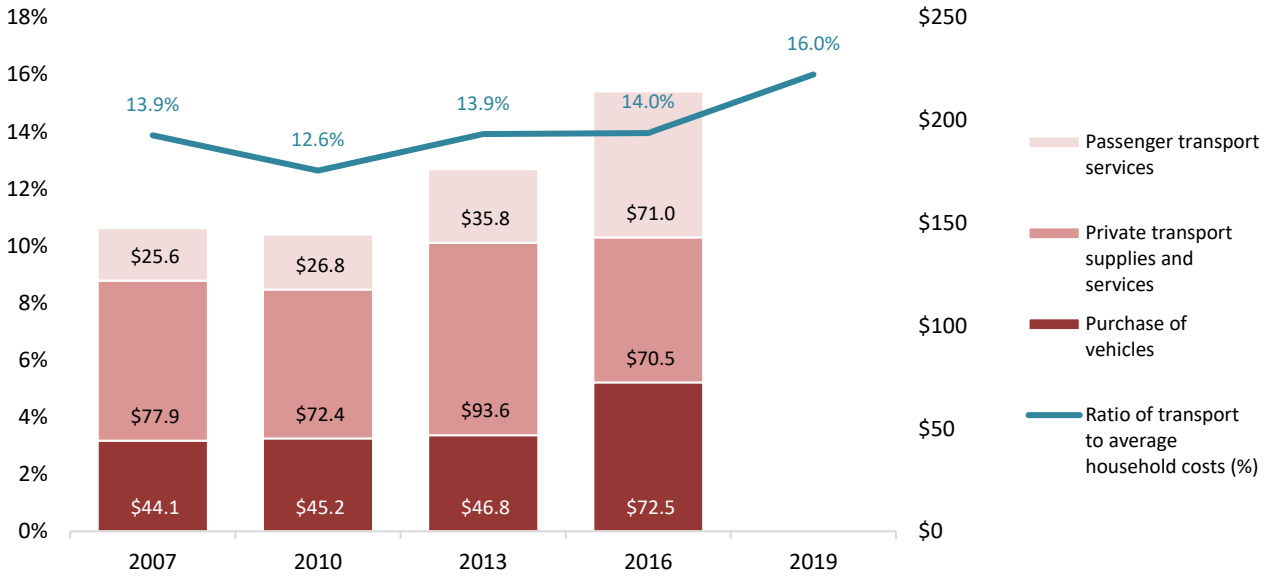
Outcome

Transport and Access

Measure 4

Household transport costs

Average weekly household transport costs ($)



Data

Average weekly transport costs.

Source

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

Frequency

3 yearly survey.

Availability

Stats NZ website. The breakdown of household transport costs for the 2019 survey was not available at the time of reporting.

Note

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

Relevance

Reducing household transport costs can help to improve equity across the region. It can also drive change in mode choice. Transport costs contain expenditure on vehicle purchases, private transport supplies and

services, and passenger transport services. It includes spending on petrol, vehicle parts and servicing, and travel by rail, road, air and sea.

Baseline (2016)

As at 2016 the average cost per week as a percentage of average household costs were:

- Purchase of vehicles - $72.50 per week
- Private transport supplies and services - $70.50 per week
- Passenger transport services - $71.00 per week.
- Percentage of transport costs to average household costs (%) - 14.0 %

Analysis

Between 2016 and 2019 the ratio of transport costs as a percentage of household costs increased from 14% to 16%. However, in the longer term, transport costs have remained relatively constant at between 13.9 to 16.0% of household costs.

Between 2007 and 2016 passenger transport costs as a proportion of average household costs increased the most from $26 to $71. Purchase of vehicle costs showed the second highest increase from $44 to $72 whilst private transport supplies and services decreased slightly from $78 to $71. Note the breakdown of household transport costs for the 2019 data is not currently (June 2020) available.

Trend

- From 2007 to 2019 no significant change.

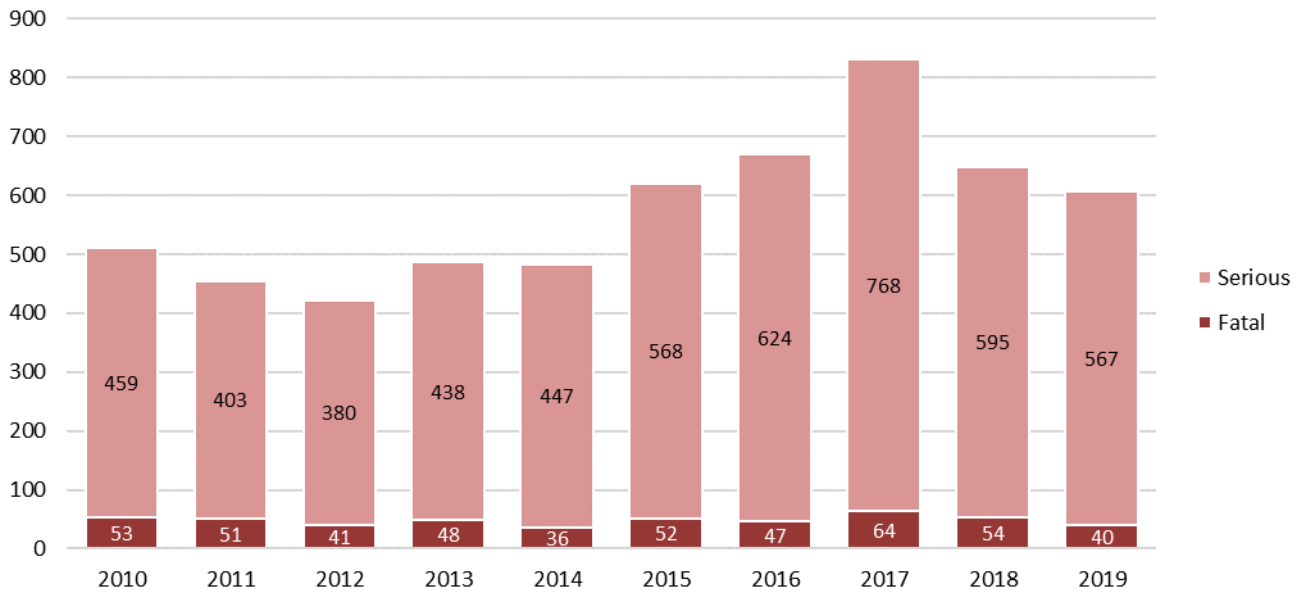
Outcome

Transport and Access

Measure 5

Deaths and injuries from transport network

Number of serious and fatal injuries



Data

Serious and fatal traffic deaths and injuries in the Auckland Region.

Source

New Zealand Transport Agency.

Frequency

Annual (however it is reported weekly).

Availability

New Zealand Transport Agency website.

Note

Road crash 'fatal and serious injuries' (FSI) is an annual measure of the number of individual deaths and serious injuries recorded by NZ Police Traffic Crash Reports (TCRs) on all local roads, state highways and motorways within the Auckland Council boundary during a calendar year. Reporting delays may cause numbers to change slightly between reporting cycles.

Relevance

This is a key indicator for understanding annual changes in the severity of road trauma across Auckland. The measure reflects the recent international and national shift to a Safe Road System increasingly free of death and serious injury. This approach acknowledges that while minor injury or non-injury crashes may still occur, road system designers have a responsibility to create and operate a transport system where people are protected from death or serious injury. Auckland became a Vision Zero city in 2019, with a goal of no deaths or serious injuries in our transport system by 2050.

Baseline (2018)

In the year to December 2018 there were:

- 595 serious injuries.
- 54 fatalities.

Analysis

There has been a reduction in deaths and serious injuries in 2018 and 2019 (from a high in 2017) which is positive. However, the numbers of serious injuries are still significantly higher than the start of the decade.

Trend

▼ From 2010 to 2019 a negative trend.

Outcome

Environment and Cultural Heritage

Auckland's next five yearly State of the Environment Report is due to be published in the 2020/2021 financial year and will provide an integrated overview of data and trends across all environmental domains. Further work is also planned to consider the range of environmental measures and monitoring frameworks currently available and whether the current measures are fit for purpose. The analysis from both pieces of work will be reflected in the 2021 Annual Monitoring Report.

Where we have recent data available, this is included in the report. This data will also be included in the review of all of the measures.

Measure 1

State and quality of locally, regionally and nationally significant environments

Currently no updated data for this measure (see above).

Measure 2

Marine and freshwater quality

Currently no updated data for this measure (see above).

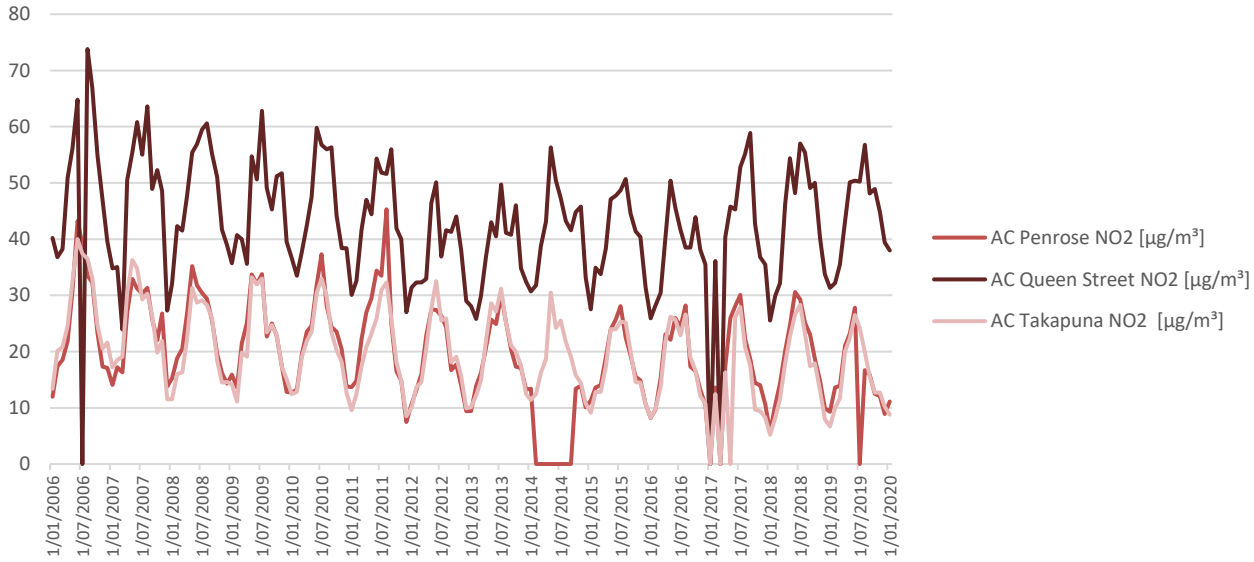
Outcome

Environment and Cultural Heritage

Measure 3

Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Measure 3a.
Concentration of air pollutants (NO_2)



Data

Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) trends from 2015 to 2020 at Penrose, Queen Street and Takapuna.

Source

Auckland Council ambient air quality monitoring programme.

Frequency

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

Availability

Real-time and historical data are available from Auckland Council on request. Technical and summary reports describing Auckland's air quality are available at Knowledge Auckland. (https://knowledgeauckland.org.nz/natural-environment/).

Note

Auckland Council collects the following data for air quality monitoring:

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

Relevance

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

Baseline (2016)

The current baseline is set against 2016 data:

- AC Penrose NO_2 [µg/m³] - 10.5
- AC Queen Street NO_2 [µg/m³] - 35.5
- AC Takapuna NO_2 [µg/m³] - 10.7

Analysis

The graphed NO_2 data is collected from 3 air quality monitoring stations across Auckland, Penrose, Takapuna and Queen Street.

Key air quality information can be determined from this graph. A long-term downward trend in measured NO_2 is evident. NO_2 is largely emitted from on-road vehicles. As vehicle numbers are known to be increasing, the data may seem surprising. However, improvements in engine efficiency and cleaner fuel have proved more influential on pollution emissions than the increasing traffic volume. This is more evident before 2012. Since then, traffic volume has started to mitigate gains in vehicle efficiency with trends levelling off, and in some locations, now increasing.

Penrose and Takapuna display almost identical concentrations, despite being almost 10km apart. This is due to similarities in their relative proximity to the State Highway 1 motorway. The similarity in data demonstrates that they are measuring the same emission source with similar emission rates.

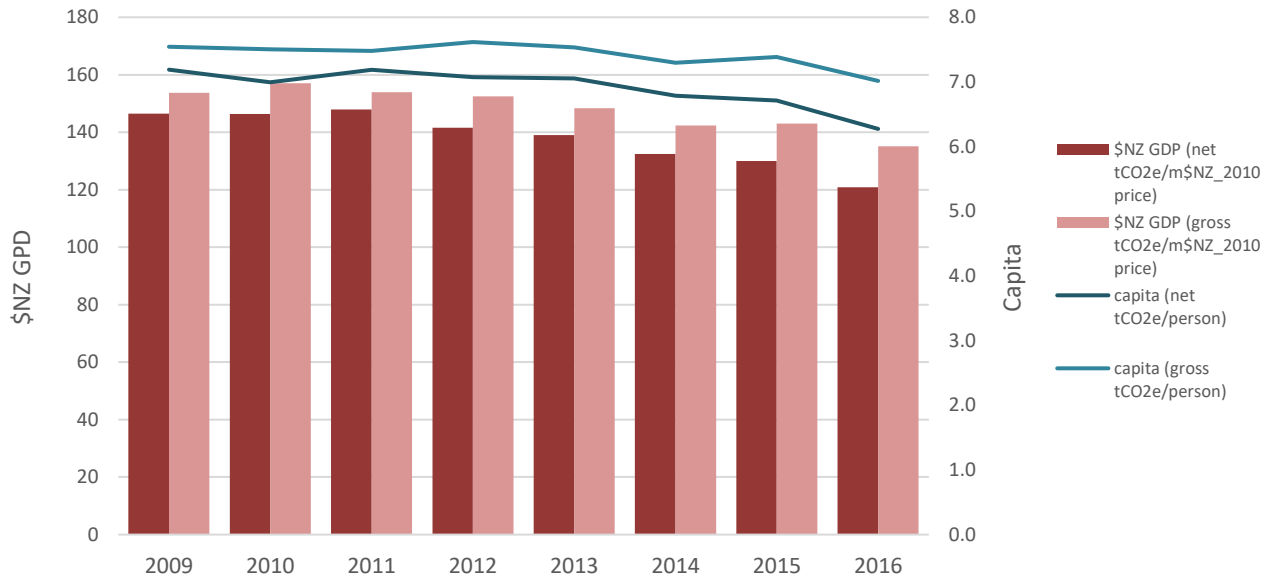
Queen Street shows a marked drop in 2011. This was due to the reconfiguration of Queen Street,

effectively reducing traffic. Since 2012, the trend in NO_2 has been slowly increasing at this location due to an increasing number of vehicles, and buses.

Trend

From 2006 to 2020 a positive trend.

Measure 3b.
Greenhouse gas emissions (tonne of CO_2e accounting for CO_2e removed by forests)



Data

Multiple indicators and data sources used.

Source

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

Frequency

Annual greenhouse gas emissions are reported for 1990 and from 2009 to 2016, so a pre-Auckland Plan 2050 baseline is available. Projected greenhouse gas emissions are reported every 3 to 5 years.

Availability

Air quality monitoring is available in the natural environment section of Auckland Council's Research and Evaluation Unit website (https://knowledgeauckland.org.nz/natural-environment/).

Notes

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

Relevance

Climate change mitigation contributes to all focus areas and directions of the Environment and Cultural Heritage Outcome, as well as the Auckland Climate Plan. The measure of greenhouse gas emissions enables us:

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

Baseline (2015)

The current baseline is set against 2015 data - 6.7 net tCO_2e per person.

Analysis

In 2016, Auckland's gross greenhouse gas emissions were 11,326 kilo-tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (kt CO_2e) (10,128 kt with forestry sequestration included). Transport emissions made up 43.6% of total emissions, with 37.6% of this made up of road transport emissions. 2016 saw a decrease of 2.3% on net 2015 emissions, and 0.9% on net 2009 emissions. Auckland's greenhouse gas emissions per capita and per unit GDP have declined.

Trend

▲ From 2009 to 2016 a positive trend.

Outcome

Environment and Cultural Heritage

Measure 4

Protection of the environment

Currently no updated data for this measure (see note above).

Measure 5

Resilience to natural threats

Note this measure is under development (see note above).

Outcome

Environment and Cultural Heritage

Measure 6

Treasuring of the environment

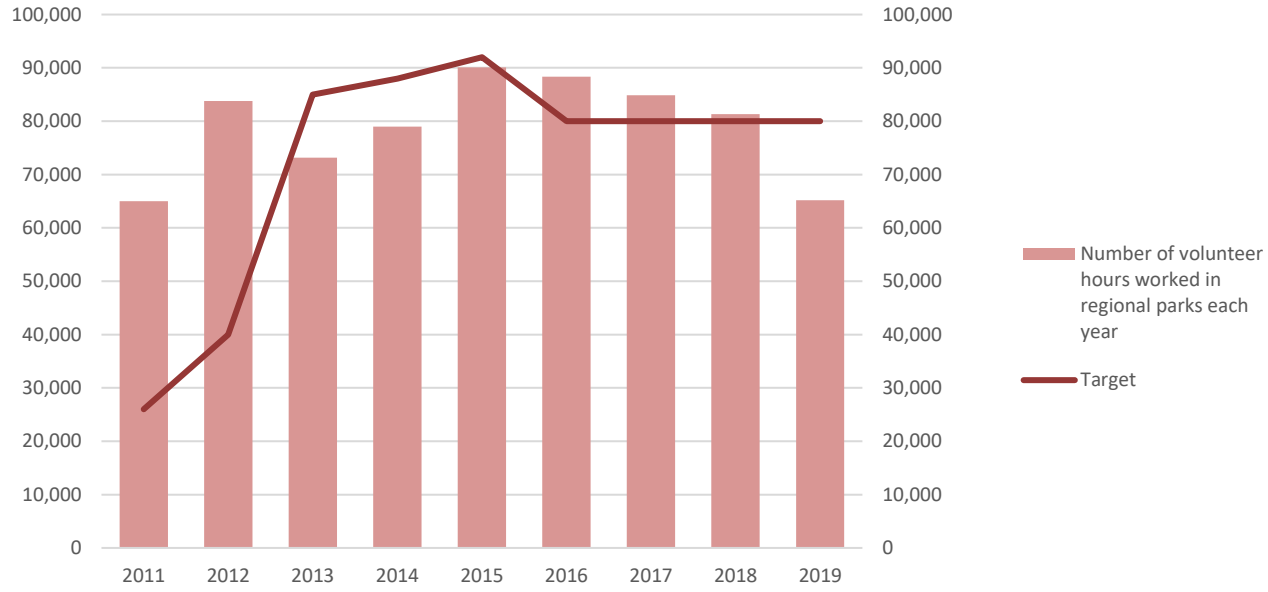
Measure 6a.

Statutory Provisions

Note this measure is under development (see note above).

Measure 6b.

Number of volunteer hours worked in regional parks each year



Data

Number of volunteer hours worked in regional parks each year.

Source

Collated by the Auckland Council Parks, Sport and Recreation Department, also reported in the Auckland Council Long Term Plan.

Frequency

Annual.

Availability

Current data is in the Auckland Council Annual Report: https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-

projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-annual-reports/Pages/current-annual-report.aspx

Notes

There are other environmental volunteer programmes and groups outside of regional parks, for example stream restoration and Conservation Volunteers New Zealand. Inclusion of these groups will be considered for future reporting.

Relevance

Individuals and communities invest considerable time volunteering which makes a contribution to the protection and enhancement of their environment. An individual's willingness and ability to commit personal time can be considered a general expression and demonstration of how they value their environment.

Baseline (2018)

In 2018, 81,342 volunteer hours were given across the regional parks network

Analysis

Each 10-year Budget sets targets for volunteer hours, which are used to monitor success. Whether the target has been met has fluctuated over the past 10 years. The number of volunteer hours worked in regional parks peaked in 2015, but has fallen the next four years. 2019 is the first year that the target has not been met.

Trend

- From 2015 to 2019 a negative trend.

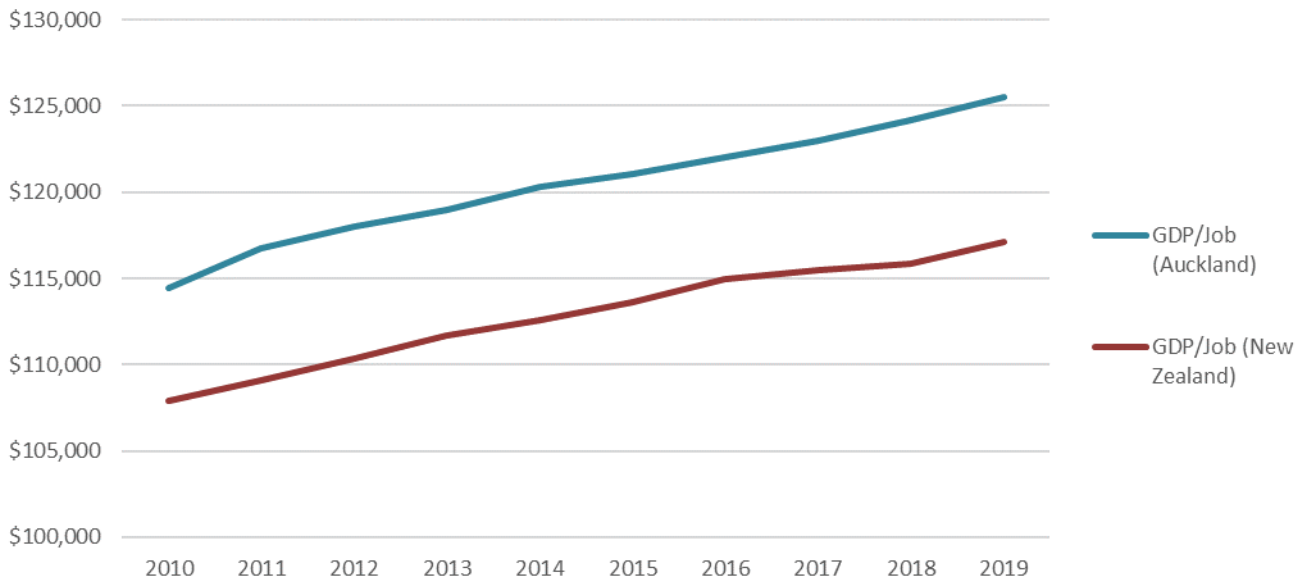
Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 1

Labour productivity

Real GDP per filled job ($)



Data

Output per worker: real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in constant 2019 dollars, per filled job.

Source

Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile

Frequency

Annual (for the year ending in March).

Availability

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

Note

Labour productivity uses GDP per employed person (in constant 2019 prices). GDP measures the value economic units add to their inputs - broadly equivalent to its sales revenue less the cost of materials and services purchased from other firms. Infometrics breaks national production-based GDP (published by Statistics New Zealand for years ended March) down to territorial authority (TA) level by applying estimated TA shares to the national total.

Note that in the 2018 and 2019 annual monitoring reports data was reported in constant 2010 dollars. In 2019 the data has been updated (and backdated) to reflect constant 2019 dollars.

Relevance

Productivity relates to how efficiently a firm or any other organisation can turn its inputs, such as labour and capital, into outputs in the form of goods and services. Labour productivity is a measure of the amount produced for a certain amount of labour effort. It is closely related to individual incomes (i.e. wages and salaries) and living standards.

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

Baseline (2018)

In 2018 GDP per filled job in Auckland was $124,152 (NZD) in 2019 dollars.

Analysis

Between 2000 and 2019 real GDP per filled job in Auckland has increased each year. In 2019 GDP per filled job in Auckland was $125,491 in 2010 dollars. Real GDP per filled job in Auckland remains consistently higher than the New Zealand average.

Trend

▲ From 2000 to 2019 a positive trend.

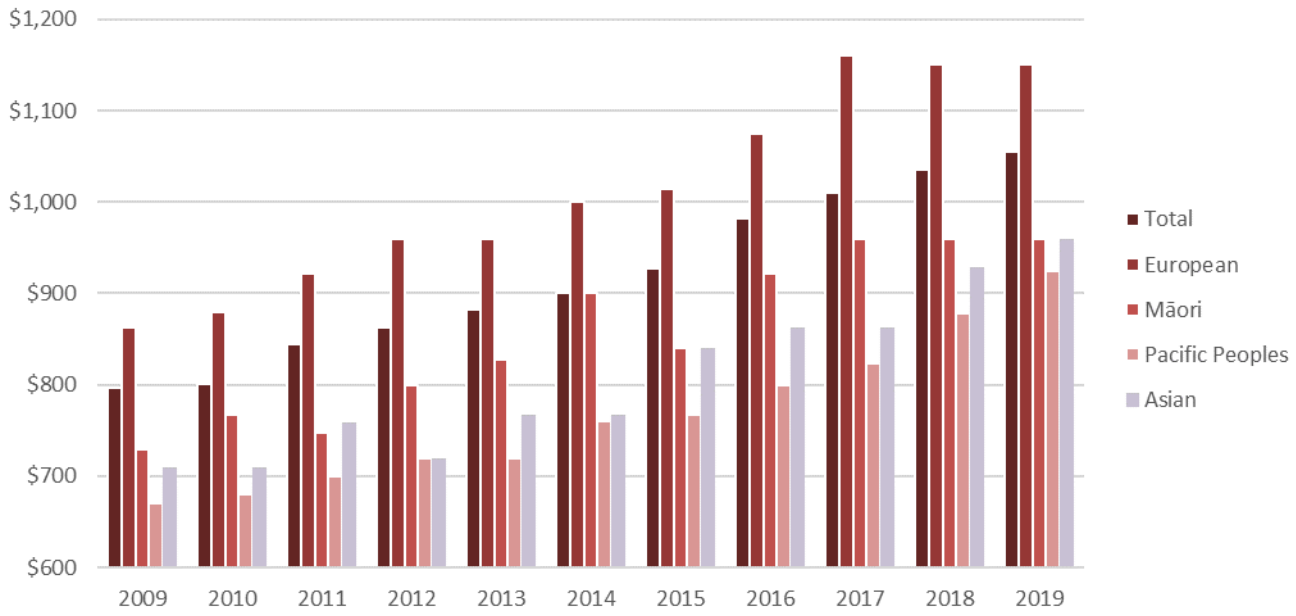
Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 2

Aucklanders' average wages

Median weekly earnings of employed people by ethnicity ($)



Data

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

Source

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

Frequency

Annual (June quarter).

Availability

Published on the Stats NZ website (http://nzdotstat.stats.govt.nz/wbos/index.aspx).

Note

All data is subject to survey error margins. Coverage is people over 15 years old who work for wages or salaries or are self-employed. Earnings now comprise income from wages and salaries, self-employment, and government transfers, but no longer including private transfers or investment income. Variations in weekly earnings arise from variation in both hourly earnings and hours worked. Weekly earnings comprise full- and part-timers, but median hourly rates typically equate to 37 - 40 hours/week. Respondents can –

and often do – select multiple ethnic groups.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

In 2018 the mean weekly earnings for Aucklanders who identify as European were $1,150 (New Zealand Dollars), $959 (NZD) for Māori, $878 (NZD) for Pacific Peoples, and $928 (NZD) for Asian (Aucklanders' average wages were $1,036).

Analysis

Between 2009 and 2019 there was a general increase in median weekly earnings for all ethnic groups in Auckland. This increase was largest for Pacific Peoples.

Trend

▲ From 2009 to 2019 a positive trend.

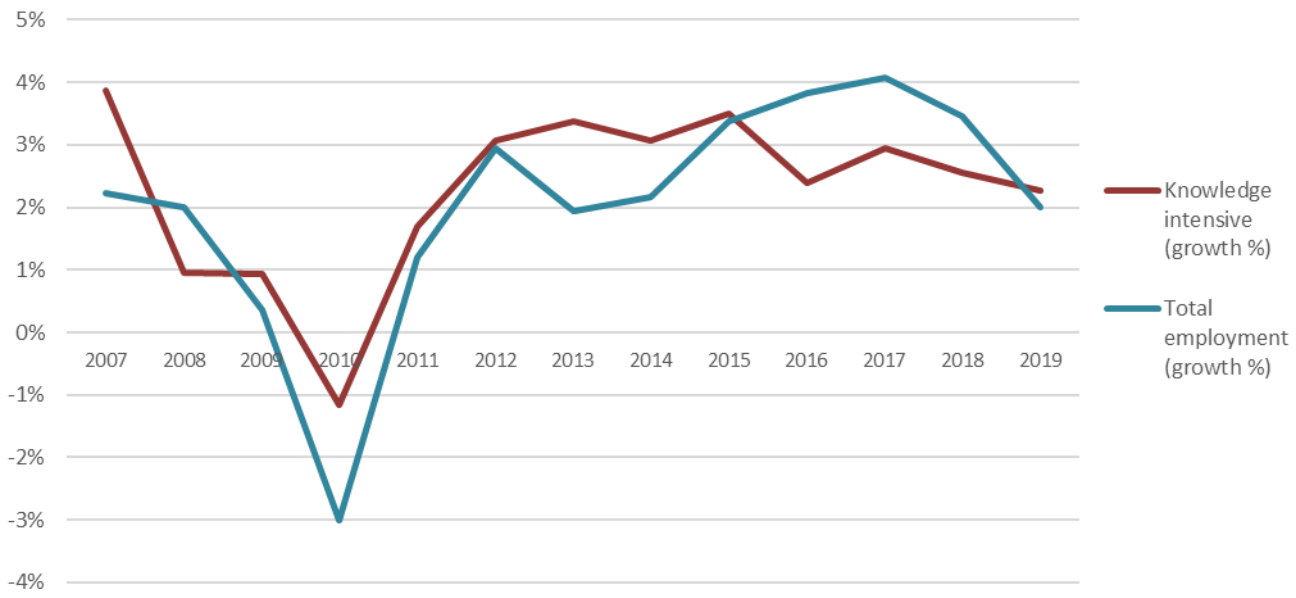
Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 3

Employment in advanced industries

Knowledge Intensive industries and total employment growth (%)



Data

Employment in advanced industries (Australian & New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, NZSIC 7 digit) defined as knowledge intensive: 25 per cent of workforce have degrees and 30 per cent are professional, managerial or scientific and technical.

Source

Infometrics, Auckland regional economic profile.

Frequency

Annual (year ending March)

Availability

Public access funded by Council subscription to Infometrics website portal (https://ecoprofile.infometrics.co.nz/Auckland/Skills).

Note

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

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

Note that the data reported in 2019 (including backdata) has been slightly revised.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

In 2019 growth in knowledge intensive industries and the total employment market averaged around 3 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively.

Analysis

Between 2000 and 2019 there was a general increase in the growth of Auckland's knowledge intensive industries as well as in the total employment market. Some negative growth occurred in both knowledge intensive industries and the total employment market around 2009 and 2010. Growth figures recovered following this period. However, these figures have not matched the 2004 peak of over 5 per cent and over 4 per cent in the knowledge intensive industries and the total employment market, respectively.

Trend

- From 2001 to 2019 no significant change.

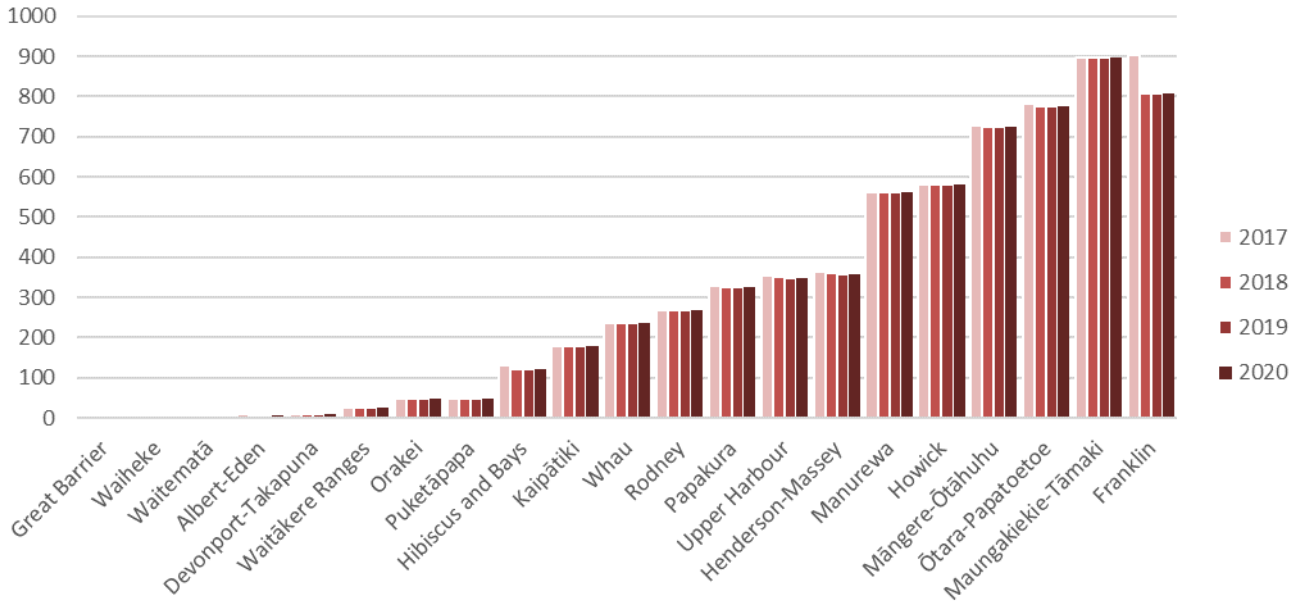
Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 4

Zoned industrial land (Development Strategy)

Zoned industrial land by local board (hectare)



Data

Hectares of zoned industrial land.

Source

Auckland Council.

Frequency

Annual (by request).

Availability

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

Note

Business zoned land under the Auckland Unitary Plan are zones that are classified as being in either the Light Industry or Heavy Industry zones. Land can get rezoned either from a new district or unitary plan (typically every 10 years), or via a plan change targeting a specific area.

Note that this measure is also reported in the Auckland Plan Development Strategy monitoring report.

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

6,336 hectares.

Analysis

The number of hectares of zoned industrial land has not changed significantly. It has dropped slightly from 6,455 in 2017 to 6,331 in 2020 due to the Drury plan change that rezoned business zone land to residential (in the Franklin Local Board area).

Trend

- From 2017 to 2020 no significant change.

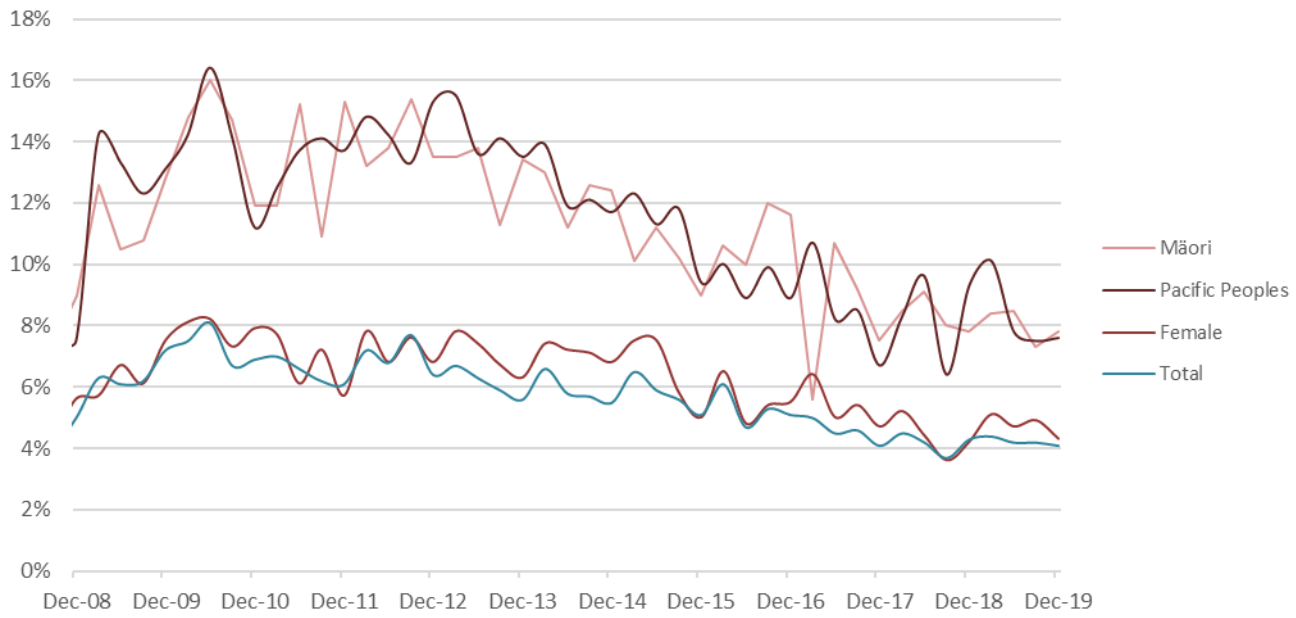
Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 5

Level of unemployment

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



Data

Unemployment rate by ethnicity, age group and gender.

Source

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

Frequency

Quarterly.

Availability

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

Note

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

Relevance

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

Baseline (2018)

In June 2018:

- 9.0 per cent of 20-24 year olds were unemployed.
- 8.4 per cent of Māori were unemployed.
- 8.3 per cent of Pacific people were unemployed.
- 4.9 per cent of females were unemployed.
- 4.3 per cent total level of unemployment

Analysis

Between 1998 and 2020 unemployment rates for those aged 20-24 years, Māori, Pacific peoples and females fluctuated. For all groups, unemployment rates peaked around 1998 and again between 2010 and 2013. Since the last unemployment peak in 2013, unemployment rates have decreased for all groups.

The unemployment rate for those aged 20-24 years, Māori people and Pacific Peoples has remained consistently higher than the overall unemployment level. The female unemployment rate has remained close to the total unemployment percentage.

Trend

▲ From 2010 to 2020 a positive trend.

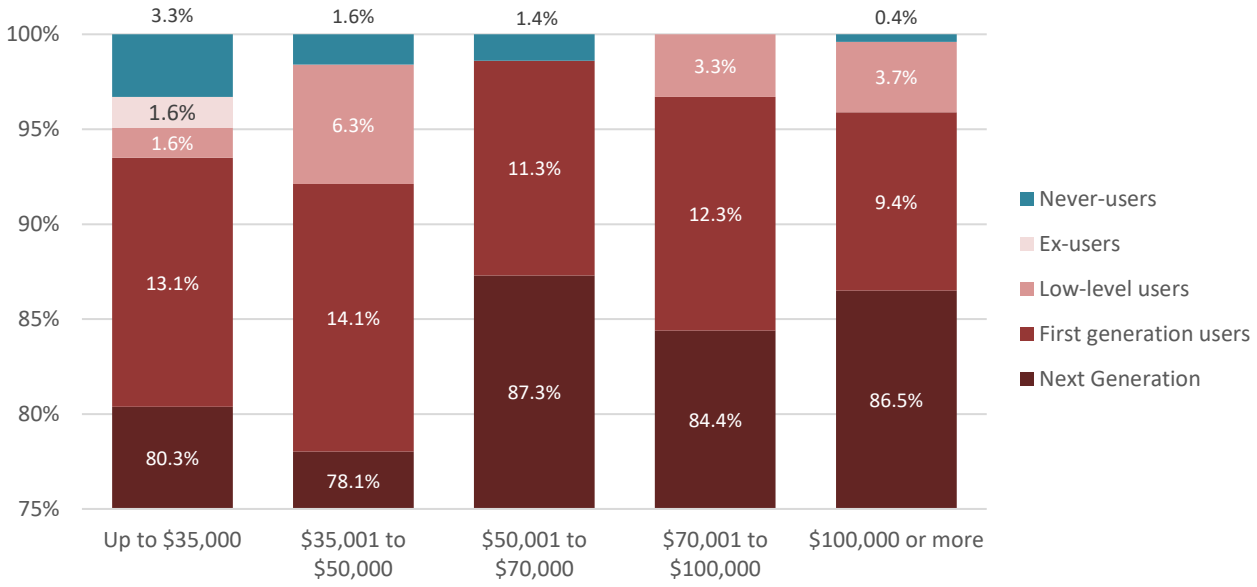
Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 6

Internet usage based on income

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



Data

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

Source

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

Frequency

The WIPNZ survey is generally undertaken every 2 years, the next survey is expected to be conducted in 2020, with results expected in 2021.

Availability

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

Note

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

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

Relevance

Indication of how lower incomes may affect the level of internet usage among Aucklanders. A higher proportion of non-users or low level users among those at the lower income brackets could suggest that those who are socio-economically disadvantaged may also be more likely to be digitally-disadvantaged, which constrains their access to information, education and employment opportunities available online. Data on those aged 65 or above have been excluded as 65 is the retirement age, so the incomes of people in this age group tend be significantly below those who are under 65.

Baseline (2018)

The 2017 data is shown in the table below.

	Up to $35,000	$35,001 to $50,000	$50,001 to $70,000	$70,001 to $100,000	$100,000 or more	All income groups
Users	95.0%	98.5%	98.6%	100.0%	99.6%	98.9%
Non-users	4.9%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	0.4%	1.1%

Analysis

For respondents under 65 years of age who gave their income information, 4.9 per cent of the up to $35,000 household income bracket indicated that they are non-users. This is higher compared to those across all other income brackets.

Trend

⋯ Insufficient data to determine trend at the time of reporting.

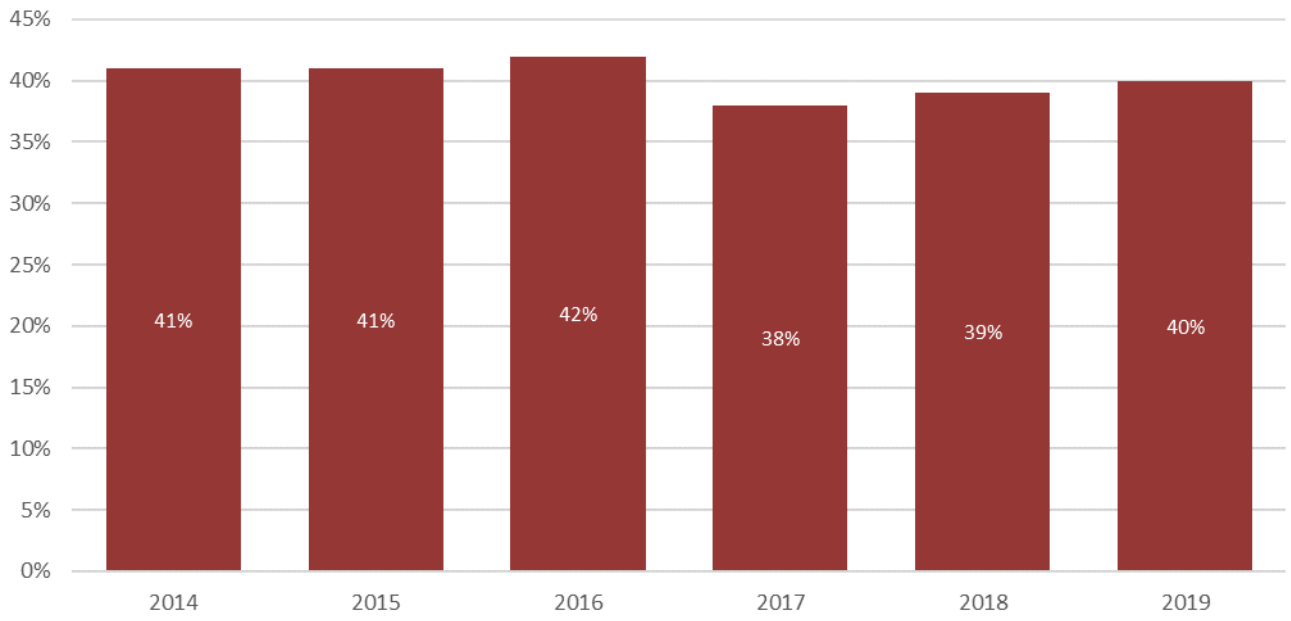
Outcome

Opportunity and Prosperity

Measure 7

Educational achievement of young people

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



Data

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

Source

Stats NZ Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS).

Frequency

Annual (annual average, year ending December).

Availability

Available by custom order from Stats NZ.

Note

All data is subject to survey error margins. Annual data is obtained by averaging quarterly data across four quarters and is rebased (slightly) as new population estimates are released. Data from previous years have therefore been backdated with revised data.

Relevance

Higher-level qualifications, including vocational education and training at NZQF levels 4, and bachelor's level and above, have the greatest benefits for students. People with higher qualifications tend to have better economic and social outcomes and higher life satisfaction than those with low qualifications. In particular, individuals with higher level qualifications are more likely to be employed and generally have higher incomes. National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) is the national qualification system for New Zealand's senior secondary school students and NCEA sits within the larger New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF). A secondary student with qualifications at NCEA Level 1, 2 or 3 has achieved Levels 1, 2 and 3 of the NZQF respectively. Levels 4 and above are usually studied after finishing secondary school. Measuring the NZQF Level 4 and above achievement of young people aged 20 to 24 gauges levels of achievement in both vocational training and tertiary education. This provides insight into how well young people are prepared with the skills required to access employment. As well, this is an indication of how well the education system is assisting young Aucklanders to develop the skills and qualifications to support Auckland's workforce and economic growth.

Baseline (2018)

In 2018, 39 per cent of Aucklanders aged between 20 and 24 had a NZQF qualification at Level 4 or above.

Analysis

The percentage of those aged 20-24 with a Level 4 qualification has not change significantly since 2014.

Trend

- From 2014 to 2019 no significant change.

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