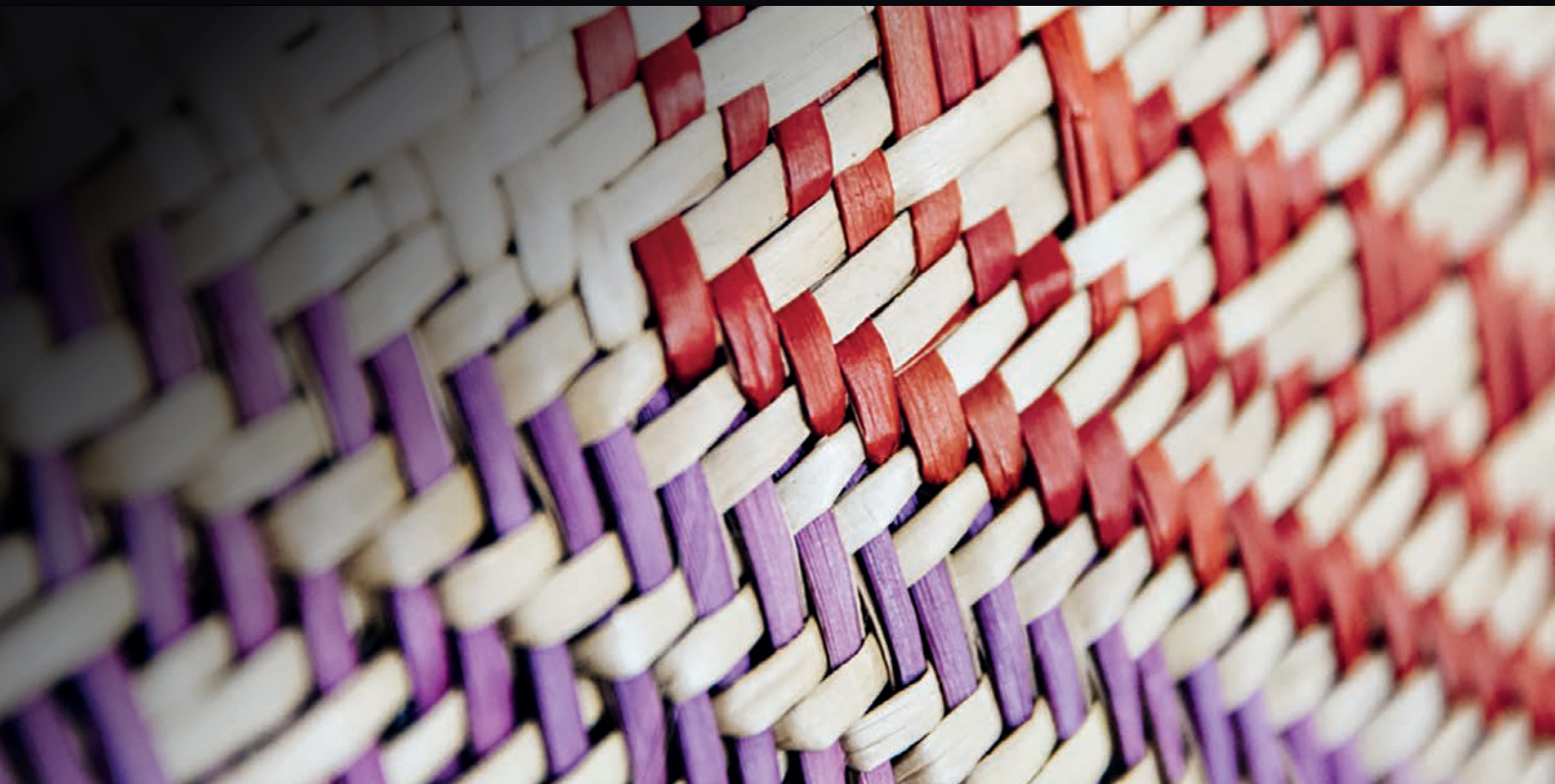


# Mahere Tāmaki Makaurau 2050

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# AUCKLAND PLAN 2050

PŪRONGO KOKE WHAKAMUA IA TORU TAU 2023  
THREE YEARLY PROGRESS REPORT 2023



February 2023

# RIPANGA IHIRANGI

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# WHAKARĀPOPOTO MATUA

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Auckland Plan 2050 states that a progress report against the six outcomes will be prepared every three years to support evidence-based decision making required to implement the Auckland Plan’s strategic direction. This report supplements the annual scorecards and provides a more detailed analysis of trends for each of the Plan’s outcomes.

The following table summarises key progress against each of the Auckland Plan outcomes and identifies some opportunities for greater progress.

### TE WHAKAWHANAUNGATANGA ME TE WHAI WĀHITANGA

#### BELONGING AND PARTICIPATION

All Aucklanders will be part of and contribute to society, access opportunities, and have the chance to develop to their full potential.

How is this outcome progressing?	Opportunities for greater progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Persistent and deep-seated inequalities</b> between different socio-economic groups a major challenge – deprivation concentrated in South and West Auckland.</li> <li>• <b>Inequitable progress against child poverty targets</b> – Māori, Pacific and disabled children experiencing the most hardship.</li> <li>• <b>Rising cost of living</b> impacting all Aucklanders, but particularly those already most disadvantaged.</li> <li>• <b>Weakened community connection and resilience</b> – sense of community has declined; more people report feeling lonely and trust in people has declined.</li> <li>• <b>Health and wellbeing declining</b> – quality of life and physical and mental health has declined, with Māori, Pacific and younger people reporting poorer results.</li> <li>• <b>Diversity as a strength</b> – Auckland is becoming increasingly diverse and a growing number of Aucklanders report feeling increased diversity is making the city better.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Supporting community connection and resilience:</b> initiatives to improve community connection and resilience should focus on providing safe and welcoming places and spaces for Aucklanders to interact.</li> <li>• <b>Improving mental and physical health:</b> growing inactivity contributes to worsening mental and physical health. Access to affordable places and spaces for activity, recreation and connection vital, highlighting the critical role of council provision of these spaces.</li> <li>• <b>Supporting communities of greatest need:</b> the pandemic has negatively impacted financial wellbeing and job security, highlighting inequity and child poverty. Targeted action and investment are needed to support those with the greatest needs.</li> </ul>

**TE TUAKIRI MĀORI ME TE ORANGA**  
**MĀORI IDENTITY AND WELLBEING**

A thriving Māori identity is Auckland's point of difference in the world – it advances prosperity for Māori and benefits all Aucklanders.

**How is this outcome progressing?**

- Māori experiencing **overall poorer outcomes** in education, health, employment and housing.
- Individual and household **incomes improving**
- Educational attainment improving; NEET rate improving.
- **Māori economy growing** strongly in Auckland
- **Te reo Māori resurgence** – attitude towards the Māori language among Māori and non-Māori improving.
- **Recognition of mātauranga and te ao Māori increasing** in particular when managing natural resources.
- **Some progress on Māori heritage protection** through the regulatory framework and the reflection of Māori identity and culture in places and spaces.

**Opportunities for greater progress**

- **Improving housing choices for Māori:** much lower home ownership rate with no significant change and more likely to live in unsuitable housing (such as overcrowding or incidence of damp/mould) due to the quality of the rental stock they can access. Māori are also over-represented in homelessness figures. A focus on Māori-led solutions is needed to deliver more fit-for-purpose housing choices.
- **Improving health outcomes for Māori:** Self-rated measures of health have decreased which are aligned with key health indicators. The Waitangi Tribunal has noted that Māori have been most impacted by COVID-19 due to existing disparity of health outcomes and inadequacy of central government responses. More Māori-led solutions focusing on whānau are required to improve Māori health and reduce inequalities.
- **Addressing climate change impacts on Māori:** Māori face the loss of physical structures and resources, as well as the impacts of those losses on the spiritual, physical, intellectual, and social values that are integral to the health and wellbeing of Māori identity. The impacts of transition will exacerbate the existing disparity they are already experiencing. A Māori-led transition pathway, based on the principles of the Treaty, will be required.

## NGĀ KĀINGA ME NGĀ WĀHI HOMES AND PLACES

Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places.

### How is this outcome progressing?

- Auckland becoming **more compact**, legislative changes will enable even more intensification.
- **Worsening housing affordability**; intermediate housing market growing; more people experiencing housing stress.
- **Housing supply increasing** with historic high consent numbers; **typologies changing**.
- Improvements to rental housing system – **Healthy Homes legislation** leading to better quality rentals; Residential Tenancies Act changes leading to **greater security of tenure**; tax incentives to stimulate build-to-rent investments.
- Uptake of more **sustainable homes increasing**, but still only a fraction of new homes.
- People are reporting **declining satisfaction with their local environment**, with housing development among top three reasons given.
- Little data / evidence on the quality of urban spaces.
- **Greening of the city** – data limited, but reports of loss of mature trees to development.

### Opportunities for greater progress

- **Improving housing affordability**: Auckland housing is severely unaffordable, and a large number of people are experiencing housing stress. This has detrimental individual and societal costs. There is an urgent need to improve housing affordability for all Aucklanders, requiring multi-faceted solutions and sustained action from all stakeholders.
- **Building better and more sustainable homes**: step change is needed to improve the energy efficiency of our housing stock and reduce embodied carbon. This also offers important co-benefits (e.g. health and wellbeing).
- **Maximising urban green spaces that improve the lives of people and planet**: maximising the role of urban green spaces in climate change adaptation and mitigation, whilst also enhancing the liveability of higher density living require a strategic approach to planning and managing of nature and green spaces.

## TE IKIKI ME TE HEINGA TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

A low-carbon, safe transport system that delivers social, economic and health benefits for all.

### How is this outcome progressing?

- **Transport emissions** constitute the largest part of Auckland’s total emissions, and **remain high with no signs of decreasing** at a rate necessary to meet climate commitments.
- **Safety** – death and serious injury remain high, but declining, except for cyclists.
- **Public transport** – highest ever level of public transport boardings pre-COVID 19, but lockdowns led to decreased demand for public transport.
- **Infrastructure improvements** – better walking and cycling links and connections between railway stations.

### Opportunities for greater progress

- **Reducing transport related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions**: requires significant and sustained investment in the initiatives outlined in the Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway e.g. public transport, walking, cycling and micro-mobility, and integrated land-use and transport policy and action.
- **Ensuring a safe transport system, free from deaths and serious injuries**: the design of new and upgraded infrastructure and investment decisions must prioritise vulnerable road users e.g. people walking and cycling.
- **Targeting investment on the most significant challenges**: taking a long-term view to ensure existing strategic direction is driving investment decisions, including direction from Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan, the Transport Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP), and Vision Zero for Tāmaki Makarau.

## TE TAIAO ME NGĀ WĀHI WHAI MANA ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Aucklanders preserve, protect and care for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage, for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.

### How is this outcome progressing?

- **Biodiversity** – animal and plant pest control is successfully protecting the rich biodiversity throughout our regional parks, on Hauraki Gulf islands, and in rural areas.
- **Tree Planting on public land** is increasing biodiversity and native forest cover.
- **Visibility of Māori culture and identity** has improved with te reo Māori names of parks and public spaces, and use of Māori design elements in the city urban area.
- **Cultural heritage protection improving** but must be ramped up further to ensure sites of cultural significance to mana whenua have formal protection.

### Opportunities for greater progress

- **Building resilient infrastructure systems:** Climate change calls for a rapid transition to clean energy and transportation. Critical improvements to water infrastructure are needed to reduce sewage overflows currently having detrimental effects on rivers, streams, beaches and harbours.
- **Mitigating environmental pressures of growth by increased use of nature-based solutions:** Part of the solution to managing our growth is to make greater use of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions. Enhanced uptake of nature-based solutions (e.g. tree-lined streets, urban green spaces, permeable pavements) will enhance biodiversity, resilience and climate change mitigation. They double as urban green spaces and act as recreational and educational areas.
- **Enhancing protection of our cultural heritage:** More resourcing needed to ensure greater formal statutory protection of sites of significance to mana whenua, potentially under threat by development across the city.

## NGĀ HUARAHI WĀTEA ME TE TŌNUITANGA OPPORTUNITY AND PROSPERITY

Auckland is prosperous with many opportunities and delivers a better standard of living for everyone.

### How is this outcome progressing?

- Economic performance interrupted by the pandemic with **falling GDP and job losses** in some sectors (retail and hospitality). Other sectors doing well e.g. construction.
- Economic growth dampened by **rising inequality and income disparity**.
- **Unemployment is low** but labour productivity has slightly decreased.
- Public **investment in R&D low** by global standards.
- **Educational achievement improved**, but disparities still exist. Only slow growth in the proportion of high skilled jobs.
- **Skills shortages** in many sectors – signs that Auckland is losing skilled workers to other places that offer better wages and employment opportunities.
- **Improving outcomes for Māori** – increased wages and less unemployment and growth in their asset base.
- **Pacific peoples** continue to **experience greater disparities** in incomes and employment.

### Opportunities for greater progress

- **Attracting and retaining innovation, talent and investment:** Auckland's attractiveness as a place to live and work is vital for business success and competitiveness. Quality infrastructure, entertainment, and an attractive natural and built environment are critical elements to be invested in.
- **Working towards equitable economic wellbeing:** disparities in socio-economic outcomes must be urgently addressed, requiring among other things a continued focus on improving educational outcomes and housing affordability.
- **Transitioning to a low carbon, regenerative economy:** responding to climate and non-climate related disruption requires transition, including the adoption of new business models, new disruptive innovations and technologies. The transition presents opportunities by way of new sectors and jobs.

## **Te koke i ngā wā o te uaua** Progress in challenging times

Since the last Three Yearly Progress Report there has been unprecedented disruption leading to increasing levels of uncertainty for decision makers. The ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and era scale changes from accelerating climate change and the growing threat from the biodiversity crisis for example, are driving change and demand a rapid transformation to a low-carbon and inclusive society and economy. These global changes are highlighting and exacerbating the challenges we already face as a city, which are high population growth, environmental degradation and ensuring shared prosperity for all Aucklanders.

It is against this backdrop that we report progress on the Auckland Plan. The evidence reinforces the continued need to focus on our three key challenges through areas identified as opportunities for greater progress.

## **Te hononga i waenga i ngā putanga** Connections between outcomes

The six outcome areas of the Auckland Plan articulate what must be achieved for Auckland to continue to be a place where people want to live, work and visit. All outcome areas are connected. For example, Homes and Places and Transport and Access are inextricably linked with the urban form largely determining and driving the need for and design of transport solutions. Housing and transport have a critical impact on the state of our environment and our ability to address climate change. Likewise, they also shape many of the defining aspects of the Belonging and Participation outcome (e.g. equity and inclusion) through helping to ensure that everyone, particularly communities of greatest need, has access to secure and affordable housing and there is equitable access to sustainable travel choices. The natural environment affects health and wellbeing for all and is connected to our sense of identity and place. It is particularly critical for Māori identity and wellbeing with mana whenua having deep physical and spiritual connections to place. Wellbeing improvements for Māori are essential across housing, employment, education and health.

A prosperous Auckland offers opportunity and a high quality of life for all. Greater prosperity will be driven by progress across all other outcome areas, and in turn, progress in those areas will be enabled by a more prosperous city. Again, access to affordable quality housing is a critical component of the city's ability to retain and attract the talent we need for an innovative and resilient economy. The growing strength of the Māori economy will contribute to better outcomes for Auckland overall and specifically for Māori through growing intergenerational wealth.



## Ngā kaupapa me ngā ara wātea e puaki ana i tawhiti ake ai te koke

### Emerging themes and opportunities for greater progress

The two most dominant themes across the outcomes and in the opportunities for greater progress centre on the critical need to address equity issues and societal transformation required in response to climate change, mirroring the key challenges identified in the Auckland Plan. Equity runs through as a key theme in relation to socio-economic outcomes such as education, health, employment, income and housing, all of which play out both spatially and ethnically. The societal transition required in response to climate change has far reaching implications across all outcomes, and the potential to exacerbate the disparities Māori are already experiencing. The transition required is reflected in areas such as the focus on transport emissions reduction; increasing the uptake of more sustainable housing; a greener urban environment for enhanced climate resilience and wellbeing; future skills for a greener, regenerative economy, and leveraging mātauranga Māori in the adaptation process as a central part of New Zealand's transition pathway. Again, these two dominant themes are closely intertwined and bring into focus the critical importance of ensuring an inclusive and equitable societal transition.

The key themes and opportunities for greater progress are largely a continuation of those identified in the previous Three Yearly Progress Report. They are indeed focused on long-standing challenges for Auckland – challenges that have proven difficult to progress and meanwhile are becoming ever more pressing.

The opportunities for greater progress identified in this report are underpinned by the data, and informed by other insight and understandings e.g. the recently updated evidence reports for the six Auckland Plan outcomes (published in 2022).

## Te Tātari i te Raraunga me te la

### Data and Trend Analysis

This report uses data up to and including 2022 as available. It covers a broad range of measures and data sources vary in their availability. To identify trends, data has been analysed as far back as possible, however there is variation in the time series of each measure. Many measures are only presented from the time of the Plan's adoption in 2018. Where changes in percentages from year to year are reported as having increased or decreased, it should be noted that these are not necessarily statistically significant and require further time series to determine a real trend. There have been data constraints, largely due to data availability, that have prevented the identification of trends or results in some of the outcome areas. Measures and results are good indicators of progress but do not tell a complete story. The report also draws on a broad range of insights and understanding, including the 2022 updated evidence reports for the Auckland Plan outcomes.

# TE WHAKAWHANAUNGATANGA ME TE WHAI WĀHITANGA BELONGING AND PARTICIPATION



We know we have achieved this outcome when all Aucklanders are a part of and contribute to society, access opportunities and have the chance to develop to their full potential.

## He tirohanga iti ki ngā tau e toru kua hipa

Snapshot of the past three years

- **Quality of life impacted by increased uncertainty** – Aucklanders' quality of life remains high at 82%, although Māori and Pacific respondents were less positive. 40% of Aucklanders say their quality of life has decreased over the past year. Reduced financial wellbeing, COVID-19 related restrictions on movement and increased uncertainty were key themes.
- **Growing sense of loneliness, isolation and declining trust** – half of Aucklanders felt lonely or isolated some or most of the time, although most had someone they could turn to for practical support. Trust in people has also declined.
- **COVID-19 has impacted mental health** – over six in ten Aucklanders stated that COVID-19 had a negative impact on their mental health, with Pacific peoples and young people less likely to rate their mental health positively.
- **Declining sense of safety** – Aucklanders' sense of safety in their local town centres and the city centre has declined. There has been a spike in ram raid style burglaries, affecting small local retailers and larger chains.
- **Growing diversity is valued and celebrated** – almost two-thirds of Aucklanders view increased diversity as making their local area a better place to live. Just over half of Aucklanders (56%) feel accepted and valued and most (67%) can participate in, perform or attend activities that align with their culture.
- **Growing inequity exacerbated by inflation and COVID-19** – distinct geographical patterns of deprivation continue to exist across Auckland. Average annual household incomes are increasing, but so are housing costs. In December 2022, the annual inflation rate was 7.2%, the highest annual increase since 1990, with housing and household utilities the main contributor to this increase. Just under half of Aucklanders (47%) stated that COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their financial situation. A significant proportion of Auckland children live in households experiencing material hardship (12% or 46,500 children).

## Te titiro whakamua

Looking ahead

In early 2020 when the last Three Yearly Progress Report was produced, we were at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The impacts have been widely felt and are ongoing. The rise in inflation is impacting all Aucklanders, but particularly individuals, their families and whānau that have less access to resources. This limits choices and negatively impacts health and wellbeing. Key measures such as sense of safety and social connection show that social cohesion has been weakened. While central government retains primary responsibility for funding and delivering core social services, there is more council can do to deliver services in a way that improves social well-being, particularly for our most disadvantaged communities. Auckland Council has made significant progress in ensuring that the foundations are in place to support our communities. For example, Ngā Hapori Momoho / Thriving Communities Strategy 2022-2032 provides a platform for council to support thriving, inclusive and resilient communities.



## Ngā Āheinga mō te Koke Whakamua ki Taumata kē ake

### Opportunities for greater progress

The following areas have been identified as opportunities for greater progress.

#### Te tautoko i te whanaungatanga i waenga i te hapori me tana manawaroa

##### Supporting community connection and resilience

Community connection and resilience remains a key issue. The pace of change and our growing diversity offers opportunities and challenges. Social cohesion has been weakened due to COVID-19 related lockdowns. Measures where we were doing well in 2020, such as trust in people and neighbourhood safety are now declining. With less restrictions, it may recover but the future remains uncertain. Trust in people and institutions has been eroded, which undermines co-operative behaviour and weakens positive relationships with others. We need to ensure that our community services and facilities meet the needs of our more diverse population. Council's role in providing safe and welcoming places and spaces for Aucklanders to interact will continue to be important.

#### Te kaha ake i te hauora ā-hinengaro, ā-tinana hoki

##### Improving mental and physical health

Good health is critical to wellbeing and enables people to participate in society. Auckland had been performing well on a number of health-related measures, but inequalities still persist. The impact of COVID-19 on Aucklanders' mental health is significant, with increasing uncertainty, the rising costs of living and related stress eroding Aucklanders' mental and physical health. Growing inactivity and competing priorities contribute to rising levels of obesity and negative impacts on health overall. Council's investment in parks, sports and recreational facilities and walking and cycling infrastructure play a key role in promoting Aucklanders' mental and physical health by providing affordable places and spaces for activity, recreation and connection. Population growth and the changing nature of the population contribute to increased demand for council services.

#### Te tautoko i ngā hapori whakaraerae

##### Supporting communities of greatest need

Supporting communities of greatest need has become more urgent given the impact of COVID-19, which has exacerbated already existing challenges, such as inequity and child poverty. It emphasises the importance of supporting Aucklanders' resilience through targeted investment where the greatest needs lie, and where the greatest gains can be achieved. Failure to act will see inequity becoming worse and more deeply entrenched across generations. There is a need to ensure every Aucklander has opportunities to experience the social and economic benefits of Auckland's growth and can participate in and enjoy community and civic life.



## Ara 1: Ki te whakatuara i a Tāmaki Makaurau Whānui e whai wāhi atu ai te katoa

### Direction 1: Foster an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs

**We know we are making significant progress when all Aucklanders are a part of and contribute to society. They feel a sense of community or connection with others and are supported by strong social networks.**

#### Data and trends

- The proportion of Aucklanders who said that they feel a sense of community with other in their neighbourhood has declined from 56% in 2016 to 47% in 2022.
- Approximately two-thirds of Aucklanders had face-to-face contact with family at least once a week. This has remained fairly constant since 2008. Face to face contact with friends declined from 81% in 2016 to 71% in 2021.
- The percentage of Aucklanders who felt lonely or isolated some or most of the time increased from 35% in 2018 to 50% in 2022.
- 90% had someone they could turn to for practical support in 2022 if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or needed support during a difficult time.
- The proportion of Aucklanders who said you can trust people (always or usually) declined from 62% in 2018 to 55% in 2020.
- Trust in the health system declined from a high of 78% in 2020 to 66% in 2021. Trust in Parliament also declined from a high of 58% in 2020 to 47% in 2021 but is still higher than previous levels.
- Voter turnout in Auckland Council elections declined from 51% in 2010 to 35.5% in 2022.
- In 2022, 25% of Auckland residents believed the public has an influence on council decision-making, a decline from 31% in 2018.
- The latest Citizens Insights Monitor shows residents' satisfaction with council's performance and trust in council decision-making has improved since 2015. Satisfaction with council performance was 22% in 2022, up from 15% in 2015. Trust in council decision-making was 21% in 2022, up from 17% in 2015. However, there has been a notable decline in both of these measures since late 2019 / early 2020, at which point both were at an all-time high (28% and 27% respectively).

#### Progress summary

Social cohesion has been weakened as Aucklanders' sense of community and face-to-face contact with friends declined due to COVID-19 related lockdowns. With less restrictions, it may recover although use of online networks seems likely to remain. However, the majority continue to feel supported by strong social networks. Trust in people and institutions has been eroded, which undermines co-operative behaviour and weakens positive relationships with others. Council's role in providing safe and welcoming places and spaces for Aucklanders to interact will continue to be important.

There are declining levels of confidence in public institutions evidenced by lower rates of civic participation. A large proportion of Aucklanders do not feel that their participation can make a difference and have limited trust in local councils and other public institutions to make the 'right' decisions. The Future for Local Government review highlighted declining engagement with local government and voter turnout as national issues. The risk is that local authorities' mandate is questioned and decisions only represent part of the population. Better representation and greater use of participative and deliberative tools will ensure communities have the resilience to face future challenges. Changes to local electoral systems and online voting offer potential solutions. The perceived relevance of local government is also an issue.

## Ara 2: Whakapiki i te hauora me te oranga tonutanga mō ngā tāngata katoa o Tāmaki Makaurau mā te whakaheke i ngā rerekētanga kino i ngā āheinga

Direction 2: Improve health and wellbeing for all Aucklanders by reducing harm and disparities in opportunities

**We know we are making significant progress when all Aucklanders are in good health, which means they can participate in employment, earn an adequate income, and actively participate in a range of social activities that have meaning to them.**

### Data and trends

- In 2019, life expectancy for males in Auckland was 81 years and 84.3 years for females and continues to increase across Auckland. Residents of West Auckland and the North Shore continue to have the longest life expectancy in the country.
- The median age of the Auckland region's population is 34 years, compared with 37 years for New Zealand.
- In 2022, 70% of Aucklanders reported their physical health as 'good/very good or excellent' (75% in 2020). Almost half (45%) stated that COVID-19 had a negative impact on their physical health.
- Impacts on mental health are more significant with 65% reporting 'good/very good or excellent' mental health in 2022, compared to 73% in 2020. Over six in ten Aucklanders stated that COVID-19 had a negative impact on their mental health.
- Pacific peoples, Māori and younger people were less likely to rate their physical health as good and with large disparities at the local board level. Pacific peoples and young people were also less likely to rate their mental health positively (50% and 47% respectively).
- The proportion of Aucklanders who stated that they often experience stress that had a negative effect on them has increased from 16% in 2014 to 28% in 2022.
- In 2021, 90% of Auckland children took part in sport and recreation in any given week. On average they spent 10.5 hours participating.
- Use of active transport (e.g. walking, cycling and scooting) by children has seen a sustained downward trend from 2011 (49%) to 2020 (43%).
- In the 2017-2020 period, 8.5% of Auckland children were classified as obese. Children living in the most deprived neighbourhoods are more likely to be obese.
- Around 1 in 4 adults in Auckland are classified as obese. The percentage has increased from 21% in the 2011-14 data period to 24% in 2017-20.

### Progress summary

Pre-pandemic, Auckland had been performing well on a number of health-related measures. Life expectancy has been increasing and Auckland has the highest rate of natural increase across New Zealand. Auckland also has the lowest median age of all the regions. Auckland's high natural increase is driven by the region's relatively young age structure, which generally leads to proportionally fewer deaths.

The proportion of Aucklanders who report good physical health has been declining since 2020. The impact of COVID-19 on Aucklanders' mental health is significant, with increasing uncertainty, the rising costs of living and related stress eroding Aucklanders' mental and physical health. Growing inactivity and competing priorities contribute to rising levels of obesity and negative impacts on health overall.

Increased life expectancy and population growth will contribute to increased demand for council services. Connecting with people and places and being active are highlighted by the Mental Health Foundation as ways to boost mental wellbeing. Increasing uncertainty and the rising costs of living will continue to erode Aucklanders' mental and physical health. Council's services and facilities play a key role in promoting Aucklanders' mental and physical health by providing affordable places and spaces for activity, recreation and connection.

## Rohe arotahinga 1: Ki te waihanga āheinga haumarū mō ngā tāngata ki te tūtakitaki, ki te honohono, ki te whai wāhi, ki te whakaahuareka i te mataora hapori, tāone hoki

Focus Area 1: Create safe opportunities for people to meet, connect, participate in, and enjoy community and civic life

**We know we are making significant progress when all Aucklanders can connect in safe and welcoming public places and spaces and are free from physical or emotional harm.**

### Data and trends

- In 2020, the majority of Auckland residents continued to feel safe in their homes after dark (92%) and increasingly when walking in their neighbourhood after dark (64% in 2020). Other surveys suggest that sense of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark has declined from 66% in 2016 to 58% in 2021.
- Aucklanders' perceived safety in their local town centres during the day declined from 81% in 2019 to 67% in 2022. Their perceived safety in their local town centres after dark also declined from 39% in 2020 to 29% in 2022.
- In 2022, just over a third (37%) of Aucklanders stated they felt 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' in their city centre after dark, down from 48% in 2020. Sense of safety in the city centre during the day also declined from 90% in 2020 to 80% in 2022.
- The percentage of Aucklanders who said they had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months declined from 32% in 2019 to 30% in 2021.
- Assaults as a percentage of total victimisations declined from 10% in 2020 to 8% in 2022. There was a slight decline in burglary and a slight increase in theft.
- Aucklanders' sense of safety when using the internet for online transactions has declined from 77% in 2018 to 68% in 2021.

### Progress summary

Personal security and safety are key components of people's well-being. Crime and the fear of crime reduces social cohesion within communities and restricts participation. Aucklanders' sense of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark, in their local town centres and the city centre has declined. However, the proportion of Aucklanders who said they had a crime committed against them and assaults as a percentage of total victimisations declined. The Police have started reporting on retail crime and ram raids in response to requests for information. This shows there has been a spike in ram raid style burglaries, particularly in Auckland City (44) and Waitemata (32), affecting small local retailers and larger chains. Various initiatives are underway that involve working with local businesses associations and other agencies and to address the underlying factors that lead to young people engaging in risky behaviour and offending. Aucklanders also feel less safe when using the internet for online transactions.



## Wāhanga arotahi 2: Whakaratohia ngā ratonga e wātea ana ki te tokomaha me ngā hanganga hapori, ahurea hoki e aro nui ana ki te whakatutuki i ngā hiahia o te wā mō ngā kainoho o Tāmaki Makaurau

Focus Area 2: Provide accessible services and social and cultural infrastructure that are responsive in meeting people’s evolving needs

**We know we are making significant progress when all Aucklanders can access services and facilities that meet their needs.**

### Data and trends

- Just under half of Aucklanders (43%) live within walking distance of council facilities or can access them within a 5 km drive (93%).
- 86% can walk to open space such as a local or neighbourhood park or sports park.
- In 2022, 67% of Aucklanders have visited a regional park and 82% have visited a local park or reserve in the last 12 months (no change from 2019).
- In 2022, 65% were satisfied with the overall quality of the local/neighbourhood parks/reserves in their area, a decline from 75% in 2020.

### Progress summary

Accessible services and facilities, which support the needs of communities, are essential in helping people to participate in society and create a sense of belonging. Social and cultural infrastructure refer to the system of services, networks and facilities/assets that support people and communities. It comprises a broad spectrum of community assets and may be provided by the public sector, the private sector or non-governmental organisations.

There is currently limited publicly available data to assess the accessibility of facilities and services delivered by providers other than Auckland council.

Councils have an important role in promoting community wellbeing through provision of services and facilities that are relevant and meet communities’ needs. Most Aucklanders live within walking distance of public open space or can access it within a short drive. Our regional and local parks continue to be well-used although there has been a decline in satisfaction with local parks in particular. Over half of Auckland’s population can also access council facilities within walking distances.

Council-led community services are predominantly delivered through facilities, which rely on physical visits. Like other social infrastructure in education and health, the building portfolio is ageing, and it is difficult to adapt the physical space to other types of activities to meet the needs of today. As outlined in the New Zealand Infrastructure Strategy:

- education buildings are ageing (the schooling estate has an average age of 42 years) and there are varying levels of quality across primary and secondary schools due to deferred maintenance and capital investment.
- health and disability facilities are increasingly not fit-for-purpose due to growing diversity, rising rates of chronic disease, and increasing complexity in the way we care for people with illness, injury or disability.

In addition to providing the right type of services at the right location, supported by fit-for-purpose infrastructure, there are many other barriers that prevent people from accessing services including affordability, safety and social and cultural factors. For example, key barriers to accessing health care remain unchanged and include being unable to get an appointment within 24 hours and cost. There is a need to ensure that services and facilities are inclusive and accessible to all Aucklanders and services are responsive to different needs.



## Wāhanga arotahi 3: Me tautoko me te mahi tahi me ngā hapori ki te whakawhanake i ngā kaihautū a-rohe me te pakari ki te ora i roto i te ao hurihuri nei

Focus Area 3: Support and work with communities to develop the resilience to thrive in a changing world

**We know we are making significant progress when council's services support activities that are community-led, through building local communities' capacity and capability to achieve their goals.**

This involves providing support and decision-making responsibility to local people and organisations so they can actively shape, influence, lead and be part of what happens in their communities and how it happens.

### Data and trends

- In 2021, 81% of Empowered Communities' activities (i.e. activities involving Auckland Council's Community Empowerment Unit) were community-led.
- 67% of Empowered Communities' activities build capacity and capability to assist local communities to achieve their goals (2021).
- Community groups' overall satisfaction with their experience of working with council has increased from 62% in 2018 to 66% in 2019.

### Progress summary

There are only limited measures to assess progress in this focus area. The available measures on the activities of the council's Community Empowerment Unit show a high level of support for community-led activities through building local capacity and capability. However, while community groups' experience of working with council has improved, there is room for further improvement.

The Future for Local Government review sees local government as having a key role as an anchor institution, working with others to achieve outcomes that would not be possible individually. It envisages councils developing a more relational approach to engaging with communities. This involves using council levers to unlock untapped resources and assets that already exist within communities. Building strong civic participation involves mobilising existing community resources and responding more effectively to community priorities and needs. Decision-making and investment need to be driven by whānau and community aspirations and needs and communities should be trusted to develop their own solutions.



## Rohe arotahinga 4: Whakamanwa ka whakarato ko Te Tiriti o Waitangi te tūāpapa tikanga rua ahurea whānui mō Tāmaki Makaurau

Focus Area 4: Value and provide for Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi as the bicultural foundation for an intercultural Auckland

**We know we are making significant progress when Aucklanders value Te Tiriti o Waitangi and Aucklanders actively participate in and support Māori culture.**

### Data and trends

- In 2022, just under half of Aucklanders rated their knowledge of the Treaty of Waitangi as fair/well and this has remained fairly constant since 2018.
- In 2021, 6% of Aucklanders used te reo Māori in day-to-day conversations. However, 58% agree that the government should encourage and support the use of te reo Māori in everyday situations.
- Just over half of Aucklanders agreed that signage should be in both Māori and English.
- A further 64% of Aucklanders agreed that 'Māori' should be a core subject in primary schools.
- In 2020, 23% of Aucklanders attended Ngā Toi Māori (Māori arts) or works created by tangata whenua Māori artists in all art forms, an increase since 2017.

### Progress summary

Te Tiriti o Waitangi guides the relationship between the Crown and Māori and provides the basis for all Aucklanders to belong. Knowledge and understanding of Te Tiriti helps Aucklanders to engage with te ao Māori and contributes to our shared identity and sense of belonging. Aucklanders support the use of te reo Māori in everyday life and government action to promote further understanding of Te Tiriti. Aucklanders' participation in Māori culture provides an indication of the health of New Zealand's cultural identity and heritage more generally. Although there has been an increase in attendance at events featuring Māori artists, other measures of Aucklanders' participation in Māori culture have not been updated since 2016. There are also no measures on opportunities for mana whenua to share Auckland's Māori cultural heritage with Aucklanders to promote wider understanding.



## Rohe arotahinga 5: Kia mōhio, ka whakamanawa, ka whakanui, i te whirikoa o ngā rerekētanga o ngā tāngata o Tāmaki Makaurau

Focus Area 5: Recognise, value and celebrate Aucklanders' differences as a strength

**We know we are making significant progress when all Aucklanders value increased diversity and feel accepted and valued, are able to express their identity, and can participate in activities that align with their culture.**

### Data and trends

- Auckland is becoming increasingly diverse. There has been a particularly strong growth in the numbers who identify with an Asian ethnicity – for example, between 2013 and 2018, the percentage of Aucklanders who identified with an Asian ethnicity increased from 23% to 28%.
- The proportion of Auckland residents who agree that it a good thing for society to be made up of people from different races, religions and cultures remains high at 78%.
- In 2020, almost two-thirds (63%) of Aucklanders view increased diversity as making Auckland a better place to live, an increase from 54% in 2018. Most residents continue to feel comfortable about a new neighbour who has a different ethnicity, religion, language or sexual orientation to them.
- Most Aucklanders (78%) continue to feel able to express their identity. In 2022, just over half of Aucklanders (56%) feel accepted and valued based on their identity (e.g. sexual, gender, ethnic, cultural, faith). Two-thirds (67%) can participate in, perform or attend activities that align with their culture.
- In 2022, just under half of Aucklanders (45%) said racism or discrimination towards particular groups of people had been a 'big problem' or a 'bit of a problem' in their local area in the previous 12 months. COVID-19 vaccination status and ethnicity were cited as the main forms of prejudice or intolerance witnessed in the previous three months.
- The proportion of residents who experienced discrimination in the last 12 months increased from 17% in 2018 to 23% in 2021.

### Progress summary

Auckland is becoming increasingly diverse. The majority of Aucklanders view the impact of increased diversity positively. While most Aucklanders feel accepted and valued and can participate in cultural activities that have value to them, a significant proportion were neutral and Māori were less likely to agree. Perceptions appear to be more of an issue than actual experience of discrimination, with COVID-19 vaccination mandates contributing to negative perceptions. Encouraging and facilitating positive interactions within and across diverse communities through events, arts and cultural programmes and public activations challenges prejudice and builds empathy and understanding.



## Rohe arotahinga 6: Ki te arotahi i ngā haumi hei whakatika i ngā paheketanga, hei āwhina i ngā hapori e ngau ana e te poharatanga

Focus Area 6: Focus investment to address disparities and serve communities of greatest need

**We know we are making significant progress when all Aucklanders have access to resources to fulfil their potential and disparities in outcomes within and between communities are reduced.**

### Data and trends

- Average annual household incomes are increasing but so are housing costs. In June 2022, the annual inflation rate was 7.3%, the largest annual increase since 1990. Housing and household utilities was the main contributor to this increase.
- Distinct geographical patterns of socio-economic deprivation continue to exist across Auckland with the south and some areas in the west more deprived.
- In 2022, almost one in five Aucklanders reported not having enough money to meet their everyday needs, unchanged from 2020.
- In 2022, just under half of Aucklanders (47%) stated that COVID-19 had a negative impact on their financial situation in the previous year.
- A significant proportion of Auckland children live in households experiencing material hardship (12% or 46,500 children) and 8% of Auckland households rely on benefits.

### Progress summary

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted and accelerated trends that were already underway, such as inequity and child poverty. Although there have been improvements at the national level in the government's child poverty targets, progress has not been equitable and Māori, Pacific and disabled children experience greater hardship. The proportion of Auckland children living in households experiencing material hardship and the proportion of Auckland households relying on benefits remains high.

Some Auckland communities are experiencing high levels of deprivation, especially in the south and certain areas in the west. The Isthmus and the North Shore tend to be less deprived.

Increasing inflation is expected to impact on households for some time. Council contributes by ensuring equitable access to some of the key determinants of wellbeing (e.g. affordable access to services and physical spaces such as parks and sports facilities) and can help ease pressure on households which may be struggling. COVID-19 exacerbated existing disparities and trends that were already present (e.g. inequity, child poverty). The negative impact on Aucklanders' financial situation has contributed to a climate of greater uncertainty and highlights the importance of supporting Aucklanders' resilience through targeted investment where the greatest needs lie, and where the greatest gains can be achieved. Failure to act will see inequity becoming worse and more deeply entrenched across generations.

## Rohe arotahinga 7: Kia mōhio ki te uara o ngā mahi toi, ahurea, hākinakina me ngā mahi a te rehia ki te kounga o te oranga tonutanga o te tangata

Focus Area 7: Recognise the value of arts, culture, sports and recreation to quality of life

**We know we are making significant progress when all Aucklanders can access, participate in and experience a wide range of activities that enhance their quality of life.**

### Data and trends

- Aucklanders' quality of life remains high at 82%, although Māori and Pacific respondents were less positive (76% and 66% respectively). However, 40% said their quality of life had decreased over the past year. Reduced financial wellbeing was the most prevalent theme followed by COVID-19 related restrictions on movement and increased uncertainty.
- In 2020, 61% agreed that arts and culture make an important contribution to community resilience and wellbeing. Just over half of Aucklanders agreed that Auckland/their local area has a broad range of arts and artistic activities that they can participate in.
- The creative sector generates \$3.9 billion for Tāmaki Makaurau's economy and employs 32,000 people or 4% of the city's workforce.
- The proportion of Auckland adults who take part in sports and recreation in any given week declined from 78% in 2013 to 73% in 2019. The proportion of Auckland children participating has also declined. Almost three quarters of Aucklanders said that they would like to be doing more physical activity. The main barriers are other commitments taking priority (e.g. work, family), too tired or don't have the energy or struggle to motivate themselves.

### Progress summary

Research on wellbeing has consistently found that the determinants of life satisfaction include good health, stable employment, income security and positive family and social relationships. COVID-19 has impacted each of these although it is unclear whether these impacts will be lasting. The council contributes to some determinants of wellbeing through the provision of services and facilities.

The arts and culture sector has been significantly impacted by COVID-19, which is reflected in lower attendance as many events and festivals were cancelled. Auckland Council is the largest investor in Tāmaki Makaurau's creative sector. Council's investment includes venues and infrastructure, festivals, programming, public art, Māori design, marae, and investment in the creative economy. COVID-19 has exposed the fragility of funding models in the creative sector. Work is underway to assess the issues and challenges facing the sector and what is needed to create a more sustainable future including opportunities for more collaboration and strategic co-investment.

Council encourages Aucklanders to be more active, more often. Most Aucklanders agree that being physically active is very important for their physical health and mental and emotional wellbeing. Yet, physical activity has declined, impacting Aucklanders' physical and mental health. 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 more limited.

# TE TUAKIRI MĀORI ME TE ORANGA

## MĀORI IDENTITY AND WELLBEING



We know we have achieved this outcome when a thriving Māori identity is Auckland's point of difference in the world and Māori are prosperous.

### He tirohanga iti ki ngā tau e toru kua hipa

Snapshot of the past three years

There have been no significant shifts in trends across this outcome, but some highlights include:

- **Improved household income** – over half of Māori households with income above \$100,001
- **Improved education attainment** – 66% of Māori school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above
- **Increased size of Māori economy** – growing Māori asset base (\$12.5 billion) and Māori economy (\$4.3 billion) in Tāmaki Makaurau
- **No change in civic participation** – Māori that voted in local and general elections remain lower than non-Māori
- **No change in Māori medium education** – Māori students engaging in Māori language learning at immersion level 1 (81% – 100%) remains static
- **No change in home ownership** – 41% of Māori live in owner-occupied dwelling
- **Decreased self-rated health** – 76% of Māori rated their health as good and very good
- **Decreased te reo Māori proficiency** – 59% of Māori can speak no more than a few words or phrases
- **Decreased connection with marae** – less Māori living in Tāmaki Makaurau have visited an ancestral marae or visited a marae in the last 12 months.

COVID-19 has had a negative impact on Māori in some areas of employment, education and health. These have now largely recovered to previous levels, but more data is needed to fully understand the overall impact on Māori.

The Waitangi Tribunal has concluded that central government's vaccination response to the pandemic, in particular the rapid shift to the COVID-19 Protection Framework (the traffic light system), disadvantaged Māori and reinforced the health disparity that Māori are experiencing, while at the same time highlighting the importance of Māori-led solutions.

Budget 2021 provided the biggest targeted funding for Māori with a number of major reforms that were designed to bring about system transformation and better meet Treaty obligations. Impacts of these major interventions should play out over the medium-term.

### Te titiro whakamua

Looking ahead

Continued system transformation will reset Māori's governance role in Auckland and New Zealand, for example through the Three Waters Reform and the Resource Management Reform. If considerations of treaty obligations are not embedded in all public policy decisions, there will be more claims on potential breaches of the Treaty, similar to the pandemic responses. Decisions on Māori representation will be made for Tāmaki Makaurau along with other initiatives to remove barriers to civic participation experienced by Māori.

Across the board, there will be more Māori-led solutions to address long-standing social and economic challenges. Enabling more self-determination is part of New Zealand's obligations to the United Nation Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

There will be a more visible expression of Māori identity, culture and language. It is expected that such increased exposure to Māori culture will lead to deeper understanding of Māori history and values.







## Ara 1: Kōkiri i te oranga tonutanga Māori

### Direction 1: Advance Māori wellbeing

**We know we are making significant progress when whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities lead healthy and prosperous lives where their housing, employment, education and health needs are met.**

#### Data and trends

- 41% of Māori live in owner-occupied dwelling (2018), up from 39% in 2013.
- 26% of Māori lived in crowded households (2018), largely unchanged from 2013 (25.4%).
- 50% of Māori households have an annual gross income above \$100,001 (2018), up from 32% in 2013.
- 66% of Māori school leavers with NCEA Level 2 in 2021, up from 56% in 2012.
- Self-rated health of Māori adults as excellent, very good or good has decreased from 80% in 2016 to 76% in 2020.

#### Progress summary

There has been no significant movement in the levels of home ownership for Māori and they are more likely to live in unsuitable housing (overcrowding, damp or missing some basic amenities). Māori educational attainment has improved over time, but the pandemic has had some negative impact. NCEA level 2 or above achievement for Māori was down in 2021 (66%) compared to any year in the preceding five years. NEET rates worsened after the first 2020 lockdown but have since recovered, albeit not quite back to pre-COVID levels. Individuals and household incomes are improving and higher in comparison to Māori living outside of Tāmaki Makaurau, but Māori are underrepresented in higher-income groups, have lower representation in management and higher paid or specialised occupations, and experience higher rates of unemployment. Māori have on average the poorest health status of any ethnic group and were most impacted by COVID-19 (lower level of vaccination uptake, more vulnerable due to underlying health conditions, less suitable environment to recover). However, targeted vaccination roll-outs also highlighted how effective and impactful the delivery of kaupapa Māori and whānau-centred services could be.

Improved outcomes for Māori in areas such as health and housing are part of New Zealand's obligations under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Central government holds the biggest levers in housing, education, employment and health and has set the biggest targeted funding for Māori (\$1.1b) in Budget 2021 alongside a number of refreshed directions from the key delivery agencies:

- MAIHI Ka Ora – the National Māori Housing Strategy (led by the Ministry of Housing and Development)
- Ka Hikitia – Ka Hāpaitia The Māori Education Strategy (led by the Ministry of Education)
- Te Mahere Whai Mahi Māori: Māori Employment Action Plan (led by the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment)
- He Korowai Oranga New Zealand's Māori Health Strategy (led by the Ministry of Health and overseen by Te Aka Whai Ora / Māori Health Authority).

## Ara 2: Whakatuara i te angitūtanga, auahatanga me te hinonga Māori

### Direction 2: Promote Māori success, innovation and enterprise

**We know we are making significant progress when Māori business and iwi organisations are growing through innovation and enterprise and are a significant contributor to Auckland's economy.**

#### Data and trends

- Real production GDP for Māori economy at \$4.3 billion (\$17 billion for Aotearoa) (2018).
- Māori asset base valued at \$12.5 billion (\$68.7 billion for Aotearoa) (2018).
- Value of sales, exports and number of filled jobs of Māori authority businesses had mostly recovered to pre-pandemic levels (2021).
- Increasing number of Māori businesses that belong to Whāriki Māori Business Network from 200 in 2016 to 551 in 2020.
- The number of Māori employers increased significantly and the mean income of Māori employers is nearly on par with non-Māori.
- Māori in the labour force increased by 39% between the 2013 and 2018 census (compared to 22% of non-Māori).

#### Progress summary

The overall Māori economy in Aotearoa has grown by 60 per cent between 2013 and 2018 and the value of settlement assets has increased substantially over the same period. In 2018, the Māori asset base in Tamaki Makaurau was valued at \$12.5 billion with 35 per cent of total asset base in real estate and property services. The size of Auckland's Māori economy was valued at \$4.3 billion which spread across a number of industries, with notable contribution (\$450 million) from professional, scientific and technical services. This make up is very different from the overall Māori economy and asset base in Aotearoa, which is dominated by climate-sensitive primary industries such as forestry, agriculture, fishing and tourism.

Despite educational attainment improving, Māori youth are still entering the workforce at a much faster rate than non-Māori which also presents significant opportunities. The Māori workforce in Tāmaki Makaurau is spread across a more diverse range of industries, in more high-skilled and high-wage occupations than Māori in the wider Aotearoa.

Central government holds the key levers in growing the Māori workforce and supporting Māori businesses by:

- Increasing diversity of government suppliers with the government's \$51.5 billion annual spend – Te Kupenga Hao Pāuaua (Progressive Procurement) that combines elements of social procurement, supplier diversity, indigenous procurement and wellbeing measures. It contains a target of 5 per cent of the total number of buyer (mandated government agencies) procurement contracts awarded to Māori businesses.
- Increasing Māori median income through He kai kei aku ringa: strategy and action plan (The Crown-Māori Economic Development Strategy).

## Ara 3: Ki te mōhio me te whakarato i ngā putanga o Te Tiriti o Waitangi

### Direction 3: Recognise and provide for Te Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes

**We know we are making significant progress when whānau, hapu, iwi and Māori communities have access to cultural and traditional taonga and mātauranga. Their mana is acknowledged/recognised and their rights and interests are protected.**

#### Data and trends

There is a lack of quantitative data to measure progress against this direction but it has been noted that:

- Governance roles for Māori are being strengthened through a number of recent reforms
- More Māori-led and whānau-centred services, delivered by Māori, for Māori
- Recognition of the importance of mātauranga and te ao Māori when managing our natural resources
- Four additional completed Treaty settlements in the Auckland region since 2018.

#### Progress summary

Expression and recognition of Māori rights to self-determination, to exercise authority and to make decisions about how to flourish are necessary for the collective wellbeing of whānau, hapu, iwi and Māori communities.

More commissioning arrangements are being established by central government, such as the Whānau Ora Commissioning agency, to enable more Māori-led services in areas such as health, education, housing, employment, improved standards of living and cultural identity. This is complemented by the role Māori entities play in employing Māori workers, providing grants and in-kind support for education, supporting kaumātua, healthcare and tangihanga. The newly established Te Aka Whai Ora | Māori Health Authority also allocates a significant portion of their funding to Hauora Māori Health programmes to increase provider capability and encourage innovation for whānau-centred health services.

Further progress has been made to understand te ao Māori and to strengthen mana whenua as kaitiaki.

The Mātauranga Framework developed by the Environmental Protection Agency to incorporate Māori perspectives and mātauranga evidence into their decision-making is a recent example. With the impact of climate change, iwi will face irreversible damage or even the loss of ancestral lands. Traditional knowledge and customary practices are also at risk.

The Crown and many local authorities lack the skills for iwi engagement necessary to establish and maintain enduring partnerships with Māori. Te Arawhiti's framework (developed by the Office for Māori Crown Relations) is designed to measure the health of the Māori/Crown relationship across four enablers. This framework will be used to measure the changes initiated through the Health System Reform, including the Iwi-Māori Partnership Board playing a greater role across the health system. Key parts of the framework include:

- Policies and programmes – te ao Māori and mātauranga
- Partnerships and engagement – tino rangatiranga and kāwanatanga
- Strong Māori Crown relations capability – cultural capability
- Legislative and regulatory commitments to Māori.

## Ara 4: Whakaari i te tuakiri Māori me ngā ahurea ngangahau Māori o Tāmaki Makaurau

Direction 4: Showcase Auckland’s Māori identity and vibrant Māori culture

**We know we are making significant progress when Auckland’s Māori history and presence is reflected in the design of places and spaces and Māori play a central role in crafting and sharing Māori identity.**

### Data and trends

There is a lack of quantitative data to measure progress against this direction but it has been noted that:

- 24% of Auckland’s protected heritage places relate to Māori-origin archaeology (2022).
- Approximately 800 Māori heritage places have some kind of protection in various schedules of the Auckland Unitary Plan (2022).
- Number of tohu tangata whenua in regional parks increased to 27 whereas the number of pou installed in council’s facilities remain at 24 since 2015.

### Progress summary

Māori heritage has suffered high levels of historic loss due to development and urbanisation and what is left is in a degraded condition. Inadequate monitoring has meant there are gaps in the knowledge of rates and coverage of loss. Out of the estimated 9,000 Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) sites relating to Māori cultural heritage, approximately nine per cent currently have some kind of protection in the Auckland Unitary Plan. Installation of tohu tangata whenua or pou (markers) help strengthen whānau connectivity, affirm the place of iwi and its people within the tribal domain and raise awareness of cultural and historic values. There has been no significant change in their total numbers in Tāmaki Makaurau.

One way that Māori identity is embraced to showcase Auckland to the rest of the world is through tourism. During the pandemic, the Māori Tourism industry was significantly impacted. Some relief was provided through Budget 2021 to position the Māori tourism industry for the future, as well as through support for Māori businesses to pivot, transition or hibernate in response to COVID-19.



## Rohe arotahinga 1: Ki te whakatutuki i ngā hiahia; ki te tautoko i ngā manako o ngā tamariki me o rātou whānau

Focus Area 1: Meet the needs and support the aspirations of tamariki and their whānau

**We know we are making significant progress when tamariki and whānau are flourishing against the wellbeing markers - heritage, wealth, capacities, connectedness and resilience.**

### Data and trends

- Heritage (connection to whānau, hapu, iwi and Māori communities): ease of finding support to help with Māori cultural practices for Māori living in Tāmaki Makaurau has worsened with almost 10% lower registration with iwi in comparison to the national average (2018).
- Wealth (building and maintaining wealth): household income for Māori improving but the persistently low home ownership rate has not seen any significant improvement.
- Capacities (education to pursue better future outcomes): educational attainment is improving and the number of Māori apprenticeships is growing.
- Connectedness (adequate and appropriate societal support): Māori living in a household with internet access has improved but many are still subject to digital exclusion.
- Resilience (build resilience for now and into the future): no specific data identified, but of relevance is: over three-quarters of Māori in Tamaki Makaurau find it easy or very easy to find support in times of need, nearly three-quarters of Māori rated their whānau as doing well, and nearly a third noted whānau wellbeing had improved compared to 12 months ago (2018).

### Progress summary

Whānau provide a space for raising children, caring for family members, and intergenerational transmission of culture, te reo Māori, values and knowledge. Nearly three-quarters of Māori living in Tāmaki Makaurau rated their whānau as doing well with nearly a third noting whānau wellbeing had improved compared to 12 months ago. Those who valued the importance of Māori culture also reported their whānau doing well, or were able to find support in times of need, and had greater life satisfaction. Pride in, and connection to, culture, tikanga and whakapapa are strong, but there is room for greater connection for Māori in Tamaki Makaurau, with the lowest iwi participation rate amongst all rohe.

Household income is improving where more Māori are holding higher-skilled jobs and educational attainment is also improving. However, home ownership is still much lower than non-Māori and also the lowest across all rohe.

Digital exclusion is a real challenge as more public services have moved online. Even though internet access to Māori households has improved, there are still many barriers such as a lack of access to a computer, affordability of internet, limited digital literacy or general literacy difficulties. The Oranga Tamariki Action Plan, led by Oranga Tamariki is a recent example that promotes wellbeing for children, young people and families with the greatest needs that focus on:

- good health, including mental wellbeing
- positive housing conditions
- access to good education
- support to grow, connect and be independent.

## Rohe arotahinga 2: Whakangao i ngā marae kia tū pakari kia taurikura ai

### Focus Area 2: Invest in marae to be self-sustaining and prosperous

**We know we are making significant progress when marae have strong governance structures, management capability and capacity and adequate physical infrastructure to provide health, education and social services by Māori, for Māori.**

#### Data and trends

- Percentage of Māori who have visited an ancestral marae decreased from 50% in 2013 to 39% in 2018.
- Percentage of Māori who have visited a marae decreased from 58% in 2013 to 46% in 2018.
- 69% would like to have been to their ancestral marae more often in the previous 12 months (2018).

#### Progress summary

Marae physically and spiritually anchor Māori identity, and nourish Māori social, economic and cultural rangatiratanga. Marae form the beating heart of many Mana Whenua, Māori communities and the wider community as demonstrated through the COVID-19 pandemic where marae provided a range of services from distribution of supplies to vaccination roll-out.

Statistically around 11 per cent of the Māori population of Tāmaki Makaurau are affiliated to the 19 iwi/hapū with the remaining 89 per cent descending from iwi and hapū from other regions – served by Mataawaka/Taurahere Marae and the two Urban Māori Authorities. For Māori living in Tāmaki Makaurau, connection to marae (ancestral or Mataawaka) declined by more than 10 per cent between 2013 and 2018, which was lowest among all rohe. The Marae Digital Connectivity Project which focuses on rural marae might assist whānau living out of the region and overseas to connect with their ancestral marae as well as offer alternative ways to access health, social and education services.

Thriving marae will need adequate supporting infrastructure. The Cultural Initiatives Fund provided by Auckland Council is open to the 20 Mana Whenua and 16 Mataawaka marae which serve 85 per cent of the Māori population. In addition, Oranga Marae, led by Te Puni Kōkiri and the Department of Internal Affairs also provides support for:

- marae development planning
- technical feasibility support
- cultural vitalization activities
- capital works.



## Rohe arotahinga 3: Whakapakari i te whai wāhitanga rangatahi i ngā putanga hautūtanga, mātauranga me te whaimahi hoki

Focus Area 3: Strengthen rangatahi participation in leadership, education and employment outcomes

**We know we are making significant progress when rangatahi are engaged in civic and local decision-making and have access to relevant education and support to pursue meaningful careers.**

### Data and trends

- Of Māori who voted in the last general election in 2020, only 16% were between 18–24 years which was lower than non-Māori but still a slight improvement from the previous election in 2017.
- 79% of Māori youth (15–24 years) are in education, employment or training (2021) which is trending up towards pre-COVID levels.
- 66% of Māori school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above in 2021 in comparison to 56% in 2012 with the impacts of COVID-19 on educational attainment still to be seen.
- Number of Māori apprenticeships increasing over the past decade from 2,015 in 2011 to 4,755 in 2021.

### Progress summary

Māori voter turnout for general and local elections has increased nationally, but there was only a small improvement in the proportion of 18–24 years that voted in the last general election in 2020. In general, people living in areas with higher socio-economic deprivation were less likely to vote than other Aucklanders. The voting system (in person or through postal voting papers) also presents challenges for many to participate. Civic participation is critical, particularly when shaping long-term decisions for the city that impact our youth the most.

With 40 per cent of the Māori population under 19 (compared to 22 per cent of non-Māori), rangatahi will play a key role in the future of not only the Māori economy but the overall Aotearoa economy. In the past decade, there have been continued improvements in Māori educational attainment with higher qualifications achieved, declining NEET rates and more transitioned into employment through apprenticeship schemes. However, engagement in Māori medium education has seen very little change and is declining in some areas. Lifting levels of educational achievement across all levels may help to reduce inequities and eventually lift wellbeing outcomes. Aspiring to a better education has been shown to contribute to wellbeing among Māori students.

Alongside the Mayor's Taskforce for Jobs which aims to have all 16–25 years old engaged in employment, education and training, the MBIE-led Tāmaki Makaurau Building the Workforce for Better Jobs (contributing to the Regional Workforce Plan) also focuses on the sector, workforce and skills against three workforce futures for Auckland:

- Technological futures – shaping the digital skills of the future workforce
- A future-ready resilient workforce
- Green skills and jobs for a circular economy workforce.

## Rohe arotahinga 4: Te whakarea rawa Māori ā-whakatipuranga

### Focus Area 4: Grow Māori intergenerational wealth

**We know we are making significant progress when individual and whānau assets are handed down to next generations.**

#### Data and trends

- 41% of Māori live in owner-occupied dwellings (2018), up from 39% in 2013.
- 8% of owner-occupied dwellings were held in a family trust (2018).
- 50% of Māori households have an annual gross income above \$100,001 (2018), up from 32% in 2013.
- Median household income for Māori at \$99,700 (2018), up from \$80,500 in 2013.

#### Progress summary

Individual net worth increases with age as generally, people accumulate wealth over their lifetime. In New Zealand home ownership is generally associated with the accumulation of greater wealth as people reach retirement age. Home ownership is a good proxy to measure individual wealth for Māori, which is also the lowest amongst all ethnic groups along with Pacific peoples. Māori home ownership rates have been in steady decline for decades, albeit there was a small improvement from 2013 to 2018. While personal and household income is improving, Māori lose out on the security and equity a home might provide.





## Rohe arotahinga 5: Kōkiri i te rangatiratanga mana whenua e pā ana ki te hautūtanga me te whakarite whakataunga, ki te whakarato hoki i ngā ritenga tuku iho

Focus Area 5: Advance mana whenua rangatiratanga in leadership and decision-making and provide for customary rights

**We know we are making significant progress when there are effective partnerships and collaboration in place between mana whenua and central/local government.**

### Data and trends

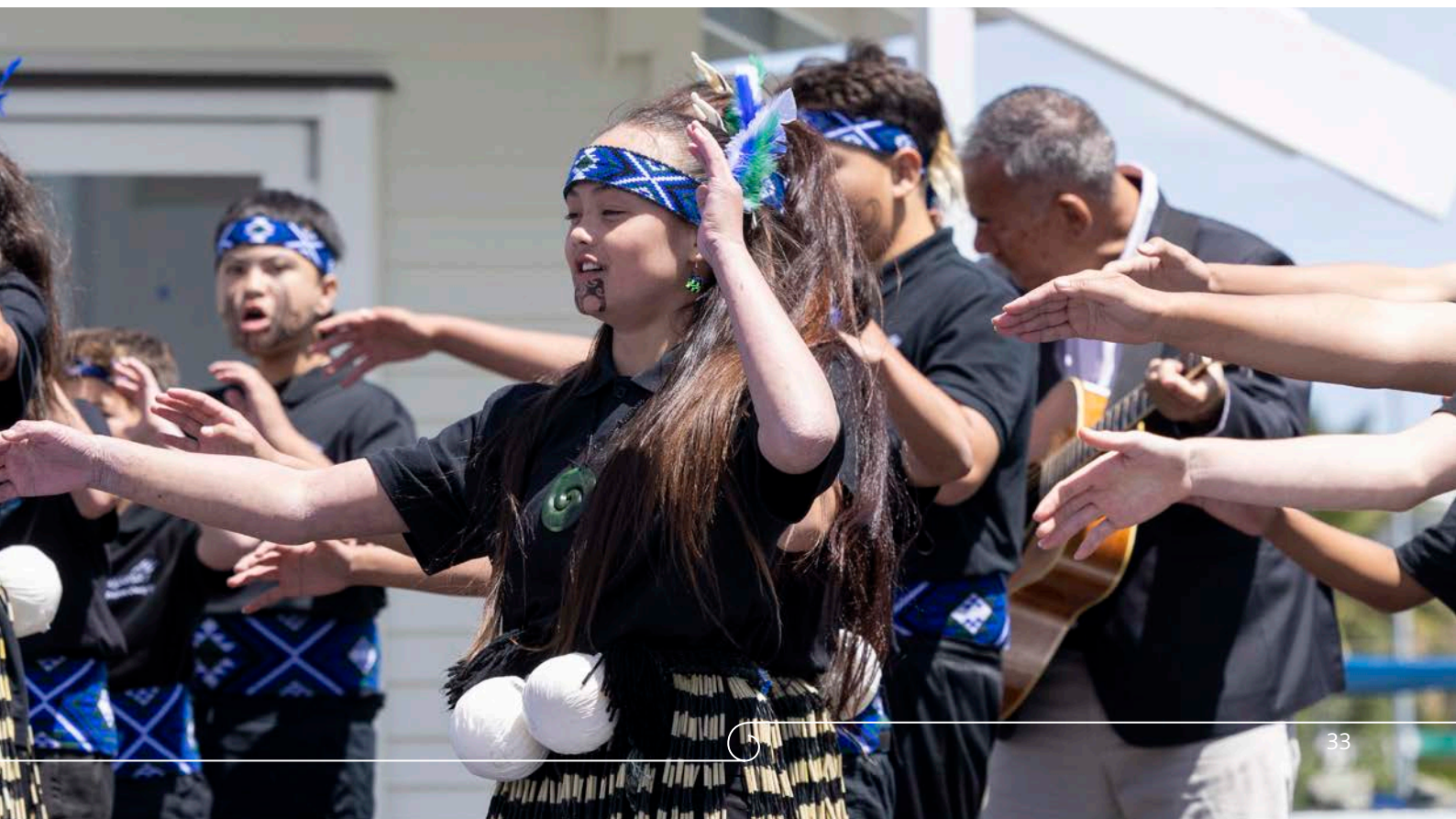
- Nine co-governed/co-managed arrangements in place (2021).
- 73% of Māori voted in the last general election, compared to the Auckland average of 78% (2020).
- 5% of Māori took part in any environmental planning on behalf of their iwi, hapū or marae in the 12 months to 2018.
- 35% of Māori residents felt that they could participate in Auckland Council's decision making (2021), compared to 32% in 2019.

### Progress summary

Progress in strengthening the co-governance role for Māori has been mixed. For example, Māori have been further disadvantaged through the COVID-19 health response, which has been found by the Waitangi Tribunal to undermine the principles of the Treaty. On the other hand, significant system transformation enabled through central government reforms could bring about positive changes in shared decision-making. Māori representation through the establishment of Māori Wards will be facilitated in Tāmaki Makaurau through changes to the Local Government (Auckland Council) Act.

More Māori are in positions of influence. For example, one fifth of the Members of Parliament in the current government are of Māori descent.

Māori participation in the general and local elections has improved but is still lower than for non-Māori. Only one third of Māori residents felt that they could participate in local decision-making and the perceptions held by Māori communities at large have proven slower and more difficult to shift.



## Rohe arotahinga 6: Whakanui i te ahurea Māori me te tautoko i te reo Māori kia puawai

Focus Area 6: Celebrate Māori culture and support te reo Māori to flourish

**We know we are making significant progress when Tāmaki Makaurau celebrates Māori culture and has a flourishing Māori language that is seen and heard.**

### Data and trends

- Only 5% of Māori in Tamaki Makaurau in 2018 could speak te reo very well. 59% could speak no more than a few words or phrases, up from 50% in 2013.
- Most Māori were likely to speak te reo Māori (25%) when at hui or meetings (2018).
- Most common way (67%) Māori acquired te reo Māori was by listening or speaking with relatives, friends or neighbours (2018).
- 26% felt te reo Māori in their daily life was important (2018).
- 26% of New Zealanders had attended a ngā toi Māori event in the previous 12 months (2020).
- 39% of Māori had participated in ngā toi Māori over the previous 12 months (2020).

### Progress summary

The sight and sound of te reo Māori is becoming more common in Tāmaki Makaurau and the Māori language is gaining prominence in public life. Most Māori adults agree te reo Māori in daily life is important, and over half of all New Zealanders agree te reo Māori should be taught in primary school. Those learning te reo Māori most commonly pick it up from people around them or teach themselves. The 2021 General Social Survey for Aotearoa showed the ability of New Zealanders (aged 15 and over) to speak te reo Māori in day-to-day conversation has improved. Proficient speakers of te reo Māori are sitting at 30 per cent, an increase of six percentage points from the last survey. However, only 5 per cent of Māori in Tamaki Makaurau can speak te reo very well, with 59 per cent able to speak no more than a few words or phrases. More needs to be done to reach the aspirational goal set by central government to have 1 million New Zealanders able to speak basic te reo Māori by 2040.

Celebration of Māori culture is also gaining momentum with the first Matariki being celebrated in 2022 as a public holiday. Many more public artworks by Māori artists are being showcased across the city and Māori culture and history is being reflected in places and spaces. Appreciation of Māori culture in the various forms were also noted in the New Zealanders and the Arts Survey. Most notably, over half the Māori respondents agreed that ngā toi Māori motivate them to learn te reo Māori.

## Rohe arotahinga 7: Whakaata i te mana whenua, mātauranga me ngā whanonga pono hoahoa puta noa i Tāmaki Makaurau

Focus Area 7: Reflect mana whenua mātauranga and Māori design principles throughout Auckland

**We know we are making significant progress when Te Aranga Māori design principles (mana, whakapapa, taiao, mahi toi, tohu and ahi kā) are reflected in places and spaces across Tāmaki Makaurau.**

### Data and trends

- Mana (iwi and hapū as Mana Whenua): no change in the number of co-governance/co-management arrangements.
- Whakapapa (Māori names): increase in bilingual names for places and spaces.
- Mauri Tū (environmental health): no significant change in terms of the health of air, land and water (with some small pockets of improvements).
- Mahi Toi (Iwi/hapū narratives): no appropriate data identified.
- Tohu (significant sites and cultural landmarks): more sites of significance are protected by the Auckland Unitary Plan.
- Ahi Kā (Iwi/hapū enduring presence): no appropriate data identified.

### Progress summary

It is difficult to track progress on the application of Te Aranga Māori design principles across Tāmaki Makaurau as many principles are not easily quantifiable, in particular measuring iwi/hapū narratives and their enduring presence to a place.

Since the adoption of the Auckland Unitary Plan more sites of significance have been formally protected, but they only make up a small proportion of Māori heritage in Tāmaki Makaurau. Māori identity and culture are increasingly being incorporated in our urban environment, and Māori names are celebrated in our spaces and places. For more information please refer to:

- Direction 4: Showcase Auckland's Māori identity and vibrant Māori culture
- Focus Area 6: Celebrate Māori culture and support te reo Māori to flourish.

Human activities have continued to impact negatively on our air, land and water, which are exacerbated by climate change. The impacts to mana whenua are significant due to their connection to the land and their role as kaitiaki. For more information please refer to:

- Direction 3: Recognise and provide for Te Tiriti o Waitangi outcomes
- Focus Area 5: Advance mana whenua rangatiratanga in leadership and decision-making and provide for customary rights.

# NGĀ KĀINGA ME NGĀ WĀHI HOMES AND PLACES



We know that we have achieved this outcome when Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places.

## He tirohanga iti ki ngā tau e toru kua hipa

Snapshot of the past three years

- **Auckland is becoming more compact:** in 2021/22 most growth (83%) occurred within the existing urban area, particularly in and around centres.
- **Housing supply is increasingly giving Aucklanders more housing choices:** significant increase in the number of dwellings consented, with consents for new homes at historic high levels and a clear shift in housing typologies.
- **Housing affordability is worsening:** with a median house price just over eleven times the median household income, Auckland has one of the least affordable housing markets in the OECD.
- **Intermediate Housing Market is growing:** an increasing number of low- to median-income households are unable to purchase a home.
- **Rental affordability is improving:** average Auckland rents have increased by 11% since 2018 against an inflation rate of 16%.
- **Housing stress is worsening:** 8,550 people were on the Public Housing Register in June 2022, an increase of 94% since March 2019 (4,407). Almost \$116 million was spent on emergency housing special needs grants in Auckland in the 2022 financial year – roughly six times the spend in the 2018 financial year. There is no official data on the number of homeless since the 2018 Census.
- **Security of tenure and quality of rental housing:** has improved as a result of changes to the Residential Tenancies Act and the introduction of the Healthy Homes Standards in 2019 (not fully in effect until 2024).
- **Aucklanders less happy with their local environment:** a declining number of Aucklanders report thinking their area is a great place to live, and a declining percentage report feeling pride in the look and feel of their area. A growing number think their area has become a worse place to live in the past year – the top three reasons given include more housing development / high density housing.
- **Growing uptake of more sustainable homes:** rapid growth in the number of homes that achieve Homestar certification indicating a growing uptake of more sustainable building methods and materials.

## Te titiro whakamua

Looking ahead

The National Policy Statement on Urban Development and the Medium Density Residential Standards will enable more residential development across Auckland with implications for infrastructure investment, planning and delivery. Any impacts will need to be managed and some Aucklanders are reporting deteriorating satisfaction with their local environment. The outlook on housing affordability is uncertain. While legislative changes enabling more housing supply are expected to contribute to better housing affordability over time, capacity constraints and cost increases in the residential building sector may result in the opposite effect.



## Ngā Āheinga mō te Koke Whakamua ki Taumata kē ake

### Opportunities for greater progress

The following areas have been identified as opportunities for greater progress.

#### **Te whakapai ake i te tareka ā-ututanga o ngā whare, me te tika o ngā whare hei wāhi noho** **Improving housing affordability and liveability**

Housing affordability has been worsening over several years. Auckland now has one of the most unaffordable housing markets in the OECD, and more than a third of Aucklanders spend over 30% of household disposable income on housing costs, effectively making their housing unaffordable. The property boom during the pandemic exacerbated an already critical situation. Home ownership is continuing to fall and an increasing number of people are experiencing housing stress. While median Auckland house prices have dropped significantly in the past year, the outlook on housing affordability is uncertain and dependent on the interaction of falling prices, modest income growth and high interest rates. Legislative changes enabling more housing supply are expected to contribute to better housing affordability over time, but capacity constraints in the building and construction sector and cost rises in residential building sector may have the opposite effect.

The causes of the housing crisis are complex and the negative consequences undermine individual and social wellbeing. There is an urgent need for all Aucklanders to have access to secure, healthy and affordable homes and a housing system that works for everyone; homeowners and renters alike. Local and central government, developers, builders, investors and non-government organisations all have a stake in the system and must work towards smarter multi-faceted solutions. Alongside the recent legislative changes designed to make better and more efficient use of land for housing (i.e. enabling intensification), solutions will also include ensuring a faster rollout and uptake of alternative home ownership models (e.g. build-to-own and shared ownership) and encouraging a greater supply of quality rental housing (e.g. build-to-rent developments). The former will help to bring home ownership within reach to those currently locked out of the traditional housing market, thereby helping to tackle the growing intermediate housing market.

There are important pressures to balance in tackling Auckland's housing affordability challenge, including ensuring that intensification is done well to maintain and improve Auckland's liveability. Some Aucklanders' perceptions of and satisfaction with their local environment is showing signs of declining, with more housing development / high density housing as one of the top three reasons. At the same time, Auckland has been losing a growing number of residents to elsewhere in New Zealand. Taken together with Auckland's poor housing affordability this suggests that Auckland could be doing better in terms of offering its residents the best quality of life. It is important that these issues are considered as part of the solutions to the housing affordability challenge.



## **Te whakatū kāinga e pai ake ana, e toitū ake ana hoki**

### **Building better and more sustainable homes**

Auckland needs better and more sustainable homes. This involves substantially improving the energy performance of our existing housing stock through concerted renovation and retro-fitting efforts, and building new houses to net zero carbon or passive house standards. This is a critical part of achieving our goal of a low carbon future, but equally it has significant co-benefits for improved health and wellbeing outcomes.

Urgent action is needed to decarbonise our built environment. The leading countries and cities in this space are far ahead of New Zealand. The volume of housing construction projected in Auckland will increase our emissions substantially unless there is a step change in reducing whole-of-life embodied carbon and transforming operational efficiency. The government's Building for Climate Change Programme addresses both, but with much of the initial focus on commercial and large residential buildings and improved energy efficiency of new builds only, it is unlikely to lead to the large-scale change that is required now.

While a growing number of buildings achieve Homestar certification, these still only make up a small proportion of new builds and there is only a handful of passive houses in the region. The Homestar 6 and 7 ratings most commonly achieved fall short of world leading standards for design, construction and efficiency in operation (indicated by a Homestar 10 rating). Increasing the uptake of sustainable building will likely involve incentivising the construction sector to move faster and to increase awareness amongst residents to drive a stronger demand for sustainable homes.

## **Te whakawhānui katoa i ngā wāhi kāriki o te tāone e whakapai ake ana i ngā ao o te iwi me te ao whānui**

### **Maximising urban green spaces that improve the lives of people and planet**

Urban green space is essential to making cities more sustainable and liveable. They are critical for health and wellbeing, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. As a result, urban greening is becoming a policy priority in countries and cities globally, and urban planners are increasingly seeking to integrate nature into urban planning for resilient, sustainable and liveable cities.

Public urban green space must be a central requirement when planning for more compact cities. As Auckland grows through urban development and intensification, there must be an increase in public green space and the greening of infill development. By taking a strategic approach to planning and managing of nature and green spaces, we can maximise the role of these in climate change adaptation and mitigation, while at the same time contribute to greater liveability of higher density living.

Auckland is at a critical point when it comes to the protection and valuing of our urban green space amidst growing intensification. The council must proactively ensure sufficient provision of parks and green space by protecting existing green space, acquiring new land for parks and making greater use of nature-based solutions. The latter includes integration of urban greenery into high-density areas, and green infrastructure to grow between buildings, upon and over buildings.

## Ara 1: Ki te hanga i tētahi whakaritenga kounga, tikanga tāone hei āwhina i te whanaketanga o Tāmaki Makaurau

Direction 1: Develop a quality compact urban form to accommodate Auckland's growth and support a low carbon future

**We know we are making significant progress when Auckland is a denser city with more and better housing choices in locations with better access to jobs, transport links and amenities.**

### Data and trends

- 83% of growth occurred within the existing urban area, particularly in and around centres (2021/22).
- 26% of dwellings consented were within the 1,500m catchments of the Rapid Transit Network (RTN) (train stations and the Northern Busway stations) (12 months to Aug 2022).
- 90% of the consented dwellings within 1,500m catchments of train stations and Northern Busway stations were more intensive housing types (apartments, townhouses etc.).

### Progress summary

Auckland is progressively becoming a more compact city. In 2021/22 most growth (83%) occurred within the existing urban area, particularly in and around centres. In the same period, 26 per cent of the total residential dwellings consented were within the 1,500m catchments of train stations and the Northern Busway stations. Of these, 90 per cent were apartments and townhouses. Since the adoption of the Unitary Plan there has been a marked shift in the types of dwellings consented towards more multi-unit housing – the kind of housing typically characterising more compact cities.

Yet, Auckland also continues to grow out as well as up, as evidenced by the number of greenfield areas being developed on the city's fringes. In the absence of good public transport in these areas, people will end up living more car-dependent lives.

The introduction of new government policy and legislation – the National Policy Statement on Urban Development and the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act – will further enable more medium density housing such as apartments and townhouses. The legislation permits residential development of at least six storeys near the city centre, metropolitan centres and within a walkable catchment of rapid transit stops. It also introduces Medium Density Residential Standards in most other residential areas permitting up to three homes of three storeys per site, without the need for a land use resource consent.





## Ara 2: Te whakatere i te hanga whare e hāngai ana ki ngā hiahia me ngā mariu o ngā tāngata o Tāmaki Makaurau

Direction 2: Accelerate the construction of quality homes that meet Aucklanders' needs and preferences

**We know we are making significant progress when the number and kinds of houses built in Auckland offer Aucklanders a choice of affordable, resilient and sustainable housing.**

### Data and trends

- 21,609 dwellings consented in Auckland in the 2021/22 financial year, a 75% increase on 2018 (12,369).
- 12,947 new dwellings issued with a code of compliance certificate in 2022, a 37% increase from 2018 (9,433).
- 69% of new dwellings consented were multi-unit dwellings (apartments, townhouses, flats, units and other dwellings (not including retirement village units)), while detached houses made up 27% (in the year to June 2022).
- 9% (2,180) of dwellings consented in the year to June 2022 were in hazard zones. Data collection on this commenced in January 2016, since when 13,169 dwellings have been consented in hazard zones (12% of all consents).
- 74% of Aucklanders agree/strongly agree that their housing suits their needs and the needs of others in their household (steady decline from 2016 when it was 81%, 77% in 2020).
- 1,196 Auckland homes were Homestar certified in 2021, more than 3 times the number in 2018 (383). 4,089 dwellings were Homestar registered in 2021, up from 318 in 2018 (there is a lag from registration to full certification).

### Progress summary

There has been a significant increase in the number of dwellings consented over the past decade, and a clear shift in housing typologies over time giving Aucklanders greater housing choice. Dwelling consents for new homes have been at historic high levels in the past three years, not dampened by the pandemic. The National Construction Pipeline report (MBIE, 2022) forecasts that Auckland dwelling consents will start falling after 2022 from the record highs of 2021 and 2022, reaching 13,730 in 2027. Multi-unit consents are forecast to remain dominant, but to reduce from 13,843 in 2021 to 9,580 in 2026.

There has been a positive take-up of multi-unit homes such as apartments and terraced housing, with these now outnumbering new stand-alone houses which have dominated in the past. In 2022 multi-unit dwellings (apartments, townhouses, flats, units and other dwellings (not including retirement village units)) made up approximately 69 per cent of new dwellings consented while detached houses made up 27 per cent. This represents a significant change from 2015 – the year before the Unitary Plan became operative – where multi-unit dwellings made up 32 per cent of all new dwellings consented and detached houses made up 57 per cent. The location of new builds is important to the resilience of the city. In the year to June 2022 9 per cent of dwellings consented were in hazard zones (flood plains, erosion zones).

Progress on more quality homes requires building more sustainably to ensure greater operational efficiency and lower embodied carbon. While progress is difficult to assess with the data currently available, one indicator showing progress is the growth in the number of homes that achieve Homestar certification, a system which rates the health, efficiency and sustainability of homes. More than three times the number of homes were certified in 2021 compared to 2018. Yet, this still only accounts for 9 per cent of completed dwellings. Central government initiatives underway will accelerate the uptake of more sustainable building methods. These include MBIE's Building for Climate Change programme with a focus on i) reducing whole-of-life embodied carbon in building and construction – there is a signalled intention to bring whole-of-life embodied carbon into the Building Code, and ii) transforming operational efficiency, including: implementing changes to the Building Code (H1 – insulation requirements) adopted in 2021, and there is a signalled intention to set energy efficiency levels for new builds.

## Ara 3: Me huri ki tētahi pūnaha hanga whare e whakatūturu ana i ngā kāinga haumarū, taea te hoko mō te katoa

Direction 3: Shift to a housing system that ensures secure and affordable homes for all

**We know we are making significant progress when Aucklanders have affordable housing choices that meet their needs.**

### Data and trends

- Auckland now has one of the least affordable housing markets in the OECD with a median house price just over eleven times the median household income. In 2012, the median house price to median income ratio for Auckland was 6.7 (a median house price to median income ratio of 3 is deemed affordable).
- Rental affordability has improved since 2018 with average weekly rents increasing at a slower rate than average weekly household income. Average Auckland rents have increased by 11% since 2018, below inflation of 16% over the same period.
- Over 97,153 households are in the intermediate housing market<sup>1</sup> and unable to purchase a home, a 9% increase since 2018 (89,190). This is forecast to increase to 123,350 by 2028.
- In 2022, 34% of Aucklanders stated their current housing costs (including things like rent or mortgage, rates, house insurance and house maintenance) were affordable, down from 41% in 2016.
- In 2021, households spent 22.4% of their disposable income on housing costs, a decrease from 23.9% in 2018.
- In 2021, households in the lowest income quintile (the lowest income 20%) paid, on average, 49% of their disposable income on housing costs. Meanwhile, households in the highest income quintile (the highest income 20%) paid, on average, just 15 per cent of their disposable income on housing.
- In 2021, 37% of Aucklanders spent over 30% of household disposable income on housing costs, marginally down from 39% in 2019.
- In 2021, 51% of renting households spent over 30% of household disposable income on housing costs, largely unchanged from 50% in 2019.
- In 2021, 28% of homeowner households spent over 30% of household disposable income on housing cost, marginally down from 31% in 2019.
- 8,550 people were on the Public Housing Register in Auckland in June 2022, an increase of 94% since March 2019 (4,407). 43% of those on the register came from five local board areas (Māngere-Otahuhu, Manurewa, Ōtāra-Papatoetoe, Papakura and Henderson-Massey).
- There were 35,780 public houses<sup>2</sup> in Auckland in 2021, a 16% increase from June 2018 (30,772).
- The government spent almost \$116 million on emergency housing special needs grants in Auckland in the 2022 financial year – roughly six times the spend in the 2018 financial year (\$19 million).
- In 2018, 18,157 Aucklanders were estimated to be homeless (living without shelter, in temporary accommodation or in uninhabitable housing). Māori and Pacific peoples are over-represented in the Auckland homeless population.

<sup>1</sup> The intermediate market is made up of those households that are currently in the private rental market, have at least one household member in paid employment, are ineligible for social housing, and cannot afford to buy a house at the lower quartile house price under standard bank lending criteria.

<sup>2</sup> Public Homes are properties owned or leased by Kāinga Ora and registered Community Housing Providers (CHPs) that can be tenanted by people who are eligible for public housing.

## Progress summary

Between 2012 and 2021 median house prices in Auckland increased almost three times faster (by 127% to \$1,150,000) than median household incomes (46% to \$105,225). The city now has one of the least affordable housing markets in the OECD with a median house price just over eleven times the median household income, significantly higher than the median house price to median household income ratio of three, considered the threshold for affordability. In 2012, when the Auckland Plan was adopted, the median house price to median income ratio for Auckland was 6.7. Following three years of relative price stabilisation between 2016 and 2019, a period of rapid price growth occurred with the onset of the pandemic. The median price peaked at \$1,300,000 in November 2021. House prices have declined in the past year, dropping by 18 per cent between November 2021 and November 2022. The outlook on affordability will be dependent on how falling prices, modest income growth and high interest rates interact.

Over a third (37%) of Auckland households spend more than 30 per cent of disposable household income on housing cost, and with affordable housing defined as a 'home that a household could occupy for less than 30 per cent of its income', it means their housing is effectively unaffordable. The high cost of housing in Auckland is particularly challenging for low-income households and renters who spend a greater proportion of their disposable income on housing. The difficulty of finding affordable housing experienced by lower income households is a problem that has been exacerbated during the pandemic. The demand for public housing in Auckland has increased significantly, almost doubling between March 2019 and June 2022.

Rental affordability has improved since 2016 with average rents increasing at a slower rate than average weekly household income. There are many contributing factors, including falling population growth and likely a growing rental housing supply.

An increasing number of Aucklanders are in the intermediate housing market (IHM), where rents absorb a large share of household income and house prices mean that home ownership is out of reach. The IHM includes more people earning average wages; professionals, working families and older people. In 2021 97,153 households were in the IHM, an increase of nearly 8,000 intermediate market households since 2018.



## Ara 4: Ki te whakarato kia nawhe ngā wāhi, takiwā tūmatanui e whai wāhi, e whai āheitanga, e takoha ana ki te noho tāone

Direction 4: Provide sufficient public places and spaces that are inclusive, accessible and contribute to urban living

**We know we are making significant progress when Aucklanders have easy access to public places and spaces that improve their lives and enhance Auckland's resilience to climate change.**

### Data and trends

- 75% of Aucklanders think their local area is a great place to live, down from 79% in 2016.
- 40% of Aucklanders think their local area has become worse compared to 12 months ago (2022), significantly up from 23% in 2020. The top three reasons given as to why it has become worse include more housing development / high density housing. Meanwhile, 12% think their local area has become better compared to 12 months ago (20% in 2020).
- 56% of Aucklanders feel a sense of pride in the way their local area looks and feels (2022), down from 64% in 2016. Māori is the ethnic group that feels the least pride in the way their local area looks and feels (49%).
- Residents in the following areas felt more pride in their local area than the rest of Auckland: Waiheke-Great Barrier (81%), Devonport-Takapuna (74%), Ōrākei (74%), Upper Harbour (70%) and Franklin (70%).
- 18% regional canopy cover in 2018, ranging from 8 – 30% across the 16 urban local boards. Eleven local boards met the minimum of 15% canopy cover goal set in the Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy, while the remaining five urban local boards did not (Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and the four south Auckland local boards). Overall, canopy cover was unchanged between 2013 and 2018, with changes variable across local boards. Tree canopy cover increased on roads and public land but decreased on private land.

### Progress summary

Overall, Aucklanders appear to be less satisfied with the environment in their local area. A declining number of Aucklanders report thinking their areas are a great place to live, and a declining percentage report feeling pride in the look and feel of their area. A growing number think that their area has become a worse place to live in the past year – more housing development / high density housing is one of the top three reasons given, alongside reasons related to crime/crime rates and/or an increase in presence of people they feel uncomfortable around such as gangs.

There is currently limited data to assess progress against this direction and provide a picture of the quantity and quality of our parks/open spaces/green spaces. A new monitoring framework is being developed as part of the refresh of Auckland Council's Open Space Provision Policy that will help to provide that view. Data on urban forest cover is used as a measure of greening of the city and reveal no overall change between 2013 and 2018. Canopy cover on roads and public land increased over the period, while it decreased on private land. The 18 per cent regional canopy cover in 2018 was far short of the 30 per cent target in the Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy. There is no data available post 2018 to be able to assess progress on this measure during a period of rapid intensification for Auckland. A 2022 estimate by The Tree Council suggests that Auckland is losing up to 1,000 mature trees per week. Sixteen local boards have completed action plans to increase canopy cover, and planting of 11,000 street trees is due to start in 2023.

# Rohe arotahinga 1: Whakatere i te kounga whanaketanga ki te taumata e whakapiki ake ai i ngā kōwhiringa whare

Focus Area 1: Accelerate quality development at scale that improves housing choices

**We know we are making significant progress when housing supply meets differing housing demands while being affordable and sustainable.**

## Data and trends

- 21,609 dwellings consented in Auckland in the 2021/22 financial year, a 75% increase on 2018 (12,369).
- 69% of new dwellings consented were multi-unit dwellings (apartments, townhouses, flats, units and other dwellings (not including retirement village units)), while detached houses made up 27% (in the year to June 2022).
- The value of residential building activity<sup>3</sup> in Auckland amounted to \$7.9 billion in 2021, almost four times the amount of activity in 2012 (\$2 billion).
- The Auckland residential building construction sector employed 13,700 people in 2022 – more than three times the number in 2012 (2,950).
- Labour productivity in the building construction sector has seen average annual growth of 1.8% between 2008 and 2020, outperforming economy-wide productivity growth over the same period (1.2%).
- In 2021 90% of construction businesses reported that they experienced moderate to severe difficulty recruiting tradespersons, up from 74% in 2020.

## Progress summary

Strong residential building activity driven by historic high dwelling consents and a shift in housing typologies over time is giving Aucklanders greater housing choice. Multi-unit dwelling consents now outnumber those for standalone houses (69% vs. 27%), almost a reversal of the picture in 2015, the year before the Unitary Plan became operative (32% multi-unit vs. 57% standalone houses).

Strong demand for residential construction has put additional pressure on the construction sector already facing challenges in keeping pace with the demand for housing. Workforce capacity and capability constraints, high building costs and low productivity are some of the long-term issues facing the sector – these issues have been exacerbated by shortages of labour, supply chain disruptions and international border closures during the pandemic. Despite strong growth in the construction sector workforce most construction businesses are reporting difficulty recruiting tradespersons.

Labour productivity in the building construction sector has seen average annual growth of 1.8% between 2008 and 2020, making it the construction sub-sector with the largest average annual growth. It also outperformed economy-wide productivity growth over the same period (1.2%). Yet the fact that New Zealand's construction sector productivity is average compared to other OECD countries suggests that there is room for improvement.

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<sup>3</sup> Values include new buildings plus alterations and additions to existing buildings.

## Rohe arotahinga 2: Hiki i te haumarutanga o te nohonga, ka whakawhānui i te hōkaitanga o ngā taura nohonga ina koa mō te hunga pōhara

Focus Area 2: Increase security of tenure and broaden the range of tenure models, particularly for those most in need

**We know we are making significant progress when all Aucklanders enjoy security of tenure and new housing models enable low- to median-income households to realise their home ownership aspirations.**

### Data and trends

- The percentage and number of households in rentals in Auckland is increasing while owner-occupiers are decreasing.
- Over 97,153 households are in the intermediate housing market<sup>4</sup> and unable to purchase a home, a 9% increase since 2018 (89,190). This is forecast to increase to 123,350 by 2028.
- 35,780 public houses<sup>5</sup> in Auckland in 2021, a 16% increase from June 2018 (30,772).
- 5,860 public housing tenancies in Auckland region being delivered by Community Housing Providers (June 2022), up 81% from 2018 (3,246).

### Progress summary

Decreasing housing affordability means that renting is now a long-term housing solution for many, even median-income households, increasingly unable to transition into home ownership. This is clearly evidenced in the growing number of households in the intermediate housing market. It is critical that renters have access to high quality housing that offers them housing stability. Progress on this includes changes to the Residential Tenancies Act 2020 which give tenants greater security of tenure by removing the “no cause” 90-day termination notices. New tax rules on build-to-rent developments aim to increase the supply of high-quality rental housing by offering build-to-rent landlords an exemption from interest deductibility rules, provided they meet certain conditions, including offering tenants fixed-term tenure of at least 10 years. These are welcome developments.

Alongside a better rental market, a well-functioning housing system should also offer alternative home ownership models that enable people on low- and median-income priced out of home ownership to realise aspirations of home ownership. Such alternative home ownership models are emerging with build-to-own and shared ownership schemes becoming more common in Auckland. This is helped by programmes such as the government’s \$400 million Progressive Home Ownership funding programme and the work of community housing providers. Launched in 2020 the government’s Progressive Home Ownership funding programme assists low- and median-income renting households to transition into home ownership through arrangements like rent-to-buy, shared ownership or leasehold schemes.

<sup>4</sup> The intermediate market is made up of those households that are currently in the private rental market, have at least one household member in paid employment, are ineligible for social housing, and cannot afford to buy a house at the lower quartile house price under standard bank lending criteria.

<sup>5</sup> Public Homes are properties owned or leased by Kāinga Ora and registered Community Housing Providers (CHPs) that can be tenanted by people who are eligible for public housing.

## Rohe arotahinga 3: Te whakapai ake i te kounga o ngā whare kua oti ke arā, ērā e tukuna ana ki te reti

Focus Area 3: Improve the built quality of existing dwellings, particularly rental housing

**We know we are making significant progress when people live in homes that are warm, dry and energy efficient.**

### Data and trends

- Almost 1 in 5 Auckland households live in houses with mould issues (2018).
- Rental homes are more than twice as likely to have mould issues compared to owner-occupied homes (27% vs. 13%) (2018).
- Over half (53%) of Aucklanders report that their house or flat is colder than they would like, which has stayed largely unchanged since 2018.
- 22% of Aucklanders report that their house or flat is in need of moderate or major repairs / maintenance.

### Progress summary

Many New Zealand homes are of poor quality, especially rental homes. This has negative implications for health and wellbeing of New Zealanders, disproportionately affecting Māori and Pacific households. Almost one in five Auckland households live in houses with mould issues, an issue that is particularly common in rental properties. Living with dampness and mould has detrimental health effects and has been linked to the high incidence of respiratory disease in New Zealand.

The same factors that contribute to poor indoor climates such as cold, dampness and mould e.g. lack of insulation and double glazing, also mean our housing is a lot less energy-efficient than it needs to be to reduce carbon emissions. Large-scale coordinated efforts to retrofit existing housing are needed for improved health and climate outcomes.

Progress on improving housing quality is being made. The introduction of Healthy Homes Standards in 2019 aims to improve the quality of rental homes through improvements to heating, insulation, and ventilation, and addressing issues with moisture ingress and drainage and draught stopping. However, the Healthy Homes Standards do not fully come into effect until 1 July 2024, and it is therefore too early to see the full impact.



## Rohe arotahinga 4: Whakangao me te tautoko i ngā Māori ki te whakatutuki i o rātou manako whiwhi whare

### Focus Area 4: Invest in and support Māori to meet their specific housing aspirations

We know we are making significant progress when whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities live in healthy and affordable housing that meets their cultural needs.

#### Data and trends

- 41% of Māori lived in owner-occupied dwelling<sup>6</sup> (2018), up from 39% in 2013.
- 26% of Māori lived in crowded households in Auckland in 2018, unchanged from 2013 (25.4%).
- Māori make up approximately 40% of persons experiencing homelessness in Auckland (2018).
- Māori are overrepresented on the public housing register (51% of applicants nationally).
- In 2021, 37% of Māori households spent over 30% of household income on housing costs, down from 39% in 2019.
- In 2021, 45% of renting Māori households spent over 30% of household income on housing costs, down from 47% in 2019.
- The council supported 23 Papakāinga and Māori housing projects in the 2021/22 financial year, up from 20 in the previous financial year.

#### Progress summary

Quantitative measures on Māori housing are from the 2018 Census making it difficult to assess recent progress. Māori home ownership (household home ownership) improved marginally between the 2013 and 2018 Census, but is still behind average rates of home ownership. Māori continued to be more likely to live in rental housing of poor quality (damp and mouldy). They are also overrepresented in the overcrowding statistics. The pandemic has added to the housing stress experienced by households. Demand for public housing has increased significantly and Māori are overrepresented on the public housing register.

There are many initiatives in place to support Māori to achieve better housing outcomes. Auckland Council's Māori housing unit supports Māori housing and papakāinga aspirations through providing expert advice, investment, and improved housing-associated infrastructure. Supporting the establishment of more Papakāinga – communal-style housing on ancestral land – is a key priority, and there has been continued growth in the number of council-supported Papakāinga and Māori housing projects.

Central government holds the biggest levers in housing and a number of policies have been developed over the past three years that seek to improve housing outcomes for Māori. These include, MAIHI Ka Ora – the National Māori Housing Strategy and the MAIHA Ka Ora Implementation Plan, the Māori and Iwi Housing Innovation – Framework for action, Aotearoa Homelessness Action Plan 2020–2023, and the Public Housing Plan 2021–2024. The establishment of Whai Kāinga Whai Oranga combines investment from Budget 2021 (\$380m) and the Māori Infrastructure Fund (\$350m) into a \$730m Māori housing fund, the largest single investment in Māori Housing. The fund will expand existing Māori-led housing delivery programmes, improve housing quality through repairs, and enable new delivery models that sustainably increase Māori-led housing delivery.

<sup>6</sup> Also referred to as household home ownership.



## Rohe arotahinga 5: Te waihanga i ētahi wāhi tāone mō anamata

### Focus Area 5: Create urban places for the future

**We know we are making significant progress when all Aucklanders have easy access to quality urban places that are vibrant, diverse, safe, inclusive and green**

#### Data and trends

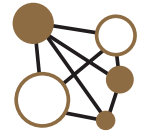
- 75% of Aucklanders think their local area is a great place to live, down from 79% in 2016.
- 40% of Aucklanders think their local area has become worse compared to 12 months ago (2022), significantly up from 23% in 2020. The top three reasons given as to why it has become worse include more housing development / high density housing. Meanwhile, 12% think their local area has become better compared to 12 months ago.
- 56% of Aucklanders feel a sense of pride in the way their local area looks and feels, down from 64% in 2016. Māori is the ethnic group that feels the least pride in the way their local area looks and feels (49%).
- Residents in the following areas felt more pride in their local area than the rest of Auckland: Waiheke-Great Barrier (81%), Devonport-Takapuna (74%), Ōrākei (74%), Upper Harbour (70%) and Franklin (70%).
- 18% regional canopy cover in 2018, ranging from 8 – 30% across the 16 urban local boards. Eleven local boards met the minimum of 15% canopy cover goal set in the Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy, while the remaining five urban local boards did not (Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and the four south Auckland local boards). Overall, canopy cover was unchanged between 2013 and 2018, with changes variable across local boards. Tree canopy cover increased on roads and public land but decreased on private land.

#### Progress summary

Overall, Aucklanders appear to be less satisfied with the environment in their local area. A declining number of Aucklanders report thinking their area is a great place to live, and a declining percentage report feeling pride in the look and feel of their area. A growing number think that their area has become a worse place to live in the past year – the top three reasons given include more housing development / high density housing, alongside reasons that relate to crime/crime rates and/or an increase in presence of people they feel uncomfortable around such as gangs.

There is currently limited data to assess progress against this direction and provide a picture of the quantity and quality of our parks/open spaces/green spaces. A new monitoring framework is being developed as part of the refresh of Auckland Council' Open Space Provision Policy that will help to provide that view. Data on urban forest cover is used as a measure of greening of the city and reveal no overall change between 2013 and 2018. Canopy cover on roads and public land increased over the period, while it decreased on private land. The 18 per cent regional canopy cover in 2018 was far short of the 30 per cent target in the Urban Ngahere (Forest) Strategy. There is no data available post 2018 to be able to assess progress on this measure during a period of rapid intensification for Auckland. A 2022 estimate by The Tree Council suggests that Auckland is losing up to 1,000 mature trees per week. Sixteen local boards have completed action plans to increase canopy cover, and planting of 11,000 street trees is due to start in 2023.

# TE IKI KI ME TE HEINGA TRANSPORT AND ACCESS



We know we are achieving this outcome when Auckland has a low-carbon, safe transport system that delivers social, economic and health benefits for all.

## He tirohanga iti ki ngā tau e toru kua hipa

Snapshot of the past three years

- **The COVID-19 pandemic has changed why and how we travel:** transport patterns have changed dramatically because of the pandemic. Long-term impacts on transport are unknown, and high levels of uncertainty and disruption have created significant new challenges.
- **Auckland's transport emissions have fluctuated but remain high:** transport sources represent 45 per cent of the region's total net emissions. Transport emissions fluctuated between 2016 and 2019 (most recent data available), decreasing slightly from their peak in 2018. On the current trajectory Auckland is not on track to meet its target of a 64 per cent reduction in transport emissions by 2030.
- **The number of deaths and serious injuries on the road network remain high:** the numbers have fluctuated in recent years, but there are some indications of a decline, except for cyclists where an increasing number of fatalities are of particular concern.
- **Public transport boardings have declined:** patronage had been increasingly rapidly prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, reaching 100 million annual trips in 2019, the highest number in almost 70 years. Following the pandemic, public transport is used less often, with annual patronage decreasing by approximately 50 per cent. Consequently, cash revenue streams have been severely impacted<sup>7</sup>.
- **Mode share of public transport and active travel is low:** even before the COVID-19 pandemic, the mode share for public transport, walking and cycling were below the levels needed to achieve Auckland's emissions targets.
- **Aucklanders are less happy with public transport:** perceptions of personal safety, reliability and efficiency for public transport have all declined. The prevalence of cancellations and delays across the network has increased significantly because of driver shortages, staff sickness and rail maintenance projects. There has also been a rise in violence and aggressive behaviour towards staff and passengers on public transport.
- **Infrastructure for public transport and active travel has been improved:** several new pieces of multi-modal infrastructure have been completed in the past three years, including cycleways, shared paths, and bus lanes. Progress continues to be made on major projects such as the City Rail Link and Eastern Busway, and planning has advanced on several other future projects, including Auckland Light Rail.
- **Safety and transport emissions have become significant policy and investment priorities:** improving safety and reducing emissions priorities are included in national and regional policies and investment programmes such as the Auckland Transport Alignment Project, the Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway, and the Climate Action Targeted Rate, through for example focusing on increasing mode share in public transport and active travel, improving access, maintaining, and renewing existing infrastructure, reviewing speed limits and implementing Vision Zero principles.

<sup>7</sup> Regional Land Transport Plan (2021-2023).



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## Te titiro whakamua

### Looking ahead

Auckland is experiencing some very serious transport challenges resulting from historic under-investment, rapid population growth and the need to reduce carbon emissions and address the threats posed by climate change. Further challenges have emerged including the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, persistently high rates of deaths and serious injuries on the road network, and recent changes to economic conditions including inflation, supply chain constraints and a labour market squeeze which mean operating costs have increased.

There are several indications of progress on these key challenges such as the rapid increase in public transport patronage pre-COVID, the adoption of strategies including the Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP) and Vision Zero for Tāmaki Makaurau, along with greater prioritisation of issues such as safety and emissions in relevant planning documents.

More investment will be needed to build on this progress and create resilience to ongoing challenges, whilst ensuring Auckland has a low-carbon, safe transport system that delivers social, economic and health benefits for all.

## Ngā Āheinga mō te Koke Whakamua ki Taumata kē ake

### Opportunities for greater progress

The following areas have been identified as opportunities for greater progress.

#### **Te whakaiti ake i ngā tūnuku e pā ana ki te whakaputanga o te haurehu kati mahana** **Reducing transport related greenhouse gas emissions**

Reducing the amount of greenhouse gases emitted from our transport system is critical to achieving Auckland's target of halving our total emissions by 2030 and reaching net zero emissions by 2050.

Transport is the largest source of emissions in Auckland, with most of this arising from road-based transport. A 64 per cent reduction in transport emissions is required by 2030 to achieve Auckland's overall emissions targets. This requires rapid and complete transformation of the city's transport system, along with a change in our approach to transport and land use planning.

The Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP), adopted by Auckland Council in 2022, sets out a route for achieving this target: a significant reduction in use of cars on our roads, and a significant increase in uptake of walking, cycling, micro-mobility and public transport. Where car use is unavoidable, vehicles must be more efficient, fuelled by renewable or low emission fuels. Changes to the city's urban form are required to reduce the distances people need to travel to access needs and opportunities.

Transport decisions need to embed sustainable access and universal design and take a coordinated approach with land use planning. This will enable more intensive development to focus on areas with good access to opportunities. Significant funding is required for walking, cycling and public transport investments along with regulations which support prioritisation of active modes of transport and reduce the need to rely on private vehicles where alternatives exist.

## **Te whakaū i tētahi pūnaha tūnuku e haumarū ana, kia kore ai te mate me te aituā kino e puta ake** **Ensuring a safe transport system, free from deaths and serious injuries**

Key to increasing genuine travel choices is a transport system which is safe, where no deaths or serious injuries happen even when people make mistakes.

Ongoing investments must put greater emphasis on safety in the design of new and upgraded infrastructure and ensure that the safety of vulnerable road users, such as people walking, cycling, or travelling by motorbike, is always prioritised when making decisions.

Road regulations and speed limits need to be made safe for everyone using our roads. We also need to promote safety and improve travel behaviour through a combination of enforcement and public awareness campaigns.

Joined-up approaches to transport and land use planning is crucial for designing and managing roads and streets in a way which is responsive to different user needs, whilst promoting and enabling safe travel use, behaviour, and personal security.

This is all critical if we are to achieve Vision Zero – zero deaths and injuries on Auckland’s roads by 2050.

## **Te whakawhāiti i ngā haumitanga ki ngā wero tāpua katoa** **Targeting investment on the most significant challenges**

The very large scale of investment needed to maintain, develop, and improve performance of Auckland’s transport network means funding needs to be targeted, strategic and effective. Addressing all of Auckland’s transport challenges at once is unaffordable, which means we need to focus on the most severe and important challenges: reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving safety.

How Auckland Council and Auckland Transport can and need to respond to these priorities is set out in Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland’s Climate Plan, the Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP), and Vision Zero for Tāmaki Makaurau. All transport investment decisions need to take direction from these documents and prioritise actions which address emissions, safety, personal security, resilience, and sustainability of the transport system; all while increasing genuine travel choices and enabling and supporting growth.



## Ara 1: Te whakawhānui katoa i te haumarutanga, i te whakamarutanga ā-taiao, te whakaiti ake hoki i ngā whakaputanga haukino.

Direction 1: Maximise safety, environmental protection and reducing emissions

**We know we are making significant progress when there are no deaths or serious injuries on Auckland's transport system and transport related emissions have been reduced.**

### Data and trends

- In 2021 there were 59 fatalities and 531 serious injuries (36 deaths and 489 serious injuries in 2020). There were 36 fatalities and 406 serious injuries between January and September 2022 (47 fatalities and 406 serious injuries for the same period in 2021).
- Between January and October 2022 five cyclists died, the highest number of cyclist fatalities in at least two decades.
- In 2022, 44% of people agreed that public transport was safe from crime or harassment, down from 73% in 2020. 19% of people disagreed, up from 5% in 2020.
- In 2022, 25% of people felt safe from catching COVID-19 and other illnesses on public transport, 31% disagreed.
- Net greenhouse gas emissions have increased from 10,865 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> in 2016 to 11,511 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> in 2019, 45% of which are transport related (5,752 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>).
- In 2022, 34% of people said they had taken transport actions to reduce emissions, e.g., choosing to walk, bike or bus, flying less, driving an electric vehicle, car sharing.

### Progress summary

Safety and emissions remain significant issues for the transport system.

Deaths and serious injuries remain high, although with some indications of a decline, some of which may be related to COVID-19 impacts and travel restriction. Of particular concern are the increasing number of cycling fatalities, the primary cause of which is poor infrastructure provision and road user behaviour<sup>8</sup>. To align with Vision Zero Tamaki Makaurau, deaths and serious injuries for all road users need to significantly decrease to zero by 2050.

With regards to personal safety, there has been an increase in incidents of violence, threats and aggression targeted at transport staff over the last two years.

Transport related emissions remain high. Based on the current emissions trajectory and existing initiatives, Auckland is not on track to meet a 64 per cent reduction in emissions by 2030, the target in Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan.

Auckland Transport's Safe Speeds Programme is expected to improve safety.

The TERP and the Climate Action Targeted Rate (CATR), are expected to increase the rate of emissions reduction. The TERP sets direction for a significant reduction in use of cars and a significant uptake of public transport and active travel, avoidance of trips where possible, and use of more efficient and renewable fuels where car travel is unavoidable. The CATR will provide \$574 million for climate action over the next ten years, including for public transport and active travel initiatives.

8 [Auckland Transport Cycling and micromobility programme-business case](#)

## Ara 2: Te pai o te herenga tangata, wāhi, take hokohoko me ngā ratonga

### Direction 2: Better connect people, places, goods and services

**We know we are making significant progress when everyone can easily access services and amenities near to them, safely, sustainably and equitably.**

#### Data and trends

- The percentage of people with access to services within 15 minutes varies significantly based on the modes of transport they have access to – see table

FACILITY	WALKING			CYCLE			PUBLIC TRANSPORT			DRIVE		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Primary schools	68%	73%	73%	95%	96%	96%	80%	78%	77%	99%	100%	100%
Secondary schools	18%	22%	23%	84%	84%	84%	41%	31%	31%	96%	96%	96%
GPs	63%	65%	64%	93%	93%	93%	79%	72%	73%	98%	99%	99%
Supermarkets	37%	40%	40%	91%	91%	91%	68%	54%	53%	98%	99%	99%

- In 2022,
  - 48% of people agreed public transport is frequent (55% in 2020)
  - 33% of people agreed that public transport is affordable (43% in 2020)
  - 59% of people agreed that public transport is easy to get to (64% in 2020)
  - 41% of people agreed that public transport is reliable (49% in 2020).
- For the year to September 2022, public transport punctuality was recorded as 96%. Punctuality measures whether a public transport service has arrived at its first stop on time. Therefore, cancelled services are not included in the measure.

#### Progress summary

Most amenities are accessible by car within 15 minutes. Access to amenities by public transport has declined, but there has been some improvement for walking and cycling. This leaves significant disparities between access to needs and opportunities based on the modes of transport people have access to.

Perceptions of public transport have declined with fewer people agreeing that it is frequent, reliable, affordable and accessible. Whilst Auckland Transport reports that punctuality of public transport is meeting their expected target, those data do not record cancellations of services, only whether a public transport service has arrived at its first stop on time.

To incentivise the use of public transport and mitigate the impacts of the increasing cost of living, central government introduced half price fares for the period of April 2022 to March 2023. The discount covers the whole country and in Auckland includes bus, train and ferry fares. Following introduction of the discount there was a short-term increase in patronage numbers, including for Auckland, but those numbers have not returned to pre-COVID 2019 levels. The main benefit identified by users of the half price fares was reduced concerns about the cost of transport and relief from the high cost of fuel for private vehicles.

The government has extended the universal half price fares policy until 30 June 2023. The Community Connect concession scheme will then come into effect in Auckland which provides half-price travel on most buses, trains and ferries for Community Services Card holders.

### Ara 3: Ki te whakapiki tino kōwhiringa haereere, kia ora ai, kia ngangahau ai, kia matatika ai a Tāmaki Makaurau

Direction 3: Increase genuine travel choices for a healthy, vibrant and equitable Auckland

**We know we are making significant progress when there is a greater share of trips taken by walking, cycling and public transport, with less taken by private vehicles.**

#### Data and trends

- Public transport patronage and active travel by bike has declined as shown in the table below. This is as a result of COVID-19 related lockdowns and significant disruptions to rail lines due to critical renewals of the rail infrastructure.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Cycle counts (mill)</b>	3.65	3.77	3.67	3.25	2.9
<b>Rail boardings (mill)</b>	20	21	11.69	8.82	8.2
<b>Bus boardings (mill)</b>	66	73	46	38	36
<b>Ferry boarding (mill)</b>	6.04	6.31	4.11	3.26	3

Note: the 2022 figures cover the 12 months to September 2022, while the other figures are annual.

- As of 2022, 6% of trips travelled by distance were with sustainable modes of transport – walking (1%), cycling and micro mobility (1%) and public transport (4%).
- In 2022 16% of people agreed they use public transport at least weekly (22% in 2020).
- 55 km of new cycleways delivered between 2015 and 2021.

#### Progress summary

Leading up to the COVID-19 pandemic, public transport boardings reached their highest numbers since 1951. Travel restrictions, concerns about hygiene on public transport, and increased working from home, continue to impact those numbers and similarly for cycle counts, particularly in the city centre. There is some evidence of recovery for public transport (PT) numbers, likely due to loosening of COVID related restrictions and introduction of the government’s half price fare initiative.

The proportion of trips taken by PT, active travel and micromobility need to significantly increase to meet our climate goals of halving emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050, which requires a 64 per cent reduction in transport emissions by 2030. As such, increasing mode share in public transport and active travel, as well as improving access, safety, maintaining, and renewing existing infrastructure are priorities in several national and regional policies and investments, including:

- The Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP) - see Direction 1 for more detail
- The Climate Action Targeted Rate provides \$574 million funding for climate action, a significant portion will be used to increase travel choices, including improvements to bus routes, and making active modes safer and attractive choices
- The Regional Land Transport Plan (2021-2023) includes around \$600 million Auckland Transport projects focused on improving travel by active modes
- Auckland Transport’s Cycling and Micromobility Programme Business Case which sets out investment pathways for cycling in Auckland.



## Rohe arotahinga 1: Ki te whakamahi pai ake i ngā kōtuitui ikiiki e tū nei

### Focus Area 1: Make better use of existing transport networks

**We know we are making significant progress when our transport system is prioritising use of efficient modes of transport and there is increased investment into network optimisation and improvements in maintenance of assets.**

#### Data and trends

- No data

#### Progress summary

Construction is underway on a third main line on the North Island Main trunk between Wiri and Westfield. This will allow the rail network to operate more efficiently by separating freight trains and inter-city passenger services from AT Metro services<sup>9</sup>.

A new bus network was delivered across the region in stages between 2016 and 2019 to provide simpler, more frequent, and better-connected services. The focus was on making better use of existing resources to reduce duplication and provide simpler service for passengers. The implication of the new network resulted in increased public transport patronage. More network changes in 2021 improved the level of service in suburbs such as Māngere, Papatoetoe and Puhinui<sup>10</sup>.

Parking occupancy has been declining and remains low which could in part be the result of COVID-19 impacting the number of people parking their vehicles. Auckland Transport is developing a strategy to provide principles and policies for the planning, supply, and management of on-street and AT-controlled off-street parking.

## Rohe arotahinga 2: Me arotahi ngā haumi ikiiki ki ngā wero whai tikanga

### Focus Area 2: Target new transport investment to the most significant challenges

**We know we are making significant progress when investments prioritise reduction of emissions and improved road safety, as well as other significant challenges like the need to upgrade rail and other public transport networks.**

#### Data and trends

- No data

#### Progress summary

Improving safety and reducing emissions are priorities in national and regional policies and investment programmes, through for example focusing on increasing mode share in public transport and active travel, improving access, maintaining, and renewing existing infrastructure, and improving freight connections.

Programmes include Te Tāruke-ā-Tāwhiri: Auckland's Climate Plan, the Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP), Vision Zero for Tāmāki Makaurau, Auckland Transport Alignment Project (ATAP), the Regional Land Transport Plan (2021-2023), the Government Policy Statement on Land Transport (2021-2031), and the National Land Transport Plan (2021-2024). The introduction of the Climate Action Targeted Rate (CATR) provides some funding for delivering these priorities. See also Direction 1.

<sup>9</sup> [KiwiRail - The third main line](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Auckland Transport – New public transport network](#)

## Rohe arotahinga 3: Ki te mōrahi i ngā hua mai i ngā hangarau ikiki

### Focus Area 3: Maximise the benefits from transport technology

**We know we are making significant progress when the benefits of transport technologies are supporting key transport and access priorities, such as reducing emissions, increasing safety, and enabling equitable access.**

#### Data and trends

- Use of electric bikes and electric scooters tripled between 2019 and 2022.

#### Progress summary

As identified in the Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway (TERP), digital technologies could play an important role in reducing a need to travel through replacing trips, whilst emerging transport devices could provide new ways to move around Auckland.

Technological applications being trialled or now in operation include dynamic road lanes to improve traffic flow, and safety cameras to better understand the scale of distracted driving from use of mobile phones. As of September 2022, the number of user sessions on the AT Mobile app was at an all-time high, and an agreement between Google and AT has been signed, allowing Google to include real-time public transport information in Google Maps<sup>11</sup>.

COVID-19 has changed the way we work. The rise of office meeting software such as Zoom and Microsoft Teams, has significantly impacted transport, with major structural shifts in the need to travel for work purposes. People travel less frequently on buses, trains, and ferries during peak hours. This has severely impacted key cash revenue streams<sup>12</sup>.



<sup>11</sup> Auckland Transport September 2022 monthly indicators and business reports

<sup>12</sup> [Regional Land Transport Plan 2021-2023](#)

## Rohe arotahinga 4: Ki te whakarite ko te hīkoi, te eke pahikara me ngā ikiiki tūmatanui ngā kōwhiringa ake mō te nuinga o ngā tāngata o Tāmaki Makaurau

Focus Area 4: Make walking, cycling and public transport preferred choices for many more Aucklanders

**We know we are making significant progress when there is a greater share of trips taken by walking, cycling and public transport, with less taken by private vehicles.**

### Data and trends

- See Direction 2 and 3 for public transport boardings and cycling counts.
- As of 2022, 6% of trips travelled by distance are with sustainable forms of transport – walking (1%), cycling and micromobility (1%) and public transport (4%).
- In 2022, 16% of people surveyed agreed they use public transport at least weekly (22% in 2020).
- 55 km of new cycleways were delivered between 2015 and 2021.

### Progress summary

See also Direction 3.

Public transport (PT) boardings and use of active travel have been impacted by COVID-19 and continue to be affected by travel restrictions, concerns about hygiene on public transport, and increased working from home. PT boardings reached their highest numbers in decades leading up to the pandemic, and are showing some signs of recovery, but not to the same pre-COVID-19 levels. Additional impacts are coming from critical renewals on the rail network and shortage of operators across the bus and ferry networks.

The proportion of trips taken by PT, active travel and micromobility need to significantly increase to meet our climate goals – see the Transport Emissions Reduction Pathway. As such, increasing mode share in public transport and active travel, improving access, maintaining, and renewing existing infrastructure are priorities in several national and regional policies and investments, such as the Auckland Transport Alignment Project (ATAP) and Climate Action Targeted Rate (CATR) - see Focus Area 2.

Since 2018, there has been investment in new safe cycleway infrastructure and shared paths built, and progress is being made on the remaining elements of the Urban Cycleways Programme. Investments continue, for example in 2022 improvements were made for walking and cycling links as part of the Te Ara Ki Uta Ki Tai and New Lynn to Avondale shared path infrastructure developments. A programme of work is also underway to improve the safety of existing unprotected cycle lanes across Auckland, using quick and low-cost infrastructure methodologies.

## Rohe arotahinga 5: Ki te whakakotahi tika i te whakamahinga whenua me ngā ikiiki

Focus Area 5: Better integrate land-use and transport

**We know we are making significant progress when the land use and transport system work together to enable people to use sustainable, safe and efficient transport modes.**

### Data and trends

- 26% of dwellings consented were within the 1,500m catchments of the Rapid Transit Network (RTN) (train stations and the Northern Busway stations) (12 months to Aug 2022).
- As of 2022, seven of the ten Metropolitan Centres, as well as the City Centre, are served by a Rapid Transit Network.
- One of the six Kāinga Ora large-scale urban development locations in Auckland is directly served by the Rapid Transit network, but several more are well-served by frequent bus routes.

### Progress summary

Work is underway on the next stages of the Eastern Busway which will connect Botany to the regional transport network, with longer term plans being developed to link the remaining two Metropolitan Centers (Westgate and Takapuna) to the network.

Central government is taking a much stronger role in planning for growth, meaning new rules for enabling greater building height and housing density, which will require changes to the Unitary Plan. Most notably, the changes are directed through the National Policy Statement on Urban Development and Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2021, which require intensification within walkable catchments.

In response, through Proposed Plan Change 78 (Intensification), the council has applied two walkable catchment distances:

- a 15-minute walk (around 1,200m) from the edge of the City Centre Zone
- a 10-minute walk (around 800m) from the edge of the metropolitan centres and around existing and planned rapid transit stops, such as train station entrance point or a stop along the Northern Busway.



## Rohe arotahinga 6: Whakaangi atu ki tētahi kōtuitui ikiiki haumarū e kore ai te mate me te wharatanga e pā ki te tangata

Focus Area 6: Move to a safe transport network, free from death and serious injury

**We know we are making significant progress when there are no transport related deaths or serious injuries in accordance with Vision Zero for Tāmaki Makaurau strategy.**

### Data and trends

- See Direction 1 for number of deaths and serious injuries, and perceptions of safety on public transport.

### Progress summary

As discussed in Direction 1, whilst the number of deaths and serious injuries show some signs of declining, they remain high and particularly so for cyclists, and need to be zero by 2050 in accordance with Vision Zero for Tāmaki Makaurau. As such, safety remains a significant issue for Auckland's transport system, and is also important to meeting our climate goals through enabling people to use different modes of transport without serious injury or death.

## Rohe arotahinga 7: Ki te whakawhanake i tētahi pūnaha ikiiki toitū, mārohirohi hoki

Focus Area 7: Develop a sustainable and resilient transport system

We will know we are making significant progress when Auckland's transport system can withstand and adapt to changing conditions and recover positively from shocks and stresses.

### Data and trends

- No data

### Progress summary

There is no approach to measuring how resilient our transport system is to the broad range of conditions and changes it faces now and into the future. To help do this for a broad range of infrastructure, Auckland Council group is developing a measurement framework to evaluate investments for their role in increasing resilience of our infrastructure systems. The framework will build on resilient attributes identified in the 2021 Auckland Council Infrastructure Strategy e.g., Strong – with the power to resist attack or other force; Efficient – makes good use of resources it requires, and Adaptable – with the capacity to learn from experience and the flexibility and resources to change.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the transport system continued to function well with regards to essential workers and goods being able to move around the city.



# TE TAIAO ME NGĀ WĀHI WHAI MANA ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

We know we have achieved this outcome when Aucklanders preserve, protect and care for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage, for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.

## He tirohanga iti ki ngā tau e toru kua hipa

Snapshot of the past three years

Over the past three years positive progress has been made in the following areas:

- **Kauri-safe tracks:** over 100 kms of tracks built to keep our kauri tree forests safe
- **Tree planting in Hunua Ranges Regional Park:** over 500,000 trees planted
- **Tree planting across Tāmaki Makaurau:** over 1.5 million trees planted
- **New cycleways:** 35 kms of new cycleways built between 2018/19 and 2021/22
- **Active pest plant management:** occurs in 51% of our regional parks
- **Hauraki Gulf islands mammalian pest-free:** 40 islands free of mammalian pests
- **Use of Māori design elements:** 22% of the central business district contain Māori design elements expressing Māori culture and identity
- **Te reo Māori names for parks:** 23 parks across Tāmaki Makaurau have te reo Māori names
- **Total waste to landfill per year:** consistently decreased.

Areas or places experiencing negative (or slow) results year on year since 2018 are the use of public transport (number of boardings), the total area of regional parks receiving pest animal control, and the number of protected cultural heritage places. The protection of cultural heritage, in particular sites and places of significance to mana whenua is slow with only 105 sites with statutory protection.

Future-proofing infrastructure and the uptake of green infrastructure has been difficult to measure. Regardless, the investments in water, wastewater and stormwater infrastructure are critical to the protection of the natural environment. The taking of water for drinking water, the discharge of treated wastewater to rivers and streams, and sewage overflows all impact on the health and mauri of the natural environment.

## Te titiro whakamua

Looking ahead

The continued investment in our natural environment – whether pest control, tree planting, track-building, and stormwater or water enhancement projects – will ensure Auckland’s highly valued natural environments are protected and regenerated. The introduction of new regional water services entities are intended to create a step-change in how water services delivery and infrastructure investment in drinking water, wastewater and stormwater will occur in Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland. These investments are vital for environmental protection. The resource management reforms are intended to protect and restore the natural environment and better prepare for adapting to climate change and risk from natural hazards. As currently drafted, the objectives of the reform are unlikely to be met or deliver the transformational change required. Protection of the natural environment is only one of a number of outcomes that must be provided for in decision-making. There is no hierarchy of outcomes on what matters take precedence over others. The legislation should require the protection (or enhancement) of the natural environment at the same time that we use and develop it.



## Ngā Āheinga mō te Koke Whakamua ki Taumata kē ake

### Opportunities for greater progress

The following areas have been identified as opportunities for greater progress.

#### **Te whakatū tūāhanga e manawaroa ana** **Building resilient infrastructure systems**

We must continue to transition to clean energy and transportation and leverage technology-based innovation. Clean transport supports the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. Distributed energy production (e.g. solar, wind) requires new regulatory architecture to enable greater uptake: people, households and businesses will no longer only consume energy – they will generate it and share it.

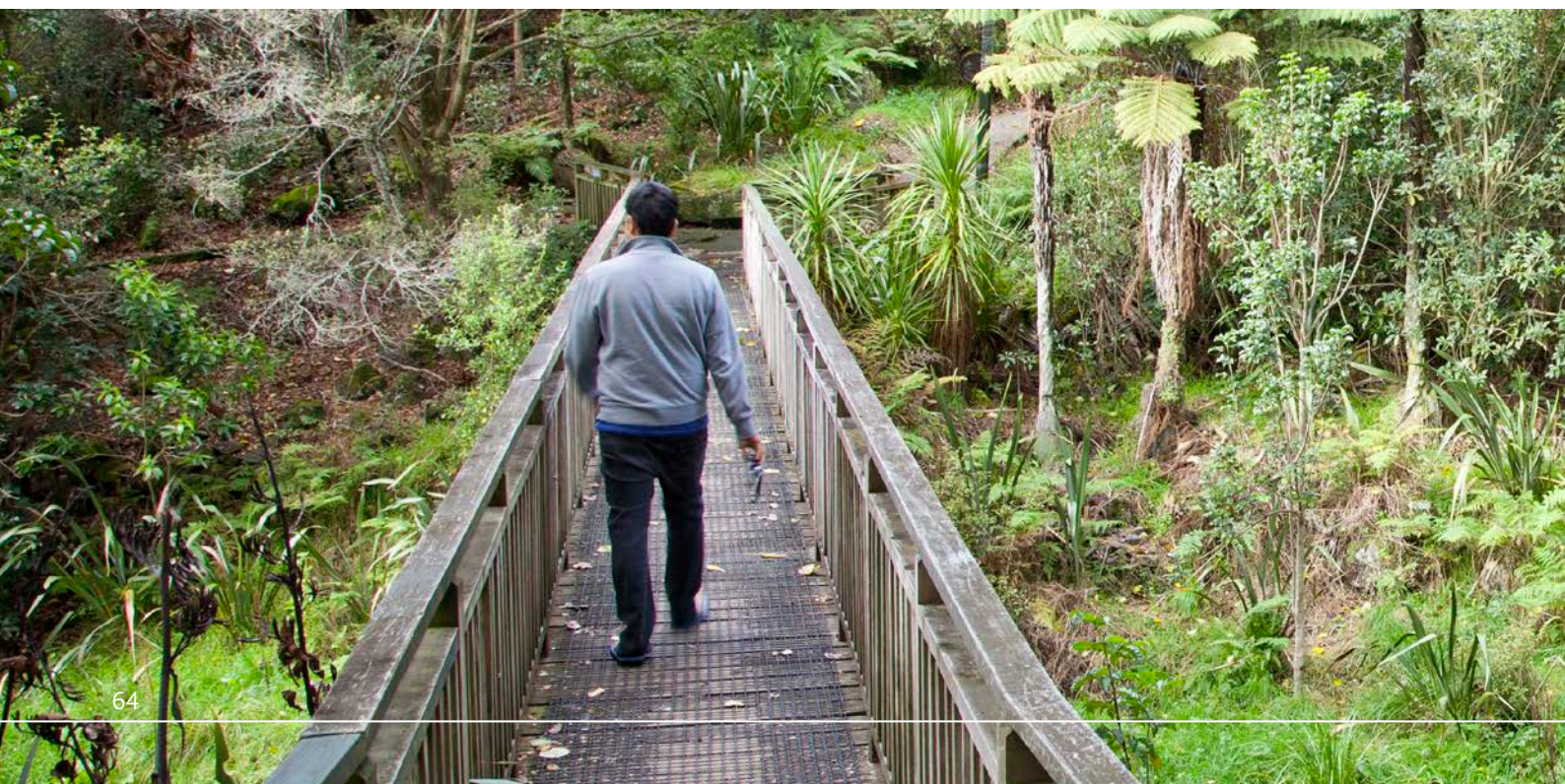
Onsite rainwater harvesting needs to become common place across Tāmaki Makaurau and reach 30 per cent of households. This is a vital tool to help with achieving water security and reducing water demand.

Ongoing investment must continue to reduce sewage overflows (dry and wet weather overflows) associated with combined stormwater-wastewater network areas. These overflows have detrimental effects on water quality of rivers, streams, beaches and our harbours.

#### **Te whakamauru i ngā pēhanga ā-taiao ka puta i te whakawhānuitanga ake mā te whakamahi i ngā rongoā i ahu mai i te taiao.**

#### **Mitigating environmental pressures of growth by increased use of nature-based solutions**

Auckland's growth has been putting pressure on the environment and will continue to do so if not actively managed. It is critical that planning decisions on where and how Auckland grows have environmental considerations front and centre. This will help to protect and enhance the natural environment as Auckland continues to grow. Part of the solution in managing our growth is to make greater use of green infrastructure and nature-based solutions. When nature-based solutions are integrated with hard engineering it has the potential to enhance biodiversity, resilience and climate change mitigation. Nature-based solutions include green infrastructure such as rain gardens, bioswales, constructed wetlands, tree-lined streets, urban green spaces, permeable pavements, multi-use stormwater parks. These measures cascade benefits throughout water systems by reducing flooding, improving water quality at receiving environments (rivers, streams and beaches), performing carbon sequestration, and reducing the urban heat effect. Furthermore, they can double as urban green spaces and act as recreational and educational areas. That is, nature-based solutions are multi-functional assets that solve more than one problem/issue at once.







## Ara 1: Te whakaūnga o te uaratia me te manaakitia o te taiao māori me te ahurea tuku iho o Tāmaki Makaurau

Direction 1: Ensure Auckland's natural environment and cultural heritage is valued and cared for

**We know we are making significant progress when we are protecting natural environments and cultural heritage that provide wellbeing (physically, culturally and spiritually).**

### Data and trends

- 114.6 kms of tracks built to protect kauri tree forests.
- 504,500 trees planted in the Hunua Ranges area between 2019 and 2021.
- No new data on canopy cover post 2018 (2013 – 2018 reported in the Homes and Places section).
- More than 1,600 hectares of pest plant control occurs in our regional parks every year.
- Pest animal control in our regional parks has been reducing yearly to a low of 24,000 hectares.
- Percentage of time our beaches are suitable for swimming (summer season) is increasing.
- There are 9 species-led eradication projects for Hauraki Gulf islands.
- Total number of protected cultural heritage sites increased from 2,248 in 2018 to 2,494 in 2019, but has decreased very slightly every year since to 2,469 in 2022.
- Total number of protected sites and places of significance to mana whenua has increased to 105 in 2021 from 75 in 2018.
- Percentage of protected cultural heritage places related to Māori origin (archaeology) is 24% (2021/22).

### Progress summary

Biodiversity in our regional parks network and on Hauraki Gulf islands is being protected and cared for. In our regional park network, kauri trees are being made safe with better tracks. Pest plant and animal control continues throughout them – although pest animal control area is decreasing. Exotic trees are being replaced with native trees in the Hunua Ranges, and several islands in the Hauraki Gulf now have species-led eradication projects. Our coastal beaches are suitable for swimming in the summer season for more than 80% of the time.

When it comes to valuing our cultural heritage, we could be doing more. The total number of protected heritage places has only increased very slightly since 2018. The number of protected sites and places of significance to mana whenua increased by 30 between 2018 and 2021. Despite that increase there is only a total of 105 protected sites of significance with formal statutory protection. A small increase in the proportion of protected heritage places related to Māori origin archaeology has also occurred.



## Ara 2: Te whakahāngai i te tirohanga Māori ki te ao kia whakamānawatia, kia whakamarutia hoki tō tātou taiao māori (ngā taonga tuku iho)

Direction 2: Apply a Māori world view to treasure and protect our natural environment (taonga tuku iho)

**We know we are making significant progress when Māori culture is visible from the mountains to the sea (ki uta ki tai) and the mauri is strong: our taonga ecosystems (water, soil, land, ocean) are full of life (biodiversity) and are food gathering places.**

### Data and Trends

- 23 public parks have te reo Māori names.
- 22% of the urban CBD area has Māori design elements to express Māori culture and identity.
- 127 programmes/projects previously contributed to visibility and presence of Māori identity, dropping to 101 in 2021/22.
- Māori Outcomes Funding to support Māori identity and culture varies year to year, while support for kaitiakitanga has increased.

### Progress summary

The visibility of Māori culture and identity has improved with te reo Māori names of parks and public spaces, and Māori design elements and features in the city urban area and in council projects. This reflects mana whenua mātauranga and Māori design elements and enables the showcasing of our vibrant Māori culture. Council continues to provide annual funding via the Māori Outcomes Fund to support Māori culture and identity and kaitiakitanga initiatives that include marine education, water quality, planting waterways, trail development and traditional navigation tools (Māori star compass).

A paucity of data means we cannot quantitatively assess the protection of natural environments using te ao Māori principles and mātauranga (e.g. rāhui). However, the Māori world view is included in several new council strategies, policies or plans connected to the Hauraki Gulf, regional parks, water, climate and urban forest management.



### Ara 3: Te whakamahi i te whakawhānuitanga ake me te whanaketanga o Tāmaki Makaurau kia whakamarutia, kia whakapūmautia hoki te taiao māori

Direction 3: Use Auckland’s growth and development to protect and enhance the natural environment

**We know we are making significant progress when Tāmaki Makaurau has an expansive network of urban green spaces, regional parks, urban ngahere, active transport and multi-functional green infrastructure.**

#### Data and Trends

- 35 kms of new cycleways and walkways have been built between 2018/19 and 2021/22.

#### Progress summary

Annual progress continues to be made with expanding the cycle and walkway network, which is a key element in facilitating the much-needed shift to more sustainable transport modes. A total of 35 kms of new cycleways have been built since 2018/19. There is no data available on the use of green infrastructure or recent data on urban forests.

### Ara 4: Te whakapūmau i te tūnga tonutanga o te tūāhanga o Tāmaki Makaurau ā haere ake nei

Direction 4: Ensure Auckland’s infrastructure is future-proofed

**We know we are making significant progress when Tāmaki Makaurau critical infrastructure (existing and new) is in hazard-free or low-risk locations and we have drinking water security.**

#### Data and Trends

- Water loss from network leakages has dropped to 11.4% from 13% in 2018.
- 28 water sources are available to supply drinking water to the region, stable since 2018.

#### Progress summary

Auckland has added a new drinking water source to a total of 28 possible water sources from aquifers, rivers and dams. Water loss from leakages has varied around 13 per cent since 2018/19 and has reduced to 11.4 per cent in 2021/22, meaning an increase in usable drinking water. Improvements to the number of dry and wet weather wastewater overflows cannot be assessed due to a lack of data.



## Rohe arotahinga 1: Ki te whakamawa i ngā tāngata o Tāmaki Makaurau hei kaitiaki i te taiao, ki te tautinei hoki i ngā kōwhiringa

Focus Area 1: Encourage all Aucklanders to be stewards of the natural environment, and to make sustainable choices

**We know we are making significant progress when Aucklanders are active kaitiaki and stewards giving back to our place and leaving our natural ecosystems and cultural heritage in a better state than they found it.**

### Data and Trends

- Funding for community groups continues and peaked at \$2.4 million in 2021/22, an increase of 71% since 2018/19.
- Number of community groups enhancing the environment peaked at 369 groups in 2020/21 and dropped to 330 in 2021/22, but overall a significant increase on the 110 groups funded in 2018/19.
- 66% of schools are engaged in sustainability education, a slight increase since 2018/19 (64%).
- Use of public rail services (boardings) has declined by 67% from 2018/19 to a low of 7 million in 2021/22.
- Total public transport boardings have declined by 59% from 2018/19 to a low of 41 million boardings in 2021/22.

### Progress summary

Community groups resourced by council are actively regenerating their local areas with up to 369 different parties or entities involved. Education for sustainability in schools was on a declining trajectory from 2018/19 and bounced back in 2021/22 with 66 per cent of schools engaged. Public transport use has declined because of the pandemic, with annual boardings significantly reduced as a result of lockdowns and public health concerns. Public transport is a big lever to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution.

## Rohe arotahinga 2: Arotahi ki te whakaora i te taiao i te wā e rea ana a Tāmaki Makarau

Focus Area 2: Focus on restoring environments as Auckland grows

**We know we are making significant progress when we are regenerating our natural ecosystems and their biodiversity from the mountains to the sea (ki uta ki tai).**

### Data and Trends

- 504,000 trees planted in the Hunua Ranges catchment area (no data for 2021/22).
- Increasing numbers of trees are being planted yearly with a peak in 2021/22 of 611,151.
- 40 Hauraki Gulf islands are free of mammalian pests.
- 12 QEII covenants on private land to protect native biodiversity covering a total area of 159 hectares.

### Progress summary

Great progress has been made in planting native trees in the Hunua Ranges to restore native biodiversity (a total of 504,000 to 2020/21). Increasing numbers of tree plantings are occurring across the greater Auckland region since 2018/19. Work continues to keep many Hauraki Gulf islands mammalian pest-free with 40 sanctuaries recorded to date.

Auckland Council has funded 12 QEII trust covenants to protect native biodiversity on small parcels of private land. The total area protected is 159 hectares.

## Rohe arotahinga 3: Whakamārama ā-muri, ā-mua i te aweawe o te tipuranga

### Focus Area 3: Account fully for the past and future impacts of growth

**We know we are making significant progress when Auckland is a green, low-carbon and zero-waste city.**

#### Data and Trends

- Net greenhouse gas emissions have increased from 10,865 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> in 2016 to 11,511 ktCO<sub>2e</sub> in 2019, 45% of which are transport related (5,752 ktCO<sub>2e</sub>). There is no more recent data available.
- Total domestic waste fluctuates and has now reached a peak of 193,714 tonnes/year.
- Annual waste volume per household fluctuates year on year, averaging 142 kg between 2018-2022.
- Total waste to landfill has continually declined since 2018/19 to a low of 804 kg per capita.
- Yearly water production varies, peaking in 2019/20 (155.5 million cubic metres).
- Average water consumption has consistently declined since 2018/19 to a low of 243.90 litres per day per person.

#### Progress summary

Auckland's net greenhouse gas emissions increased between 2016 and 2019. There is no more recent data. While solid waste volumes to landfill have consistently reduced since 2018/19, the annual total domestic waste volume has fluctuated and peaked in 2021/22. Waste per household also fluctuates and averages out at 142 kg/year. We are not seeing a consistent reduction in domestic waste volumes. Water production volumes fluctuate from year to year, and the peak water production in 2019/20 coincided with Auckland's worst drought on record. This suggests resilience from a diversity of water sources. Water consumption per person per day has consistently decreased since 2018.

## Rohe arotahinga 4: Ki te haumarua kia kore ai e tāmata ngā taiao me ngā ahurea taonga tuku iho

### Focus Area 4: Protect significant natural environments and cultural heritage from further loss

**We know we are making significant progress when our significant natural environments and ecosystems are flourishing and full of mauri, and our cultural heritage has statutory protection.**

#### Data and Trends

- 114.6 kms of tracks built to protect kauri tree forests.
- 40 Hauraki Gulf islands are free from mammalian pests.
- 31% of rural mainland Auckland under sustained possum management.
- 51% of regional parks under active management for pest plants.
- 22% of regionally vulnerable to extinction plants and animals are under active management.
- 8 sites (beaches/streams) have long-term water quality alerts.
- 18,642 sites of historic interest are recorded in the Cultural Heritage Inventory (protected and unprotected sites).
- 89 Māori cultural heritage areas of historical interest recorded in the Cultural Heritage Inventory (protected and unprotected sites).
- 18 'live' sites on the Māori Heritage Alert Overlay.

## Progress summary

Active possum management at priority habitats (rural mainland) has consistently increased and now sits at 31 per cent. Active management for pest plants has also increased and now covers 51 per cent of regional parks. Out of 399 regionally vulnerable to extinction plants and animals, approximately 89 species receive active management. The number of long-term beach and stream sites with regular water quality alerts has dropped from twelve to 8 sites, indicating an improvement in water quality.

The total number of sites of historic interest in the Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) (protected and unprotected sites) has increased consistently since 2018. Of these, 89 are categorised as Māori cultural heritage areas, and these have also increased since 2018. A new overlay to ensure unprotected Māori cultural heritage gets recognised at the resource consent phase, the Māori Heritage Alert Overlay, has 18 live sites. The statutory protection of significant cultural heritage sites and areas appears to be slow.

## Rohe arotahinga 5: Ki te urutau ki te hurihanga ā-mua o te wai

Focus Area 5: Adapt to a changing water future

**We know we are making significant progress when we have drinking water security and distributed rainwater harvesting/capture, and our infrastructure is multi-functional and enhances the water cycle, water quality, mauri and natural ecosystems.**

### Data and Trends

- 28 different water sources are available for supplying drinking water to Auckland.

### Progress summary

There are 28 different water sources that supply drinking water to Auckland. They come from dams, rivers and aquifers. The worst drought on record in 2019/20 did not disrupt the supply of drinking water. Significant capital investments continue to be made each year on water, wastewater and stormwater to ensure resilience (through new water sources, environmental restoration programs and demand management strategies).

There are currently no appropriate measures for the use of multi-functional green infrastructure or rainwater harvesting uptake.

## Rohe arotahinga 6: Whakamahi tūāpapa ngai tipu ki te whakatō putanga manawaroa pai ake, penapena pūtea me ngā taiao kounga

Focus Area 6: Use green infrastructure to deliver greater resilience, long-term cost savings and quality environmental outcomes

**We know we are making significant progress when we have well-functioning integrated grey and green infrastructure that regenerates and enhances the water cycle, biodiversity and mauri.**

### Data and Trends

- No data

### Progress summary

There is no systematically recorded data on the number of green infrastructure projects. However, there are examples of these projects across Auckland, including:

- Awakeri wetlands (3km urban wetland)
- Te Auaunga Creek – Oakley Creek (restored stream for stormwater management, Onehunga)
- Te Whakaoranga o te Puhinui (restoring the Puhinui stream, Manukau)
- Hobsonville Point (water-sensitive design).

# NGĀ HUARAHI WĀTEA ME TE TŌNUITANGA OPPORTUNITY AND PROSPERITY



We know we have achieved this outcome when Auckland is prosperous with many opportunities and delivers a better standard of living for everyone.

## He tirohanga iti ki ngā tau e toru kua hipa

Snapshot of the past three years

- **Tāmaki Makaurau continues to be a significant contributor to the New Zealand economy** accounting for 38 per cent of national GDP and 40 per cent of the nation's tax revenue, and with over 920,000 workers. It is the headquarters of almost every large corporate in New Zealand and home to most of our nation's high-end professional services and finance jobs.
- **Auckland is considered to be one of the most cosmopolitan world cities**, receiving the majority (75 percent) of New Zealand's international travel arrivals and half of the nation's migration. Auckland's demographics reinforce the region's cosmopolitan character and role as the gateway into New Zealand.
- Over the decade to early 2020, economic growth was driven by strong population growth, giving rise to **strong construction and business services sectors**. Larger businesses accounted for the bulk of employment growth, as **unemployment fell** to its lowest level in a decade in the late 2010s before the pandemic.
- **Educational achievements had been improving** alongside participation in education at all levels, however higher qualifications that can translate to higher skilled jobs has seen little gain.
- Economic growth continues to be dampened by **rising wealth inequality and income disparity** that has been a persistent problem over the last twenty years. House price surges have benefitted homeowners and left others behind. Housing affordability continues to be a significant challenge, resulting in socio-economic pressures as **residents are stretched to meet their everyday needs**.
- **Auckland's economic performance was interrupted by the pandemic from 2020**, resulting in a large increase in unemployment and a fall in GDP, with young people (aged 18-24) and those in retail and hospitality being particularly impacted by job loss. While recovery in late 2021 to early 2022 appeared swift in some key economic drivers, such as employment which reached historically low levels in 2022 – tourism and international migration (the main contributor to Auckland's population growth and an important economic driver for the region) will take some time to return to pre-pandemic levels.

## Te titiro whakamua

Looking ahead

Auckland is beginning to see signs of losing skilled workers to other places that can offer better wages and employment opportunities, leaving the city faced with skills shortages, alongside rising living costs and vulnerabilities from changes in the global economy. Added to these challenges are the impacts of climate change, and the need for businesses to become more resilient through more adaptable and sustainable modes of operating.

Looking ahead we need to leverage Auckland's strengths to ensure we can attract and retain the people and businesses that will create momentum for a thriving city. An even stronger commitment to equitable wellbeing and a transition to a low-carbon and regenerative economic model will contribute to a genuinely thriving economy that can deliver longer term, sustainable growth.





## Ngā Āheinga mō te Koke Whakamua ki Taumata kē ake

### Opportunities for greater progress

The following areas have been identified as opportunities for greater progress.

#### **Te poapoa, te pupuri hoki i te auahatanga, i te pūkenga me te haumitanga** **Attracting and retaining innovation, talent and investment**

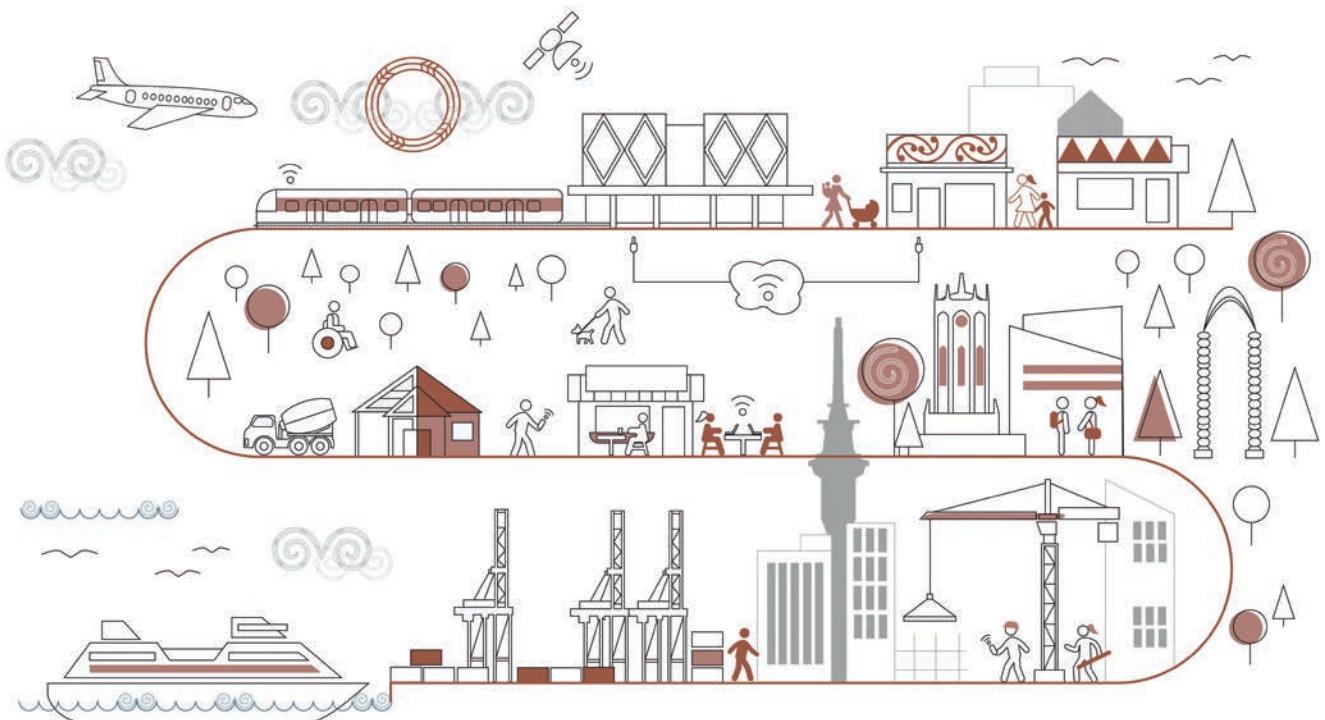
Auckland needs to remain a significant contributor to the national economy and hold its attraction as a competitive city where business and communities thrive. The future of work is reliant on innovation and early adoption of emerging technologies and Auckland can continue to establish its place as a knowledge economy to retain a highly skilled workforce. The opportunities for remote work may draw people out of the city. This means that Auckland will need to remain attractive as a place to live through, for example, ensuring quality infrastructure, entertainment, and an attractive natural and built environment.

Economically, visitors are good for Auckland: they create prosperity for our region. Our challenge is to ensure that growth in visitor numbers enriches Auckland in other ways, too: helping us protect and improve our environment, and our unique identity and cultural heritage, and generally improve our quality of life.

#### **Te whai kia tautika te oranga o te ōhanga** **Working towards equitable economic wellbeing**

Improving economic outcomes for all means ensuring everyone, from an early age, has their basic needs met, including housing, health, food and transport. A system that is geared towards a holistic pursuit of wellbeing of people and their communities will translate to better outcomes, particularly for young people. Quality employment begins with quality education, starting with participating in services such as early childhood education. Greater participation and achievement in schools will set a path for higher learning.

Disparities of income between ethnicities and genders needs to be addressed alongside improvements in wages that are able to match rising living costs. Interventions around housing affordability will need stronger consideration. Government will need to continue to use investment in assets and services to better serve our communities of greatest need.



## **Te huri i te ōhanga kia iti te tukuwaro, kia whakahaumanutia hoki**

### **Transitioning to a low carbon, regenerative economy**

Businesses must plan for increasing climate and non-climate related disruption. Identifying potential risks and hazards at both business and industry sector level is key to building resilience. The lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic have catalysed principles of sharing and distribution, buying local, investing in local suppliers, and working and communicating in a way that reduces reliance on commuting - reinforcing economic structures that are vital to a more resilient and inclusive economy.

We have the opportunity to embrace disruptive innovation and new technologies and embed circularity in business models and practice. This will lead to an emergence of new sectors that can provide secure and quality jobs for our growing region, and, in turn, lead to better social outcomes. Developing and implementing interventions, which include the transition away from carbon intensive sectors and practices, can deliver long-term growth, skills, job creation and sustainability.



## Ara 1: Ki te whakarite heipūtanga mō tētahi taiōhanga mārohirohi mā te tūngongitanga, te tipuranga mahi me te hiki i te whakaputanga mahi

Direction 1: Create the conditions for a resilient economy through innovation, employment growth and raised productivity

**We know we are making significant progress when Auckland's economy is able to recover quickly from shocks and disruptions through businesses with strong innovative capability and preparedness for change.**

### Data and trends

- Business growth has remained consistently higher than national business growth, with Auckland experiencing high annual growth (2.5%) in the decade between 2011-2021 and slowing to 1.1% growth in 2021.
- The unemployment rate has been trending down over the past decade, and after a pandemic-induced spike in mid-2021 reached a historic low level of 3.3% in September 2022. Disparities in population groups and areas remain, with 20-24 year olds and Pacific peoples experiencing higher rates of unemployment.
- In 2022, median weekly wages were \$1,214, up 17% from 2018 (\$1,036), ahead of inflation of 14% over the same period.
- Although improving, around one in five Auckland residents state their income is not enough to meet everyday needs and only 39% (in 2022) agree that housing costs are affordable.
- Productivity growth from 2020-2021 was negative for the first time since 2009. Auckland's labour productivity has struggled to gain momentum over recent years and was significantly impacted by the pandemic. Productivity levels (GDP) are high compared to national levels but low compared to OECD cities.
- Around one quarter of Auckland businesses are planning to reduce their business emissions and carbon footprint, and around 10% of these businesses measure and verify their greenhouse gas emissions. The biggest barriers in reducing emissions are other higher priorities (35%), logistical issues (32%) and the inability to pass on costs (31%).

### Progress summary

The resilience of the Auckland economy was tested by the pandemic, resulting in a large, but short-lived, increase in unemployment and a fall in GDP. More than 26,000 Aucklanders lost their jobs during the March and August 2020 lockdowns. The rise in jobseeker numbers suggests young people (aged 18-24) were the most impacted by job loss. The pandemic brought into focus many vulnerabilities within businesses, supply chains, economies and political institutions and exposed how quickly global disruption can translate to the Auckland economy.

The pandemic also highlighted Auckland's resilience with high market confidence reflected in areas such as house prices and construction activity. This reinforces the dominant role property and construction plays in Auckland's job and GDP growth. Some sectors, such as the tech sector, were able to adapt quickly and grow, while those that were unable to adapt, such as some hospitality and retail, did not survive. This highlights the need for businesses to constantly change and innovate to improve their resilience to future shocks.

Activate Tāmaki Makaurau was the most significant direct intervention ever funded by the government to support Auckland SME businesses during the pandemic recovery. The programme, led by Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, supported over 10,000 Auckland businesses, strengthening Auckland's businesses in the areas of digital marketing, financial planning, business continuity and digital enablement.

There is growing recognition of the need for a significant re-thinking of our current economic system and a move away from growth-driven economic policy towards a stronger focus on social and environmental impacts. Auckland Council, as a significant employer and procurer, is committed to providing the living wage and pay equity for its employees and social procurement that enables greater supplier diversity.

## Ara 2: Ki te whakamanea, ki te pupuri i ngā pūkenga, i ngā pūmanawa me ngā haumi

Direction 2: Attract and retain skills, talent and investment

**We know we are making significant progress when Auckland attracts and retains people because it is home to quality employment opportunities and is an enjoyable place to live; more businesses are choosing to locate and invest in Auckland due to its vast talent pool, stimulating positive competition and benefits of agglomeration.**

### Data and trends

- Employment in Auckland's knowledge-intensive industries comprises around 36% of the working population (2021) and had been growing faster than New Zealand from 2011. However, growth has slowed from 2.7% in 2018 to 0.9% in 2021 (lower than 1.6% growth nationally in 2021).
- The biggest industries contributing to knowledge intensive employment have been in hospitals, computer system design, management advice, consulting services and primary education.
- GDP has declined in some sectors, such as manufacturing, whereas construction and engineering, screen, creative industries and technology are experiencing high GDP growth in the long term.
- Businesses' ability to find skilled labour in Auckland has become increasingly more difficult, although some signs of improvement in recent years.
- The number of skilled migrants coming into the Auckland region had been steadily increasing over the last decade but declined from 2017 due to changes in immigration policy and the more recent border closures.
- Auckland has seen \$6.88 billion of foreign direct investment (FDI) since 2013, the highest consideration value of all the regions in New Zealand (over double the FDI consideration value of the second highest region). A large proportion of FDI is in the financial, communication services and real estate industries.

### Progress summary

The Auckland region was significantly impacted by the pandemic related restrictions with a direct negative impact on the local economy. Border closures severely reduced business activity, particularly in areas such as hospitality and retail. Restricted borders also presented challenges for direct investment from offshore, although this is beginning to gain momentum as global trade resumes to more normal levels of activity.

There remain shortages in skilled labour. This is closely linked with the slower growth in knowledge intensive employment that is needed to attract a higher wage, productive economy. Challenges to retain highly skilled residents include the growing trend for people to move to other regions for more affordable living, particularly those working in sectors that enable remote working.

Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, through Tech Tāmaki Makaurau and Create 2030, is focused on growing Auckland's technology and creative industry to create jobs and attract talent and investment to the region. Auckland Council is also focused on key sectors that present large-scale opportunities for Auckland, e.g. infrastructure, construction, screen/technology/digital, and the green economy and tourism, to secure business and foreign direct investment.

## Ara 3: Ki te whakawhanake pūkenga, pūmanawa mō te ahua hurihanga o te mahi me te panekiretanga taumano

Direction 3: Develop skills and talent for the changing nature of work and lifelong achievement

**We know we are making significant progress when those that have been trained and educated are translating their qualifications and skills into quality employment, including being able to transfer their skills to emerging work opportunities.**

### Data and trends

- Auckland's sectors of focus have seen the largest growth in employment in Construction and Engineering, Manufacturing, Technology and Creative Industries.
- The largest long-term employment growth has been in Construction and Engineering, experiencing a ten-year growth of almost 80%. Screen also peaked in 2019-20 and has grown by over 7% over the last five years.
- Business growth has been the strongest for Construction and Engineering (57% over 10 years) and the Creative Industries (23% over 10 years). Screen had the highest annual business growth rate in 2021 (7%).
- The types of qualifications that are required to meet employment demand are in management and commerce, engineering and related technologies, society and culture, health, and education.
- More school leavers are progressing to tertiary study - 68% of 2020 school leavers enrolled in tertiary study one year after finishing school, compared to 64% of 2018 school leavers.
- Public sector investment in research and development remains low by global standards, however, between 2010 and 2020, total R&D expenditure nationally (particularly business R&D) increased by 90%.
- The proportion of businesses that undertake R&D in Auckland remains at around 40%.

### Progress summary

Science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) is increasingly important to our education system as these areas impact the ability for our future labour force to keep up with technological and scientific advances.

Research, science and innovation (RSI) is crucial to keeping pace and remaining competitive as a region.

While relatively high numbers of students undertake STEM subjects in NCEA Level 1 this decreases significantly by NCEA Level 3. Nationally, there has been no sustained upward trend in the number of STEM doctorates (except for international students) and this will affect the RSI pipeline.

It is important for Auckland businesses to keep pace with the changing nature of work, and the pandemic may have acted as a catalyst for innovation over recent years. The use of software services, new or improved marketing methods, and organisational and operational processes all rose in 2021, with one quarter of Auckland businesses implementing significant technology changes over that time.

WeSTEM, delivered by COMET (Auckland Council), is a programme that is accelerating and increasing Pacific peoples' participation in science, technology, engineering, arts and mathematics. The programme focuses on young people, directing them towards career pathways through collaboration with local businesses, researchers and engineers.

The government has also committed to a focus on the future of learning and work with the Reform of Vocational Education, that has seen the establishment of the Workforce Development Councils and the integration of Te Pūkenga. This work is focused on ensuring the vocational education system meets industry needs and gives a stronger voice to Māori business and iwi development.

## Rohe arotahinga 1: Ki te whītiki i ngā hangarau hou, ka whakatūtu i te whiwhinga tōkeke raraunga matihiko whaikounga me ngā ratonga

Focus Area 1: Harness emerging technologies and ensure equitable access to high quality digital data and services

**We know we are making significant progress when all of Auckland has access to high quality digital services and Aucklanders have high digital literacy enabling us to leverage technological advances to grow and improve our skills, jobs and businesses.**

### Data and trends

- Age is now the most common demographic correlating with internet usage with income appearing to be less of a factor (in 2021, only 2% of the lower income bracket i.e. up to \$30k indicate they are non-users of the Internet). Issues around use of technology are less about access, with more people being concerned with the cost and security of the internet.
- Despite online learning being the dominant form of learning during the pandemic, this change appears to have been temporary, with most people's learning reverting back to the same use of online learning as before the pandemic (only around 10% use it for formal education).
- Digital literacy is improving, however, nationally around one third of those that use the internet are not confident with their online and digital skills.
- Growth in employment in advanced industries (that rely on emerging technology) has remained relatively flat. However, growth in employment in creative industries is growing more steadily in Auckland than nationally.

### Progress summary

With the exception of some rural areas, Auckland has access to high quality digital access and services. Franklin and Rodney local boards will benefit from the government's latest initiative that aims to provide the infrastructure needed to access broadband services to as many rural and remote residents as possible. This will mean that progressively, from 2023 on, all of Tāmaki Makaurau, urban and rural, can experience the same level of internet access. While digital access has improved significantly, there is a need for a shift in focus to digital inclusion and capability.

The focus on harnessing emerging technologies is beginning to be realised in Auckland, as it becomes a base for a number of high-tech firms and grows in areas such as medical technology and selected financial services. Auckland has begun to show its potential for specialisation in some areas with a move towards more creative thinking in the mixing of arts, science and digital innovation in the city's gaming sector and other technological advances at the human-machine interface. The pandemic has also significantly driven the uptake of remote working enabled by advanced technology. In 2021, only around one quarter of Auckland business employees in the city centre frequented the city centre once a week or more, while 40 per cent had not been in the city centre in the last six months. The trend towards more remote and flexible working will be the default for some sectors/workforce (e.g. highly skilled or office based occupations). This will continue to impact urban economies (potential shifts away from the city to more affordable sub-regions), transportation, and consumer spending.

## Rohe arotahinga 2: Ki te whakatūtu kua tautokohia e ngā kaiwhakahaere waeture me ētahi atu tikanga ngā pakihi, ngā auahatanga me te tipuranga whakaputanga mahi

Focus Area 2: Ensure regulatory planning and other mechanisms support business, innovation and productivity growth

**We make significant progress when businesses benefit from straightforward and fit-for-purpose regulations and policy, and Auckland's development includes strong growth in businesses.**

### Data and trends

- Auckland city was rated number 1 in the world as a place to do business in 2020, due to the ease of its regulatory environment. However, more recently (2021), Auckland businesses have lost confidence in the council's support of local businesses with almost one in five disagreeing that Auckland is a good place to do business.
- Auckland business confidence had begun to drop since 2018, bolstered slightly in 2021, but has since dipped to some of the lowest levels since 2008, with a net 57% of businesses expecting a worsening in the general business situation over the next three months (March 2022 quarter).
- Growth in business is planned for, with the region providing 1,400 hectares of future business-zoned land. However, the overall number of hectares of industrial zoned land has decreased from 6,455 in 2017 to 6,320 in 2022.
- The amount of business floor space consented has fluctuated significantly over the past five years, but this is increasing to previous levels with around 31% more business floor space consented in 2020/21 than the previous year.
- Most of the recent business floor space consented is in heavy or light industry zones and generally for land extensive activities such as warehousing and storage, manufacturing, and construction trade services.
- Building consents have been rising steadily, reaching record highs over the past three years, with approximately 22,000 consents (residential and non-residential) in the year ending September 2022.
- Growth rates of consents peaked by almost 30% in 2021 and have since slowed to 11% in 2022.
- Traffic in Auckland continues to remain the greatest barriers for Auckland businesses (In 2021, 39% stated traffic as their main operational barrier).

### Progress summary

Auckland continues to be recognised as a city that is comparatively easier to do business in than many other OECD cities. This is largely due to its regulatory and legislative environment (e.g. permits and registering). Alongside protection of business zoned land, Auckland Council continues to work on reducing compliance costs for businesses and ensuring processes are faster and more fit-for-purpose to support housing and business development.

Auckland Council is focused on local economies, including our biggest economic centre, the city centre. Improving the amenity of town centres, accessibility to public transport and other key infrastructure will help support businesses in centres throughout the region. Recent surveys of Auckland businesses suggest that Auckland Council could improve in areas of support for local businesses, transport options, land use planning, handling of resource consents and adequate investment in infrastructure.

Construction continues to be a major driver of Auckland's economy, therefore, timely and fit for purpose approvals for development and construction work and rules that impact consenting has been a focus for Auckland Council. Standardising consenting systems has helped to improve the quality and pace of construction, as seen by the record number of consents achieved throughout 2020 and 2021.



## Rohe arotahinga 3: Ki te whakapiki whiwhinga mahi a te Māori, ka tautoko i ngā pakihi Māori me ngā kaiwhakahaere ā-iwi kia eke hei whakahaere hiranga i te taiōhanga o Tāmaki Makaurau

Focus Area 3: Advance Māori employment and support Māori business and iwi organisations to be significant drivers of Auckland's economy

**We know we are making significant progress when the advanced skills of Māori are supporting growth in the economy and Māori businesses have created unique opportunities for Auckland's economy to drive a more sustainable future.**

### Data and trends

- Māori as employers (those owning their own business and employing others) increased 53% between 2013 and 2018: a significantly higher rate than non-Māori at just 10% and more than the Māori average across the country at 46%.
- In 2022, the median weekly earnings for Māori were \$1,097, up from \$959 in 2018. The average earnings for Māori have been steadily increasing since 2012, but Māori are still earning less than other ethnic groups, except Pacific peoples.
- Māori apprenticeships numbered 4,755 in 2021, up from 2,015 in 2011.
- 66% of Māori school leavers with NCEA Level 2 in 2021, up from 56% in 2012.

### Progress summary

Māori owned small and medium-sized enterprises are critical to the Māori economy, creating wealth in their communities and disproportionately creating quality employment opportunities for Māori employees.

Tāmaki Makaurau has a growing base of Māori entrepreneurs and assets, particularly in high value manufacturing and construction, industries which also have the largest Māori workforces. Māori employers in Tāmaki Makaurau are in more high value industries and have higher skill levels than Māori employers elsewhere in the country.

Māori employed in these sectors have average incomes almost on par with non-Māori employees and, on average, they earn almost twice as much as Māori employed in other Auckland industries. Privately owned Māori businesses account for 72 per cent of the \$12.5 billion Māori asset base in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Median weekly earnings for all employed Māori have increased since 2018, but only in line with inflation, so in real terms they are no better off. Meanwhile all other ethnic groups have experienced wage increases that outpaced inflation over the period. The effect is that already persistent income and wealth gaps for employed Māori would have grown. On average, employed Māori earn less, per person, per week than others, except Pacific peoples.

Auckland Council, through the Southern and Western Initiative, is delivering initiatives that lead to higher incomes and jobs with genuine career pathways that offer continuous learning and development as the nature of work changes. Tātaki Auckland Unlimited support the mahi objective from Kia Ora Tāmaki Makaurau – Our Māori outcomes performance measurement framework towards a resilient and regenerative Māori economy by supporting economic opportunities for Māori businesses and iwi organisations. In addition, Auckland Council leads by example by improving its own career pathways for Māori staff and by supporting Māori entrepreneurship through its supplier diversity procurement targets.

## Rohe arotahinga 4: Ki te whakaaweawe i te nohonga o Tāmaki Makaurau ki te tautoko i te tipuranga hokohoko

Focus Area 4: Leverage Auckland’s position to support growth in exports

**We know we are making significant progress when Auckland is prospering from specialised, distinctive and high-value products that are being delivered at scale.**

### Data and trends

- Auckland’s annual export contribution to GDP was just over 20% in 2020, about the same as it was over the previous four years.
- The value of Auckland’s exports has continued to increase over time, reaching \$12.2 billion in quarter 3 of 2022.
- Exports picked up in 2021 after a decline in 2019, implying increased diversification for Auckland businesses since the pandemic.
- Auckland Airport now contributes the largest share of Auckland’s export value and has also had the highest value growth of all New Zealand’s ports (peaking at 20% in Q3 of 2021).
- Tourism GDP had been growing rapidly in Auckland since 2000, peaking at 4% share of GDP in 2020 (as at March 2020), with increasing overseas arrivals and domestic tourism. This regressed back to 1.5% share in 2021 (the same as it was 20 years ago), equating to negative growth of 63% in 2021.
- The majority (55%) of tourism spend had been from international visitors, reducing to just 13% in 2021 due to border closures. This decreased tourism spend in 2021 by over half (54%) to \$4 million.

### Progress summary

Auckland continues to have an important role as New Zealand’s main connection point for international and domestic markets through its main ports. Export value from the Airport continues to grow, while value from the Seaport has decreased.

Tourism plays a role in Auckland’s export economy, and its value had been increasing year on year until the pandemic related border closures severely reduced international and domestic visits, significantly reducing spend in the region. This industry is slowly recovering as international travel resumes.

Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, through its innovation hubs, supports businesses in developing more specialised, high-value products so that Auckland can compete in the global market and raise productivity.

Government support is provided to firms through NZ Trade and Enterprise and other partners to assist in overcoming hurdles to exporting, to attract high value-adding, export-oriented foreign direct investment with rich links to the local economy and to help firms build scale through networking. The government also stepped in to stimulate economic and social activity in the Auckland region with the ‘Reactivate Tāmaki Makaurau Auckland’ package that encouraged Aucklanders to re-engage with the region through activities and experiences over the 2021/22 summer.



## Rohe arotahinga 5: Whakapiki i te whiwhinga mātauranga, i te tauoranga akoranga me te whakangungu, ko te arotahi e pā ana ki te hunga kiriwera

Focus Area 5: Increase educational achievement, lifelong learning and training, with a focus on those most in need

**We know we are making significant progress when all communities are participating in learning and training and everyone has developed skills that are being used to contribute meaningfully to society.**

### Data and trends

- The percentage of 15-24 year olds not in employment, education or training in Auckland has been slowly increasing over the years, peaking at 14% in 2021 and returning to 12% in 2022, similar to the national rate.
- 79% of Māori youth (15-24 years) are in education, employment or training (2021), which is trending upwards.
- More businesses (59%) are providing roles suitable for young people (under 25) in 2021, significantly higher than in 2015 (39%).
- School leavers' qualifications are improving with 66% of Māori school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above in 2021 in comparison to 56% in 2012.
- 35% of Māori, 26% of Pacific peoples and 39% of 20-24 years have at least a level 4 qualification, compared with 53% of all Auckland residents.
- Progression from school to tertiary study remains relatively low for both Māori and Pacific peoples, with 52% of both Maori and Pacific 2020 school leavers progressing to tertiary study within a year of leaving school, compared to 74% of Europeans. The progression rates are largely unchanged for Māori and Pacific school leavers since 2018 (Māori 50%; Pacific 51%), compared to the marked improvement for Europeans between 2018 (66%) and 2020.
- The number of children participating in early learning before starting school has been steadily increasing since 2011, however the pandemic has impacted these rates. Compared to other regions, participation in Auckland had declined the most (16%) between 2019 and 2022, with impacts on participation being strongest for Pacific children. Participation for Māori children has been increasing, but still remains around 10% lower than the total.

### Progress summary

Quality employment begins with quality education, starting with participating in early childhood education. Greater participation and achievement in schools will set a path for higher learning, and Auckland had seen improvement in participation in early childhood education, particularly for Māori children, and those from lower socio-economic groups. However, participation overall has decreased significantly in Auckland since the pandemic. Qualification levels have improved and while Māori are improving in school leavers qualifications, they are still below the Auckland average for higher qualifications. There has been little progress in tertiary enrolments overall and this may be contributing towards the static rate of young people not involved in employment, education and training.

Auckland Council continues to support rangatahi skills and employment through its Youth Economy programme that engages Māori and Pacific rangatahi in high quality training or employment leading to a career pathway. Project Ikuna, delivered by Tātaki Auckland Unlimited and funded by government, is increasing the in-work training for employers wanting to upskill their Pacific workers to provide them with the skills and knowledge to adapt to the future of work. This programme is complemented by the Uptempo programme, delivered by The Southern Initiative, that is focused on providing insights into how Pasifika-led workforce interventions can create solutions for Pacific peoples to grow and thrive.

The government has prioritised reducing barriers to education, including for Māori and Pacific learners, disabled learners and those with learning support needs to ensure that every learner gains sound foundational skills, including language literacy and numeracy.

# NGĀ PUNA RARAUNGA

## DATA SOURCES

### Belonging and participation

MEASURE	SOURCE
Proportion of Aucklanders that feel a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders that had face-to-face contact with family at least once a week	New Zealand General Social Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who felt lonely or isolated in the past year	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who have someone to turn to for practical help if they were faced with a serious illness or injury, or a difficult time	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who said you can trust others	Quality of Life Survey
Aucklanders trust held for the health system	New Zealand General Social Survey
Aucklanders trust for parliament	New Zealand General Social Survey
Voter turnout in Auckland Council elections	Auckland Council
Proportion of Auckland residents that believe the public has an influence on council decision-making	Quality of Life Survey
Auckland residents' satisfaction with council's performance	Citizen Insight Monitor, Auckland Council
Auckland residents' trust in council decision-making	Citizen Insight Monitor, Auckland Council
Life expectancy in Auckland	Stats NZ life expectancy tables
Aucklanders' physical health	Quality of Life Survey
Aucklanders' mental health	Quality of Life Survey
Impact of COVID-19 on physical health	Quality of Life Survey
Impact of COVID-19 on mental health	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who state that they often experience stress that had a negative effect on them	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who feel that COVID-19 impacted their mental health over the last year	Quality of Life Survey

MEASURE	SOURCE
Proportion of Auckland children that took part in sport and recreation in any given week	Sports NZ, Active New Zealand Survey
Proportion of Auckland children that usually use active modes of transport (walking, cycling, scooter, skating etc.) to get to school	Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey
Proportion of Auckland children classified as obese	Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey
Proportion of Auckland adults classified as obese	Ministry of Health, New Zealand Health Survey
Aucklanders' sense of safety in own home after dark	Quality of Life Survey
Aucklanders' sense of safety walking alone in neighbourhood after dark	Quality of Life Survey
Aucklanders' feeling of safety when walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark	New Zealand General Social Survey
Aucklanders' sense of safety in the city centre during the day and after dark	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders that feel their local town centre is safe to walk alone in (day and night)	Auckland Council
Proportion of Aucklanders who said they had a crime committed against them in the last 12 months	Ministry of Justice, NZ Crime and Victims Survey
Percentage of total victimisations by offence (Auckland)	New Zealand Police
Total number of ram-raid occurrences by district	New Zealand Police
Aucklanders' sense of safety when using the internet for online transactions	New Zealand General Social Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who live within walking distance of council facilities	Auckland Council
Proportion of Aucklanders who can access council facilities within a 5 km drive	Auckland Council
Proportion of Aucklanders who can walk to open space such as a local or neighbourhood park or sports park	Auckland Council
Proportion of regional park visitors satisfied with the overall quality of their visit	Auckland Council

MEASURE	SOURCE
Proportion of Aucklanders satisfied with the overall quality of the local/neighbourhood parks/reserves in their area	Auckland Council
Proportion of Empowered Communities' activities that are community led	Auckland Council
Percentage of Empowered Communities' activities that build capacity and capability to assist local communities to achieve their goals	Auckland Council
Experience of community groups of working with council – overall satisfaction	Auckland Council
Aucklanders' rating of their knowledge of the Treaty of Waitangi	Auckland Council
Proportion of Aucklanders who use te reo Māori in day-to-day conversations	New Zealand General Social Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who agree government should encourage and support the use of Māori in everyday situations	New Zealand General Social Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who agree signage should be in both Māori and English	New Zealand General Social Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who agree Māori should be a core subject in primary schools	New Zealand General Social Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who attended Ngā Toi Māori (Māori arts) or works created by tangata whenua Māori artists in all art forms	New Zealand General Social Survey
Ethnic identity	Statistics New Zealand: Census of population and dwellings
Proportion of Auckland residents who agree that it a good thing for society to be made up of people from different races, religions and cultures	MBIE, Community perceptions of migrants and immigration
Proportion of Aucklanders who view increased diversity as making Auckland a better place to live	Quality of Life Survey
Acceptance of diversity - ethnicity	New Zealand General Social Survey
Acceptance of diversity - religion	New Zealand General Social Survey
Acceptance of diversity - language	New Zealand General Social Survey
Acceptance of diversity – sexual orientation	New Zealand General Social Survey
Aucklanders' ability to express their identity	New Zealand General Social Survey

MEASURE	SOURCE
Proportion of Aucklanders who feel accepted and valued based on their identity	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who can participate in, perform or attend activities that align with their culture	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who view racism or discrimination towards a particular group of people as a problem in Auckland	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders experiencing discrimination in last 12 months	New Zealand General Social Survey
Relative deprivation across Auckland	Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington
Average annual household incomes - Auckland	Statistics New Zealand, Household Economic Survey
Annual inflation rate	Statistics New Zealand
Proportion of Aucklanders who report not having enough money to meet their everyday needs	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders that feel COVID-19 has had a negative impact on their financial situation over the last year	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Auckland children living in households experiencing material hardship	Statistics New Zealand, Household Economic Survey
Proportion of the working-age population (18-64 years) receiving a main benefit in the Auckland region	Ministry for Social Development
Aucklanders' quality of life	Quality of Life Survey
Aucklanders' quality of life compared with 12 months prior	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who agree the arts make an important contribution to community resilience & wellbeing	New Zealanders and the arts: attitudes, attendance and participation in Auckland
Proportion of Aucklanders who agreed that Auckland/their local area has a broad range of arts and artistic activities that they can experience and participate in	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Auckland adults who take part in sports and recreation in any given week	Sports NZ, Active New Zealand Survey
Proportion of Auckland children who take part in sports and recreation in any given week	Sports NZ, Active New Zealand Survey
Proportion of Aucklanders who want to participate more in sport and recreation	Sports NZ, Active New Zealand Survey

## Māori identity and wellbeing

MEASURE	SOURCE
Proportion of Māori that own their own home (own or partly own)	Statistics New Zealand: Census of population and dwellings
Proportion of Māori that only have access to some of the basic amenities (cooking facilities, tap water that is safe to drink, kitchen, refrigerator, bath or shower, toilet, electricity supply)	Statistics New Zealand: Census of population and dwellings
Median household income for Māori	Statistics New Zealand: Census of population and dwellings
Annual household gross income above \$100,001	Statistics New Zealand: Census of population and dwellings
Percentage of Māori rating their own health as excellent, very good or good	New Zealand Health Survey
Proportion of Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau in professionals and managers role	Statistic New Zealand Household Employment Survey
Auckland's Māori asset base relative to rest of New Zealand asset base	BERL: Te Ōhanga Māori i Tāmaki Makaurau: Auckland's Māori Economy
Number of Māori business who belong to Whāriki Māori Business Network	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited
Number of installed tohu tangata whenua (markers) on Auckland regional parks	Auckland Council
Number of pou withing Auckland Council's community facilities	Auckland Council
Percentage of Māori reporting their overall life satisfaction as 7 and above (on a scale of 0-10)	General Social Survey
Percentage of Māori living in a household with internet access	Statistics New Zealand: Census of population and dwellings
Whānau wellbeing is better or worse than 12 months ago	Statistic New Zealand Te Kupenga
Help with Māori cultural practices	Statistic New Zealand Te Kupenga
How well whanau are doing (score above 7)	Statistic New Zealand Te Kupenga
Percentage of Māori residents who feel that they can participate in Auckland Council's decision making	Auckland Council
Registered with iwi	Statistic New Zealand Te Kupenga
Voted in an iwi election in the last three years (if eligible)	Statistic New Zealand Te Kupenga
Māori voted in general election	Electoral Commission
Voted in local government elections in previous 3 years	Statistic New Zealand Te Kupenga
Importance of engaged with Māori culture	Statistic New Zealand Te Kupenga



MEASURE	SOURCE
Proportion of Māori respondents who felt safe in their city centre/local area	Quality of Life Survey
Proportion of Māori respondents who perceived public transport as safe	Quality of Life Survey
Percentage of Māori who have visited an ancestral marae in the last 12 months	Statistics New Zealand Te Kupenga
Percentage of Māori who have visited a marae in the last 12 months	Statistics New Zealand Te Kupenga
Number of marae in Auckland	Auckland Council
Proportion of Māori youth in education, employment or training (%) – Derived from NEET for Māori	Auckland regional economic profile
Proportion of 18-24 years Māori who voted over total Māori who voted in general election	Electoral Commission
Number and proportion of Māori STEM graduates	Ministry of Education
Percentage of Māori school leavers with NCEA Level 2 or above	Ministry of Education
Number of Māori apprenticeships	Ministry of Education
Number of co-governance/co-management arrangements	Auckland Council
Proportion of Māori in management positions (Chief Executives, general managers and legislators)	Statistics New Zealand: Census of population and dwellings
Employment by occupation: For Māori and Total Auckland population (Professionals + Managers)	Auckland regional economic profile
Percentage of schools with fair Māori representation	Ministry of Education
Percentage of Māori who took part in any environmental planning on behalf of their iwi, hapu or marae in the last 12 months	Statistics New Zealand Te Kupenga
Percentage of Year 11 and 12 Māori students in Tāmaki Makaurau engaging in Māori language learning, by immersion level (Level 1 81% - 100%), Tāmaki Makaurau and Rest of Aotearoa	Ministry of Education
Self-rated te reo Māori proficiency (Able to speak no more than a few words or phrases)	Statistics New Zealand Te Kupenga
Top way of acquiring te reo Māori: by listening or speaking with relatives, friends or neighbours not living with you	Statistics New Zealand Te Kupenga
Number of sites of Māori significance including wahi tapu formally protected or scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan	Auckland Council
Number of freshwater sites by water quality index class (Poor and marginal)	Auckland Council
Percentage of priority native habitats under active management	Auckland Council

## Homes and places

MEASURE	SOURCE
Proportion of dwellings in 1500m distance of rapid transport	Auckland Council Monthly Housing Update
Percentage of dwellings occurring within the existing urban area	Auckland Council Monthly Housing Update
Percentage of dwellings consented within 1,500m catchment of RTN	Auckland Council Monthly Housing Update
Percentage of dwellings consented within 1,500m of RTN that is intensive housing (apartments/townhouses)	Auckland Council Monthly Housing Update
The number of dwellings consented by location (across Auckland) and type	Auckland Council Monthly Housing Update
The number of new dwellings issued with code of compliance certificates	Auckland Council Monthly Housing Update
Percentage of new dwellings consented that are multi-unit (apartments, townhouses, flats, units and other dwellings (not including retirement village units))	Auckland Council Monthly Housing Update
Percentage of consented dwellings in hazard zones	Auckland Council Monthly Housing Update
Auckland survey respondents that agree/strongly agree that their housing suits their needs and the needs of others in their household	Quality of Life Survey
Number of Homestar certified homes	New Zealand Green Building Council, custom request
Number of Homestar registered dwellings (in pipeline)	New Zealand Green Building Council, custom request
Median Multiple Measure - ratio between median house price to annual household income	Demographia Survey
Median house price	Real Estate Institute of New Zealand
Median income	Statistics NZ, Household Labour Force Survey
Rental affordability	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (rent data), Statistics New Zealand (CPI)
Number of households in the intermediate housing market	Auckland Council, Community and Social Policy Affordable Housing Programme Update report 2020 and 2021
Auckland survey respondents who agree/strongly agree that their housing costs are affordable	Quality of Life Survey
Housing costs to household disposable income ratio (%)	Statistics New Zealand: Household Economic Survey
Percentage of disposable income spent of housing by lowest income quintile (20%)	Statistics New Zealand: Household Economic Survey; custom request

MEASURE	SOURCE
Percentage of disposable income spent on housing by highest income quintile (20%)	Statistics New Zealand: Household Economic Survey; custom request
Percentage of renting Auckland households that spent more than 30% of disposable income on housing	Statistics New Zealand: Household Economic Survey; custom request
Percentage of owning Auckland households that spent more than 30% of disposable income on housing	Statistics New Zealand: Household Economic Survey; custom request
Total number of people on the Public Housing Register in Auckland	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
Number of public houses in Auckland	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
Government spend on emergency housing special needs grants (Auckland)	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
The number of Aucklanders who are homeless	Severe housing deprivation in Aotearoa/New Zealand, 2018 report by Dr Kate Amore, Helen Viggers, Distinguished Professor Philippa Howden Chapman (2021), He Kāinga Oranga / Housing and Health Research Programme, Department of Public Health, University of Otago, Wellington.
Auckland survey respondents that agree/strongly agree their city or local area is a great place to live	Quality of Life Survey
Percentage of Aucklanders who think that their local area has become worse compared to 12 months ago	Quality of Life Survey
Percentage of Aucklanders who think that their local area has become better compared to 12 months ago	Quality of Life Survey
Auckland survey respondents who agree/strongly agree they feel a sense of pride in their local area	Quality of Life Survey
Residents of what areas feels the most pride in their local area	Quality of Life Survey
Regional canopy cover	Auckland Council, Auckland's Urban Forest Canopy Cover: State and Change (2013-2016/2018) (2021 update)
The value of residential building activity	Statistics New Zealand
Employment in residential building construction sector	Statistics New Zealand
Labour productivity for the building and construction industry (annual percentage change)	New Zealand Infrastructure Commission (2022). Construction Sector Performance, Te Waihangā Research Insight series
Percentage of construction businesses reporting moderate to severe difficulty recruiting tradespersons	Statistics New Zealand Business Operations Survey 2021, quoted in MBIE (2022a)

MEASURE	SOURCE
Percentage and number of households that are rented, and owner-occupied	Statistics New Zealand: census of population and dwellings
Percentage of households that rent	Statistics New Zealand: census of population and dwellings
Number of households in the intermediate housing market	CSP Affordable Housing Programme Update report 2020 and 2021
Number of public housing tenancies in Auckland region delivered by Community Housing Providers	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
Number of Auckland households living in houses with mould issues	Statistics New Zealand: wellbeing statistics
Rental dwellings that are damp or have mould	Statistics New Zealand: census of population and dwellings
Owner-occupied homes that are damp or have mould	Statistics New Zealand: census of population and dwellings
Auckland residents that state their house or flat is colder than they would like	Statistics New Zealand: wellbeing statistics
Percentage of Aucklanders reporting that house/flat is in need of moderate or major repairs/maintenance	Statistics New Zealand: wellbeing statistics (NZGSS)
Percentage of Auckland Māori that own their own home (household home ownership)	Statistics New Zealand: census of population and dwellings
Proportion of Māori that live in crowded households	Statistics New Zealand: census of population and dwellings
Percentage of Auckland homeless population that are Māori	Auckland Council and Housing First Auckland Collective: Ira Mata Ira Tangata: Auckland's Homeless Count
Percentage of those living without shelter or living in temporary accommodation that are Māori	Statistics New Zealand: census of population and dwellings
Percentage of Māori households (all) who spend more than 30% of disposable income on housing	Statistics New Zealand: Household Economic Survey; custom request
Percentage of Māori households (renters) who spend more than 30% of disposable income on housing	Statistics New Zealand: Household Economic Survey; custom request
Number of council-supported Papakāinga and Māori housing projects	Auckland Council, Affordable Housing Programme Update report 2022

## Transport and access

MEASURE	SOURCE
Deaths and serious injuries	Auckland Transport Monthly Indicator reports and Safety Performance Dashboards
Deaths and serious injuries for cyclists over the last decade	MOT's safety annual statistics for cyclists
Incidents of violence, threats and aggression	Auckland Transport Safety Business reports
Public perception of various transport issues – personal safety (crime and harassment), use, reliability, frequency, affordability, ease of use	Quality of Life Survey 2022
Public transport punctuality	Auckland Transport Monthly Indicator reports
Greenhouse gas emissions for Auckland, transport and per capita	Auckland Council Greenhouse Gas Inventory report 2019 – available upon request
Access to services within 15 minutes by different modes of transport	MOT Government Policy Statement Land Transport – Year 3 progress report 2022
Percentage of people over 15 who were unable to make a beneficial journey	MOT Government Policy Statement Land Transport – Year 3 progress report 2022
Impact of half price public transport fares	Waka Kotahi NZTA Research Note 009
Public transport boarding and cycle counts	Auckland Transport Monthly Indicator reports
Percentage of trips taken by sustainable forms of transport	Transport Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP)
Kilometers of cycleways delivered between 2015 and 2021	Auckland Transport Cycling and Micromobility Programme Business Case 2022
Parking occupancy	Auckland Transport Monthly Indicator reports
Use of electric bikes and electric scooters	Auckland Transport Monthly Indicator reports
Percentage dwellings consented within 1,500m of Rapid Transport Network	Auckland Council Monthly Housing Update
Road asset and footpath assessment of condition	Auckland Transport Monthly Indicator reports
Metropolitan areas serviced by the rapid transit network	Auckland Transport Rapid Transit Network Map
Kāinga Ora large scale urban development locations	Kāinga Ora – Urban development large scale projects

## Environment and cultural heritage

MEASURE	SOURCE
Kilometres of tracks made safe / year	Auckland Council – Natural Environment Targeted Rate Highlights Report
Number of trees planted / year	Watercare Annual Report
Hectares of pest plant control / year (in regional parks)	Auckland Council – Natural Environment Targeted Rate Highlights Report
Hectares of pest animal control / year (in regional parks)	Auckland Council – Natural Environment Targeted Rate Highlights Report
Percentage of time beaches are swimmable in summer	Annual Scorecard measure
Number of species-led projects on Gulf islands	Annual Scorecard measure
Total number of protected heritage sites	Auckland's Heritage Counts Report
Total number of protected sites and places of significance to mana whenua	Auckland's Heritage Counts Report
Percentage of protected heritage places related to Māori origin archaeology	Auckland's Heritage Counts Report
Number of parks given te reo names / year	Kia Ora Tamaki Makaurau Annual Report (Te reo Māori )
Percentage of city centre / CBD area with Māori design elements (Māori design markers)	Māori Design Hub
Number of annual programmes contributing to visibility and presence of Māori identity	AC Annual Plan
Total funding spent on Māori identity and culture	KOTM Annual Plan/AC Annual Plan
Total funding spent on supporting kaitiakitangi	Kia Ora Tamaki Makaurau Annual Report (Kaitiakitanga)
Kilometres of cycleways and walkways added to the cycle network / year	Auckland Transport Annual Report
Percentage of water loss per year	Watercare Annual Report
Number of drinking water sources used yearly	Watercare Annual Report
Total funding to community groups (\$)	Auckland Council Annual Plan/ Auckland Council – Natural Environment Targeted Rate Highlights Report
Number of community groups / initiatives funded	Auckland Council – Natural Environment Targeted Rate Highlights Report

MEASURE	SOURCE
Percentages of schools engaged in sustainability education	AC Annual Plan
Total public rail boarding / year	Auckland Transport Annual Report
Total public transport boardings / year	Auckland Transport Annual Report
Number of trees planted in Hunua Ranges	Watercare Annual Report
Number of trees planted per year	Annual Scorecard measure
Number of Hauraki Gulf islands / sanctuaries free of mammalian pests	State of the Gulf Report
Number of QEII covenants issued in the Auckland region	QEII Trust
Total domestic refuse per capita per annum (tonnes)	Annual Scorecard measure
Domestic waste per household per year (per capita per annum, kg)	AC Annual Report
Total waste to landfill (kg per capita)	AC Annual Report
Annual volume of water produced, m3	Watercare Annual Report
Average drinking water consumption/day/person, litres	Auckland Council Annual Plan
Tracks in regional parks that meet a kauri safe standard (see D1a)	Auckland Council – Natural Environment Targeted Rate Highlights Report
Hauraki Gulf islands (see D1f)	State of Gulf report
Proportion of rural mainland Auckland under sustained management for possums (%)	Annual Scorecard Measure
Proportion of priority native habitats in regional parks under active management for pest plants (%)	Annual Scorecard Measure
Proportion of plants and animals regionally vulnerable to extinction under active management (%)	Annual Scorecard Measure
Number of long term beach and stream sites with water quality alerts	Annual Scorecard Measure
No of protected and unprotected Māori heritage areas in Cultural Heritage Inventory (total number)	Auckland Council: Heritage Counts
Total number of protected and unprotected sites of historic interest (in Cultural Heritage Inventory)	Auckland Council: Heritage Counts
Total number of 'live' sites in the Māori Heritage Alert Overlay (MHAL)	Māori Heritage Team

## Opportunity and prosperity

MEASURE	SOURCE
Auckland's contribution to NZ's Gross Domestic Product	Infometrics, Auckland economic profile
Growth in number of Auckland businesses and employment	Infometrics, Auckland economic profile
Number of employed (full and part-time combined) as a percentage of the working age population	Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey
Unemployment rate	Infometrics, Auckland economic profile
Average weekly wage by age of people over 15 years of age who work for wages or salaries or are self-employed, ethnicity and gender	Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey
Auckland survey respondents' rating on how well income meets everyday needs (percentage that stated 'not enough money')	Auckland Council, Quality of Life Survey
Productivity – Auckland's Gross Domestic Product per employed person	Infometrics, Auckland economic profile
Percentage of Auckland's total employed by skills level category 'highly skilled'	Infometrics, Auckland economic profile
Number of people employed in knowledge intensive industries as a percentage of total employment in all industries	Infometrics, Auckland economic profile
Employment in Auckland's sectors of focus	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, Auckland Index
Skill demand - employment by level of qualification and field of study by employment change	Infometrics, Auckland economic profile
Expenditure on research and development	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, Auckland Index
School leaver progression to tertiary study	Ministry of Education, Education Counts
Proportion of businesses implementing innovation	Auckland Council, Business Survey
Internet usage by age and income	Auckland University of Technology, World Internet Project
Barriers to internet use	Auckland University of Technology, World Internet Project
Use of internet for learning	Auckland University of Technology, World Internet Project
Employment in creative industries (as a percentage of total employment)	Infometrics, Auckland economic profile



MEASURE	SOURCE
Proportion of employees of Auckland businesses that have frequented the City Centre in the last year, six months, and three months	Auckland Council, Business Survey
Auckland's ranking in world cities in relation to ease of doing business	World Bank Group, Ease of doing business index
Business sentiment towards Auckland Council	Auckland Council, Business Survey
Business confidence (businesses expecting a worsening in conditions over the coming months)	New Zealand Institute of Economic Research, Quarterly Survey of Business Opinion
Hectares of business zoned land under the Auckland Unitary Plan (zones that are classified as being in either the light industry or heavy industry zones)	Auckland Council
Business floor space (square metres and value) consented	Auckland Council
Foreign Direct Investment – Auckland consideration value and industries	Toitū Te Whenua
Main barriers for businesses operating in Auckland	Auckland Council, Business Survey
Number of Māori apprenticeships	Ministry of Education, Education Counts
Auckland's export contribution and value	Tātaki Auckland Unlimited, Auckland Index
Tourism contribution to Gross Domestic Product and tourism spend	Infometrics, Auckland economic profile
Proportion of people who are not in education, employment or training by ethnicity	Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey
Percentage of Auckland population with a qualification registered on the New Zealand Qualifications Framework at Level 4 or above	Statistics New Zealand, Household Labour Force Survey
School leaver qualifications by ethnicity	Ministry of Education, Education Counts
Proportion of businesses providing roles for young people	Auckland Council, Business Survey
Proportion of Auckland new entrants' that had prior participation in early childhood education	Ministry of Education, Education Counts

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