

# Macro Auckland



Informing and Inspiring Generosity

**Summary Report 2011**

Deb Schwarz and Charles Crothers



auckland  
communities  
foundation



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Further information about Auckland Communities Foundation is available at [www.aucklandcf.org.nz](http://www.aucklandcf.org.nz)

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# foreword



**George Frazis**  
*CEO Westpac New Zealand Limited*

We all have a role to play in shaping Auckland's future to ensure its place as the economic and social hub of New Zealand. At Westpac, we take our responsibility seriously and continually strive to improve the communities in which we operate. We partner with a wide range of community groups across the country and encourage our staff to be active in the communities in which they live and work. When it comes to making decisions about Corporate Responsibility strong evidence, robust research and the skills and knowledge of experienced professionals are crucial; as they are in any business decision. That is why we are pleased to support this major research study on the issues and opportunities for Auckland and its objective of creating positive social change.



**Robyn Scott**  
*Executive Director, Philanthropy NZ*

There is no doubt that individuals can change the world, or at the very least the corner of it they call home. Philanthropists are recognised internationally as change makers because philanthropy is the venture capital of social change. We have an enduring desire for inspirational leaders; people who act for equality and opportunity and who are willing to get behind grassroots projects that effect positive change within their communities. New Zealanders are generous by nature and eager to make things happen but they are not always sure of the best way to give, or how to ensure their generosity really makes a difference. Informed giving, based on robust evidence, maximises the impact of every philanthropic dollar. MacroAuckland illuminates Auckland's social issues and allows generous Aucklanders to match their giving to specific projects or to local areas or issues that are close to their hearts.



**Steve Chaney**  
*Chairman, Auckland Communities Foundation*

Mayor Len Brown's vision for Auckland; that it become the world's most liveable city; is an inspirational challenge to government, business, the philanthropic sector and communities to collaborate at a grassroots level and develop projects that change for the better the lives of people who call Auckland home. There are thousands of Aucklanders and organisations right across the city's diverse communities already working tirelessly to tackle the issues they see affecting their families and neighbourhoods, and to create opportunities for their communities to realise their potential. With investment and support, many of these grassroots projects have the ability to effect remarkable change. Enabling informed and targeted giving ensures that the effects of philanthropy are not only evident in the short term, but through sustainable projects, continue to be felt for years to come. It is our hope that MacroAuckland inspires generous Aucklanders to get behind projects that make Auckland a better place for everyone who lives here.



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# introduction

Auckland is a great place to live and work, but it is not great all the time and it is not great for everyone. Philanthropic generosity has a powerful role to play in creating positive social change in Auckland.

Generosity in Auckland comes in many different forms, including generous individuals, families, statutory trusts, voluntary trusts, businesses, community organisations, foundations and other grant-making bodies.

**MacroAuckland** explores Auckland's social issues and opportunities from each of these angles. It brings together information, research and data from more than 200 diverse sources and assembles an underlying knowledge base of much of the available information which can be obtained for the different spatial areas of Auckland. The aim is to provide generous Aucklanders with a thought-provoking, eye-opening and accessible look at the place they call home.

Through understanding where the needs and opportunities are, it is possible to give in an informed way so that your giving will have the greatest impact.

**In our experience, generous Aucklanders support causes related to:**

- Place (geographical area)
- People (demographic groups)
- The issues they care about, or
- A combination of these

**For ease and clarity, the report is divided into the following issues:**



Culture



Environment



Housing



Access



Safety



Economic Well-being



Employment



Education



Health

Although these issues may have different patterns across the different geographic and demographic communities in the region, they are, of course, interrelated.

Auckland operates as a system with many links and dynamic parts. It is unlikely that change in any one issue, demographic group or geographic area will occur in isolation. For example, an improvement in access may affect the environment, economic well-being, and employment and education opportunities, or it may affect specific geographic communities or other communities of age, ethnicity or ability. Where possible, these links have been made throughout the report.

In addition to these nine issue areas, some background information on Auckland is given to set the scene. After the issues are covered this report looks at what Aucklanders feel about the region more generally, and how they are already engaged in a variety of community activities and actions to engage with the issues facing them. Philanthropic activity should extend and complement existing activities, so this report also provides information on government responsibilities in relation to Auckland.

The full version of this summary report, along with additional research content is available online at [www.macroauckland.org.nz](http://www.macroauckland.org.nz)

## changemakers

Across Auckland, there are many examples where combinations of generous individuals, businesses and trusts, together with local and central government, are collaborating on projects that effect positive change within the city's communities. Throughout this summary report, you will see panels like this one highlighting some of the thriving projects that are providing community resources, creating education and work opportunities, nurturing the natural environment, building skills and giving people a sense of belonging and pride in their communities. The success and sustainability of these community-led projects has been made possible through philanthropic giving so that people with the skills, experience and networks to make an ongoing difference in their local communities have the resources to do so. The projects vary widely in scope and focus, and in the communities they serve, but all demonstrate the change philanthropy can make and will inspire future projects that tackle some of the issues highlighted in this report so that Auckland becomes an even better place to live.

### MacroAuckland highlights some of Auckland's paradoxes:

- Increasing numbers of Aucklanders are attending cultural events of other ethnic groups, yet only half of Aucklanders consider our increasing diversity a good thing.
- Boarding houses for 'rough sleepers' have available beds, yet homeless Aucklanders are sleeping on the street.
- Pacific Island students are remaining in school for longer than average, yet their tertiary enrolment rates are still low.
- Young people are more likely to take risks around water, yet almost half of those who drown in Auckland are over 45 years old.
- Children's health outcomes differ dramatically across Auckland, yet perceptions of health by parents across all three of Auckland's district health boards are virtually the same.
- The majority of Aucklanders say they take action to save energy all or most of the time, yet Auckland's energy consumption is increasing rapidly.
- Auckland's overall crime rate is decreasing, yet Aucklanders are feeling less safe.

- There are stereotypes about unemployed Aucklanders choosing to be beneficiaries, yet when a new supermarket opened in South Auckland in 2010 offering 150 new jobs, more than 2,500 people lined up to apply.

These paradoxes signify that, despite vast amounts of work by government agencies and communities, more still needs to be done to understand and address Auckland's challenges.

This report supports an evidence-based approach to giving, taking risks and thinking creatively. Through highlighting opportunities and needs it encourages generous Aucklanders to make their giving count.

# auckland communities foundation

As part of our commitment to taking the guesswork out of giving, Auckland Communities Foundation (ACF) has developed the MacroAuckland research and engagement project.

ACF is an independent, not-for-profit charitable foundation that is both a fund-raiser and a grant-maker. It was launched as a 'champion of philanthropy' in 2010, building on the systems and structures of its predecessor, Manukau Community Foundation. Our core purpose is to help generous individuals and organisations support worthy causes all across Auckland.

ACF provides administration, investment, research and grant-making services to its fund-holders, following the highly successful international Community Foundation model. There are more than 1,440 Community Foundations worldwide with US\$54 billion under management.

ACF has a strong and highly respected board that includes business, civic and community leaders with the skills and experience necessary for good governance and stewardship of all its activities. Its operations are carried out by a small dedicated team that is supported by an enthusiastic and growing group of committed volunteers.

## Why MacroAuckland?

As part of its intent to improve the impact of its own fund-raising and grant-making, ACF recognised that it must be able to inform its donors and the broader philanthropic community about current needs, emerging trends, and the impact of government planning and policy on Auckland's growth and development.

Collating this information places the Foundation in a much better position to achieve its mission of building 'a permanent resource to meet the new and emerging needs of the communities in which the Foundation operates'.

MacroAuckland brings together key social information from data sets, reports and research to create a unique evidence-based guide that helps Aucklanders navigate not only the complexity of disadvantage but also the resilience and generosity within our city.

ACF is proud to have the support of local and international experts throughout this process. Locally, the MacroAuckland Advisory Group provides a sounding board, advice and guidance at each stage of the project. The Advisory Group members and the organisations they work and volunteer for include Alison Sutton (Critical Insight, Comet, MIT), Kirk Sargent (formerly MIT, now Auckland Museum, ACF Trustee), Phil Harington (University of Auckland, NZ Lottery Grants Board), Megan Courtney (Inspiring Communities, ACDA), Nicola Keen-

Biggelaar (SKYCITY Auckland Community Trust), Eva McLaren (Research, Investigations and Monitoring Unit, Auckland Council) and Ian Leader (formerly AUT, now Westpac). Internationally, the Foundation has drawn on best practice from Sydney and Vancouver, and received extraordinary support from the team at Melbourne Community Foundation.

As well as informing giving, MacroAuckland is supporting ACF in the development of a portfolio of entrepreneurial initiatives to address some of our city's most pressing social issues. We believe the best way to tackle our city's challenges is with collaborative partnerships between philanthropic and corporate organisations, government, the community sector and research bodies. For that reason, in August 2010 we drew together an inspiring group of 130 researchers, demographers, philanthropists, community organisations, and business, local and central government representatives at the MacroAuckland Forum to start to identify initiatives that could truly make a difference in our city. Over the next year and into the future, we will work closely with these experts and others to refine, fund and deliver our planned programmes.

Our aim is that MacroAuckland makes philanthropy more accessible for all, and we hope this work will inspire many others to get involved and to give generously (and wisely).





# background to auckland

The Auckland metropolitan area, in the north of the North Island of New Zealand, is the largest urban area in the country and the most populous with 1.4 million residents.

Auckland (Tamaki-makau-rau: land of a thousand lovers) is a volcano-strewn isthmus which lies between the Waitemata and Manukau Harbours. The region extends out to the Hauraki Gulf to the east, the low-lying Hunua Ranges to the southeast, the Manukau Harbour to the southwest, and the Waitakere Ranges and smaller ranges to the west and northwest.

The isthmus was settled by Maori around 1350 and because of its rich fertile soils and access to marine resources was heavily settled with an estimated pre-contact population of about 20,000 Maori. Auckland became the country's capital by 1842 at the decision of Governor William Hobson. The area was named after George Eden, Earl of Auckland, then Viceroy of India. However, the capital was shifted to Wellington in 1865, with Auckland remaining as the principal city of the Auckland Province until the provincial system was abolished in 1876.

Auckland is New Zealand's main gateway from overseas and is the pre-eminent national centre for commerce, entertainment, education and recreation, and most functions apart from central government. It houses 31% of the country's population and is likely to continue to grow faster than other regions, thus cementing in its predominant position.

Substantial continuing population growth through immigration and natural population increases are expected with the region expecting to reach an estimated 1.9 million by 2031. A concern for urban sprawl arising from this growth has led to a 'Regional Growth Strategy' being adopted that sees limits on further subdivision on the rural outskirts and intensification of existing urban areas within 'Metropolitan Urban Limits' as its two main sustainability goals.

The median age is 33.9 years for people in the Auckland region. 9.9% are aged 65 years and over, whereas 22.1% are aged under 15 years. As the population of Auckland ages, the number of older people is expected to double in the next 25 years.

## Median age in the Auckland region



## Ages in the Auckland region



15 years and under



65 years and over

Data source: Statistics New Zealand

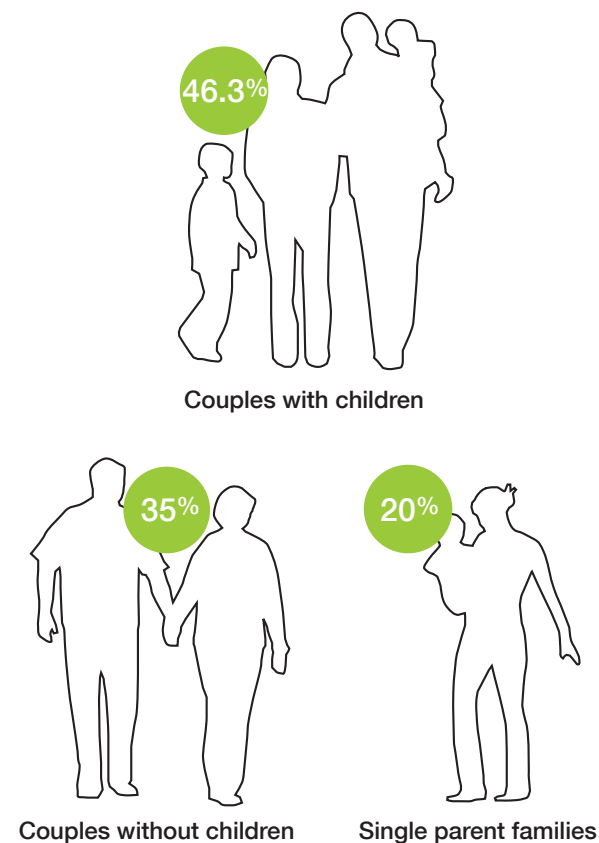
There are some 440,000 households in Auckland according to the 2006 census. The number of households is expected to grow faster than the overall population rate and therefore household size will tend to reduce over time, although one-person households will decline as a proportion as the population 'ages'. One-family households comprise 70% of households, 20% have one person and small proportions are multi-family. The average household size in the Auckland region is 2.9 people. In terms of families, couples with children comprise 46.3%, couples without children are 35% and just under 20% are single-parent families.

Auckland has the largest Polynesian population of any city in the world, and over the last two decades many people of Asian ethnicity have settled. In terms of ethnicities, languages, religions and life-styles Auckland is a particularly cosmopolitan city.

Auckland provides a wide range of attractive (and mainly low-density suburban) living environments and is regarded as a safe and well-serviced place to live. The 2010 Mercer Quality of Living Survey ranked Auckland 4th equal place in the world, while The Economist's World's Most Liveable Cities index of 2010 ranked Auckland in 10th place. The Hauraki Gulf in particular is a marine playground and swimming beaches abound. In terms of affordability Auckland appears in a mid-position when compared with other cities, with housing being particularly expensive.

A unified local governance structure for Auckland was set up in 2010, amalgamating eight former councils into one authority delivering council services in conjunction with 21 local boards and seven Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs).

## Auckland region families



Data source: Statistics New Zealand





Culture includes our values, beliefs, traditions, communities and heritage and how we participate in and express ourselves in relation to our culture. Diversity can be a source of celebration, but can also be associated with misunderstanding and discrimination.

### Ethnic Diversity

There are approximately 190 different ethnic groups in Auckland, and so understanding the region's ethnic diversity is essential to appreciating Auckland's needs and opportunities (MSD, 2008). Aucklanders are often grouped together in broader ethnic groups for statistical purposes. This creates limitations because there is much variation within these ethnic groups and many people may have multiple ethnicities.

**Maori Aucklanders:** At the last census Maori made up 11% of the Auckland population, a proportion expected to remain fairly stable in the medium term (SNZ, 2010a).

**Tangata Whenua – Auckland's Iwi:** There are six tribes with historical connections to the Auckland region: Ngāti Pāoa on Waiheke Island, Ngāi Tai at Maraetai, Ngāti Whātua at Orakei, Te Wai-o-Hua/Ngā Oho at Mangere, Ngāti Te Ata at Manukau, and Te Kawerau-a-Maki in the Waitakere Ranges (Ministry for Culture and Heritage, 2010). Due to internal migration, there are many Aucklanders connected to iwi outside the Auckland region. The Tamaki Makaurau Marae Directory claims to list all marae located in the region. Their current list includes 75 marae, the majority of those being in south Auckland (TPK, 2010).

**NZ European/Pakeha Aucklanders:** The percentage of Aucklanders identifying as NZ European/Pakeha has been decreasing, although they still make up the largest ethnic group in the region (57%). NZ European/Pakeha is an aging population.

**Asian Aucklanders:** Auckland's Asian population is the region's second largest and fastest growing ethnic group: from 6% in 1991 to 19% in 2006. The Asian population is youthful, and SNZ (2010a) forecasts Asian Aucklanders will make up 27% of the region's population by 2021. The Asian population includes a huge variety of ethnic groups, with the seven largest being Chinese, Indian, Korean, Filipino, Japanese, Sri Lankan and Cambodian. The Chinese and Indian populations are the two Asian groups that have grown most significantly in Auckland: more than 800% between 1986 and 2006 (Spoonley and Taiapa, 2009).

**Pacific Aucklanders:** Approximately 180,000 Aucklanders (14%) identify themselves as Pacific Peoples. Of these, 57% were born outside of New Zealand. Pacific Aucklanders are significantly more likely than the rest of Auckland to identify with multiple ethnic groups. Auckland continues to be New Zealand's most popular destination for Pacific immigrants. The proportion of Pacific Peoples across the whole Auckland region is predicted to grow to 17%, and as high as 34% in Manukau, in the next decade (SNZ, 2010a).

### Immigrant and Refugee Aucklanders

**New Settlers:** Almost 40% of Auckland's population were born overseas, a proportion significantly higher than in any other city in the OECD (Spoonley and Taiapa, 2009). Most are from Asia (13%), Pacific Islands (8%), UK and Ireland (7%), the rest of Europe (2%) and Australia (2%).

Immigrants often come to Auckland with high expectations centred around lifestyle, environment, a better future for their children, safety, a new start and education and employment opportunities. Those who come to Auckland from countries where English is spoken and where there are similar systems to New Zealand generally have more positive settlement experiences.

# changemakers

## TAPAC - Arts for all

The development of The Auckland Performing Arts Centre (TAPAC) in Western Springs was driven by a grassroots desire to provide arts spaces for the community. As manager Margaret-Mary Hollins explains, the vision was spearheaded by a deeply committed fundraising committee which engaged with key philanthropists like Perry Knight and major trusts, as well as Western Springs College and the performing arts community. The result is an exciting \$4 million facility that welcomes people of all ages and backgrounds.

Opened in 2003, TAPAC has certainly delivered on the vision with more than 80,000 people enjoying the vibrant and inspiring spaces on an annual basis. TAPAC perpetuates its message of community engagement in creative ways including a programme of theatrical productions for children from low-decile schools that transforms their understanding of drama and the performing arts.

As well as supporting the community, TAPAC also provides a critical experimental venue for emerging and established performing artists in a supportive environment at low cost.

Perhaps not surprisingly, the next stage for TAPAC is both community-led and audacious: a drive to support the dance and physical theatre community with a new \$5 million super-facility.

Migrants report challenges around employment, limited social connections and immigration issues; they also have safety concerns (Meares et al., 2010). It appears that the Auckland region is currently retaining immigrants, at least in the short term.

**Refugees:** New Zealand has an annual quota for 750 refugees. When they first arrive in the country, refugees have a six-week orientation at the Mangere Refugee Resettlement Centre. Many then move to Mt Roskill, which has the largest number of refugees nationwide (David et al., 2008).

Refugees' experiences are very different from other immigrants': they have often left their home countries suddenly and experienced highly traumatic events. Mental health has been identified as one of the key issues for Auckland's refugees (Grogan, 2008). Despite the challenges they face, many refugees are settling well in Auckland (SSPG, 2008).

### Ethnic Discrimination

Aucklanders are more supportive of settlement assistance for immigrants than the rest of the country (Gendall et al., 2007), yet many Asian Aucklanders still report both verbal and physical discrimination and harassment. Discrimination is often perceived to be slightly higher in Auckland (compared with the rest of New Zealand) because of the diversity of the region.

### Cultural Identity and Expression

The General Social Survey found that most Aucklanders (83%) found it easy or very easy to express their own identity in New Zealand.

**Ethnic Community Activities:** Approximately 75% of Aucklanders regard culture and cultural activities as being important or very important to New Zealand's sense of national identity (Ministry for Culture and Heritage, 2009). Attendance at cultural events is increasing amongst ethnic minorities (SSPG, 2008).

**Language:** Language retention is a useful indicator of cultural identity. The percentage of Maori Aucklanders who speak Te reo Maori has remained at around 20% since 1996; language use rates for other ethnic groups are higher, particularly for those born overseas (MSD, 2009).

**New Zealand Sign Language:** New Zealand sign language (NZSL) is spoken by 6,800 people in Auckland, most of whom are prelingually deaf (Statistics NZ, 2006).

### Religions in Auckland

Almost half of Aucklanders identify themselves as Christian, while 30% say they have no religion. Other religions practised in Auckland include Hinduism (3.4%), Buddhism (2.2%) and Islam (1.8%).



### Auckland's Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual and Transgender Community

The Auckland GLBT community has a range of support organisations, business associations, clubs and bars, and sports and recreation groups, especially in the inner-city area. The Youth '07 Survey found approximately 4% of secondary school students were attracted to those of the same sex or to both sexes, while 1.8% of students were not sure (Rossen et al., 2009). Homophobia and discrimination based on sexuality is one of the main reasons secondary students are bullied (Clark et al., 2009).

### Appreciating Cultural Diversity

A small majority of Aucklanders (54%) think that increasing cultural diversity makes Auckland a better place to live in, yet many are ambivalent or disagree.

**Celebrating Diversity:** There is an increasing range of events which celebrate diversity in the Auckland region including the Auckland International Cultural Festival, OurFest 2010, the Matariki Festival, Christmas in the Park and Love Your Body Day.

**Collective Pride:** It appears that the cultural expression of other ethnic groups can also engender pride in a collective Auckland identity. For example, when the Auckland and the Arts Survey asked about events which made people proud to be an Aucklander, the Pasifika festival featured highly across non-Pacific ethnic groups (Colmar Brunton, 2009).

### Arts and Culture

**Activities and Events:** Auckland is offering an increasing range of art and cultural activities and events across the region. Examples include the Diwali Festival, the Auckland Philharmonic Orchestra, film festivals, Waiheke's Sculpture Exhibition, Polyfest, the Smokefree Stage Challenge, the Lantern Festival, the Pasifika Festival, a range of art galleries, Big Day Out, food festivals, concerts by a range of local and international musicians, kapa haka groups and competitions, the Big Gay Out, Auckland Theatre Company, Waitakere Moon Festival, writers' festivals, Mission Bay Jazz Festival, the Music in the Parks series, Semi-permanent, Southside Gig, and Auckland Arts Festival.

**Appreciating Arts and Culture:** Aucklanders' attitudes to the region's arts and culture are generally very positive (Colmar Brunton, 2009), and most agree that their local district has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene (Reid, 2009b).

**Attendance at Arts and Cultural Events.** Overall, attendance at arts and cultural events is high with more than 80% of Aucklanders surveyed in the Auckland and the Arts Survey having attended an arts event in the past year. 'Pacific arts' were most attended in south Auckland whereas 'visual arts and film festivals' were most attended in central Auckland (Colmar Brunton, 2009).

### Heritage in Auckland

Auckland's heritage refers to both natural and built features. This includes 26 regional parks, Auckland's beaches and coasts, 48 volcanic cones, and more than 15,000 recorded cultural sites. The majority are of these sites are archaeological (10,416) or historic buildings and structures (2983) (ARC, 2010a).

**Surveying Auckland's Heritage:** Only 29% of the Auckland region has been surveyed and assessed for heritage values (ARC, 2010b). In 2009, Auckland had one of the highest numbers of heritage sites in New Zealand, but also had the highest number of heritage sites destroyed (MCH, 2009). One contributing factor is a lack of systematic monitoring of historic sites and comprehensive records (ARC, 2010).

**Maori Heritage:** Maori heritage includes cultural sites, significant buildings and landscapes that are of historical and cultural importance to Maori people (NZ Historic Places Trust, Pouhere Taonga, 2009). Maori heritage sites are not only important for Maori communities, they have the potential to create a sense of pride for all Aucklanders and to create tourism opportunities for Auckland.

**Appreciating Auckland's Heritage:** The vast majority of Aucklanders (over 70%) are concerned about the destruction of Auckland's important historical heritage sites (Reid, 2009a). An example of Aucklanders celebrating heritage is the Auckland Heritage Festival.

Auckland's cultural diversity at a glance - the top 40 nationalities

The word cloud displays the following nationalities (from largest to smallest):

- New Zealand European
- Chinese
- Maori
- Korean
- British
- Indian
- Samoan
- Afghani
- Tongan
- Vietnamese
- Russian
- Filipino
- Iranian/Persian
- African
- Malay
- Taiwanese
- Canadian
- American
- Croatian
- Fijian Indian
- Fijian
- Arab
- French
- Cambodian
- Korean
- Cook Islands
- German
- Dutch
- Irish
- Thai
- South African
- Iraqi
- Australian
- Indonesian
- Sri Lankan
- Niuean
- Tuvaluan
- Pakistani
- Japanese
- Tokelauan
- Vietnamese

Data source: Census, 2006

# environment

Auckland's natural environment is highly diverse, supports a wide range of species, and provides Aucklanders with resources, income, aesthetic beauty and space for recreation. Recognising the inherent value of the natural world, as well as the benefits humans can get from it, encourages increased responsibility and protection of the Auckland environment.

## Changes to the Environment

### *From Rural to Urban (with Increasing Intensification):*

The Auckland environment is becoming increasingly urban. This leads to increased pollution of freshwater bodies and the marine environment, and has long-term impacts on Auckland's biodiversity (ARC, 2010b).

**Climate Change: Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** In the past two decades, New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions have increased by around 23% (Ministry for the

Environment, 2010). Most of this increase comes from road transport (ARC, 2010a), and Auckland is the greatest contributor to New Zealand's road transport emissions.

**The Effects of Climate Change on Auckland:** It is estimated that over the next 70–100 years Auckland will become up to 3°C warmer. Climate change is also expected to increase Auckland's natural hazards (RCAG, 2009), such as floods, droughts, cyclones, landslides and storm surges on coastal areas.

**The social and economic implications of climate change:** Natural hazards can be highly disruptive, having significant social, financial and environmental consequences. Despite this, most Auckland homes are not fully prepared for natural hazards and emergencies. Climate change will have other social implications for Auckland, such as increased global costs and the absorption of environmental refugees (Frame et al., 2010, p. 26).

## Biodiversity

Auckland has a diverse range of habitats, and is home to more than 20,000 animal and plant species (SERMT, 2008). More than a fifth Auckland's nearly 1,000 native species are threatened, some with populations so small they are even considered regionally extinct (ARC, 2010b). The loss of native animals and plants is something the majority of Aucklanders say is important to them (Reid, 2009a).

## Monitored land quality in Auckland



Data source: Auckland Council

# changemakers

## *Project Twin Streams – A Green Revolution*

Project Twin Streams (PTS) is a highly innovative environmental restoration and stormwater management project based in Waitakere. PTS improves water quality by cleaning streams and revegetating stream banks with native trees and shrubs. Unlike the large infrastructure approach of most drainage projects, PTS engages local residents, schools, businesses and communities to deliver the planting programme and thereby builds community spirit alongside environmental protection. Over 650,000 trees and shrubs have been planted since the project began and more than 34,000 volunteers have contributed to making the programme a success.

The programme is a result of a 'Waitakere Way' collaborative partnership between the local authority and community organisations and it has won international accolades for its philosophy and engagement. John Morgan, or 'Green John' as he is better known, is team leader for the Oratia stream, and exemplifies the PTS approach using strong networks with local churches, schools and the Pacific community in order to plant trees and maintain the Henderson South and McClaren Park area.

PTS demonstrates the benefits of working *with* rather than doing *to* the community. People are more likely to make changes in behaviour when they understand the problem and are part of the solution.

### Green Spaces

Auckland has 40,000 hectares of regional parks. The majority of Aucklanders find it easy to access green spaces, and are either satisfied or very satisfied with them.

### Environmental Issues

#### The Marine Environment

Auckland's marine environments are experiencing pressures from population growth, commercial activity and the impact of fishing. There are increasing levels of run-off, sediment, stormwater and pollutants, including sewage, going into Auckland's harbours. The high concentration of heavy metals being found in Auckland's marine environments, particularly in the middle Waitemata Harbour and upper Tamaki Estuary, poses significant risk to marine ecology (ARC, 2010b). Aucklanders have been consistently reporting a high level of concern about marine pollution (Reid, 2009a).

#### Fresh Water

Stormwater, vehicle pollution and sediment run-off are all impacting on the health of Auckland's urban streams. Nearly all of Auckland's fresh water comes from dams in the Hunua and Waitakere ranges, and the Waikato River and is highly reliable. More than 50% of Aucklanders say their households are doing things to minimise water use all or most of the time; however, only 42.7% say they do this for environmental reasons.

### Air Quality

The main sources of air pollution in Auckland are domestic fires, industry and, especially, transport (MfE, 2008a; ARC, 2010b). Auckland regularly fails to meet peak air-quality targets, and this is having a significant impact on the health of Aucklanders.

### Noise Pollution

Noise pollution in Auckland comes from events, transport, sports games, industry, music concerts and private parties. Aucklanders are increasingly concerned about noise in their neighbourhoods (Reid, 2009a).

### Soil Quality

In Auckland, 38% of monitored land is 'excellent', 55% is 'fair', and 7% is 'poor'. Native vegetation has the greatest proportion of 'excellent' and forestry has the greatest proportion of 'poor' (Auckland Council, 2010c). When land is overstocked and over-ploughed, the result can be nutrient loss, soil biology loss, compaction, and a reduction in organic matter (AC, 2010c). In the last 20 years approximately 330 hectares of prime agricultural soil has been irrevocably lost each year (ARC, 2010b).

### Erosion

Approximately half the land in Auckland is either eroded or prone to erosion. Land stability has been relatively constant over the past decade. Most erosion in Auckland is due to human activities (ARC, 2010b).

## Environmental Futures

### Energy

Almost all the energy Aucklanders use comes from outside the region (ARC, 2010b). More than half goes on transportation (SERMT, 2008). The amount of energy Auckland is using per person is increasing. At current consumption rates, Auckland will need 65% more energy by 2031 (ARC, 2010b). Approximately 55% of Aucklanders report making an effort to minimise energy use.

### Environmentally Responsible Consuming

Aucklanders are slightly more likely than the rest of New Zealanders to make environmentally responsible purchase decisions and are willing to pay more to do so (Jones, 2008). However, when it comes to purchasing decisions, Aucklanders' social values are more of a priority than environmental values.

### Reduce Reuse Recycle

Every year Aucklanders throw out approximately 3.4 million tonnes of waste into landfills, and this is increasing at a faster rate than population growth (ARC, 2010b). Approximately 65% of this waste could be recycled or reused (AC, 2010a). Most Auckland households are recycling the things they know can be recycled. 'Freecycle Auckland' encourages Aucklanders to give and receive used goods instead of throwing them into landfill or buying new (The Freecycle Network, 2010).

## Sustainable Development

Sustainable development refers to making sure Auckland is environmentally, socially, economically and culturally well, and ensuring this health for future generations (ARC, 2008). Currently, Auckland's urban sprawl is increasing greenhouse-gas generation and pollution of waterways and the marine environment. In rural areas, subdividing and selling of fragmented farms changes land use and is creating environmental harm (ARC, 2010b). In Auckland's coastal areas, intense housing development is bringing ecological challenges.

Auckland businesses can play a significant role in protecting Auckland's environment by making sustainable choices for both services and within their management and administrative structures (Clendon, 2008). Increased CSR is being further driven by an increase in consumer demand for businesses to engage in sustainable practices.

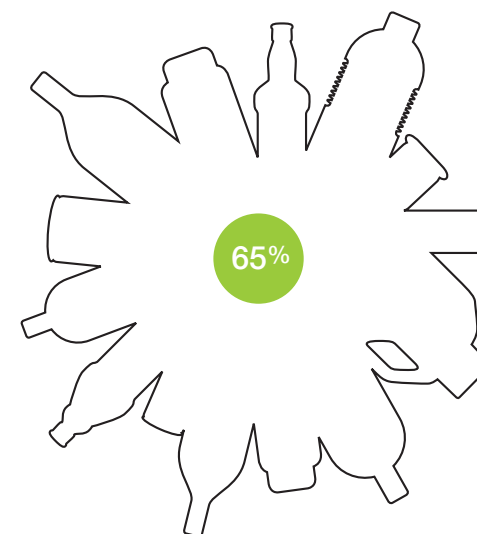
### Emissions Trading

Emissions trading presents a number of possibilities through increasing the price of carbon-rich goods and consequently encouraging more sustainable behaviour by households and businesses such as taking public transport, employing more efficient energy practices, and encouraging innovation. There are, however, concerns centred around the economic impact of emissions trading (Neilson, 2008).

## Community Gardens

Community gardens are part of an emerging trend towards local and community food production that has good health and social benefits (EcoMatters Environment Trust, 2010a).

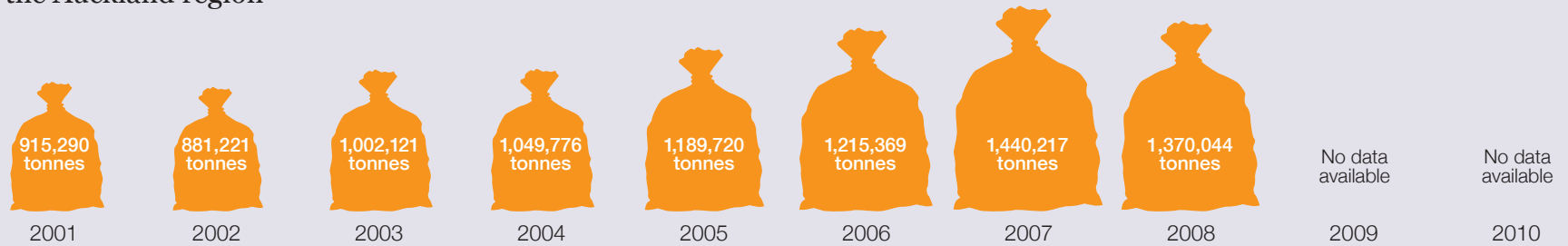
### Waste Aucklanders throw out that could be recycled or reused



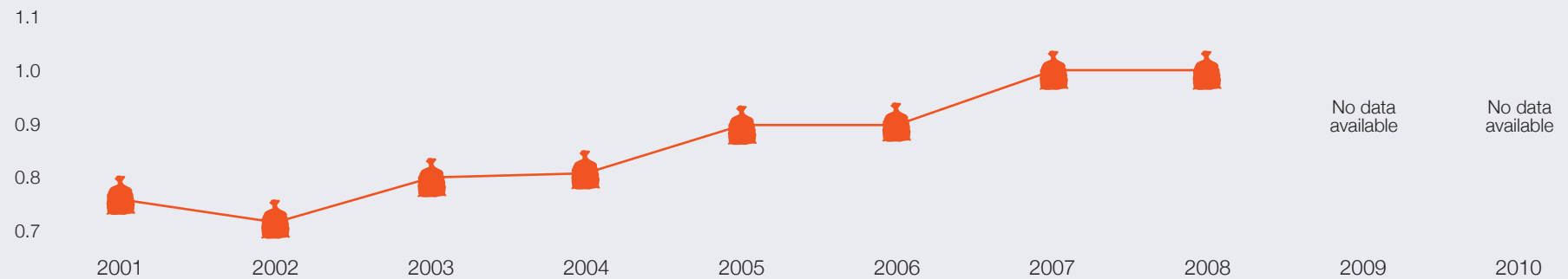
Data source: Auckland Council



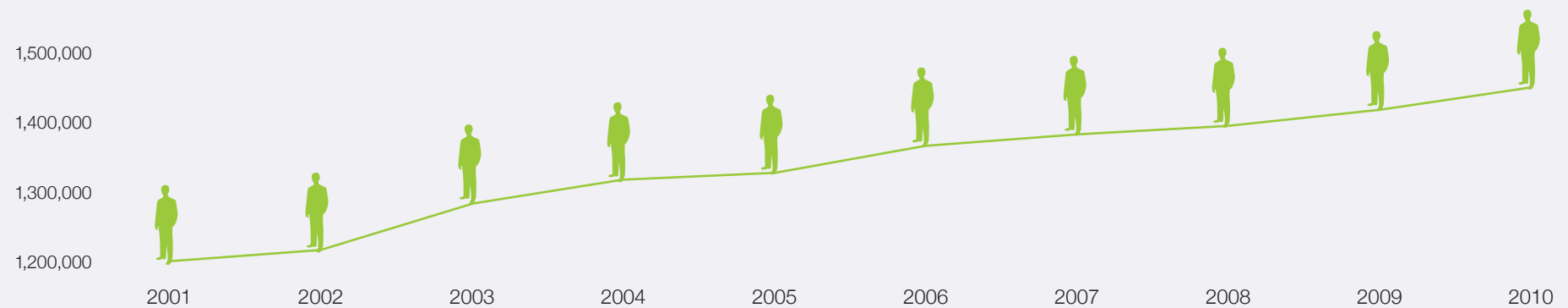
## Waste in the Auckland region



## Waste from the Auckland region sent to the landfill (in tonnes)



## Waste per person sent to the landfill in the Auckland region



## Population growth in the Auckland region

Data source: Auckland Regional Council, 2009, Statistics New Zealand, 2010

# housing

Housing is more than accommodation: it locates people in a community, and where someone lives affects how they feel, the people they interact with, their health and their relationships with others.

## Housing Futures

### Dwellings

Much of people's activity is orientated around that of their household. There are just under 500,000 dwellings in Auckland: 440,000 occupied and nearly 35,000 unoccupied together with 1,000 non-private dwellings and 4,000 under construction. Almost half the dwellings are three-bedroom, with similar proportions (20% each) either 2 or 4-bedroom and the remaining 7% each either smaller or larger than this. Separate (detached) houses are the predominant type of housing (75% in 2006), while almost a quarter (24%) of occupied private dwellings are flats, townhouses or apartments.

### Land Supply

The increasing scarcity of land is impacting on the way Aucklanders are living. More people, for example, are living in high-rise and terraced homes or multi-unit dwellings. It is predicted that by 2029, and even earlier in some areas, residential land supply in Auckland's urban limits will be exhausted (Urban Intensification Taskforce, 2009). Auckland's business land could be used for residential development, but this raises concerns about how this would affect economic development in Auckland, as well as the quality of life for those residents.

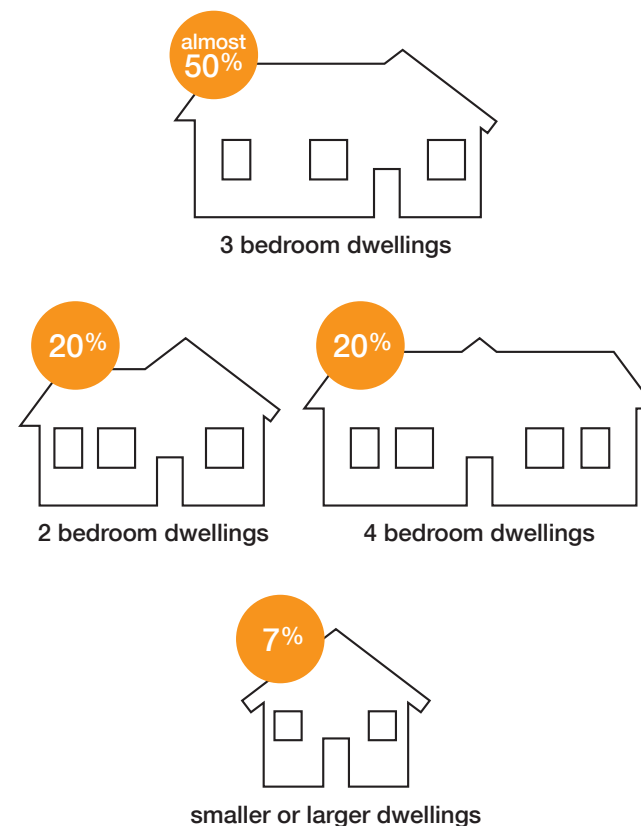
### Increasing Housing Demand

By 2021 there are expected to be 135,500 new households in Auckland (Urban Intensification Taskforce, 2009). Moreover, whilst the population is growing, average household size is declining, and this trend will further increase the housing shortage.

### House Sales, Prices and Ownership

House prices in Auckland have been increasing dramatically over the past decade, although recently falling. It should be noted, however, that housing sales do not necessarily equate to increased home ownership due to the high number of investment properties in Auckland's housing market. Home ownership rates are currently the lowest they have been since the 1950s (St John and Wynd 2008).

### Dwellings in Auckland



Data source: Statistics New Zealand

# changemakers

## *The K'Rd Hub – Breaking the Cycle of Dependency*

Lifewise Trust has helped local people for more than one hundred years including the homeless or vulnerably housed. Recently it opened The Hub, a cafe in Karangahape Rd (K'Rd), as a means of changing the way food is being delivered to those who are homeless.

Inadvertently, many soup kitchens create dependency and separate those who are homeless from the rest of community. Lifewise chose to address this by normalising the food experience and setting up a self-selection cafe for the homeless. The cafe has a range of different services in it. John McCarthy, the general manager, explains that while people come for the food, there are also staff from mental health services, alcohol and drug services, and Housing New Zealand available to assist people to change their lives in a positive way. The cafe is also open to the general public, thus breaking down the barrier between 'us' and 'them'. John explains that one of the challenges is how to build on this new development, as well as to how it could be used more widely. John is interested in exploring the ways in which it might be possible to offer more formal training and employment within the cafe.

### House Rents

Rents are rising faster than both income and inflation. One of the drivers is the increased number of renters in the market – not surprising given Auckland's increasing population and the increasing costs of home ownership (MSD, 2008). This means Aucklanders are spending greater percentages of their income on rent and housing costs.

### Intermediate Housing Market

The intermediate housing market includes households who are renting, have one or more members in paid employment and cannot afford to buy a house at the lower-quartile house price under regular bank lending conditions (Darroch Ltd, 2010). The increasing number of households, the growing private rental market and house price inflation all contribute to more Aucklanders being unable to enter the housing market.

### Housing Shortages

There is a housing deficit in Auckland, with approximately 2,500 fewer houses being built each year than is needed; nearly half the shortfall is in south Auckland (The Salvation Army Social Policy and Parliamentary Unit, 2008). The issue is getting more serious: in 2010 the rates of new dwelling consents dropped to its lowest figure in the last 20 years (ARC, 2010).

### Housing Problems

#### A Lack of Affordable Housing

On average, in 2010 Aucklanders spent approximately 27.5% of their income on housing. In a 2008/09 survey, 40% of Aucklanders said they found housing costs unaffordable (Reid, 2009). Some families are responding by banding together with other families.

#### Housing for Low-income Families and Individuals

Not only are there not enough houses being built, those that are are not affordable for low-income families and individuals. This means those on low incomes are finding it increasingly hard to find appropriate accommodation in close proximity to their workplaces, meaning they are sharing with other families in crowded conditions and are faced with increased transportation costs. There is also a need for retrofitting and modernising existing homes to make them healthy and suitable for the people who live in them, particularly in south Auckland.

### Social Housing

Social housing is rental accommodation provided by central and local government. There is a constant and disproportionately high undersupply of social housing in Auckland despite many of those on Housing New Zealand's waiting list, particularly in south Auckland, classified as having 'severe' or 'significant' housing needs. As the majority of the houses were built in the 1940s and 1950s and designed for families with 2–3 children, they no longer match the demographic needs of those applying for social housing (Department of Building and Housing, 2008b).

### Homelessness

Homelessness in Auckland is most visible through Auckland's 'rough sleepers', i.e. those who are sleeping in doorways, bushes, bus shelters, or empty buildings. The majority of 'rough sleepers' are in Auckland's central business district, where there are approximately 100–150 'rough sleepers' (Auckland Homeless Steering Group, 2009). In addition, there are greater numbers of 'hidden homeless' who do not have a permanent home, but move between friends and family to get shelter and food. Homelessness affects Maori more than other ethnic groups.

### Household Crowding

At 16%, Auckland has the highest average rate of household crowding in New Zealand. Crowding is highest for Pacific (48%), Maori (27%), Other (23%), and Asian Aucklanders (21.5%) (MSD, 2008). In addition to the health risks of crowding, crowding can breach tenancy agreements and result in eviction with only 10 days' notice. Almost half of Pacific Aucklanders are living in crowded households. A study of more than 1,300 Pacific Aucklanders found that more than 30% perceived crowding as an issue for them, supporting the idea that crowding was more often about economic hardship than custom and choice (Schluter et al., 2007).

### Healthy Homes

Housing has significant health impacts. For example, the greatest risk factor for developing meningitis amongst children was crowding (James and Saville-Smith, 2010), and poor housing has been linked to mental illness in adults. Higher rates of colds, flu and asthma symptoms among Maori and Pacific Aucklanders are linked with poor housing (Gravitas Research and Strategy Ltd, 2009).

Cold and damp homes are a concern in Auckland. Approximately 10% of Aucklanders think dampness is a major problem with their home, and approximately 15% think their home is too cold. Again, Pacific Aucklanders are disproportionately affected.

'Leaky homes' are unable to drain or dry properly, and the resulting water damage leads to mould and fungi in the home, which can cause breathing disorders and other health issues (Williamson, 2010). It is estimated that more than 80,000 people in leaky homes cannot afford to repair or sell their homes (McSoriley, 2010). More than 75% of the claims through the Weathertight Homes Resolution Services Act are Auckland homes.

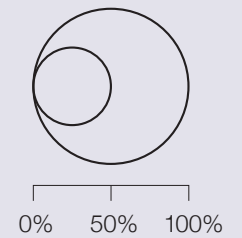
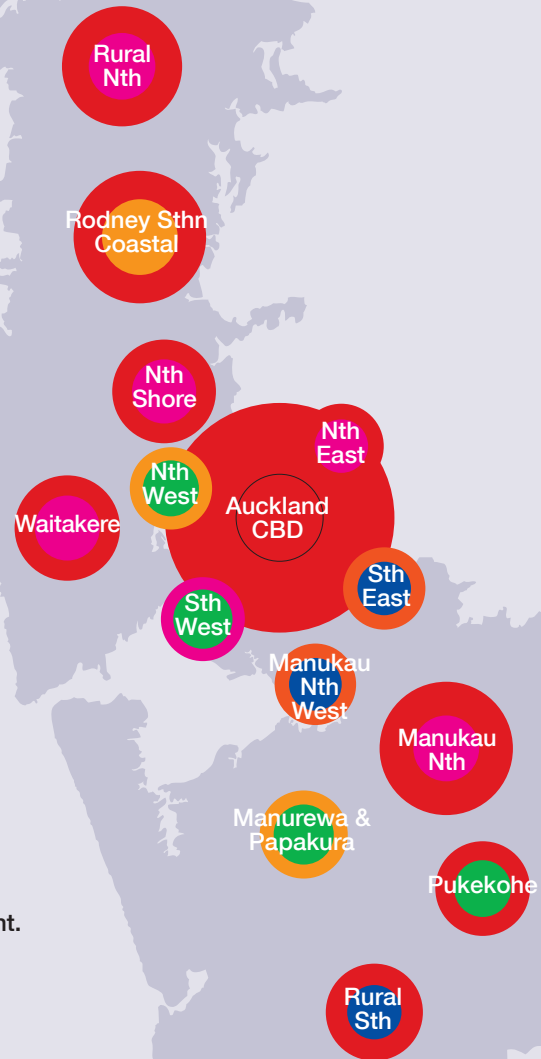
### Housing for the Elderly – The Implications of an Ageing Population

There are around 1,500 low-cost dwellings for Aucklanders aged over 65 (Darroch Ltd, 2010). The majority of social housing for the elderly is provided by government, with another 25% provided by charities and community organisations. As the population of Auckland ages, the number of older people is expected to double in the next 25 years which will place more demand on low-cost healthy housing for elderly Aucklanders.

## Financially stressed rental households in Auckland

● 56%+ ● 51-55% ● 46-50% ● 41-45% ● 36-40% ● below 35%

The inner circle shows current percentage of households with over 30% of income currently going on rent. The outer circle shows the forecast growth in these households by 2026 (in proportion to 2006 figures).







Access refers to the ability of Aucklanders to physically and virtually access the places, services and opportunities they need to lead fulfilling lives. Access needs to be provided in ways which are user-friendly, affordable and minimise travel. Ensuring all Aucklanders can access what the region has to offer means understanding and endeavouring to meet their varying needs.

#### **Access for all Aucklanders**

Access needs to be universal, reliable and uncomplicated for all of Auckland's peoples and communities, including those experiencing social and physical isolation, families, those with temporary injuries or illness or who are getting increasingly frail, and the estimated 250,000 Aucklanders who experience disability (Auckland Disability Research

Group, 2009). Aucklanders should not be forced into 'transport poverty', i.e. face personal high costs, such as for private transportation, where public provisions are lacking.

#### **Virtual Access**

Virtual access includes telephone, internet and other virtual media access. Virtual access has important implications for people's ability to access employment, education, training and services, and it also enables social connectedness. Access to TV, radio and other media is nearly universal in Auckland.

***Household Telephones and Cellphones:*** Telephone access to households is also nearly universal across Auckland. However, the increasing uptake of cellphones is changing the way people communicate, and the high cost of cellphone use in New Zealand could contribute to disparity in Auckland.

***The Internet:*** Increasingly, internet users are viewing it as a more important source of information than television, newspapers, radio, family and friends, and community services (Smith et al., 2010). Auckland has fairly good broadband services, but access is not evenly distributed across the region or across the different ethnic groups. There appears to be an increasing 'digital divide' between those in Auckland who are able to use the internet to access information, services, employment and education opportunities, and maintain social connections, and those who cannot.

#### **Access to Services and Information**

The barriers Aucklanders experience include a lack of knowledge of existing services, socio-economic limitations, cultural barriers, literacy and language challenges, and transportation and virtual access limitations. To minimise inequality of access, information needs to be available in a diverse range of forms and languages.

***Perceptions of Access:*** There is a perception that services such as shops, schools, post shops, libraries and medical services are generally accessible. However, Aucklanders' ability to access education providers shows significant variation across the region. The 2008 Big City Quality of Life Survey found that urban Aucklanders felt more able to access banks and cash machines than those living in more rural areas. The availability of mobile banking services and online banking can assist in overcoming these barriers.

#### **Moving Around Auckland**

The low density spread of Auckland's population and the region's geography brings challenges including limited provision and use of public transport and a high reliance on private motor vehicles. Furthermore, Auckland's current transport infrastructure does not allow for easy movement between different modes of transport (RCGA, 2009).







### Travelling to Work

Approximately 75% of the working population in Auckland commute by car for the main part of their journey (ARC, 2007). In the morning peak-time, work-related trips average 11 kilometres (ARC, 2010a). Movement across the Auckland region to work is particularly high for people living in Waitakere and Papakura, where approximately 60% of the working population commute to other areas of Auckland, mostly central Auckland (MSD, 2008).

### Travelling for Education

Approximately 40% of peak-time trips are related to education. Most trips are short local journeys (ARC, 2010a, p. 37). 54% of children travel to school by car (MSD, 2008), although in 2007 the majority reported wanting to walk or bike to school (ARTA, 2007). The number travelling by car has doubled in the last decade. Recently, there has been a small (but growing) movement of 'walking school buses'.

### Public Transport

There has been a steady increase in the use of trains, buses and ferries – a 3.4% increase in the 2009/2010 financial year (ARTA, 2010a). This can mainly be attributed to population growth because the average number of trips per person has not shown any significant increase in the last decade (ARC, 2010a). The exception is train use, which has increased due to service and infrastructure improvements (ARC, 2007).

In the 2008 Quality of Life Survey, 43% of Auckland respondents reported not using public transport at all in the previous year. An additional 23% used public transport less than once a month. Respondents said this was mainly because they preferred private transport and found public transport inconvenient.

### Private Transport

**Cars, Vans, Trucks and Motorbikes:** The main form of private transport in Auckland is the car, with only 7.5% of households being without a car (ARC, 2007). There are approximately 700,000 cars in the Auckland region and it is predicted that by 2021 there will be 300,000 more (ARC, 2010a). At approximately one car for every two people, this is one of the highest rates of car ownership worldwide (MSD, 2008).

**Biking and Walking:** Approximately 1% of all morning peak trips are by bicycle (ARTA, 2007, p. 10), although there has been a 27% increase in cyclist movements across the whole Auckland region since 2009 (Gravitas Research and Strategy Limited, 2010). Feeling unsafe on the roads is one of the main barriers to cycling, and so the regional cycleway construction programme currently under way, and bikeways such as the Northwestern Cycleway which parallels the northwestern motorway, are important.

Like biking, there are significant health, economic and environmental benefits to increasing walking, yet only about 40% of short journeys are made by foot (ARTA,

2007). Historically there has been very little investment in improving Auckland's infrastructure for walking compared with other transport modes (Lee and Muhammad, 2010).

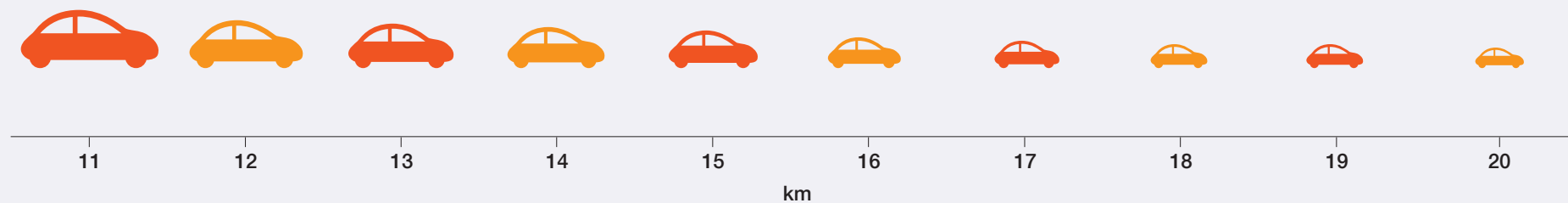
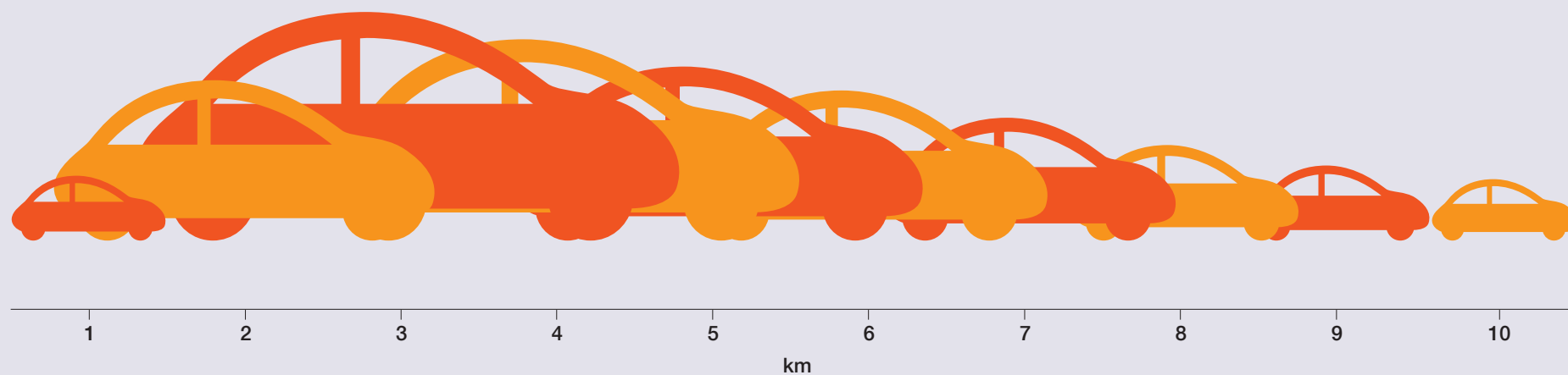
### Impacts of Auckland's Transport

Despite much money spent on providing transport infrastructure in the Auckland region over the last decade, the high (and increasing) use of private transport is having a significant negative impact on the region and its people. While high levels of private transport ownership do allow more Aucklanders to access employment, training and education, services and leisure activities in places they may be unable to reach otherwise, lack of alternative transport creates a greater disparity of access for those without private transportation.

Increased congestion and time spent on the road means potentially less time for work and leisure. There is also a significant impact on our natural environment as pollutants affect air and water quality (ARC, 2010c).

# Number of car trips by length of trip during 2006 morning peak period 7am-9am in Auckland

Size of car represents number of trips.  
This car = 12,000 trips.





It is important that Aucklanders feel safe from accidents and crime, in terms of both their perceptions and the reality of this safety, and across a range of environments.

#### Safety from Accidents

**Road Safety:** Death rates from road crashes in Auckland have decreased over time, but injury rates continue to increase (ARC, 2010). The majority of Aucklanders consider dangerous driving, drink-driving and speeding to be problems in Auckland (MSD, 2008). Some groups of road users are particularly vulnerable, including cyclists, pedestrians, motorcyclists and children. Only 21% of cyclists surveyed in 2010 felt safe cycling in Auckland (ARC, 2010). In recent years Auckland has seen a 70% reduction in hospitalisations of child pedestrians in central Auckland (Chambers, 2010). The biggest risk times remain when children are travelling to and from school.

**Water Safety:** Aucklanders make up a relatively small percentage of New Zealand's drownings or hospitalisations from water-related injuries each year, despite easy access to aquatic environments (Moran and Mills, 2008). From

2005 to 2009, 99 people drowned in Auckland, just under half during recreational activities (WSNZ, 2009b). Auckland's West Coast beaches' strong surf and rips pose a greater risk of drowning (McCool et al., 2006). Young people are more likely to take part in risky swimming behaviour, drink alcohol at pool parties and the beach, and take part in spontaneous water activities when intoxicated. Even so, just under half of those drowned in Auckland have been over 45 years old (WSNZ, 2009b).

#### Crime

**Feeling Safe:** The vast majority (92%) of Aucklanders feel safe in their own homes. However, only 57% feel safe to walk alone in their own neighbourhood after dark, a rate significantly lower than in other major New Zealand centres.

**Perception and Reality:** Reported crime in Auckland has declined since its peak in 2002/03 and it may be that Aucklanders fear for their safety more than they should given Auckland's crime statistics. Even so, Aucklanders are significantly more likely than other New Zealanders to be the victims of burglary and vehicle offences, and 146,202 crimes were reported in Auckland in 2008 (AC, 2010). Reported violent crimes have increased significantly across all three police districts in the past decade, with the greatest increase in Counties-Manukau (MSD, 2008).

**White Collar Crime:** White collar crime is costing millions of dollars each year, and the total amount being lost to fraud has increased markedly during the recession (KPMG Forensic, 2010a). Because Auckland is the commercial hub of New Zealand, more businesses are affected in Auckland than the rest of the country.

**Prisoner Rehabilitation and Transitioning Back to Work and Community:** Prisons recognise that employment plays a significant role in helping prisoners rehabilitate, and so offer a variety of programmes aimed at increasing employment opportunities and positive reintegration of prisoners back into the community. However, once released, there are very limited accommodation or support options for the ex-inmate, and there are concerns about continuing high recidivism rates.

#### Family Violence

Police state the increase in reported violent offences has been driven by an increase in reporting of family violence (AC, 2010). Even so, most family violence is not included in violent offences statistics because it is not reported (Mackenzie and Carrington, 2007). There has been an increase in substantiated cases of neglect and abuse in Auckland in recent years (MSD, 2008). Longitudinal studies have suggested that between four and ten per cent of children experience physical abuse in New Zealand (St John and Wynd, 2008); however, the Youth '07 survey suggests rates could be even higher (Clark et al., 2009).



**Elder abuse:** The elderly can be abused and neglected by people close to them. Almost half the perpetrators of elder abuse are the adult children of the elderly victim (New Zealand Family Violence Clearing House, 2009). As the population ages, potentially more Aucklanders will become vulnerable to elder abuse.

**Community response to family violence:** Recent research on community awareness of family violence in west Auckland found that many people were willing to act but did not know what to do in cases where violence did not seem serious enough for police or other agencies' help (McLaren, 2010).

### Youth Offending

Youth are overrepresented in police apprehension, and reapprehension, statistics meaning alternatives to prisons and boot camps need to be found.

**Youth Gangs:** As with adult crime figures, although the crime rate for youth has been decreasing, the crime rate for violent offending has been increasing (Ministry of Justice, 2010). One contributing factor is youth gangs. In 2007 it was estimated there were around 2,000 youth gang members (Bellamy, 2009); the majority are male (Roguski, 2008). There may be more of a gang presence felt in south Auckland than actually exists. The majority of young people who make up the apparent youth gang population are 'wannabes', i.e. young people who are in the same friendship group, are not driven by criminal activity (although

they may commit some petty crime), and have their own social norms such as dress codes (Roguski, 2008).

Research on south Auckland gangs has discredited some popular myths about these youth gangs: there are not significant barriers to leaving a gang, (Roguski, 2008), little evidence of violence between ethnic groups (Bellamy, 2009), and the majority of youth gang members' parents were employed (Roguski, 2008). There is a lot to be learnt from what gangs are providing for young people that they may not be getting at home or in their community (Bellamy, 2009).

### Safety

**Child Safety:** Approximately 68% of Aucklanders feel their local neighbourhood is 'very safe' or 'fairly safe' for children under 14 to play unsupervised. Maori and Pacific Aucklanders, those living in south Auckland, and those with a household income of under \$20,000 are more likely to feel it is unsafe (Reid, 2009, p. 21). Road death is the main cause of death for children in Auckland (Chambers, 2010), and Auckland has a high rate of vehicles hitting children in driveways (James and Saville-Smith, 2010). Other main causes of accidental death include drowning, burns and falls.

**Youth Safety:** Bullying is a common threat to young people's safety: in the Youth '07 Survey, more than 41% of students said they had been hit or physically harmed deliberately in the previous year. Size, ethnicity and sexuality are the main reasons for bullying, but most students don't know why they are bullied (Clark et al., 2009).

**Internet/Mobile Phone Safety:** Those who do not have a great deal of technological skill or understanding are vulnerable to scammers who, for example, target elderly people by pretending to be police or banks (Donnell, 2010). The internet and mobile phones have also created a new medium for bullying and harassment: of nasty or threatening messages sent to students, 72% were by mobile phone and 24% by the internet (Clark et al., 2009).

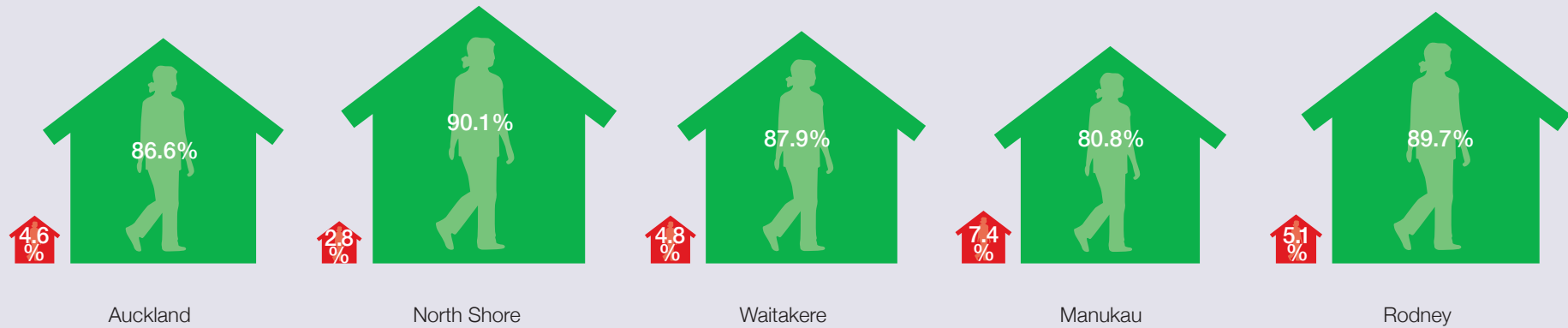
### Safety and Deprivation

Those who experience and live in areas of deprivation are more likely to feel unsafe (SERMT, 2008), witness violence (Clark et al., 2009), be part of a youth gang (Roguski, 2008), and experience homicide in the family (Martin and Pritchard, 2010). Bullying, however, affects a high proportion of Auckland students regardless of socio-economic status (Clark et al., 2009), whereas internet safety threats are more likely to happen to Aucklanders of higher socio-economic status (Mayhew and Reilly, 2007a).

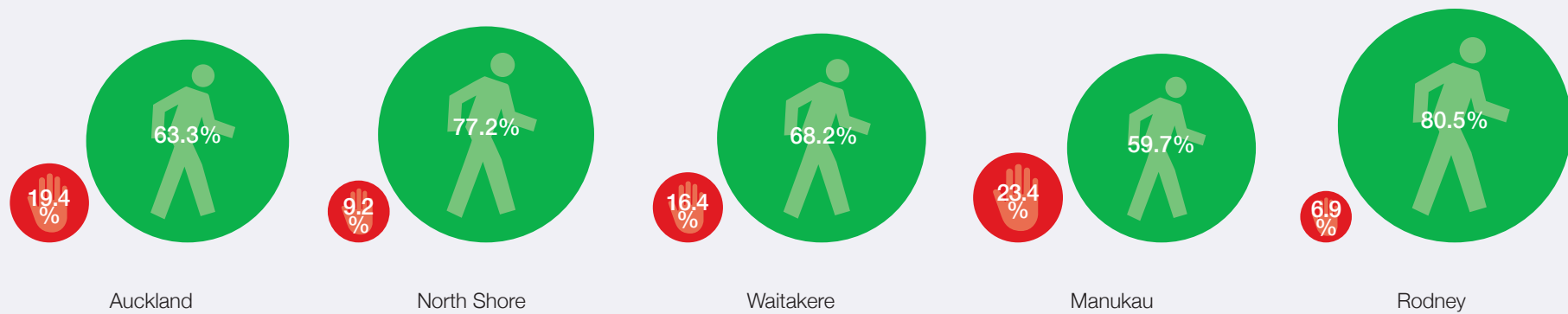


## Perceptions of safety Aucklanders feel inside and outside their homes

● Unsafe or very unsafe ● Very safe or safe



### How safe Aucklanders feel in their homes after dark



### How safe Aucklanders feel in their local neighbourhoods after dark

# economic well-being

Economic well-being affects social outcomes such as health, safety, education and housing. This section seeks to understand what contributes to the health of Auckland's economy, and how inequalities are affecting the people and households of Auckland.

## **Auckland's Economy**

*Auckland is New Zealand's Commercial Hub:* it contributes more than one-third of New Zealand's GDP each year (ARC, 2010b, p. 7), and has approximately two-thirds of New Zealand's top 200 companies (ARC, 2008, p. 45). The health of the region's economy has significant impacts for those living there, particularly in terms of employment, yet Auckland's productivity is currently at only 80% of the OECD average (Committee for Auckland, 2008a).

*Economic Growth and Decline:* For the past 10–20 years, Auckland's population growth has been the primary driver of economic growth in the region (Infometrics Ltd, 2009). It is predicted that demographic changes will continue to play a leading role in the region's economic growth (ARC, 2008). Auckland has seen a great deal of growth over the past two decades – the total number of jobs has increased by more than 40%. GDP growth peaked in 2003 at 8.1% (Infometrics, 2010), but in recent years there has been economic decline in the region with the recession impacting on the employment and economic well-being of Aucklanders. The economy is now slowly picking up again.

## **Treaty Settlements**

Treaty settlements and the investments that emerge from them are another potential avenue for growth in the Auckland economy, and they will see Auckland iwi play an increasingly important economic role. It is estimated that around \$259 million will be entrusted as claims are settled (ARC, 2010a).

## **Income, Spending and Consumption**

The average income earnings for those in paid employment was \$694 per week in the June 2010 quarter (SNZ, 2010). However, while average earnings may be higher in Auckland than in other parts of New Zealand, the average hides considerable variability, and household expenditure is also higher (Smith, 2010).

Furthermore, income inequality in Auckland is well over the OECD average (OECD, 2008).

Spending is higher in Auckland than in other regions, even once figures are adjusted for incomes and demographics (Smith, 2010), and spending is increasing – over the past 20 years, household spending has increased by over 70% (MfE, 2009). The majority of household spending is on housing and household utilities (23%), food (16%) and transport (14%). Both home owners and renters are spending increasingly higher proportions of their income on housing costs; young home owners are disproportionately affected with over 45% spending more than 30% of their income on housing (MSD, 2008). Increased spending on housing means less money for education, health care, transport, food, household goods, recreation and other needs and wants.

## **Poverty, Disadvantage and Having Enough Money**

Nearly half of the Aucklanders in the General Social Survey felt they didn't have enough or had only just enough money to meet their needs. There was a clear relationship between income and people's perception of how well they are able to meet their needs, as well as how they rate their quality of life generally. There are many groups of Aucklanders who are overrepresented in poverty and disadvantage statistics, with clear patterns with regard to age, ability, ethnicity, household characteristics and geographic area.



**Poverty and Inequality:** In addition to the effect of inequalities amongst suburbs in terms of their household income and related characteristics there is the effect of inequalities within each suburb. Over the last decade the several broad areas of Auckland have moved away from each other in terms of household income while overall suburbs are each becoming more homogenous internally. The Auckland population is steadily segregating along several dimensions with potentially long-term issues arising as different groups are less linked with each other.

**Poverty and Disadvantage – Age:** Approximately one in five Auckland children live in low-income households and experience material hardship (MSD, 2009; SERMT, 2008b). This rate has been increasing over the last 25 years and is comparatively high for countries in the OECD. Poverty among younger adults (18–40 years) is also increasing, but to a lesser degree. Elder poverty is around 2%, which is one of the lowest levels for OECD countries (OECD, 2008). However, Auckland's aging population and increasing life expectancy is likely to see an increase in elder poverty.

**Poverty and Disadvantage – Disabled Aucklanders:** Current estimates suggest that approximately half of disabled Auckland adults have personal incomes of less than \$20,000, but there is a need for more information (Auckland Disability Research Group, 2009).

**Poverty and Disadvantage – Geographic Areas and Ethnicity:** Areas of higher deprivation are concentrated in south Auckland, but inequality – the difference between the wealthiest and poorest – is particularly high in central Auckland. While poverty and disadvantage affect people of all ethnicities, Maori and Pacific Aucklanders have hardship rates 2–3 times that of those in other ethnic groups (RCAG, 2009). For example, three-quarters of those using Auckland's food banks are either Pacific or Maori Aucklanders (St John and Wynd, 2008).

**Poverty and Disadvantage – Other Factors:** Beneficiary families are nearly five times more likely to face hardship than working families. Even so, working does not automatically protect families from poverty: approximately 50% of Auckland's children experiencing hardship come from working families (MSD, 2009). Solo-parent families' hardship rates are 28% higher than those of two-parent families, although many two-parent families are also struggling.

### **Debt and Gambling**

**Gambling:** Increased gambling is another factor that contributes to poverty. Between July and September 2010, Aucklanders spent more than \$48 million playing gaming machines, with the vast majority of money coming from south and central Auckland (Department of Internal Affairs, 2010a).

**Over-indebtedness:** Over-indebtedness, where those with debt are unable to meet the cost of paying the money and interest owed, has increased significantly in Auckland over the past decade (RCAG, 2009). Over-indebtedness makes obtaining bank loans challenging and Aucklanders who are struggling to meet everyday expenses turn to friends and family, or increase their over-indebtedness by borrowing from fringe lenders.

**Mobile Shops and Fringe Lenders:** Mobile shops involve door-to-door operators who sell goods on credit, targeting those who can least afford it (RCAG, 2009). They are reported to charge 3–4 times the retail value of everyday goods (MSD, 2008). The most common reasons for borrowing from fringe lenders is to pay everyday household expenses, and to a lesser degree, for cars and other big items, and to meet cultural and social obligations (Auckland Uniservices Limited, 2007). In 2006 there were 71 fringe lenders operating in Auckland. Fringe lenders deliberately and aggressively target Pacific Aucklanders by advertising in community and ethnic newspapers and by using Pacific Aucklanders to front services.

### **Social Enterprises and Social Lending**

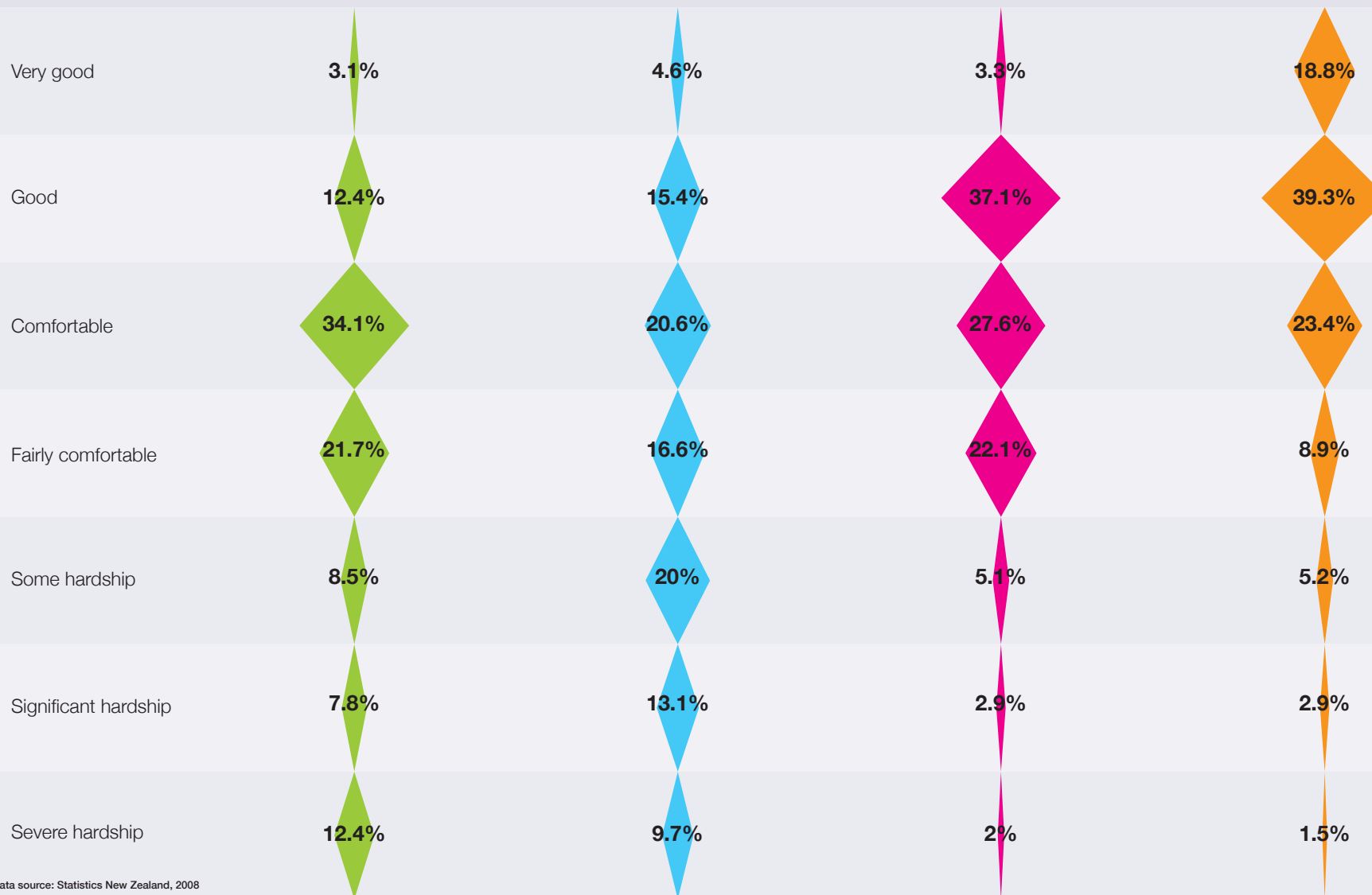
Social enterprises, which combine the use of business techniques with strong socially oriented objectives, are emerging and young aspects of Auckland's economic landscape (Benedict, 2010).





## Household living standards (from Economic Living Standards Index, General Social Survey)

● Maori ● Pacific ● Asian ● European or Other



Data source: Statistics New Zealand, 2008

# employment

Jobs are important not just for the income obtained, but for the social belonging they can engender, especially if the jobs are high quality jobs. Auckland's employment landscape, the wealth of knowledge and skills enjoyed by Aucklanders shape what jobs are available, although improvement in both quantity and quality is possible in the future if challenges and barriers to better employment are overcome.

## The Employment Landscape in Auckland

The Auckland region has approximately 31% of New Zealand's business sites and 32% of its paid employees (SNZ, 2010a). From 1993 to 2008 growth in employment was exceeding population growth in the region. However, since the recession, employee numbers have dropped 29,000 to 642,600 in 2010 (SNZ, 2010a).

Auckland's employment landscape is different from the rest of the country, with a bias towards jobs requiring higher skill levels (Committee for Auckland, 2008a; MSD, 2008). More than half of Auckland's labour force are employed within just four industries: property and business services, manufacturing, retail trade and wholesale trade (Social and Economic Research and Monitoring Team, 2008, p. 3). Manufacturing is the biggest employer (ARC, 2010), but it was also the sector worst hit by the recession (SNZ, 2010a). Retail trade and hospitality have also had recent sharp decreases in employment (ARC, 2010). This has impacted disproportionately on youth, as these industries are the big employers of youth (Department of Labour, 2008).

## Workforce Skills

An increase in demand for skilled tradesmen and professionals in Auckland reflects a nationwide skills shortage (Department of Labour, 2008). Auckland businesses will face increasing skills shortages as the economy recovers (Infometrics Ltd, 2009) and more generally into the future.

Auckland's many educational institutions provide pathways for increasing the numbers of skilled employees, as does Auckland's high levels of highly skilled international migrants (Infometrics Ltd, 2009). However, there are often challenges in getting overseas qualifications recognised in New Zealand.

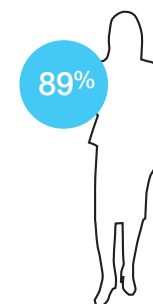
## Long-term unemployment in Auckland



Recipients of the unemployment benefit having been on a benefit for more than 12 months

Data source: Ministry of Social Development

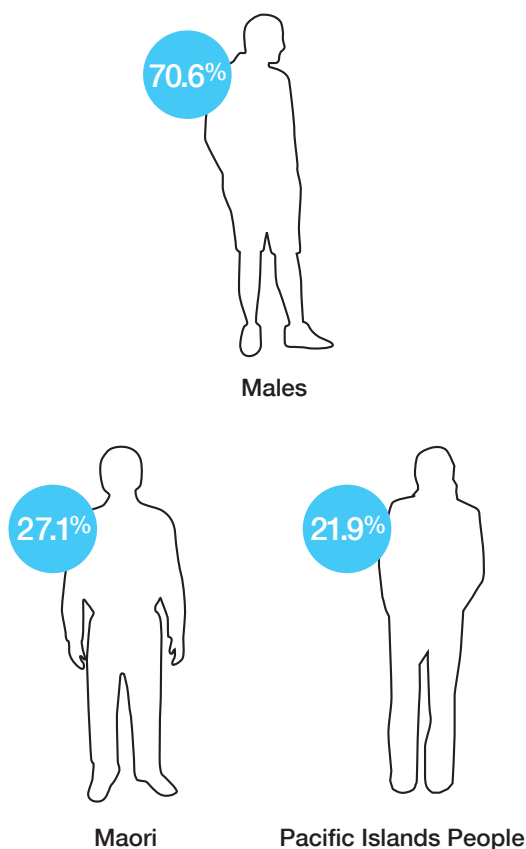
## Job satisfaction in Auckland



Satisfied or very satisfied with their employment arrangements

Data source: Statistics New Zealand

## Unemployment benefits in Auckland



Data source: Ministry of Social Development, Department of Labour

For the most part, Aucklanders feel positive about their knowledge, skills and abilities for employment. Yet there remain significant challenges with basic literacy and numeracy skills. These skills are key requirements for elementary-level positions (Committee for Auckland, 2008a) and low levels can act as significant barriers to employment and promotion. A skilled workforce also reduces mistakes and waste and can lead to improved health and safety practices (Sutton and Vester, 2010).

### Unemployment

The 4% decrease in employment since 2008 (SNZ, 2010a) saw the jobless rate peaking in June 2010 at 8.7% (SNZ, 2010b). At the end of 2010, 51,100 Aucklanders were unemployed (Department of Labour, 2010).

**Unemployment Inequality:** Unemployment does not affect all Aucklanders equally: the lowest unemployment rates are in the north of Auckland and highest in the south. This trend is expected to worsen, with forecasts showing that population growth in south Auckland is increasing at a significantly faster rate than jobs are being created (Committee for Auckland, 2008a).

**Unemployment Myths:** There is a stereotype that those receiving the unemployment benefit are not interested in finding employment. However, in 2010 when a new supermarket opened in south Auckland, more than 2,500 people queued up to apply for the 150 positions (Orsman and Eriksen, 2010).

## changemakers

### *The First Foundation – A Hand Up to Study and Work*

First Foundation offers students who have plenty of talent but few financial resources the opportunity to participate in tertiary education. General manager Anthony Ford left the corporate world in 2009 and now helps teenagers achieve their educational and personal goals through the Foundation, a position he finds extremely rewarding.

Working with low-decile schools, the organisation focuses on building better futures for young New Zealanders through a programme of scholarships and internships from socially responsible companies. The process begins in the last year of secondary schooling by providing young people with financial assistance and exposure to the world of work. As many of these students are the first in their family to attend a tertiary education provider, the Foundation also helps them to navigate through the complex transition to tertiary education. The relationships with their sponsor company provide employment opportunities on graduation.

Since its establishment in 1998, the First Foundation has changed the lives of 262 students throughout New Zealand. The future vision for the Foundation is to provide more scholarships to eligible New Zealand students. By making changes at the grassroots level, Anthony Ford and the First Foundation are providing young Kiwis with strong future opportunities.

**Youth Unemployment:** Youth are disproportionately affected by unemployment across the whole of Auckland. There have been more than 9,000 jobs losses for teenage workers over the past two years (ARC, 2010).

**Not Engaged in Education, Employment or Training:** NEET rates for Auckland youth (12.8%) are similar to the national average (12.5%) despite Auckland's higher rates of educational achievement (Department of Labour, 2008). Supporting young Aucklanders into employment and training is an important priority as the sooner in life someone receives a benefit, the higher the risk of long-term benefit dependency (ARC, 2010).

**Unemployment Benefits:** In September 2010, there were 22,109 working-aged people receiving unemployment benefits across Auckland (MSD and Department of Labour, 2010). Males are overrepresented (70.6%), as are Maori (27.1%) and Pacific Aucklanders (21.9%). Approximately 16% of the working-age population in Auckland are under 25 years, yet youth make up 30.2% of Aucklanders receiving unemployment benefits.

**Long-term Unemployment:** Long-term unemployment benefit dependency is a challenge, with more than 30% of recipients having been on a benefit for more than 12 months (Centre for Social Research and Evaluation, 2010). As unemployment benefits are designed to support people through transition periods, the amount of money allocated is very little in relation to costs of living in

Auckland, and those with long-term benefit dependency are likely to struggle financially to meet their – and their families' – basic needs. For example, approximately 80% of food-bank users are reliant on benefit income (St John and Wynd 2008).

**Returning to the Workforce:** Many Aucklanders will move in and out of the workforce due to a variety of reasons, and so supporting those in transition requires addressing a variety of issues. For example, Auckland mothers report challenges around psychological readjustment, child care and breastfeeding (Toft and McNabb, 2007), and for those released from prison, challenges include a lack of education, training or qualifications, low employment expectations, substance abuse and disability (Department of Corrections, 2009).

### **Underemployment**

Underemployment refers to a person who is working but cannot find enough hours of work to meet their requirements (ARC, 2010), or when a person's education or skills are underutilised or their income is lower than it should be according to the market. There is no definitive measure of underemployment for Auckland, and its impact is often underestimated. Many migrants cannot find employment in their field of expertise or at a level which matches their skills and experience (Committee for Auckland, 2008b).

### **More than Just 'Work'**

Employment is more than just 'work'. It can act as means of connecting people to their communities, meeting social needs, gaining work experience, and achieving economic independence (MSD, 2008, p. 3). It also gives a sense of personal satisfaction. More than 89% of Aucklanders are 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied' with their employment arrangements and almost all Aucklanders feel safe at work.

### **Auckland's Employment Landscape in the Future**

The working-age population of Auckland is expected to grow significantly over the next two decades, particularly in the south (Galvin, 2010). International migration will play an important role in this growth, particularly in relation to high-skill labour (Infometrics Ltd, 2009). In the short term, as Auckland recovers from the recession, there are expected to be more job opportunities. It is predicted that while there will still be a need for lower-skilled jobs, there will be an increase in jobs that require higher levels of skills (ARC, 2009).

## Who is most affected by unemployment in Auckland?

● Maori ● Pacific ● Asian ● European ● Other  
● 15-19 ● 20-24 ● 25-39 ● 40-54

Proportional over-representation in Auckland's unemployed

Over  
represented



Under  
represented



Proportional under-representation in Auckland's unemployed (excludes 55+)



# education

Life-long education is essential in achieving social outcomes, particularly employment, economic well-being, and self-development. Education can be acquired in both formal and informal settings.

## Early Childhood Education (ECE)

Quality early childhood education (ECE) has been shown to be associated with life-long educational and social benefits for children and their communities (St John and Wynd, 2008; SSPG, 2008).

**Auckland's ECE Service:** The Auckland region has 1,246 ECE centres, including education and care services, kindergartens, playcentres, Pacific children's language nests and kohanga reo (Maori language pre-schools). Home-based services are most popular in north and central Auckland, whereas the majority of children attending kohanga reo are enrolled in south Auckland.

**ECE Participation:** Enrolment rates in licensed ECE services have increased significantly over the last decade (Ministry of Education, 2009a), yet Auckland

still has the lowest rate in the country (RCAG, 2009), particularly among Maori and Pacific Aucklanders and in particular areas of Auckland (MSD, 2008). Key barriers to participation in ECE include the limited number of places, a shortage of trained teachers, unpredictable funding, the quality of services available, the availability of culturally appropriate services, and costs for families, including transport (COMET, 2008).

## Schools

Auckland has a greater proportion of schools with both the highest and the lowest decile ratings than the rest of the country (MSD, 2008), Manukau having the highest proportion of low-decile schools in Auckland, and the North Shore the highest proportion of high-decile schools.

**Schooling achievement:** There is an overall increase in the proportion of students leaving school with an educational qualification (SERMT, 2008). However, there are still more than 2,000 young people leaving Auckland's schools each year without qualifications (Sutton and Vester, 2010).

Students' achievement varies across schools according to school decile rating, student ethnicity and gender. Asian and NZ European/Pakeha students have the highest percentage of school leavers with qualifications NCEA level 2 or higher (84%). Maori students achieve less well overall and tend to leave school earlier, and although Pacific students tend to stay at school longer than other ethnic groups, their NCEA achievement and

tertiary enrolment rates remain relatively low. Across all areas of Auckland and all ethnicities, female students are approximately 10% more likely than males to leave school with NCEA 2 or above (Education Counts, 2008).

There is concern from Auckland's growing refugee population about their youth leaving school without qualifications or sufficient preparation for work (SSPG, 2008).

**Barriers to Achievement:** In lower-decile school communities, transience (attending more than three schools in a calendar year – often because of housing issues faced by the family) is a major issue (Johnson, 2002). Disrupted schooling through truancy, stand downs, suspensions and expulsions also interferes with students' abilities to achieve well at school, and can be precursors to youth offending and unemployment. Socio-economic status plays a significant role in this: truancy is more than six times higher in students from low-decile schools (MSD, 2008).

Maori and Pacific students, particularly males aged 13–15 years, are overrepresented in stand down and suspension statistics (MSD, 2008). However, it is not evident whether male students are behaving more inappropriately or whether a male student may be more likely to face suspension than a female student for similar behaviour.

# changemakers

## *Te Waipuna Puawai – Helping Women to Succeed*

Te Waipuna Puawai (TWP) was established in 1999 to facilitate positive changes in families. The initiative builds on a decade of community development work in Glen Innes by the Sisters of Mercy.

TWP supports families through mothers, by removing transport and childcare barriers to education and providing a 'bridging space' for the community. Services are focused on the Glen Innes, Pt England, Panmure and surrounding communities – following the Mercy value of being present where the greatest need is. About half of the client families are Maori, a third are Pacific Aucklanders, and the remainder are Pakeha, refugees and new migrants.

In collaboration with other providers, TWP provides tertiary education and personal development programmes, creative opportunities, healing therapies, environmental projects and support for community workers. The courses are in eight-week blocks, structured around the school terms. The fully licensed Nga Purapura Puawai early childhood care and education unit enables preschool children and parents to learn in the same space.

TWP works with women of all ages, and has responded particularly to the needs of young mothers (14 to 19 years old) with a tailored programme of childbirth classes, mentoring, a play group and a pram walking group.

### **Bridges to Education**

Strong role models and family encouragement and support help students to develop clear academic goals and expectations (Madjar et al., 2010). Programmes that support parents to more effectively engage with their children's education have been shown to increase children's learning (Biddulph et al., 2004). However, some south Auckland families face both real and perceived cultural and socio-economic barriers to engaging in training and education at all levels (Committee for Auckland, 2008).

Other bridges include a strong focus in schools on student achievement; building communities of learning; focused, two-way discussions between schools and parents about children's progress; teacher analysis and use of achievement data; actively engaging with children's culture to support their learning; and teachers collaborating and building strong professional communities (Alton-Lee, 2003).

Student attitudes can also make a big difference to educational outcomes: a student's personal determination is a strong factor in accessing and succeeding in tertiary education, even in the face of challenges (Madjar et al., 2010).

### **From School to Higher Education, Employment or Training**

About 18,000 students leave secondary school each year in Auckland. Schools have a critical role to play in helping students make that transition (Madjar et al., 2010) through

educational and social preparation, and by providing career guidance and information about further education and training. NCEA is complex and some students and many parents do not understand the importance of subject choices in creating clear pathways into tertiary education (Jensen, 2010). There is also a range of formal transition infrastructures available to help students (Vaughan et al., 2009).

Students with broader interests and experiences outside of school are more likely to make easy transitions to tertiary education. Support and guidance during the months between school finishing and the university semester starting can help students avoid the self-doubt and loss of focus which can lead to decisions not to continue with tertiary study (Starpath, 2010). Programmes that provide mentoring and support for first-year students and tertiary providers that are responsive to the needs of diverse students also contribute to success.

### **Tertiary Education**

Auckland has a significant tertiary sector with numerous universities, institutes of technology (Committee for Auckland, 2008), private training establishments and adult and community education providers. Just over one quarter of Aucklanders have a tertiary qualification. At the last census there was very little difference in rates of full-time study across those in low-, medium- and high-deprivation areas. Even so, there are gaps in provision, equity of access and performance.

**Industry Training:** In 2009 there were approximately 30,000 industry trainees in Auckland. However, completion rates are not high, with the main factor that leads to participants failing to complete their programmes being jobs ending or changing (Crichton, 2009).

### **Adult Community Education**

The adult community education (ACE) sector in Auckland includes evening classes at schools, Workers Education Associations courses, community organisation courses, iwi-based courses, and polytech and university continuing education courses (Adult Community Education Aotearoa Inc.). Learners' main reasons for taking part in ACE tend to be to assist with employment or further study, for enjoyment or interest, and to increase self-esteem (PricewaterhouseCoopers, 2008). In 2009, the Government announced 80% cuts to school ACE funding and 50% cuts to tertiary education institution funding over 2010/11 (Tertiary Education Commission, 2009).

### **Adult Literacy and Numeracy**

Currently more than 40% of Auckland adults have low literacy, and more than 50% low numeracy (Sutton and Vester, 2010). Literacy and numeracy challenges affect Aucklanders for whom English is their first language as well as migrants and refugees.

Low literacy and numeracy has significant and far-reaching economic and social implications. Parents

express concern about their ability to help their children with their education (SSPG, 2008), and literacy and numeracy issues impact on a person's ability to effectively engage in employment or further tertiary education (Tertiary Education Commission, 2008). In contrast, employers report that when literacy levels are raised, there is a reduction in errors and waste, and health and safety improves (Sutton and Vester, 2010).

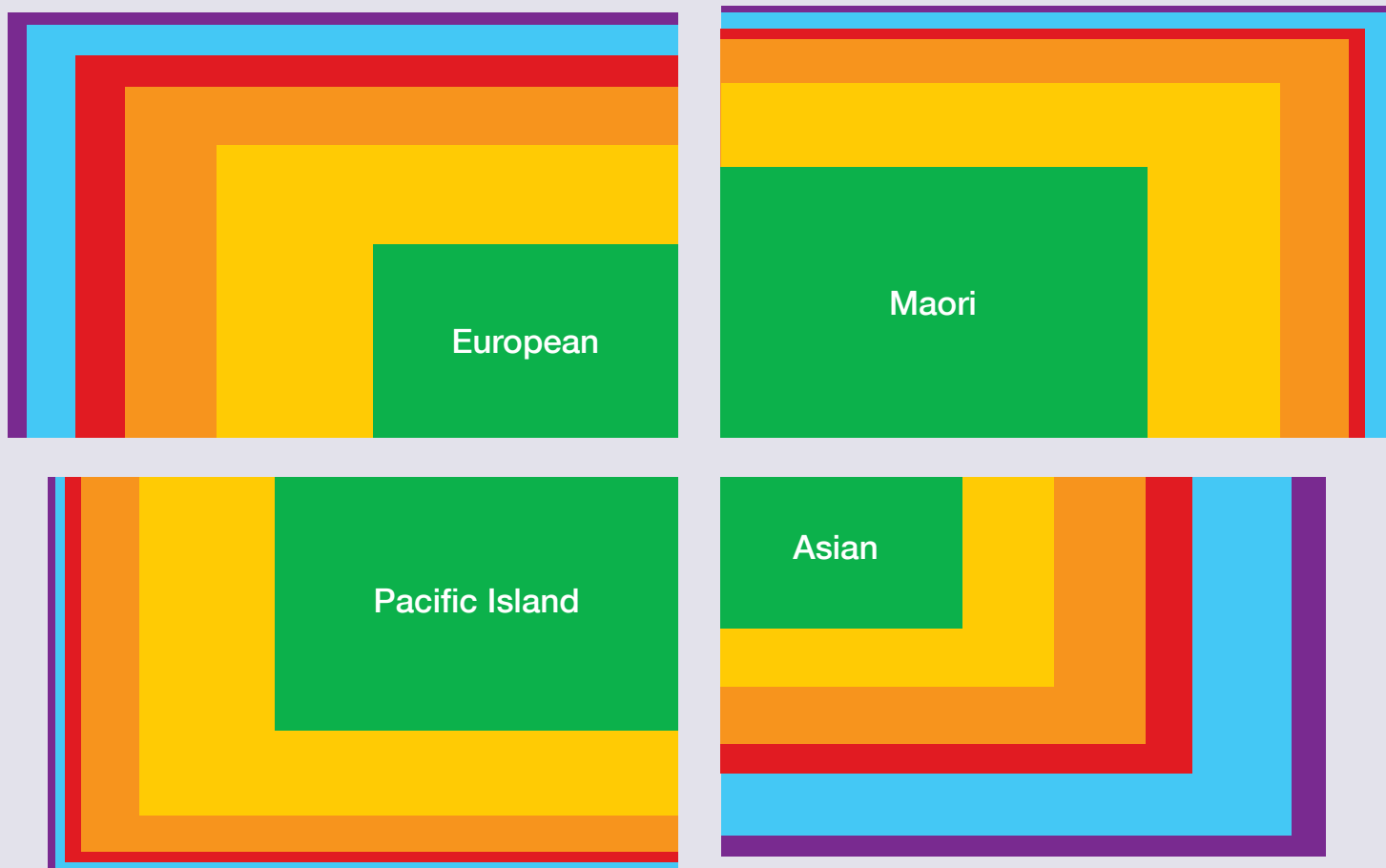
The international Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey highlighted disparities within the Auckland region associated with both geography and personal income (Lane, 2010). Three key factors account for the distribution of those with high and low literacy and numeracy: computer use (especially at work), completed education, and whether English was a person's first language (Lane, 2010, p. 9). Although there is ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) education available across the Auckland region, waiting lists are common (Tertiary Education Commission, 2008).

### **More than Qualifications**

Qualifications bring increased employability and earning power, but an education also has social benefits. For example, education plays an important role in helping refugees and migrants connect with Auckland's culture and communities (SSPG, 2008), and there is a correlation between adequate academic preparation at school and social well-being at university (Madjar et al., 2010).

Strong educational providers also benefit the region as a whole, attracting talented individuals to work and study in Auckland (RCAG, 2009, para. 2.31), and developing Auckland's international reputation as having an innovative research community (Committee for Auckland, 2008).

## Aucklanders' highest qualification



# health

Health can be considered narrowly as the absence of disease or frailty, or broadly as total physical, mental and social well-being (MSD, 2008a).

## Maori Understanding of Health: Hauora

Maori understanding of health is holistic, including tinana (physical), hinengaro (mental), whanau (family) and wairua (spiritual) aspects (MSD, 2008a). One path to achieving hauora is by supporting Maori families to achieve their own maximum health and well-being (Mauriora-ki-te-Ao/Living Universe, 2009). These concepts are being included in public health by practices such as engaging with local iwi, implementing Maori Health Plans, and Treaty of Waitangi training (MoH, 2010c).

## Life Expectancy and Mortality

Average life expectancy in Auckland has been increasing over the past 20 years (ARC, 2009). Auckland has a comparatively low proportion of New Zealand's deaths, probably because of the region's youthful population (SNZ, 2010), with Waitemata having the lowest age-adjusted mortality rates of any New Zealand DHB (MoH, 2010b).

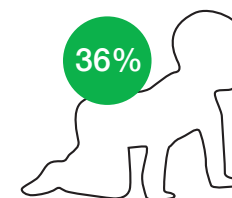
There is a strong relationship between poverty and life expectancy. Those who live in areas of high deprivation are likely to live shorter lives due to lower income, poorer diet and lifestyle, poorer housing and less access to health care and are less likely to be immunised (SERMT, 2008; MSD, 2008a).

## The Health of our Infants, Children and Young People

In 2010, approximately 36% of all New Zealand babies were born in Auckland (SNZ, 2010). The Waitemata DHB area has the lowest rate of infants dying during birth, and Counties-Manukau the highest (MoH, 2007). The vast majority of babies in Auckland are breastfed at some stage, with Auckland DHB having the highest breastfeeding levels and Counties-Manukau the lowest (MoH, 2008b).

Children and young people's overall health has improved in Auckland over the past decade, although New Zealand still has one of the highest rates of preventable illness and death in the OECD (St John and Wynd, 2008). Approximately 10% of Auckland babies are growing up with concerning levels of vitamin deficiencies (St John and Wynd, 2008). Maori and Pacific young people have significantly worse health outcomes than other ethnic groups (Ministry of Youth Development, 2008), particularly in relation to rates of meningococcal disease, rheumatic fever and tuberculosis (Children's Commissioner, 2006).

## Births in Auckland



of all New Zealand babies in 2010  
were born in Auckland

Data source: Statistics New Zealand

## Vitamin deficiencies in babies



of Auckland babies are growing up with  
concerning levels of vitamin deficiencies

Data source: Child Poverty Action Group



# changemakers

## *Te Tai Tonga - Kapa haka gateway to health*

Damon Heke is one of the leaders of Te Tai Tonga, a Manurewa community-based organisation where kapa haka is used as a gateway to education, health promotion and community development.

Formed in 1999 in response to well-publicised violence and deprivation problems, Te Tai Tonga aims to give young and old a sense of belonging and ownership over their identity.

Te Tai Tonga has grown from a passionate handful of founders to more than three hundred and fifty people. Recently, their kapa haka has been gaining attention through its performance in national competitions.

Yet there is more to Te Tai Tonga than cultural performances: Te Tai Tonga also supports a large range of programmes focusing on educational pathways and health. Approximately forty senior members of Te Tai Tonga are doing a Bachelor of Maori Performing Arts, while another hundred members are engaged in Tikanga Maori programmes. These additional opportunities further personal development as well as providing employment outcomes for Te Tai Tonga members.

Yet for Damon and all of Te Tai Tonga, the ultimate goal of the organisation is to provide a safe and fun environment for people, irrespective of where they are from and celebrate being part of a thriving community.

Many of Auckland's young people are concerned about a lack of mental health support in schools. Young Aucklanders report problems including mood swings, peer pressure, self-harm and relationship issues (Children's Commissioner, 2008).

### **Substance Abuse**

**Smoking:** Overall, smoking is continuing to decrease, particularly within the Auckland DHB area (Paynter, 2010, p. 28). Smoking rates for adults and amongst 14–15 year-olds are declining. This is true across all ethnicities, including a strong downward trend amongst Maori and Pacific teenage girls (Paynter, 2010).

**Alcohol:** Alcohol abuse affects Aucklanders, but is a greater problem for those in the Auckland DHB area (MoH, 2008b). Hazardous drinking figures are higher now than in 2002/03 (MoH, 2007). There is concern about the ease with which under-age youth are able to access alcohol.

**Illegal Drugs:** Illegal drugs used by frequent users in Auckland are cannabis (84%), methamphetamine or 'P' (74%), ecstasy (65%) and crystal methamphetamine (48%) (Wilkins et al., 2008b). People aged 18–24 generally have the highest rate of illicit drug use at about three in ten people (Ministry of Health, 2010). Cannabis is consumed by 1.9% of adults daily and 7.8% of adults at least monthly.

### **Widespread Health Conditions**

**Obesity:** Obesity is problematically measured by a person's BMI (Body Mass Index). In Auckland, 9.7% of children are classified as obese, which is slightly higher than the national average. Prevalence of obesity for adults is 21.4%, which is 5% less than the national average (MoH, 2008b).

**Diabetes:** The adult diabetes rate in Counties–Manukau is dramatically higher than in the rest of New Zealand. There is a strong relationship between deprivation and diabetes (MoH, 2008b).

**Asthma and Respiratory Problems:** Asthma rates in children are consistent across all three DHB areas at 13–14%, but adult rates range from 7.7% in Auckland up to 12.4% in Counties–Manukau. There is evidence that deprivation, in particular poor housing, increases asthma and respiratory problems; this has a disproportionate impact on Maori and Pacific Aucklanders (Gravitas Research and Strategy Ltd, 2009).

## Healthiness

**Active Living:** Living more actively is widely accepted as a way of increasing health and well-being, and Aucklanders are living more actively than in previous years. However, approximately 60% of the short journeys that could be made by foot, are still not (ARTA, 2007). Physical activity levels differ across the region, with Auckland being the least active DHB area and Counties–Manukau the most (MoH, 2008b). Decreasing numbers of children are walking or biking to school. Most children aged 5–14 years are watching two hours or more of television every day.

**Nutrition:** High costs of nutritious foods and comparatively low costs of fast foods add additional health challenges for low-income individuals and families (MoH, 2008b). Consequently low income households are much more likely to purchase fast food. Inadequate vegetable consumption is a challenge across all three DHB areas.

**Feeling Healthy:** More than 60% of parents in Auckland rate the health of themselves and their children as excellent or very good (MoH, 2008b). Age and income are the best predictors of feeling healthy.

**Accessing Health Care:** Some Aucklanders are struggling to access the health care they need: in the Counties–Manukau DHB area, 2.3% of parents felt their children were unable to get GP services when they needed them,

and in Waitemata this was 4.4%. The figures for adults being unable to access GPs were higher: from 4.5% in Counties–Manukau to 7.4% in Waitemata (MoH, 2008b).

Not all Aucklanders are taking full advantage of the health care available to them. For example, in 2009/2010 fewer than 50% of people with diabetes in the Waitemata and Auckland DHB areas attended their free annual diabetes check. Reported diabetes management also varies across the three DHB areas, with Waitemata and Auckland reporting higher satisfaction rates than Counties–Manukau (MoH, 2010a).

## Mental Health and Illness

Conservative estimates suggest that 40% of New Zealanders will experience a mental illness at some stage in their life (Oakley Browne et al., 2006). This equates to well over 500,000 Aucklanders experiencing mental illness at some stage. New Zealand has high rates of abuse, neglect, domestic violence and other adverse behaviours towards children. There is a strong relationship between childhood adversity and developing mental illness (Barnett and Barnes, 2010). There are many challenges that come with mental illness. Families play a significant role in supporting or discriminating against those with mental illness. Recent New Zealand research has found families themselves can often be subject to discrimination.

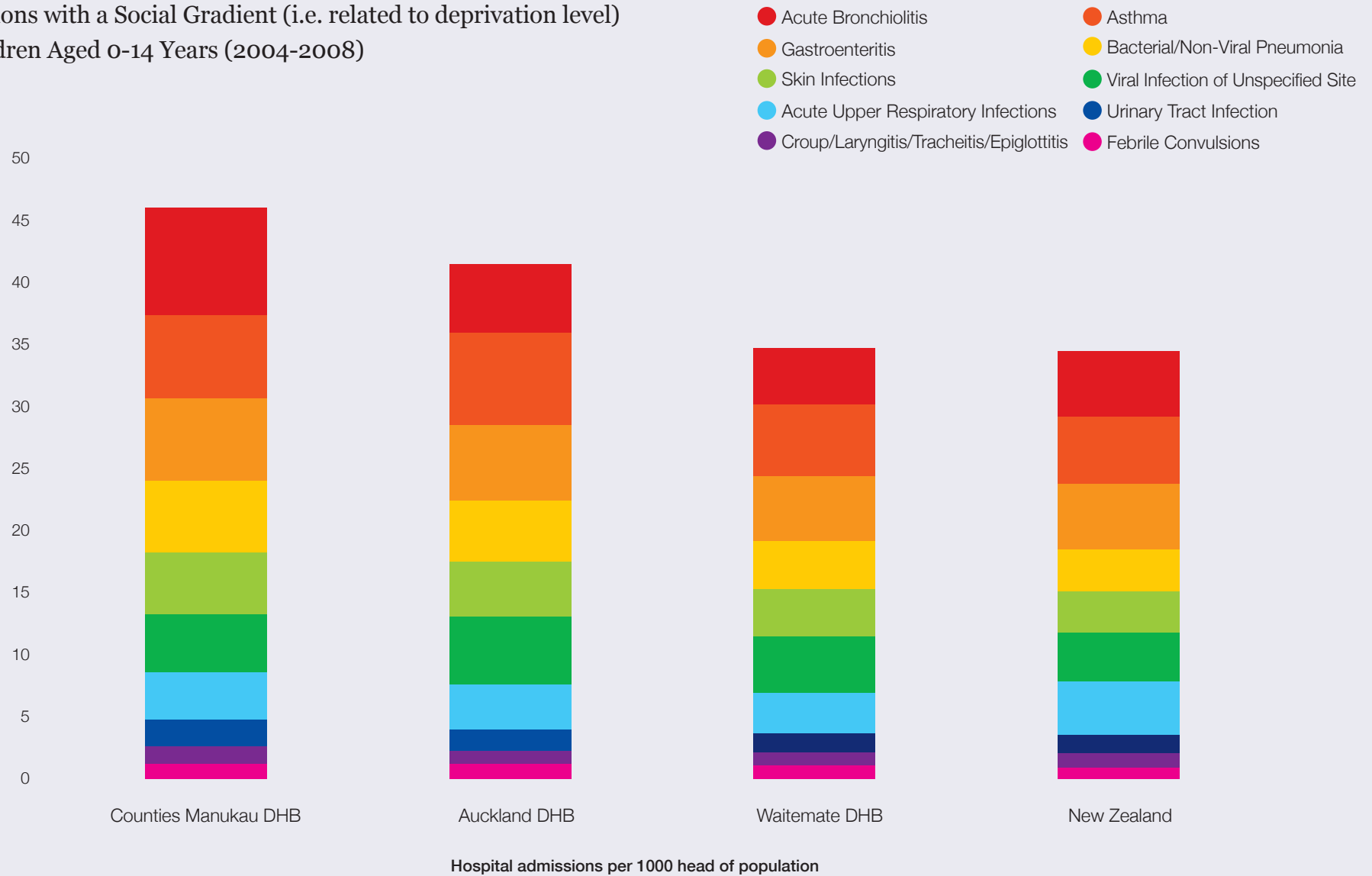
## Suicide and Self-harm

Auckland's suicide rate is slightly lower than the national rate (MSD, 2010). Waitemata DHB has almost twice as many hospital admissions for self-harm as either Auckland or Counties–Manukau (MoH, 2010d). There is a strong association between mental illness, self-harm and suicide. Ethnicity is a risk factor, with Maori being overrepresented in self-harm and suicide statistics (MoH, 2010d); age and deprivation are also strong risk factors (Ministry of Youth Development, 2008; MoH, 2008a).

## Environment and Health

Auckland's range of parks, beaches and outdoor spaces provide opportunities for recreation and physical activity. However, Auckland is not meeting the national standards for air quality (ARC, 2010a), largely because of transport pollution and domestic fires during winter (ARC, 2010b) and air quality is leading to up to 500 premature deaths per year.

# Conditions with a Social Gradient (i.e. related to deprivation level) in Children Aged 0-14 Years (2004-2008)



# aucklanders' attitudes

While it is possible to obtain and analyse much 'objective' information on Auckland and Aucklanders, it is also important to obtain information about how Aucklanders feel about issues facing them, in particular how they feel about Auckland and their future in the city. This 'subjective' information was most readily obtained from surveys.

The General Social Survey (GSS) was reviewed to give a broad view on how its respondents rank their subjective satisfactions in relation to the various issues covered by this report. The New Zealand Election Survey (NZES, 2008) provided some broad categories of concerns of Aucklanders, both in relation to them personally and to New Zealand as a whole. Finally, recent survey data around the election contributed relevant Auckland Council-related perspectives.

Highest satisfactions tend to relate to more personal circumstances (i.e. in their own interests), with parts of

people's lives less intimately associated with them being less highly valued. The domain relating to social and the community received good ratings, with very few reporting frequent isolation and almost all reporting good access to those who can offer support. There was also a fairly high standard of satisfaction with the extent to which people see their family and their friends.

Safety received mixed ratings depending on whether it was day or night-time, at work or home, or in the community. There were both very high or very low ratings. For example: Aucklanders feel unsafe at night in the city and in the suburbs, but safe during the day especially while at work.

Levels of satisfaction with economic conditions and with work situations also had a range of answers. For example, respondents had high levels of overall satisfaction with life but gave much lower ratings for adequacy of standard of living and income. Many would prefer to work different hours (mainly more work in return for more pay).

Very high ratings were given for overall satisfaction with life, ability to express cultural identity, and satisfaction with own education. Satisfaction with personal health was rated only moderately high.

Satisfaction with various aspects of neighbourhood was generally high – except for public transport where further attention seemed most needed.

It is difficult to draw an overall conclusion but there clearly are some high points – the social and cultural domains – but also some areas of higher concern, such as safety at night, public transport and economic well-being. Aucklanders' satisfactions and rankings are very similar to those of other New Zealanders.

***Aucklanders' Concerns:*** The 2008 NZES survey produced responses that were broadly similar to those of the GSS. At least half of those surveyed expressed concerns about the economy, together with related issues such as unemployment and tax. Law and order (i.e. 'safety' in MacroAuckland terms) came next, with about one-third mentioning concerns in this area. Political issues concerned approximately a fifth of the respondents. Other concerns related to health, education, welfare, the environment, social discontents and immigration, and a number of less frequently mentioned issues.

Just after the 2010 Auckland Council elections, a survey (Crothers, 2010) asked about several named concerns that had emerged during the election. Crime and transport were at the top, ranking very highly. Rates, and to a lesser extent, housing were seen as important, followed by social issues. Views on issues facing Auckland tended to fall into one of only two broad categories: concerns about transport, housing and social issues, or concerns about crime rates and other issues.

In an earlier survey, the dissatisfactions with Auckland tended to particularly focus around several issues that were clearly size- or growth-related, i.e. traffic congestion, lack of public transport, cost of living, overcrowding and crime. Aucklanders gave the region good marks for overall quality of life, natural environment and facilities in general, including educational facilities. However, they expressed concern with the built environment, health facilities and social conditions generally. Auckland's 'clean green' image took a battering in the face of widespread condemnation of various forms of pollution, although those surveyed were less concerned about the long-term degradation of the environment through continuing urban sprawl.

When asked some general attitude questions, respondents focused on growth- and size-related issues, in particular public transport and (presumably its flip-side in the eyes of many) traffic congestion. Respondents indicated moderately high levels of concern about the regional economy and about preserving farmland, before indicating any concern with Auckland's size – although 40% believed that Auckland had too many people. Only one-quarter believed that local government were doing an effective job managing growth and development in Auckland; 40% were unhappy and the remainder neutral. Local councillors received very similar ratings. These ratings of satisfaction with local government are consistent with results from several other surveys over time.

#### ***Community perceptions, resilience and volunteering:***

Aucklanders share their neighbourhood living areas with other residents, and contribute to community social capital and resilience through a myriad of voluntary association memberships, assistance and generosity.

The majority of respondents (94%) to the Quality of Life survey had experienced some form of positive contact with their neighbours in the last twelve months: e.g. a nod or saying hello. However, over one in ten respondents (13%) had experienced negative contact such as outright tension or disagreements. Those more likely to have experienced some negative contact in the last 12 months included those aged 15 to 24 years, Maori, males and those living in Waitakere City. Only a very small proportion reported often feeling isolated and lonely.

Just over half (56%) said they felt a sense of community in their neighbourhood. Those more likely to 'agree' or 'strongly agree' with the statement were aged 65 years and over, and living in Rodney, Franklin and Papakura districts. A high proportion (69%) felt that it was important to them to feel a sense of community. Extending from this most respondents had a general sense of trust in people.

Two-thirds had a sense of pride in the way the city looks and feels and similar proportions see Auckland as having a vibrant arts scene. Reasons for positive views included the clean, green environment, good facilities and friendly people, while others complained of areas where the city fabric is run down.

There was some sense of alienation from local authorities with small majorities feeling confident they were aware of, understood, were sufficiently involved in their local authority and felt that their viewpoints were listened to.

There was widespread involvement in clubs and societies and a wide range of volunteering. In 2008 a third of Aucklanders volunteered their time: a very slight increase from the year before (OCVS, 2009).

A community resilience index has been developed for MacroAuckland that attempts to quantify this community spirit and level of local volunteering. Particularly strong community resilience has been recorded in rural areas and the older settled parts of urban areas, whilst recently growing areas and those with higher levels of deprivation have low ratings. As with other studies and data-compilations this work is detailed at [www.macroauckland.org.nz](http://www.macroauckland.org.nz)



# what is government doing?

Government responsibilities for the promotion of environmental, economic, social and cultural well-being are split between central and regional government, with the latter often taking a monitoring and advocacy rather than delivery role.

## National Policy

Policy direction at the national level has direct impacts on households and communities in the Auckland region. Central government has a strong policy focus on lifting New Zealand's economy and increasing employment rates (Prime Minister, 2011). Initiatives such as the '2025 Taskforce' aim to close the income gap between New Zealand and Australia by 2025. The close relationship between economic and social well-being means that this focus will have flow-on effects to social outcomes and well-being of individuals, families and communities throughout New Zealand and may also affect the environment.

At the national level, the development of social policy is led primarily by the Ministry of Social Development (MSD). In addition, other central government agencies play an important role in delivering on social well-being, including the Ministries of Health and of Education and the Department of Labour. The range of involvements is enormous and this report focuses on a few key areas only.

One area with far-reaching social consequences and implications for social well-being in Auckland is housing, particularly residents' access to affordable housing. The combined roles of Housing New Zealand Corporation (HNZC), the Department of Building and Housing and MSD set building codes and regulations, and help meet the accommodation needs of those unable to do so through the private sector market.

An Auckland Policy Office has been established to assist in developing and implementing government policy in Auckland. It includes representation from a wide range of Ministries and Departments. It aims to provide an informed Auckland perspective on the development of central government policy and coordinate a collaborative approach for central government engagement in key regional forms and projects.

For Maori, the Whanau Ora initiative marks a shift away from present mechanisms for delivering social support towards providing practical, community-based support to whanau, so that they can be self-managing and determine

their own cultural, economic, and social development. The Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs (MPIA) has developed an Auckland Pacific Strategic Plan with five priority areas (improved coordination, celebrating diversity, leadership, economic development and youth employment) to enable agencies and organisations in the region to work together to improve outcomes for Pacific peoples.

Other important Ministries and Departments operate in the social policy domain. In the economic and environmental areas the lead departments are the Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry for the Environment. While central government is largely responsible for broad policy-setting and organising delivery of services and for regulatory monitoring and oversight, actual services are often delivered through a range of agencies (e.g. schools, District Health Boards, contracted service agencies etc.). In addition, many matters such as the transfer of incomes amongst households (e.g. support for beneficiaries) are conducted through a direct relationship between central government and Auckland residents.

## Regional and Local Policy

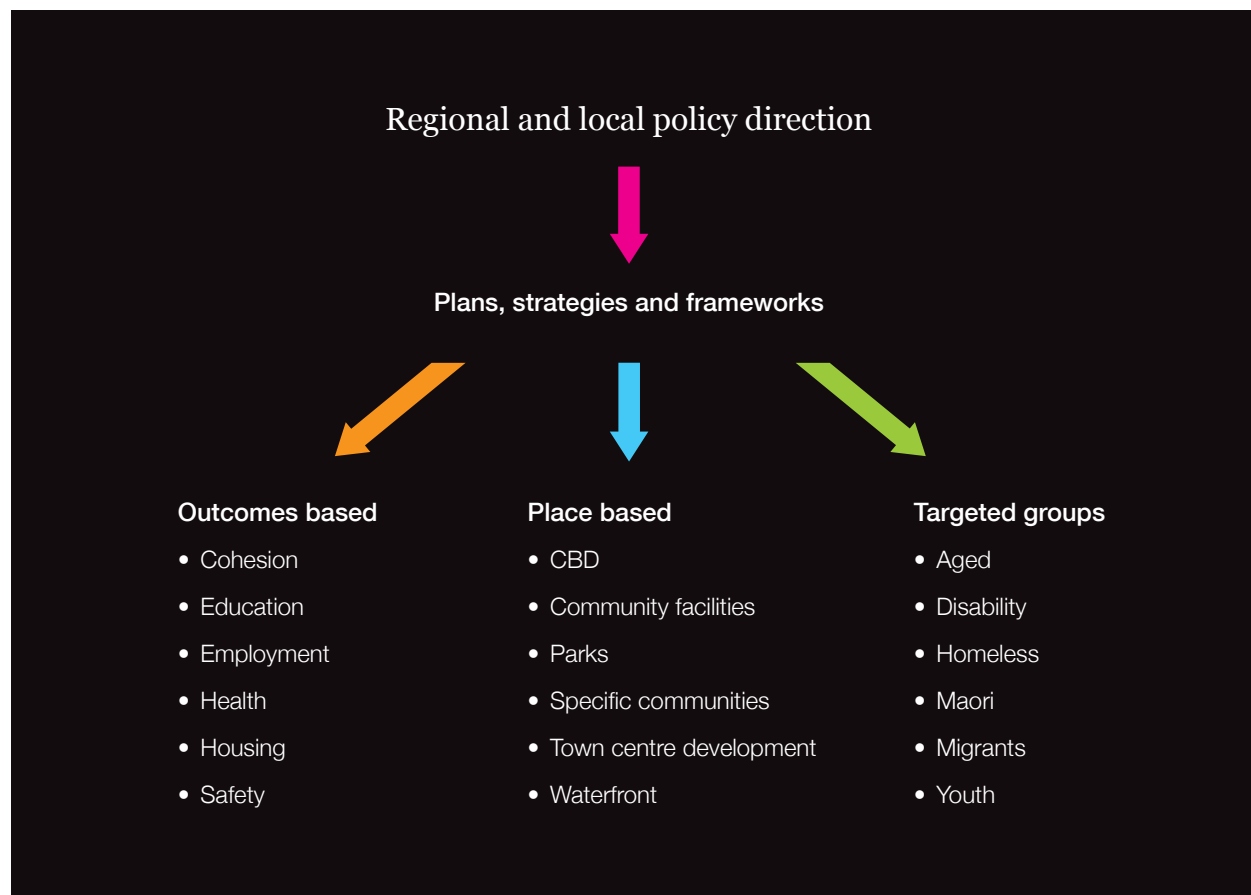
The Auckland Council has a responsibility through the Local Government Act 2002 (LGA 2002) to promote social well-being and to incorporate social aspects of well-being into its planning processes, and through other strategies and frameworks.

The importance of social well-being for Auckland's residents has been identified through a number of key strategic documents including the Auckland Regional Long-Term Council Community Plan, the Auckland Sustainability Framework and the Auckland Regional Economic Development Strategy. Themes such as social cohesion, social equity, social connectedness and access run through each of these documents.

Currently, each of these strategies, plans or frameworks address social well-being through a particular lens and set of priorities; for example, land-use and transport planning, economic development, and sustainability principles. Implementation involves a range of activities such as policy setting, advocacy, funding, facilitation, monitoring and partnering. As the diagram shows, plans and strategies can be targeted to specific outcomes, be place-based or address a particular issue for a specific group.

With the establishment of the single unified Auckland Council, policy (and services) will be delivered by one council, rather than eight, as well as through the 21 local boards and to an extent the seven Council Controlled Organisations (CCOs). Two key initiatives accompanying these will be the establishment of the Auckland Social Policy Forum and the development of a Spatial Plan for Auckland.

The Auckland Social Policy Forum to be led by MSD (2010), will focus on "concrete action" by bringing the Auckland Council and central government together to agree on shared



approaches to improve social well-being and underlining plans of action. It will comprise of the Minister for Social Development as Chair, the Mayor of Auckland Council, and chairs of relevant Auckland Council committees, together with some representation from local boards and communities.

Auckland Council is also preparing a Spatial Plan for Auckland which will provide broad strategic direction for the region and will act as an integrating mechanism. It will be underpinned by a connected planning framework, including a regional social strategy. This will provide opportunities to better coordinate decisions, programmes and projects that will impact on all areas of environmental, economic and social well-being in the whole region, and in particular geographic sub-areas. The Spatial Plan will be prepared through wider ranging engagement with key stakeholders.

Both the Spatial Plan and the Social Policy Forum are expected to have strong connections with Maori, Pacific, Auckland's communities, interest groups and the voluntary sector.

### **New Channels for Communities**

Changes in Auckland's governance structure include the establishment of 21 local boards, as well as a Maori Statutory Board and Pacific and Ethnic advisory panels.

Local boards will have a significant and wide-ranging role in local place-shaping. They will make decisions on local matters, provide leadership to the community, and provide input into region-wide strategies and plans, including those of the council-controlled organisations (CCOs). Boards will have oversight of community facilities; represent the social issues in their communities to other decision makers, develop and maintain local social infrastructure; endeavour to capture the benefits of diversity in their communities and address issues of social concern to the communities to whom they are democratically accountable.

To maintain effective engagement with all communities in Auckland, several advisory groups are being or have been established, including a Maori statutory board representing mana whenua and mataawaka of Tamaki Makaurau. This board has responsibilities ranging across social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being.

Auckland Council will also be guided by a Pacific People's Advisory Panel and Ethnic People's Advisory Panel. The role of the panels is to identify and communicate to the council the interests and preferences of their respective people regarding the council's strategies, policies, plans and bylaws, and on any other matters of interest to their respective people, and on the most appropriate ways to engage with Pacific and ethnic people.



# time to be generous

Despite extensive government and community work to make Auckland a great place to live, work and play, there is still plenty to do to enable existing community agencies to continue their work and to create innovative solutions for meaningful change.

Philanthropic generosity is unencumbered by the limitations that accompany local and national government spending. There is more room for risk, for innovation and for exciting collaborations.

Philanthropists get more out of their giving when they are inspired as drivers of social change, informed to maximise the impact of their generosity, and involved and engaged with their giving.

Here are some ideas to get you started:

## Be Inspired

- Consider your own personal values
  - Ask: 'What kind of Auckland do I/we want to be a part of?'
  - Consider which social change projects align best with the things you hold dear.
- Take risks
  - Philanthropic investment can be innovative and risk-taking in ways that public social investment cannot.
  - Don't be afraid to risk a little to gain a lot. Small-size risky projects can spearhead social change.
  - Consider supporting worthy causes which are under-supported or not attracting wide publicity.
- Draw on the diversity around you
  - Get ideas from people in a range of sectors, communities and organisations.
  - Focus on the strengths of the communities which could benefit from support.

## Be Informed

- Make sure you are well informed about the issues you care about
  - Read MacroAuckland and seek more information on ACF's website. [www.aucklandcf.org.nz](http://www.aucklandcf.org.nz)
  - Look outside of your immediate environment to the underlying causes of issues that interest you.
  - Choose to give where the research shows the impact is likely to be greatest.
  - Focus on real issues rather than those which receive the most media attention.
  - Speak to people with expertise in the areas you are interested in.
- Find out more about the charities and organisations you wish to support
  - Analyse organisational details on the Charities Commission Register.
  - Avoid funding duplication. Consider supporting effective existing collaborations and good collaborators.
  - Look for organisations with plans to be partially or fully self-sustaining over time.



- Find out what is realistic for delivering the results you seek
  - Have you allowed enough time for changes to happen?
  - Do the money or resources you want to contribute commensurate with the impact you wish to have?
  - Is the accountability you require appropriate for the amount of funding?
  - If you cannot do the research yourself, get support from the Foundation or other informed organisations and peak bodies.

## Be Involved

- Find the type of giving that excites you
  - Do you favour making sure that existing successful programmes or organisations can continue and grow?
  - Do you favour supporting new, creative programmes or organisations which are untried or in their infancy?
- Start your own fund within ACF
  - Ensure your funding complements your values.
  - Give without the hassle of time-consuming administration and investment decisions.
  - Draw on the knowledge, research and expertise offered by ACF.
- Contribute to all existing fund.
- Give together
  - Start a family fund and involve the children in philanthropy.
  - Start a Giving Circle with your friends or workmates.
- Give as a business
  - Set up and promote a payroll giving programme.
  - Offer expertise, resources and staff time to support causes your business cares about.
  - Support your staff with their own giving and volunteering.

- Give when the time is right
  - Giving in your lifetime allows for active involvement and the chance to see the impact of your giving.
  - Even if you don't have much to give, start a fund with ACF and watch the fund grow as your contributions grow and earn interest.
  - Think of your 'exit strategy':
    - How long and how much will you give to make sure what needs to happen happens?
    - What happens if you stop giving?
    - Does the recipient know what you're thinking?
    - Leave a legacy – consider generosity through your will.
- Offer more than money
  - Consider volunteering time and expertise.
  - Encourage others from your networks to give.
- Get involved in MacroAuckland initiatives
  - see next page.

# acf - helping you to make a difference

## Funding, Advice and Collaboration

Auckland Communities Foundation is already making giving easier for its fund holders and partner organisations who are looking to make an impact.

### Starting a Fund

If you, or your organisation, are looking for an effective, trustworthy and user-friendly way to give, you might like to start a donor-advised fund within the Foundation. A fund can be established by completing an establishment form and making an initial donation of \$5,000 or more.

### Advice

For businesses and other institutional donors, the Foundation can undertake additional strategic work such as identifying and researching projects in relevant areas of interest, developing payroll-giving schemes, developing customised reports and funding proposals, identifying joint funding opportunities for collaborative grant-making, advising on corporate social responsibility strategies and evaluating social impact. (These projects are done on request at consulting rates.)

### Driving Collaboration

Auckland Community Foundation is passionate about taking a collaborative multi-sectoral approach to supporting positive social change in Auckland. The MacroAuckland Forum, which launched this project

in August 2010, was an exciting example of what can be achieved when those from different sectors collaborate. Auckland Communities Foundation brought together more than 100 leaders in their field including entrepreneurs and creative individuals, local government representatives, researchers and academics, employees of major trusts, foundations and grant-making bodies, community representatives, corporate social responsibility (CSR) managers, and various experts on social issues. The work from that day has formed the basis of the MacroAuckland initiatives.

To learn more about how to start a fund or access our consulting services, or to read our latest research on incentivising collaboration, please contact ACF Chief Executive Mark Bentley by email at [m.bentley@aucklandcf.org.nz](mailto:m.bentley@aucklandcf.org.nz) or by phone on 09 277 8833 or 021 737471.

## Action on Issues

The MacroAuckland research provides Auckland Communities Foundation with a significant opportunity to develop informed action-based solutions that are evidence-based, deliverable and sustainable.

### MacroAuckland Initiatives

The MacroAuckland Initiatives are action-based, collaborative programmes developed in direct response to the areas of greatest disparity outlined in this report. The initiatives are designed to be:

- Responsive to systemic need identified through the MacroAuckland research
- Innovative and informed by best practice
- Collaborative across multiple sectors
- Able to influence wider social policy through strong outcome-achievement

As such, ACF has committed to act in response to the following six priority issues:



### Affordable Housing

- Providing affordable housing solutions and wrap-around support services that support these solutions



### Youth Health

- Youth-friendly health services delivered holistically with a strong youth development focus



### Early Childhood Education & Development

- Inter-generational learning improving access to early childhood, second-chance and parent-focused education



### Youth Transitions

- Supporting young people transitioning from school to tertiary education, training and employment



### Environmental Action

- Creating healthy, sustainable and cohesive communities through local food production



### Migrant and Refugee Settlement

- Supporting new kiwi's to connect with their communities

Development of the MacroAuckland Initiatives to date includes:

- Translating 'need' into 'action' through workshops with over 100 private, public and community sector experts at a forum held in August 2010
- Analysis of local, national and international best practice initiatives
- Significant sector-scoping research with both large and grass-roots organisations that are already making a positive difference at a community level

- Convening of multi-sectoral 'think tanks' to establish collaborative delivery frameworks

ACF is now actively seeking funding and delivery partners for these priority initiatives.

**See [www.macroauckland.org.nz](http://www.macroauckland.org.nz) for news and further updates on these initiatives.**

## help make change

### *Taiohi Whai Oranga: A MacroAuckland Initiative*

Taiohi Whai Oranga is a MacroAuckland initiative focused by a clear national need for holistic health programmes that are youth focused and youth friendly, and a community-driven opportunity for youth-focused action in Clendon Park, Manurewa.

The Taiohi Whai Oranga youth health and development hub will provide 'one-stop-shop' support for sexual health, mental health and addiction problems alongside youth development and transition mentoring programmes.

By offering these services side-by-side, the project aims to:

- Reduce the stigma for youth accessing health support by involving youth in service design
- Allow easy inter-agency referral and better joined-up working
- Embed a culture of youth development into health provision
- Provide personal development opportunities for young people and support transitional pathways

Funding for the Taiohi Whai Oranga would contribute to the provision of dedicated youth health and development workers and leadership programmes for the project's youth health council.

# from the sponsors



Westpac is passionate about being a leader in sustainable business practice and sees understanding community as vital to this goal. Westpac recognises that building a healthy, vibrant economy goes hand-in-hand with building healthy, vibrant communities. At a time when Auckland is growing and changing, Westpac is excited to be part of a project that looks to understand Auckland and create positive social change. Westpac is very proud to support MacroAuckland to inspire and inform generosity to make Auckland a better place for the people who live here.



As a supporter of valuable charitable causes across Auckland, the SKYCITY Auckland Community Trust is excited to be working collaboratively with other stakeholders in this field. The MacroAuckland project allows us to feed into a strategy about understanding community needs, essential for SKYCITY as we invest in our community. This project is a key way for us to ensure that we are making the best decisions possible when allocating funds back into the Auckland community.



The Vodafone NZ Foundation is passionate about encouraging positive and healthy outcomes for young New Zealanders. As a funder in this area, the Foundation is continually looking at ways to give more effectively and sees real value in further understanding the strengths, needs and challenges faced by our young people as facilitated by the MacroAuckland project. The Foundation is proud to be supporting the MacroAuckland project and shares in its vision of building a more vibrant and healthy Auckland for this generation and the generations that follow.

### Further Information

Over 200 sources were consulted in the development of this study. This summary report provides an edited snapshot of the MacroAuckland research work and recommendations on how to take action. More comprehensive detail including full issue reports, detailed references, appendices, tables, maps and project profiles are available on the website **[www.macroauckland.org.nz](http://www.macroauckland.org.nz)**



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