



Te Kaunihera o
MANUKAU
City Council

2004

The Changing Face of Manukau

MANUKAU ME TŌNA KANOHI REREKE

A report on the social, economic and environmental conditions in Manukau City





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Foreword

by His Worship the Mayor, Sir Barry Curtis

Three years ago we published “*Tomorrow’s Manukau – Manukau Apopo*”, a far-reaching plan to guide the development of the city over the next ten years. It included clearly defined goals for improvement in the quality of life and it is important to be able to measure progress towards those goals.



This document is a snapshot of what has been achieved to date and how far we have to go in some areas.

Making major social changes such as improving education levels is a complex process and is not achieved overnight. In some cases it will take generations and the improvements we are seeking are very much a work in progress.

Certainly, in some areas there has been little improvement, but this report shows we are moving forward in others. For example, the education achievement levels among Maori secondary and tertiary students are fast rising, with higher numbers of students gaining qualifications.

I have no doubt that a real commitment to the “whole of government” approach is, and will continue to be, a key factor. It has been very encouraging to see so many social agencies in Manukau commit so strongly to working together over the past four years to achieve the goals set down in “*Tomorrow’s Manukau - Manukau Apopo*”.

This State of the City report will provide a valuable information base and give an informed context to sound policy making as we work towards our overarching goal of making Manukau a place that is progressive, proud and prosperous.

A handwritten signature in green ink that reads "Barry Curtis". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sir Barry Curtis
Mayor of Manukau

Introduction

The Changing Face of Manukau

To realise our vision to be a progressive city of proud and prosperous people by 2010, Manukau City Council is committed to achieving the strategic directions and goals in *Tomorrows Manukau- Manukau Apopo*. Since *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau* was launched in 2001 it has provided the framework for organisations to work together to achieve the vision of a progressive, proud and prosperous city.

Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo originally contained five outcomes, but recent evaluation of the implementation process has led to extending the number to seven, to achieve greater focus on the areas of environment, safety and business development. The seven outcomes are as follows:

- 1) Educated and Knowledgeable People
- 2) Vibrant and Strong Communities
- 3) Safe Communities
- 4) Moving Manukau
- 5) Health and Wellbeing
- 6) Environment and Heritage
- 7) Thriving Economy

Far reaching goals and targets for each of the seven outcomes have been set to measure progress towards achieving our objectives. The Changing Face of Manukau report is organised around these seven outcomes to provide information that can be used to measure progress toward achieving the *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo* vision. It also provides other information that helps raise awareness of the social, environmental and economic condition of our city. This report will be published every three years to update Council, communities and organisations in our city so that they can make informed decisions about the activities they conduct here.

Executive Summary

Manukau City is the third largest and most ethnically diverse city in New Zealand and it continues to grow rapidly. Our population is youthful, with 42 per cent under the age of 25 years. Growth puts pressure on services and the environment. For instance, the amount of waste continues to increase although there is a high level of recycling in the city. Water quality in Manukau urban streams is poor, but Manukau Harbour's water quality is improving and overall air quality is acceptable. Some of our archaeological sites are being damaged or destroyed.

Formal relationships have been forged with the traditional Maori tribes of Manukau (Mana Whenua) in order to address these issues. These relationships aim to provide collaborative ways of integrating traditional and cultural knowledge with modern knowledge and technology. They seek to encourage sustainability of environmental resources for future growth and development.

Increased cultural diversity creates challenges for ensuring diverse views and needs are recognised and catered for. Crime, safety and transport remain key areas of public concern, but generally people perceive Manukau as a good place to live, with sufficient open space

and overall crime rates having declined. Most people use cars to get around, with slowly increasing, but low rates of public transport use. Road fatalities are declining in Manukau.

Overall educational outcomes are increasing in Manukau, but there remains a disparity in achievement levels for Maori and Pacific students. Economic development and employment is strong, with manufacturing being the dominant industry. The price of goods and services continues to increase, but household median incomes are also increasing and are higher than the national average. However, with nearly 50 per cent of our residents living in areas of high deprivation it is clear that the distribution of income varies significantly across the city. Home ownership is also declining and the health of our community is below average. In some areas residents have less access to some forms of primary care than in other cities, although in contrast to these poor health indicators, life expectancy rates are going up.

Wellbeing Overview

The graph below provides a simple overview of how we are progressing against our specified goals contained in *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo*. The pink line has been normalised to a value of one representing a *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo* target. We have achieved our goal when the pink and blue data points meet.

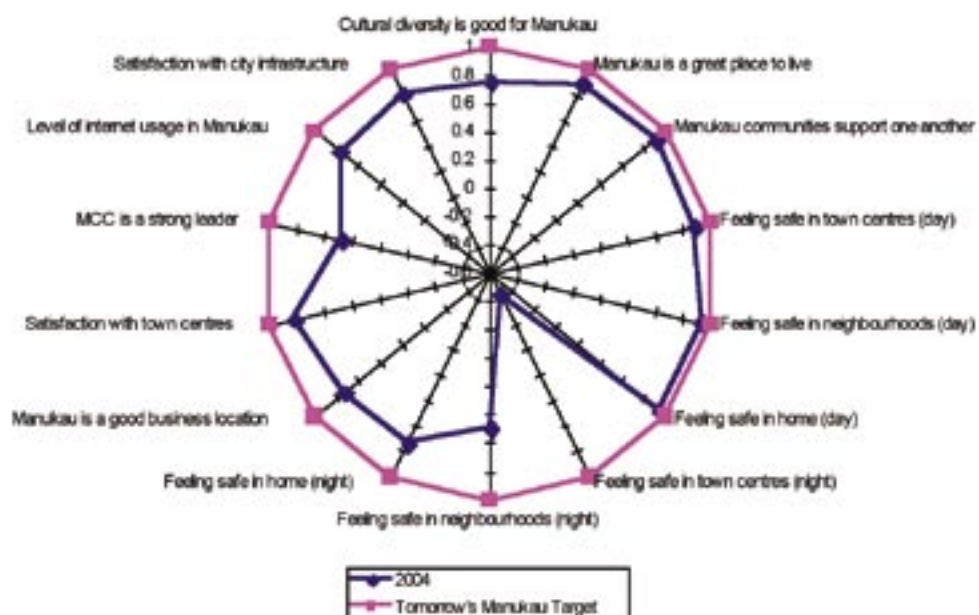
The blue points represent our current progress. The closer to the centre of the graph they are, the further we have to go to achieve our goals by 2010. The data used for this graph comes from Manukau City Council's 2004 Citizens' Perception Survey.

The graph shows that we have not yet achieved our *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo* targets. We are, however, close to achieving some of the specified goals, including:

- Feeling safe in our neighbourhoods and homes
- Levels of community support
- Manukau as a great place to live

To achieve our vision by 2010 we will need greater focus on areas requiring action, such as:

- Improving safety perception in all locations at night
- Improving perceptions of Manukau City Council leadership



The following graph uses the same principle as the one above, however it is slightly different as it measures progress over time, from performance measured in the 1996 census and again in 2001. The pink line has been normalised to the value of one but the data comes from the 1996 census. The blue line uses data from the 2001 census. Again, data moving towards the edge of the circle can be read as an improvement over time, while movement toward the centre means a worsening.

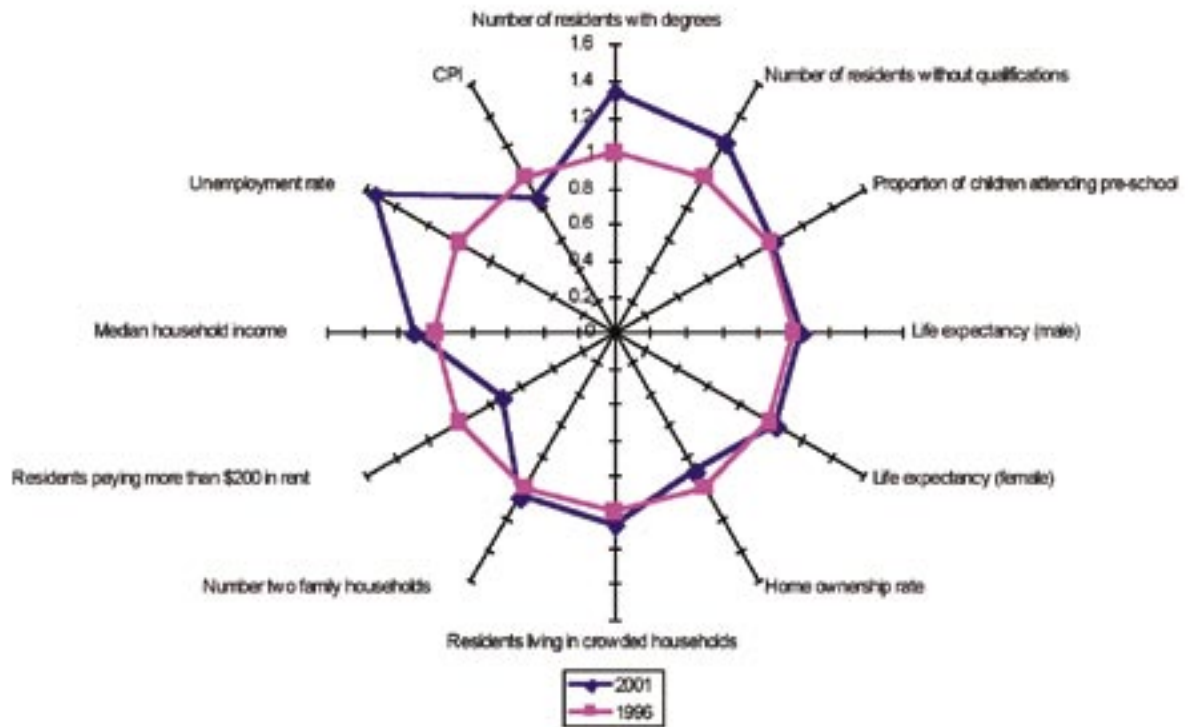
The wheel clearly shows that a number of social indicators have improved over the 1996 - 2001 period:

- The unemployment rate in Manukau has improved significantly
- There are greater numbers of residents with degrees and less people without a qualification
- The median household income has increased

Some indicators, however, have experienced decline:

- Home ownership rates in Manukau have declined
- There are more people paying over \$200 weekly in rent
- The cost of living in Manukau, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), has increased

Overall then, we can conclude that certain indicators of social well-being in the city are improving but others are in decline.



Manukau People

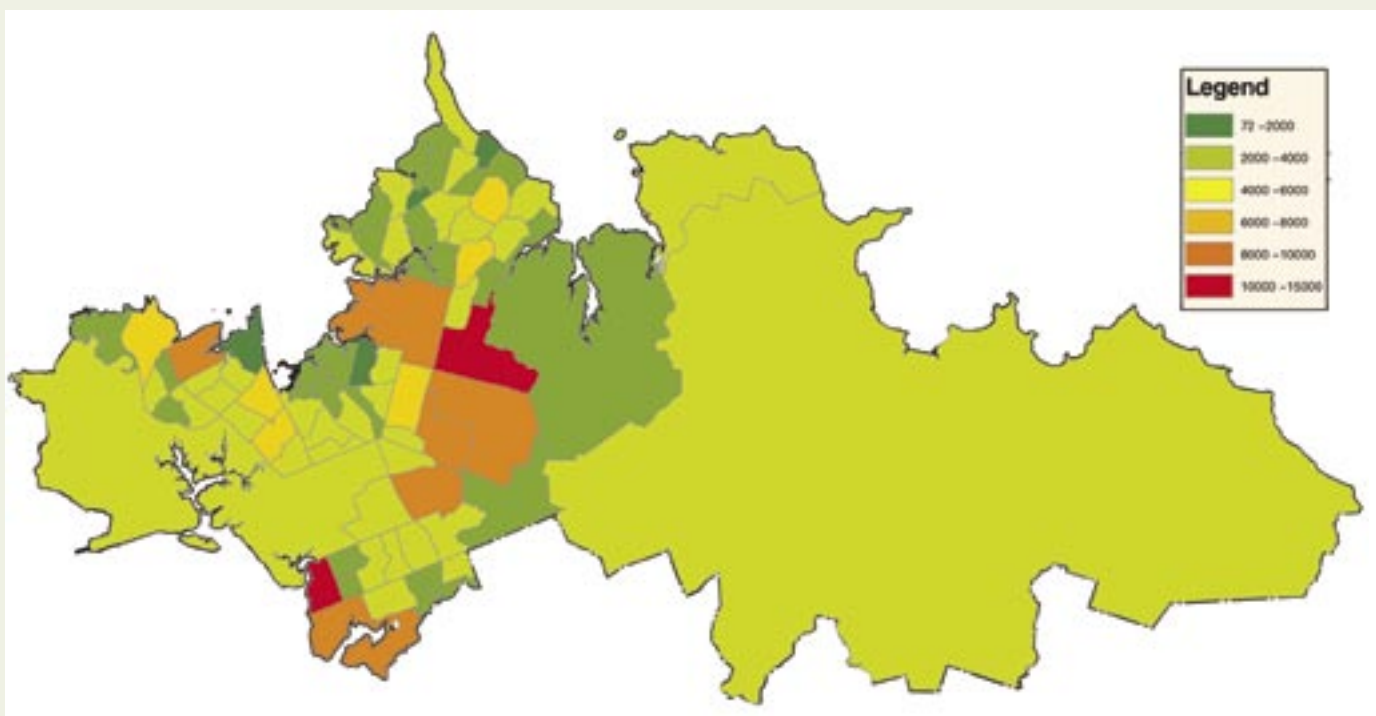
- 42% of residents are under 25 years of age
- The median age is 30
- 27,000 residents speak Samoan
- The average household has 3.4 members
- 1 in 2 residents identify themselves as Christian
- Under 1/3rd of Manukau's population will be European in 2016
- Flatbush town centre will be larger than Whangarei
- Largest Maori population in Aotearoa/New Zealand

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Manukau City is projected to become New Zealand's second largest city in 2011. The city's population growth is driven by a number of factors including birth and death rates and levels of immigration. New population projections are to be produced by Statistics New Zealand in 2005.

The population growth will have a significant impact upon Manukau City. There will be increased demand for services and pressure on our physical environment. The future growth will be accommodated in a number of greenfield sites throughout Manukau, in particular areas around Botany and Flat Bush. A map of future growth sites is presented below.

POPULATION IN MANUKAU CITY BY CAU IN 2016 (MEDIUM GROWTH SCENARIO)



Source: Manukau City Council

LOW, MEDIUM AND HIGH POPULATION PROJECTION

	2001	2002 (projected)	2003 (projected)	2004 (projected)	2006 (projected)	2011 (projected)	2016 (projected)	2021 (projected)
Low	298,200	305,400	313,100	318,400	326,700	345,700	364,100	382,600
Medium	298,200	307,100	316,700	323,100	333,400	358,800	383,900	409,700
High	298,200	308,800	320,100	327,800	340,100	372,600	405,100	438,500
New Zealand	3,737,277		3,880,500	3,938,800	4,109,300	4,248,300	4,378,600	4,505,900

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

WARD POPULATIONS 1991-2001

Ward	1991	1996	2001	1996-2001
Botany- Clevedon	8,490	10,092	11,118	10.2%
Manurewa	50,905	57,451	65,721	14.4%
Howick	30,239	39,517	48,825	23.6%
Pakuranga	33,133	34,981	37,470	7.1%
Otara	29,211	32,335	35,049	8.4%
Papatoetoe	34,302	37,152	39,585	6.5%
Mangere	39,715	42,750	46,278	8.3%

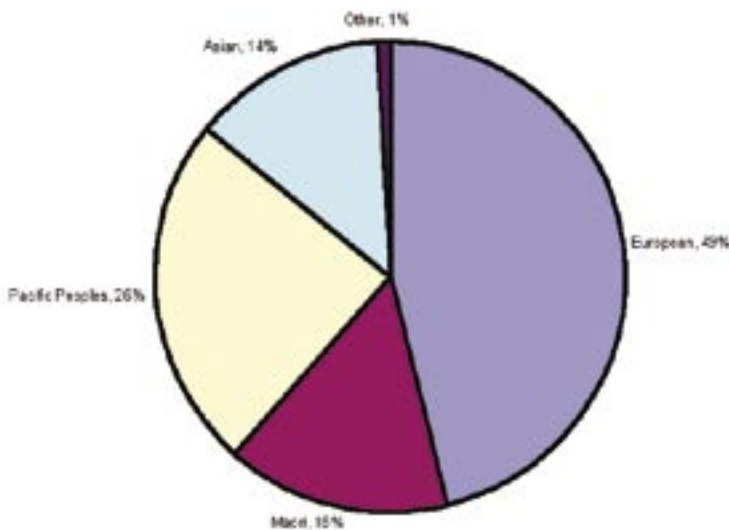
Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

ETHNIC POPULATION BREAKDOWN BY WARD IN MANUKAU CITY

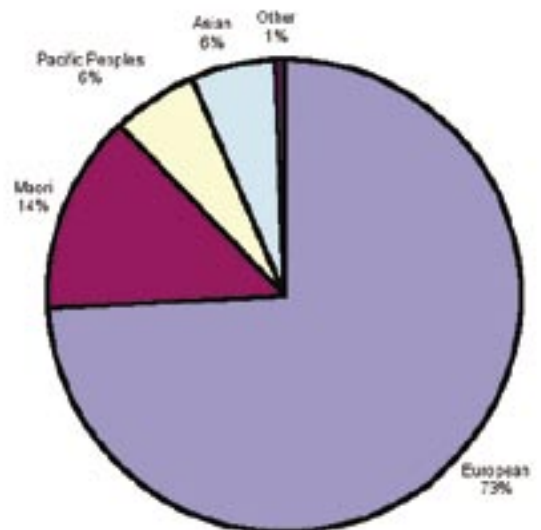
Ethnic Group	Botany- Clevedon	Howick	Mangere	Manurewa	Otara	Pakuranga	Papatoetoe	Manukau
European	70%	76%	23%	49%	15%	70%	48%	49%
Maori	6%	4%	18%	27%	20%	6%	17%	16%
Pacific Peoples	3%	2%	56%	22%	64%	3%	22%	26%
Asian	20%	20%	8%	9%	7%	22%	20%	14%
Other	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

MANUKAU ETHNIC COMPOSITION 2001



NEW ZEALAND ETHNIC COMPOSITION 2001



LANGUAGE		
1	English	243351
2	Samoan	27834
3	Māori	12672
4	Yue	8436
5	Tongan	8436
6	Northern Chinese	5508
7	Hindi	5487
8	Cook Islands Maori	3768
9	Sinitic not further defined	3618
10	Afrikaans	2148

MAJOR IWI'S REPRESENTED IN MANUKAU CITY	
Ngapuhi	15219
Waikato	4887
Ngati Porou	3213
Ngati Maniapoto	2376
Tuhoe	1980
Te Rarawa	1854
Tainui	1650

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

Educated and Knowledgeable People

Manukau people want to be educated and knowledgeable, and feel confident that they can achieve their aspirations.

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

Education, training and knowledge are critical in determining people's social and economic wellbeing. Skill levels and qualifications have a major impact on people's ability to find work and on their personal income levels. These things impact on the quality of their housing, and may correlate with their level of health, ability to participate in their communities and on crime rates.

WHAT INDICATORS ARE WE USING?

- Number of residents with degrees
- Number of people without qualifications
- School decile rankings
- Proportion of residents attending pre-school
- Proportion of people using internet and e-mail
- Proportion of schools in Manukau with websites

WHO ARE WE WORKING WITH?

Manukau organisations working to achieve an educated and knowledgeable community meet regularly to coordinate policy and action in support of *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo*. This Outcome Team includes organisations such as:

- City of Manukau Education Trust
- Education Review Office
- Employers & Manufacturers Association
- Manukau City Council
- Manukau Institute of Technology
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs
- Pacific Island Training Providers of New Zealand
- Pasifika Education Center
- Te Manuka
- Te Puni Kokiri
- Tertiary Education Commission
- Work & Income New Zealand

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Overall, educational outcomes within Manukau are increasing. The city has larger numbers of residents with degrees and declining proportions of people without qualifications. Despite these increases, significant gaps in achievement levels of some groups remain: Maori and Pacific Island students on average have worse educational outcomes compared to European and Asian students. The city has seen an increase in the number of children attending pre-school. Pre-school education can enhance children's literacy and numeracy skills.

The city has a large number of people using the internet and e-mail. Levels of access to this infrastructure do vary throughout Manukau. Older residents are less likely to use these technologies. Maori residents are also less likely to use the internet and e-mail compared to other ethnic groups. These results suggest that while these technologies can be useful for information sharing, some population groups are not as networked as others. Therefore, the ability of this communication medium to reach all people is questionable.

GOAL: tertiary learning is encouraged and opportunities made more accessible.

TARGET: the proportion of the population with degree qualifications increases from 4% in 1996 to 7% in 2010.

- Over 7.4% of Manukau residents have degrees.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

High levels of education participation and achievement can have beneficial effects for individuals and communities. These indicators come from Statistics New Zealand and provide a comprehensive overview of the state of education currently in Manukau City.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The proportion of Manukau residents with a degree qualification according to the census is 7.4 per cent, so the target set in *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo* has already been reached. Although lower than the national average, the proportion of residents with degree-level qualifications is rising. Improving educational statistics at a city level are a positive development for Manukau City, however the education system is still failing some students, with the educational achievement of Maori and Pacific students remaining lower when compared to other ethnic groups.

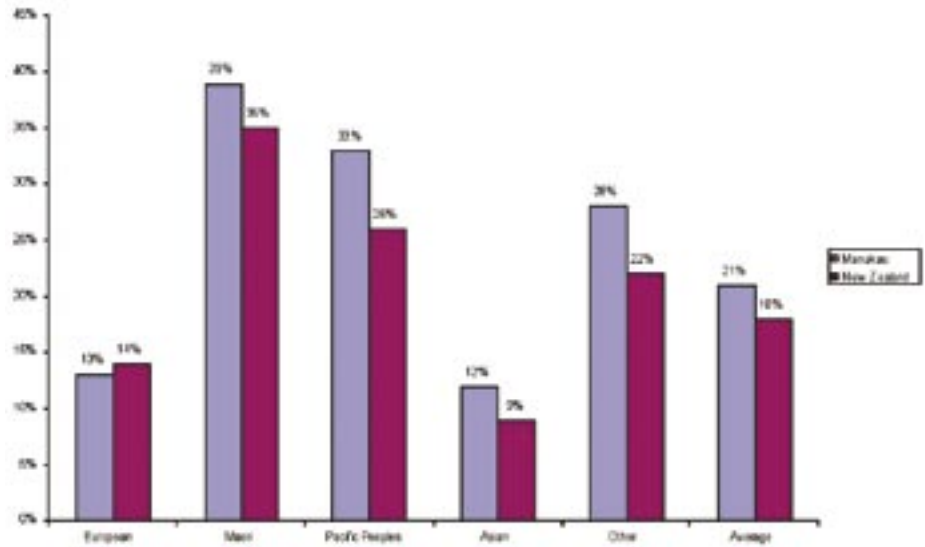
Some 21 per cent of Manukau residents left school without a qualification in 2002, slightly higher than the national average. The ethnic breakdown of Manukau residents leaving school without qualifications highlights some major differences. The number of Maori, Pacific, Asian and students of other ethnic groups without a qualification was higher compared to the national average, but in all cases the trend is positive.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION WITH QUALIFICATIONS 1996- 2001

	No Quals.		School		Vocational		Degree		Not included	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Manukau	35.0%	24.4%	25.9%	36.6%	15.3%	15.1%	5.5%	7.4%	18.4%	16.5%
NZ	32.2%	23.7%	26.5%	34.5%	17.7%	17.6%	8.0%	10.1%	15.5%	14.1%

Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2001

ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF MANUKAU AND NEW ZEALAND SCHOOL LEAVERS WITHOUT QUALIFICATIONS 2002



Source: Ministry of Education

SCHOOL DECILE RANKINGS

- The majority of Manukau students attend low decile schools.

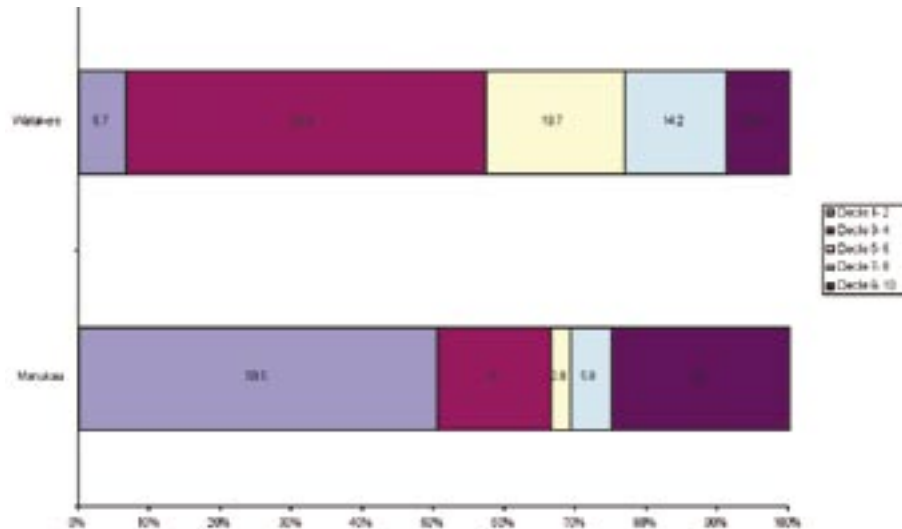
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

A school’s decile rating indicates the general socio-economic state of the community it draws its students from. A low decile indicates a low socio-economic community. Deciles are used to provide funding to state and state integrated school, to enable them to overcome barriers to learning faced by students from low socio-economic communities.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The data clearly shows that the majority of Manukau students attend schools with decile ratings lower than seven. It is important to remember that students who attend lower decile schools do not necessarily have reduced educational outcomes.

PERCENTAGE OF PUPILS WITHIN EACH SCHOOL DECILE (2002)



Source: Quality of Life, 2002

GOAL: a supportive and responsive learning and training environment for Pacific and Maori students.

TARGET: participation and achievement levels of Maori and Pacific students matches the national level for all students by 2010.

- Education achievement levels vary across different ethnic groups.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

A supportive learning environment is an essential contributor in the achievement of good education outcomes. It has been recognised that educational systems need to acknowledge diversity rather than take a one size fits all approach.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Overall there has been an increase in the participation of Maori and Pacific students in tertiary education. This has been facilitated by increases in numbers attending private training establishments and Te Wananga O Aotearoa. Despite these increases, the achievement levels of these two groups in particular remains below the national average. By way of example, the proportion of Maori and Pacific students who received an A or B Bursary in 2003 was only 3 per cent, yet 39 per cent and 33 per cent respectively, left school with no qualification.

PERCENTAGE OF MANUKAU RESIDENTS LEAVING SCHOOL WITH A AND B BURSARIES OR WITHOUT A QUALIFICATION BY ETHNICITY 2002

Area	% A & B Bursaries	% no qualifications
Manukau City	18	21
New Zealand	19	18
Ethnic group		
European	22	13
Maori	3	39
Pacific	3	33
Asian	37	12
Other	17	28

Source: Ministry of Education

GOAL: more pre-schoolers involved in early childhood education.

TARGET: the proportion of residents attending pre-school increases from 46% in 1999 to 60% in 2010.

- 45.3% of Manukau children attend pre-school

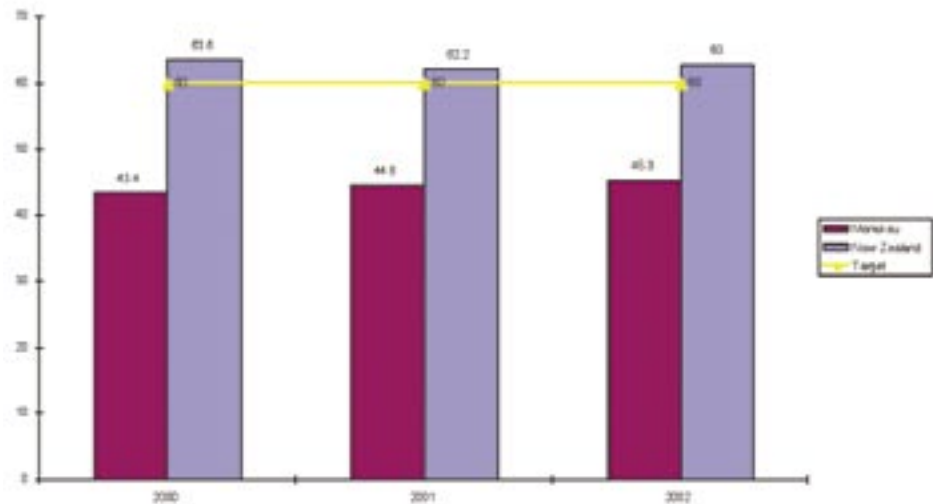
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Early childhood education can have an important bearing on future educational achievement. This indicator provides some insight into the numbers of children participating in early childhood education. Rates may actually be higher than presented here, as this data comes from learning centres that are fully or partly government funded.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The proportion of children attending pre-schools in Manukau has increased over the past three years. However, attendance rates are lower compared to Waitakere, a city of similar socio-economic circumstance, and much lower than the national average. However, this does not capture the numbers of children under the age of five who are attending language nests and non-government funded pre-schools.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION UNDER 5 YEARS ATTENDING STATE FUNDED PRE-SCHOOL 2000-02



Source: *Quality of Life, 2002*

GOAL: all Manukau people have easy access to knowledge, information and resources

TARGET: the proportion of people using internet and e-mail increases from 30% in 2000 to 80% in 2010.

- 50% of Manukau residents use internet and e-mail

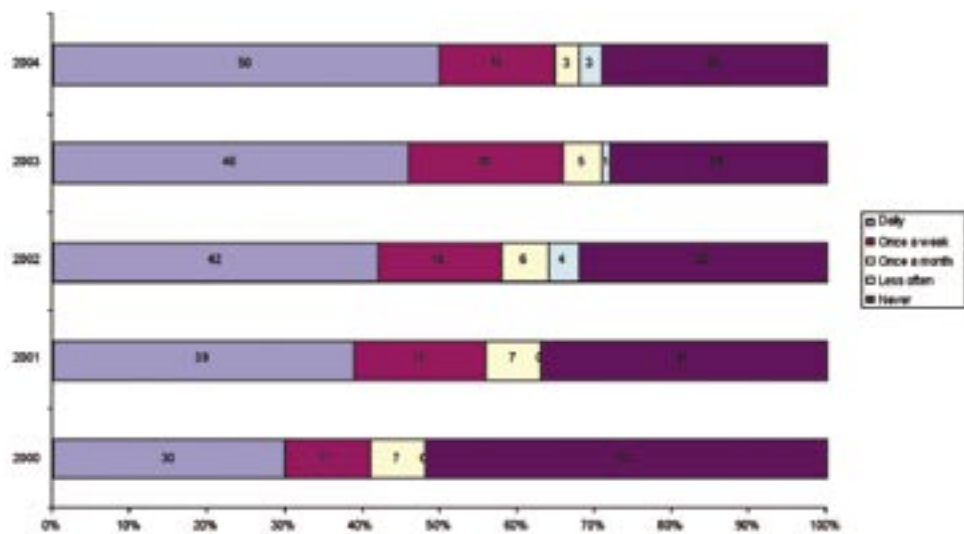
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

The internet is a key technology for the transfer of information. This indicator comes from Council's own Citizens' Perception Survey and asks people how regularly, if at all, they are using these technologies.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

According to the Citizens' Perception Survey, 50 per cent of Manukau residents use email and the internet daily. This proportion has been increasing since 2000. Despite increases in internet and e-mail usage, significant ethnic and age differences are evident in the data. Approximately 47 per cent of those aged over 50 never use the internet, nor do 43 per cent of Maori residents. The reasons for these differences are unclear but may include access to appropriate technologies and a lack of the requisite skills.

FREQUENCY OF INTERNET AND E-MAIL USAGE 2000 – 2004



Source: Manukau City Council, 2004

GOAL: innovation in education and training

TARGET: the proportion of schools in Manukau with websites increases from 14% (primary) and 50% (secondary) to 53% and 80% respectively by 2010

- This target has been reached.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

The data comes from the Ministry of Education. Schools have access to the appropriate competencies and technology to have a web presence.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The data suggests that the proportion of schools with websites in Manukau is around 35 per cent. However, the figure for secondary schools is much higher.

PERCENTAGE OF MANUKAU SCHOOLS WITH WEBSITES 2002

School Type	Total	No. with Websites	%
Contributing	55	15	27
Full Primary	23	3	13
Intermediate	13	6	46
Secondary (Year 7-15)	2	2	100
Secondary (Year 9-15)	13	10	77
Special School	4	2	50
Composite	9	3	33
Contributing	2	0	0
Restricted Composite (Year 7-10)	1	1	100
Secondary (Year 9-15)	1	1	100
TOTAL	123	43	35

Source: Ministry of Education

Thriving Economy

Manukau wants a thriving economy to achieve high growth and sustainable enterprise, increased opportunities for employment and an improved standard of living and quality of life.

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

Manukau's population is growing rapidly. To build and sustain high quality lifestyles for current and future generations, it is important to develop the kind of economic growth that will generate jobs and thus wealth for the region, while at the same time safeguarding the natural environment. This means fostering the growth of high-value businesses that are not heavy users of physical resources or generators of pollution, but which rely primarily on the skill and knowledge base of their employees.

WHAT INDICATORS ARE WE USING?

- Economic growth
- Unemployment rate
- Residential and commercial building growth
- Inflation - Consumer Price Index
- Occupational distribution
- Industries in Manukau City
- Perceptions of Manukau as a business location
- Median household incomes
- Levels of deprivation

WHO ARE WE WORKING WITH?

Manukau organisations working to achieve a thriving economy meet regularly to coordinate policy and action in support of *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo*. This Outcome Team is in the process of being formed and will include key private and public sector stakeholders, such as:

- Auckland International Airport Ltd
- Enterprising Manukau
- Manukau City Council
- Manukau Institute of Technology
- Vector Limited

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The Manukau economy is growing rapidly. Economic growth in the city has been driven by strong immigration trends that have encouraged growth in the residential and commercial building sectors. However, current research suggests that Manukau's economic performance, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), will decline over the next six months. Manufacturing remains the dominant industry in the city.

The unemployment rate in Manukau has declined significantly over the past five years but remains higher when compared to the Auckland region and the national average.

The cost of living, defined by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), in the Auckland region has increased significantly over the past two years. Between March and June this year region's CPI grew by 2.6 per cent. This index measures changes in the levels of household spending on goods and services.

GOAL: Manukau will be sustainably managed as a greener city where dynamic economic development and responsible environmental management go hand in hand.

TARGET: Manukau's annual economic growth is higher than the regional average by 1%.

- Manukau's economy is growing faster than the national average

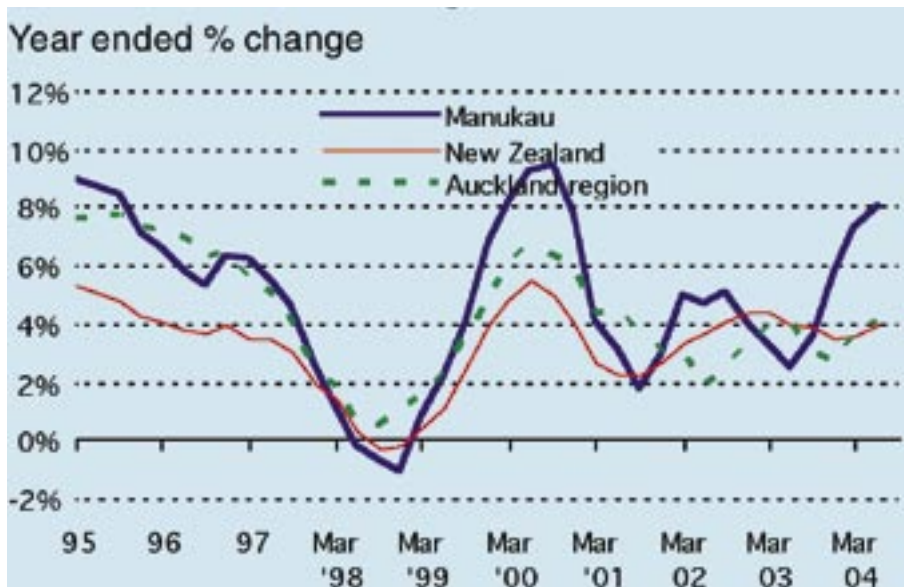
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

A strong economy is essential for Manukau City. Economic growth means there will be more job opportunities for people, which may have beneficial effects for their quality of life. This indicator comes from Statistics New Zealand.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Manukau City has witnessed rapid economic growth since 1999. In the year to June 2004 the economy was growing at approximately 8.5 per cent, which is much higher than the national average. A significant contributor to this has been the high level of immigration, which has seen rapid growth in the building industry.

ESTIMATED ECONOMIC GROWTH



Source: Infometrics Ltd

BUILDING DEVELOPMENT

- Strong growth but declining.

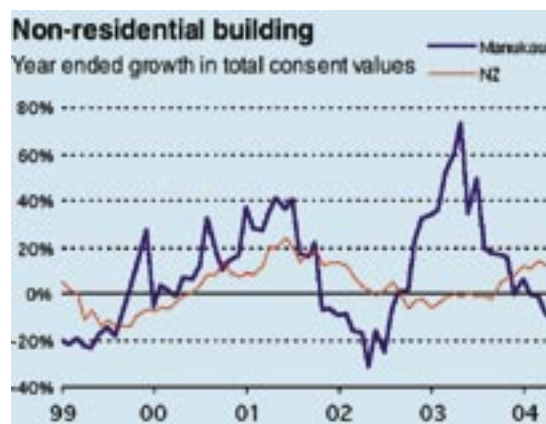
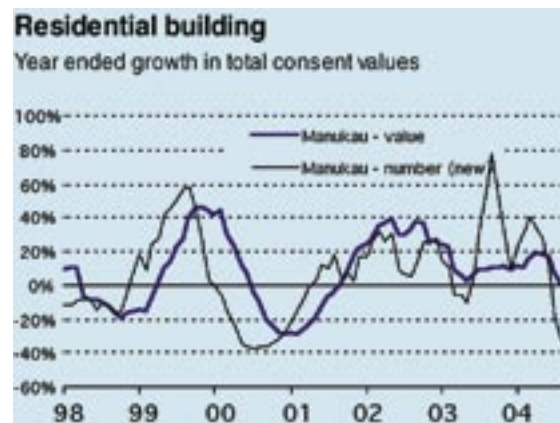
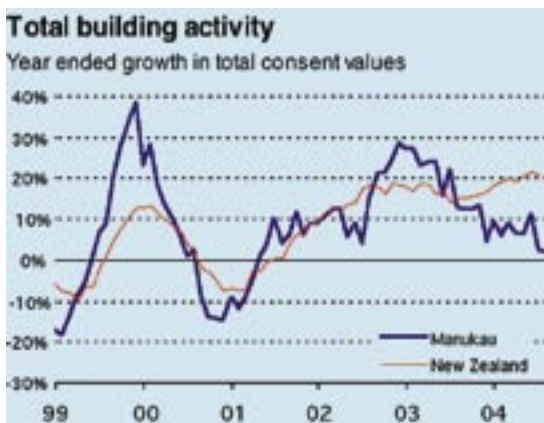
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

A key driver of the Manukau economy is the building industry. Growth in the building industry indicates a continued increase in population. New construction generates demand for additional services and products, which promotes economic development.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The total value of residential building consents granted over the three months to June 2004 was 1 per cent higher than the same quarter in 2003. The value of non-residential building consents granted over the three months to June 2004 was 6 per cent higher than the same quarter in 2003.

There was a significant downward trend in the number of residential building consents to the year ending June 2004. Non-residential building activity looks set to keep growing. It is expected that any downturn in the residential construction sector may be offset by ongoing strength in non-residential building activity.



Source: Infometrics, 2004

INFLATION

- The cost of living is increasing in Manukau

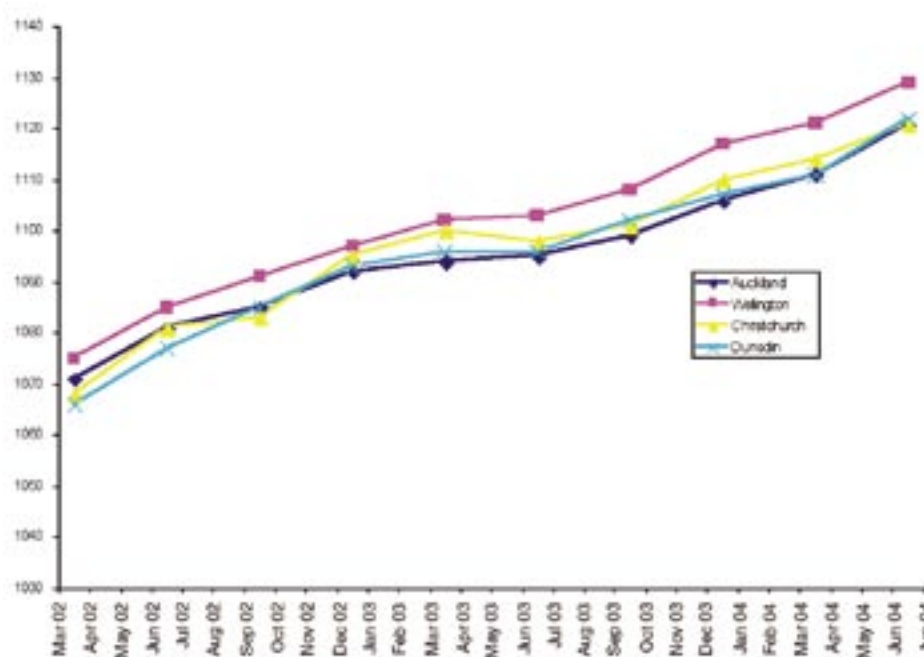
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a measure of the change in the price of goods and services purchased by private New Zealand households. It represents the average expenditure pattern.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The CPI has increased in all major urban areas since March 2002 and is clearly highest in Wellington. In Auckland the CPI grew on average by 2.4 per cent during 2002 and 2003. Between March and June this year the index grew by 2.6 per cent, which is a significant increase on the previous year. Overall the cost of living in all New Zealand urban centres is increasing.

CPI GROWTH IN AUCKLAND, WELLINGTON, CHRISTCHURCH AND DUNEDIN 2002-2004



Source: Statistics New Zealand

GOAL: a knowledge intensive economy

TARGET: the proportion of people employed in technical and professional occupations increases from 43% to 60% in 2010.

- Approximately 36% of people are employed in technical and professional occupations
- Manufacturing is the dominant industry in Manukau

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

For successful economic development to occur, Manukau City needs industries that produce goods and services that are value added. This requires building a knowledge economy where workers have the necessary skills for the workplace.

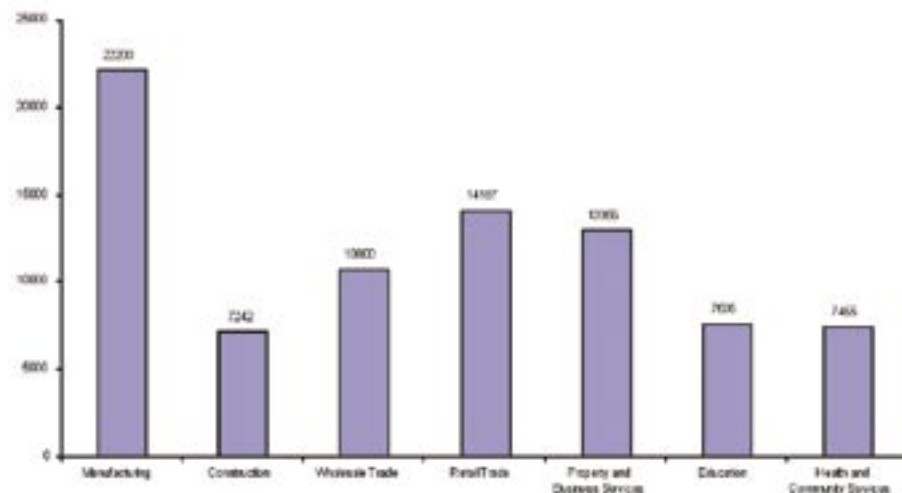
WHAT DID WE FIND?

The statistics suggest that approximately 36 per cent of Manukau residents work in technical/ professional occupations. This is considerably lower than the aforementioned target. Manufacturing remains the dominant employer, reflecting the city's economic history. Retail trade and property and business services are the second and third largest employers in Manukau.

Occupation	Percentage
legislators, administrators and managers	13
professionals	12
technicians and associate professionals	11
clerks	16
service and sale workers	13
agriculture and fisheries workers	2
trades workers	10
plant and machine operators and assemblers	10
elementary occupations (including residuals)	15

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

MAJOR EMPLOYERS IN MANUKAU CITY



Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

GOAL: Manukau the preferred location for businesses

TARGET: the proportion of people who rate Manukau as a good/excellent place to run a business increases from 65% to 85% in 2010

- Manukau is increasingly viewed as a positive location to conduct business.

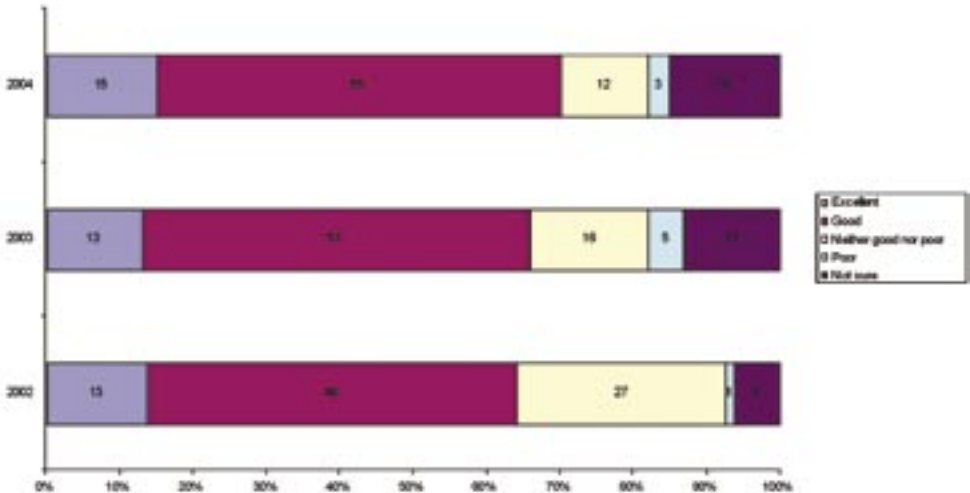
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

This data comes from Council’s annual Citizens’ Perception Survey. People are asked if they or their family run a business in Manukau and then how they rate the city as a place to run a business. This data provides Council with some understanding of the business environment of Manukau.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Results show that on average 70 per cent rate Manukau as a good or excellent place to do business. Overall the proportion of residents who rate Manukau as an excellent or good place to run a business has increased over the past three years.

PERCEPTIONS OF MANUKAU CITY AS A PLACE TO DO BUSINESS 2002 – 2004



Source: Manukau City Council, 2002-2004

GOAL: Reduced unemployment

TARGET: the unemployment rate is reduced from 7.2% in 2001 to be no greater than the Auckland regional average by 2010.

- The unemployment rate is declining but remains higher than regional average
- Despite low unemployment, skill shortages remain

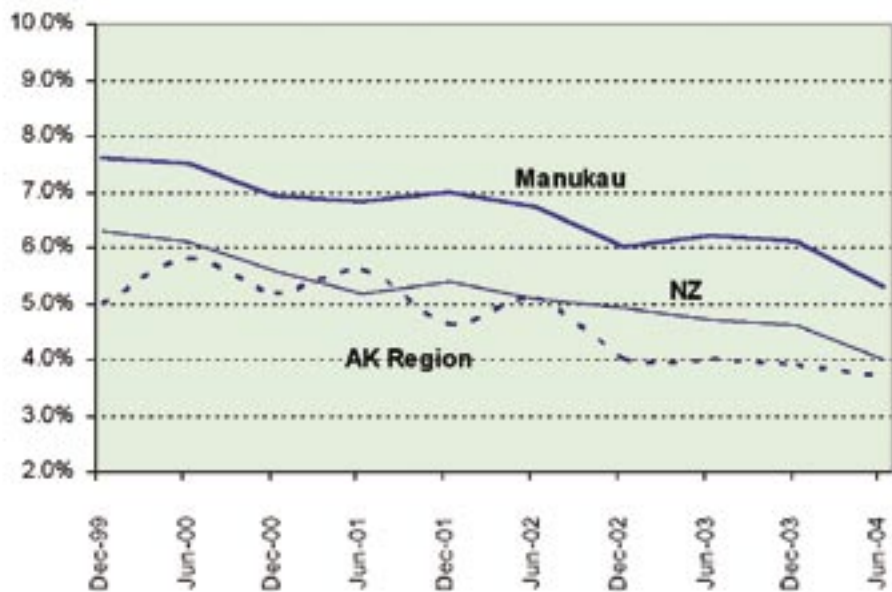
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Unemployment is a key indicator of our economy and is a key factor in determining a person's income. Low unemployment rates are an indicator of a strong economy. This data comes from Statistics New Zealand.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The unemployment rate in Manukau City has remained consistently higher than both the regional and national rate. The rate, however, is declining, which is consistent with national unemployment trends. Anecdotal evidence suggests that at the present time, some Manukau businesses are finding it difficult to recruit staff in certain industries. This may be due to a mismatch between employer needs and the skills of available labour.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR MANUKAU CITY, AUCKLAND REGION AND NEW ZEALAND 1999-2003



Source: Statistics New Zealand

MEDIAN AND SOURCES OF INCOME FOR MANUKAU RESIDENTS

- Median household incomes are increasing

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

The incomes for Manukau residents come from a diverse range of sources. This indicator provides an overview of how much Manukau people earn and where they source their income. This data comes from Statistics New Zealand.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Household median income has, on average, increased since 1991. The rate of increase between 1996 and 2001 was consistent with national figures. Overall the data shows that household median incomes in Manukau are higher compared to the national average. Incomes for Manukau people come from a variety of sources. Wages and salaries are the primary source of income followed by interest and dividends.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME 1991-2001

	1991 (\$)	1996 (\$)	2001 (\$)	Increase 96-01 (%)
Manukau	37,078	42,658	48,441	14%
New Zealand	30,910	34,722	39,588	14%

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

	Botany- Clevedon	Howick	Mangere	Manurewa	Otara	Pakuranga	Papatoetoe
No sources of income	5%	6%	8%	6%	8%	6%	5%
Wages/ salary	38%	38%	38%	45%	38%	38%	40%
Self-employment	16%	11%	4%	7%	3%	10%	6%
Interest/ dividends	20%	22%	5%	10%	3%	20%	11%
NZ Superannuation (including other)	9%	11%	7%	8%	5%	11%	12%
Community wage	2%	2%	7%	6%	8%	2%	5%
Government benefits (invalids, DPB, sickness, student allowance, other)	5%	7%	18%	15%	20%	7%	13%
Not stated	5%	3%	12%	0%	14%	3%	6%

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

LEVELS OF DEPRIVATION IN MANUKAU

- Nearly 50% of residents live in areas of high deprivation.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

This indicator combines nine socio-economic variables from the 2001 census and produces a deprivation figure for mesh blocks. The measure ranges from one (least deprived) to 10 (most deprived).

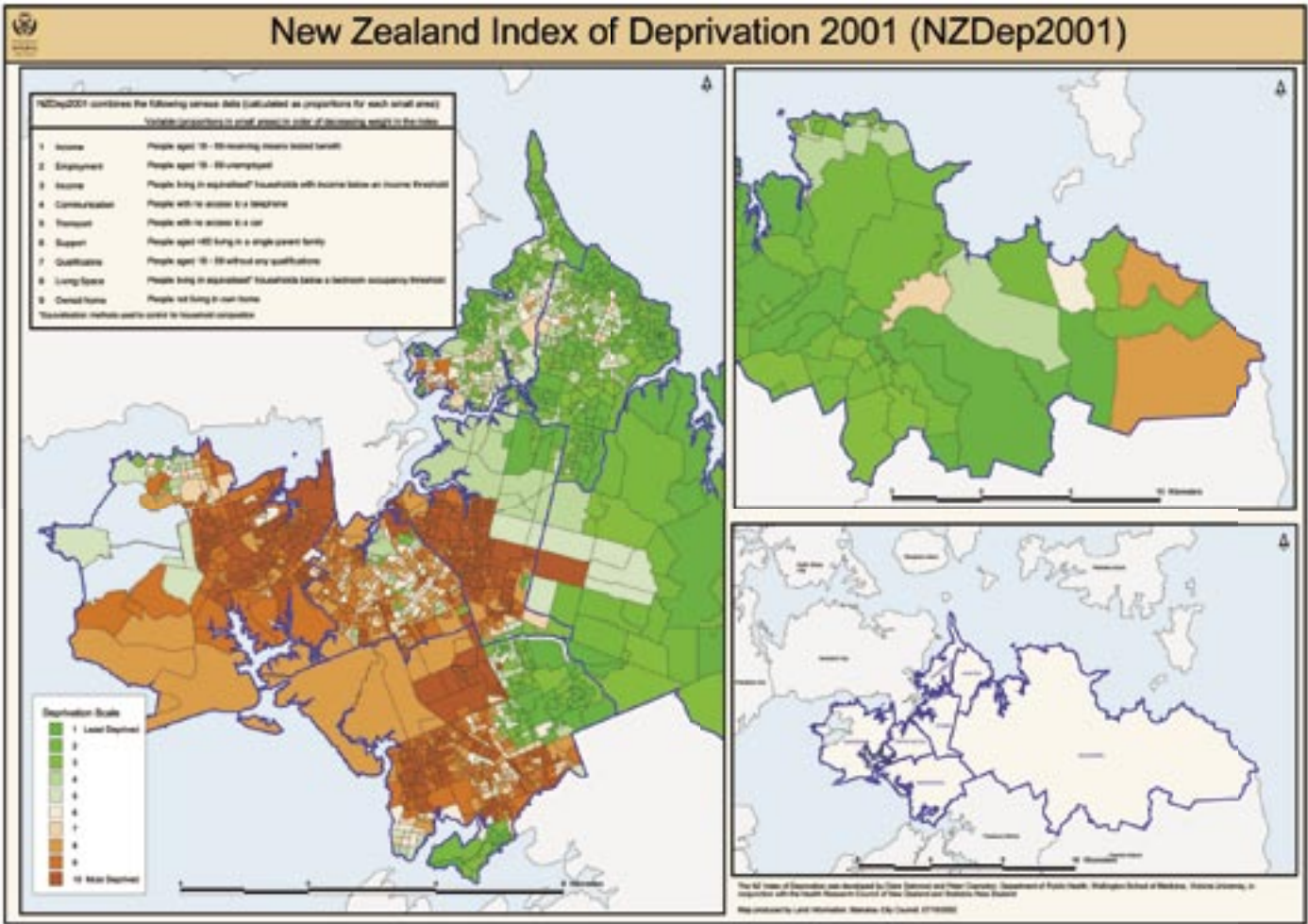
WHAT DID WE FIND?

Clearly a large proportion of Manukau residents live in deciles 9 and 10, areas of most deprivation. Because the index is an area-based measurement, the map provides a spatial representation of deprivation. It clearly shows that the majority of deprivation occurs in the west of Manukau City, in particular Otara, Papatoetoe and Mangere.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN DEPRIVATION DECILES (2001)

	1 (%)	2 (%)	3 (%)	4 (%)	5 (%)	6 (%)	7 (%)	8 (%)	9 (%)	10 (%)
Manukau	8	10	8	7	4	0	4	11	14	35
New Zealand	7	8	8	10	10	12	12	10	11	10

Source: Quality of Life, 2002



Vibrant and Strong Communities

Manukau people want a place where they are proud to live and have a sense of belonging.

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

Communities will be vibrant and strong when people feel that they belong and can contribute to community life. Strong community, cultural and family ties underpin community cohesion, and these contribute to people having a sense of health and wellbeing. The character of the city and the way it is built can also have a significant impact on this. The city's layout must cater for diverse lifestyles and cultures, while being functional for businesses, and designed to link people and places, as well as goods and services.

WHAT INDICATORS ARE WE USING?

- Ethnic diversity in formally elected governing bodies
- Levels of neighbourly contact
- Perceptions of cultural diversity
- Perceptions of Manukau town centres
- Perceptions of Manukau as a great place
- Perceptions of levels of community support

WHO ARE WE WORKING WITH?

Manukau organisations working to achieve a vibrant and strong community meet regularly to coordinate policy and action in support of *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo*. This Outcome Team includes organisations such as:

- Counties Manukau Pacific Trust
- Creative New Zealand
- De Beer Marketing & Communications
- Enterprising Manukau
- Manukau Beautification Charitable Trust
- Manukau City Council
- Manukau Institute of Technology
- Office of Ethnic Affairs
- Pacific Business Trust
- Pasifika Education Center
- Regional Arts Trust
- The Architecture Office
- Toi o Manukau
- Work & Income New Zealand

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The Manukau community is characterised by its diversity, with approximately 165 different ethnic groups in the city. However, this diversity is not matched in many of the formally elected bodies that govern aspects of Manukau. It is therefore important to ensure that the distinctive voices of the city have a say in decisions affecting them.

Overall perceptions of Manukau as a place to live are positive. There is a high level of positive contact with neighbours within the city and many feel that their community works together and supports one another.

GOAL: empowered local people involved in local democratic processes

TARGET: the diversity of the community is matched by elected representatives.

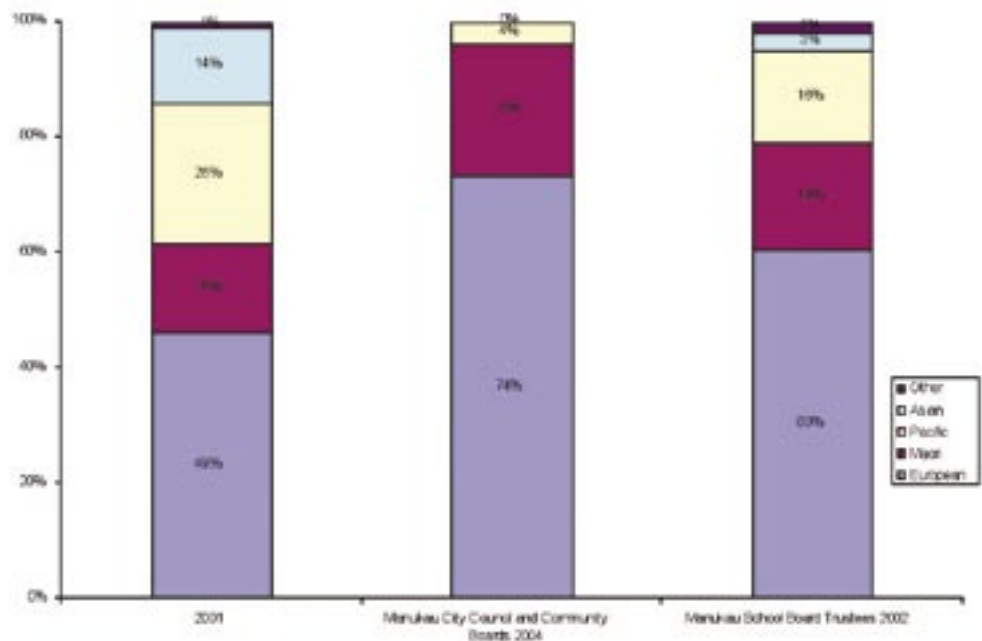
- The ethnic diversity of the community is not matched by elected representatives.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Manukau City is characterised by its cultural diversity. Such diversity raises questions of how groups represent their interests in local democratic processes. It is assumed that the diversity of our elected representatives should match that of our communities. The data used to measure the cultural diversity in Manukau comes from the census and is compared to the diversity of school trustees in 2002 and elected representatives on council and community boards in 2004.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The following graph suggests that community diversity does not match the profile of the city for school boards of trustees. The makeup of the 2004 Manukau City Council, including community boards, also shows some significant disparities when compared to the ethnic breakdown of the city. Research suggests that young people, women and ethnic minorities constitute small proportions of formally elected decision making bodies. The lack of representation on Council by these groups may be due to a number of factors, ranging from individual constraints to perceptions of inadequate skills.



Source: Quality of Life, 2002

GOAL: neighbourhoods where people relate to one another

TARGET: the proportion of people who enjoy positive contact with neighbours increases from 64% to 80% in 2010.

- 59% of people have positive neighbourly contacts.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

The neighbourhood is one space in which social networks can be developed that help people to have a sense of belonging and safety. Programmes such as Neighbourhood Watch are important tools for creating neighbourhood networks. The data used to measure perceptions of positive contact with neighbours comes from the 2002 Citizens' Perception Survey.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The 2002 Citizens' Perception Survey found that 59 per cent of respondents had positive neighbourly contact. This remains lower than the current target. In contrast to this survey, the Quality of Life report found that the vast majority of people have positive contact with their neighbours. This difference in figures can be explained by different wording of the questions asked. The Quality of Life survey questioned respondents about types of contact, whereas the Citizens' Perception Survey asked about predominant contact. The social infrastructure of neighbourhoods will change over time as households move in and out of areas. This is likely to bring together people who may have different values and lifestyles and so could have an impact on the quantity and quality of neighbourly contact.

CONTACT WITH NEIGHBOURS

Quality of Life 2002	Citizens' Perception Survey 2002
80%	21% Extremely positive contact
95%	38% Positive contact
23%	37% Negative contact
14%	4% Extremely negative contact

Source: *Quality Of Life, 2002; Manukau City Council, 2002*

GOAL: places, spaces and occasions for people to express their culture

TARGET: citizens' perception that diversity makes the city a better place to live increases from 53% in 2000 to 75% in 2010.

- Diversity is viewed positively and continues to trend upwards over time.

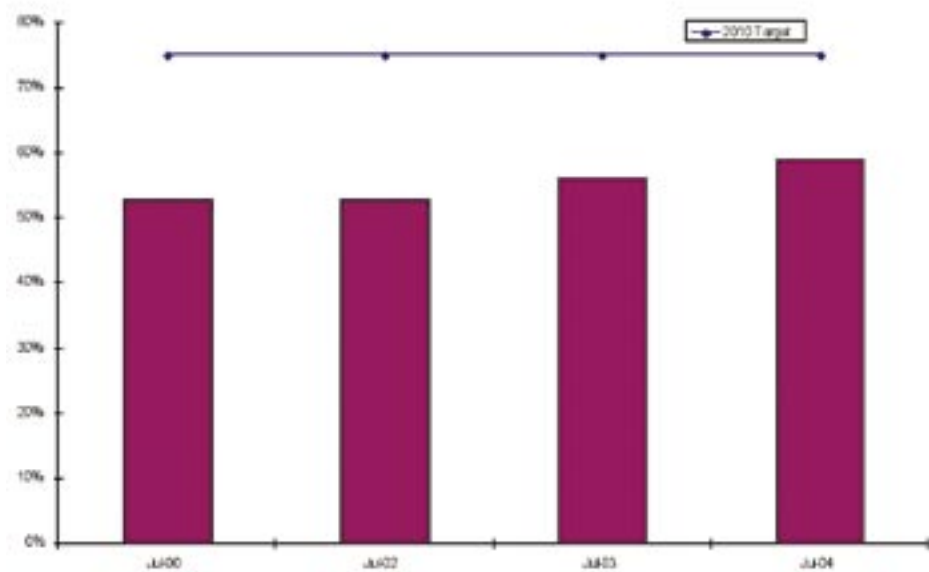
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Manukau City is home to over 165 different ethnic groups. This makes Manukau the most culturally diverse city in New Zealand. This diversity is something to be celebrated but it presents challenges to build strong interrelationships between cultures and lifestyles so that all Manukau people feel a sense of belonging and pride in their city.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Overall a strong majority of people believe that increased cultural diversity improves the city. The Quality of Life project found that key benefits of this demographic change include increased exposure to other cultures, access to varied services and a belief that it makes the city more vibrant.

PERCEPTIONS OF MANUKAU RESIDENTS THAT DIVERSITY MAKES MANUKAU A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE



Source: Manukau City Council, 2004

GOAL: city and town centres with heart

TARGET: citizens' satisfaction with local town centres increases from 64% to 80% in 2010

- Satisfaction ratings vary considerably by town centre

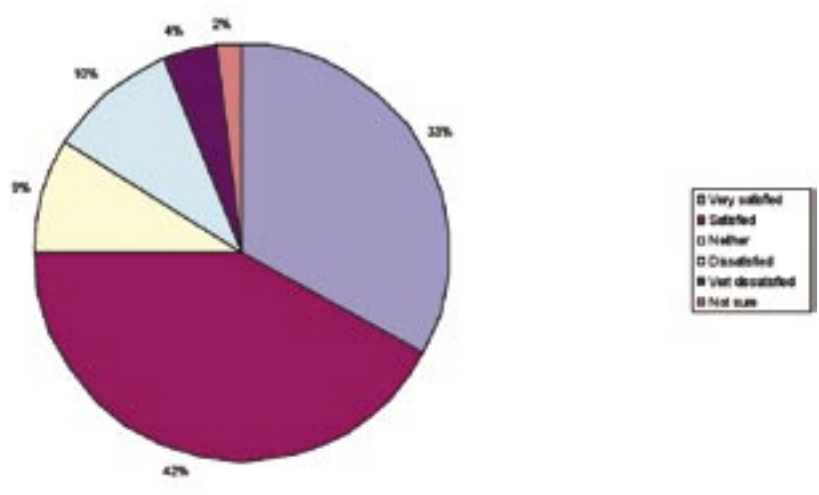
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Manukau's town centres perform a variety of functions for residents. They are locations of key services and fulfil an important meeting place for people. This indicator comes from the Citizens' Perception Survey.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Overall perceptions of town centres in Manukau are improving, although satisfaction ratings between the various town centres vary considerably. Botany town centre is rated most highly, at 90, and Manurewa is rated the lowest at 46. The survey also found that the large centres, Botany in particular, serve large areas, pulling people from across Manukau City and indeed the region.

SATISFACTION RATINGS FOR ALL MANUKAU TOWN CENTRES 2004



Source: Manukau City Council, 2004

GOAL: a city that people are proud to live in and call their own

TARGET: the proportion of citizens who perceive Manukau as a great place to live increases from 82% to 90% in 2005

- 82% of residents think Manukau is a great place to live.

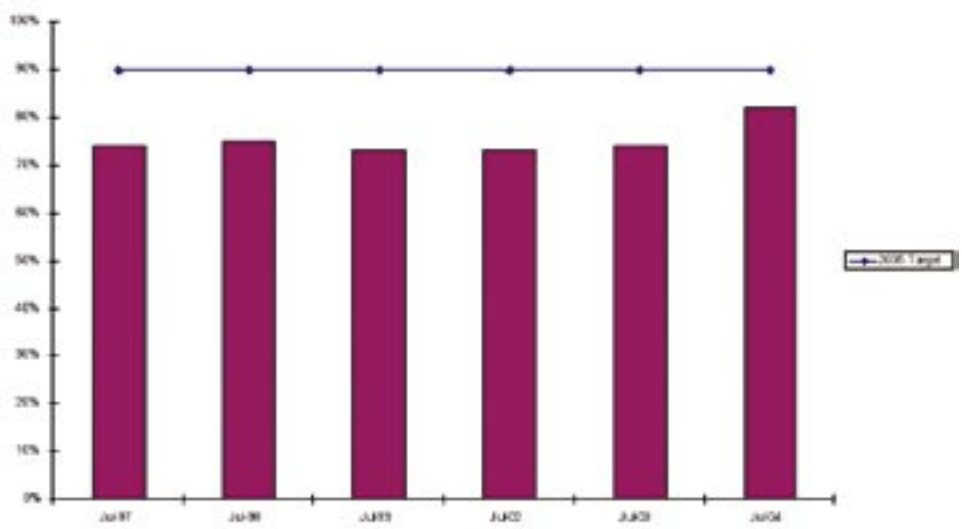
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

People must have pride in the places they live. This data comes from Council's Citizens' Perception Survey and provides an overview of how people feel about our city.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

According to the 2004 Citizens' Perception Survey, 82 per cent of residents believe that Manukau City is a great place to live. As the following graph illustrates, this figure remained constant over the 1997-2002 period and only increased in 2004. Major issues including graffiti, crime and transport remain on the agenda for many Manukau residents.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO RATE MANUKAU AS A GREAT PLACE TO LIVE



Source: Manukau City Council, 2004

Goal: people working together to achieve results

Target: the proportion of citizens who feel that the community works together and supports one another increases from 51% in 2000 to 70% in 2010

- Around 60% of people feel their community works together.

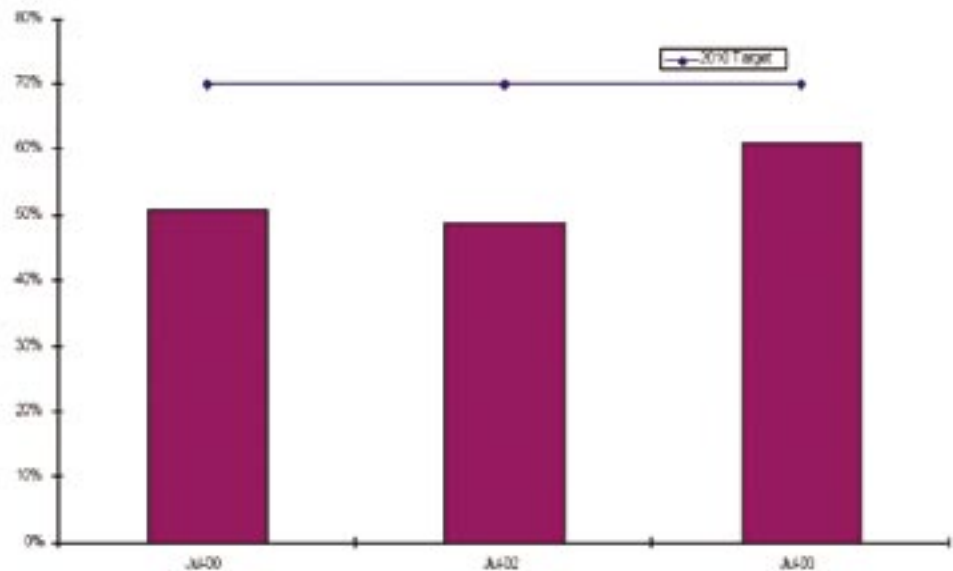
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Some of the key components of healthy communities include a sense of belonging, history and tradition, and identity, self responsibility, face-to-face interaction and the sharing of knowledge. Community development aims to increase the self-reliance of communities and individuals rather than increase dependency, and this indicator measures the communities' perceptions of whether this is occurring.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The Citizens' Perception Survey found that approximately 60 per cent of Manukau residents believe the community works together and supports one another. This is an increase on the 2002 result.

PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE WHO FEEL THEIR COMMUNITY WORKS TOGETHER/SUPPORTS ONE ANOTHER



Source: Manukau City Council, 2004

Safe Communities

Manukau people want to feel safe and secure.

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

Crime and fear of crime are significant areas of public concern. Manukau's future as a good place to live, work and play, with an attractive quality of life is dependant on preventing crime and reducing fear of crime so that people feel safe and secure within their homes, communities and city. When people feel free from danger or risks, both real and perceived, they are more likely to be involved in their communities.

WHAT INDICATORS ARE WE USING?

- Levels of crime
- Rates of resolved crime
- Crime rates by age
- Perceptions of safety

WHO ARE WE WORKING WITH?

Manukau organisations working to achieve a safe community meet regularly to coordinate policy and action in support of *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo*. This Outcome Team includes organisations such as:

- Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand
- Child Youth and Family
- Community Probation Service
- Counties Manukau Police
- Counties Manukau Victim Support
- Department of Corrections
- ICW International Advisor for Youth
- Manukau City Council
- Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention Unit
- Ministry of Social Development
- Work & Income New Zealand

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Overall crime rates in the Counties-Manukau Police District are declining and the rate of resolved crime is increasing. Dishonesty offences are by far the largest proportion of criminal offences within Manukau. These are followed by violent offences. Within Manukau City crime rates vary considerably by geographic area, with Manurewa having the highest crime rate.

Perceptions of safety are influenced by a range of complex issues and also vary considerably according to factors such as age and gender as well as by location and time of the day. People say they feel less safe at night and in public spaces. Overall, crime rates are declining throughout Manukau, but the perception of crime does not always match the data. For instance, the proportion of crime committed by young people aged under 17 years, is not as high as is often suggested. The vast majority of criminal activity is committed by people aged 17 and over.

GOAL: Manukau will be a place where people feel safe, are proud to live and have a sense of belonging

TARGET: the incidence of crime reduces from 1,174/10,000 to 940/10,000 by 2010

- The crime rate is decreasing
- Rates of resolved crime are increasing

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

This data comes from Counties-Manukau Police and so includes statistics from Manukau, Papakura, Franklin and Otahuhu. It shows crime rates, of seven different types, over a three year period. The data also includes rates of resolved crime.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Almost all crime types experienced declined between 2002 and 2003, with only administrative crime increasing during this period. Overall the current crime rate in the Counties-Manukau Police District is 1114.4 per 10,000 people, which still remains higher than our specified target. This rate can be broken down by crime type, which shows that dishonesty offences were the predominant type of crime in Manukau followed by violent crime.

The rate of resolved crime in the district has increased in 2003.

Crime Type (total)	Recorded Crime per 10,000 Population		
	2001	2002	2003
Violence	148.7	149.6	133.1
Sexual	8.1	8.6	8.4
Drugs and antisocial	108	98.4	94.2
Dishonesty	684.6	749.3	691.6
Property damage	81.1	81.9	85
Property abuses	57.1	56.5	50.5
Administrative	28	33.5	51.6
Total	1115.7	1177.8	1114.4

Source: Counties-Manukau Police, 2003

Totals:	Recorded			Percent variation		Resolved			Percent resolved		
	2001	2002	2003	2002-01	2003-02	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
TOTAL	45901	49690	48379	8.3	-2.6	16812	16696	17122	36.6	33.6	35.4

Source: Counties-Manukau Police, 2003

CRIME RATES WITHIN MANUKAU

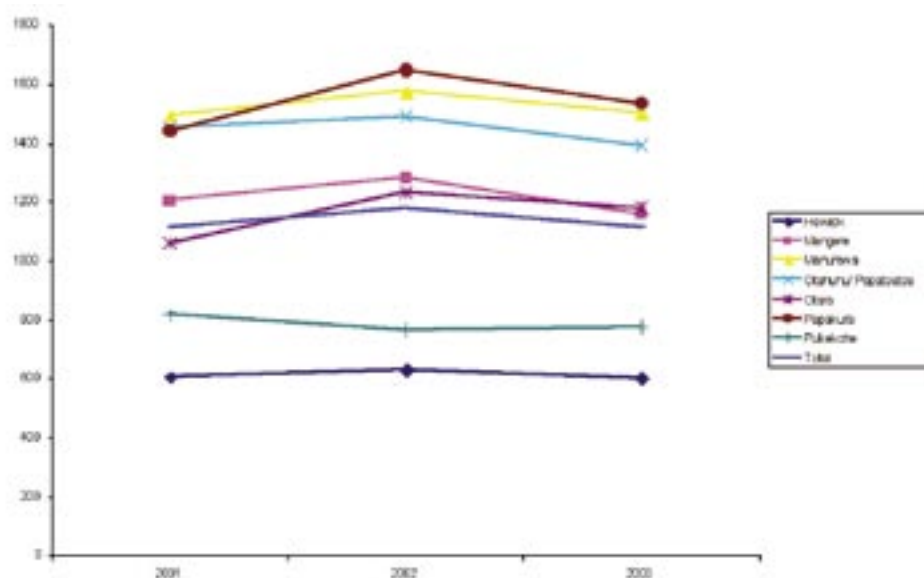
- Crime rates vary considerably throughout the Counties-Manukau area

WHAT DOES IT SHOW?

The following graph shows the crime rate for each of the eight sub-areas within the Counties Manukau Police District. Between 2002 and 2003 the crime rate within each sub-area of the police district declined.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Crime rates are not uniform across the Counties-Manukau Police District. Overall crime rates in each of the sub-areas have declined which is consistent with previous comments. Rates vary considerably between sub-areas, with the highest rate of crime being in Papakura and the lowest in Howick. Manurewa has the highest rate of crime in Manukau.



Source: Counties-Manukau Police, 2003

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY BY AGE

- The majority of crime is committed by adults

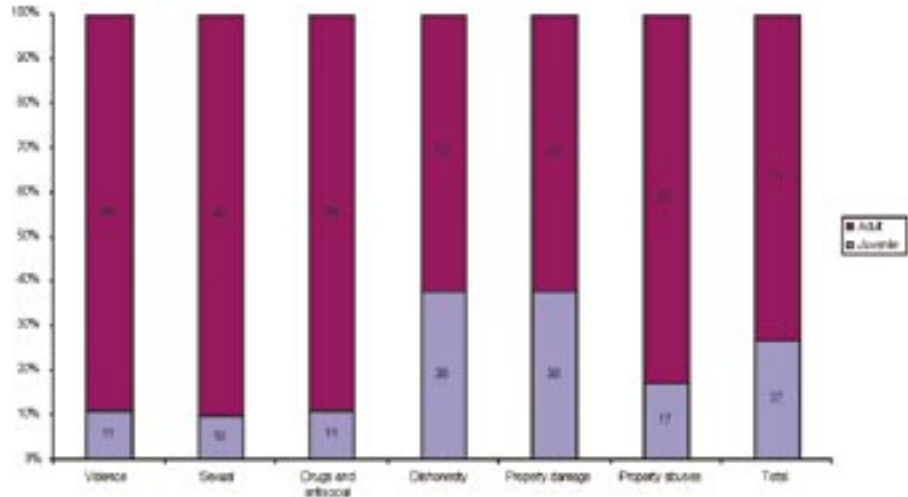
WHAT DOES IT SHOW?

The data used to determine these results comes from the Counties-Manukau Policing Plan. It shows a breakdown of types of crime by age.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The data shows that the vast proportion of crime is committed by adults aged 17 years and over. However, juveniles are most represented in areas of dishonesty offences and property damage. Contrary to some perceptions that young people are the main perpetrators of crime in the city, statistics suggest this not to be the case.

AGE OF OFFENDERS BY CRIME CATEGORY 2003



Source: Counties Manukau Police, 2003

GOAL: safe communities

Target: the proportion of citizens feeling safe increases from 72% in 2000 to 95% in 2010

- Safety perceptions are improving
- Perceptions of safety vary according to place and time

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

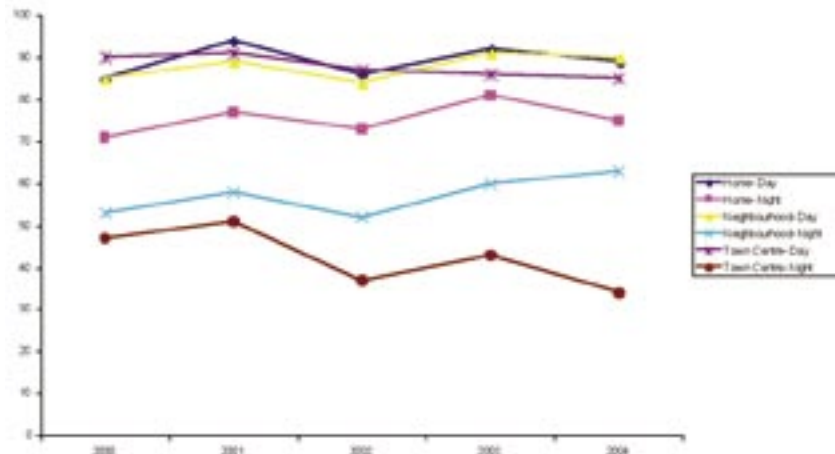
Feeling safe is important for all city residents and perceptions of safety provide another indicator of crime in Manukau. However, it is important to remember that perceptions do not necessarily correlate with actual crime rates.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Overall perceptions of safety remained consistent between 2000-2003. Perceptions of safety change according to the time of day and location. The data suggests that Manukau City centres have a significantly lower perception of safety compared to the home and neighbourhood. Safety perceptions can also be analysed by age and gender to reveal some interesting results.

The Citizens' Perceptions Survey results have shown that those under 30 often feel safer compared to older people and that men, on average, may feel safer when compared to women.

PERCEPTIONS OF SAFETY IN HOME, NEIGHBOURHOODS AND TOWN CENTRES 2000 – 2004



Source: Manukau City Council, 2004

Healthy and Economically Secure

Manukau people want to be healthy and well-housed and to be economically secure, active, and involved in their community.

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

Quality of life is individual and is dependent on a number of factors – physical, social and spiritual – but fundamental to all of this is the need for people to feel healthy so that they are able to participate fully in work, family and community life. This means they need an adequate income, good quality yet affordable housing and access to goods and services.

WHAT INDICATORS ARE WE USING?

- Home ownership rates
- Levels of renting
- Household expenditure on housing
- Life expectancy
- Access to primary health care
- Smoking rates
- Potentially avoidable hospitalisations
- Household crowding
- Levels of physical activity
- Key issues confronting Manukau

WHO ARE WE WORKING WITH?

Manukau City Council works collaboratively with the organisations represented in *Tomorrow's Manukau – Manukau Apopo* Health & Wellbeing Team. This team meets regularly to coordinate policy and action to achieve the Health and Wellbeing outcomes in *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo*. Membership includes organisations such as:

- Auckland Regional Public Health
- Counties Manukau District Health Board
- Counties Manukau Sports Foundation
- Housing New Zealand
- Injury Free Counties Manukau
- Manukau City Council
- Ministry of Health
- Otara Health
- PIASS Trust
- Tamaki Ki Raro Trust
- Te Ora o Manukau – Manukau the Healthy City
- Watercare Services
- Work & Income

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Homeownership rates in Manukau have continued to decline since 1991. Declining ownership rates reflect a number of variables. A corollary of declining ownership rates has been an increase in the number of people renting.

Housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable in the city. The Housing Mortgage Affordability Index and AMP's National Housing Affordability index both show that the cost of housing access is much higher in the Auckland region compared to other locations.

Life expectancy for Manukau residents continues to rise and is consistent with national trends. However, life expectancy overall varies by ethnicity and gender.

Compared to other areas, Manukau residents have less access to some forms of primary health care. For example, Manukau residents have significantly less numbers of dentists per person than other areas. The number of general practitioners per person in Manukau has also declined since 1997. The District Health Board (2003) reports that an additional 42 general practitioners would be needed in the Counties Manukau area to bring it in line with the national average.

The rate of physical activity of Manukau residents is difficult to identify, but Sport and Recreation New Zealand (SPARC) research found that over 50 per cent of Counties Manukau young people participate in leisure activities.

GOAL: affordable accommodation

TARGET: home ownership rates are maintained across Manukau.

- Home ownership rates are declining

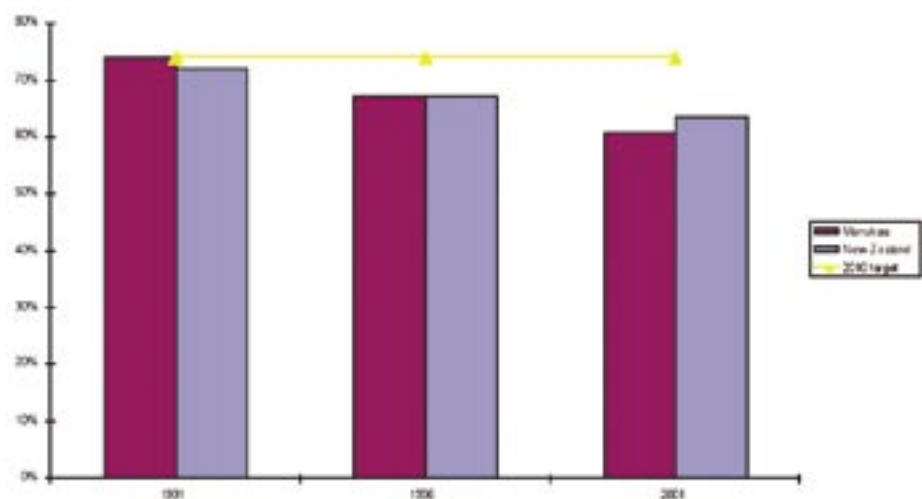
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Home ownership is the dominant form of housing tenure in New Zealand. The data comes from the census. It shows home ownership rates over the period 1991 to 2001.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Home ownership remains the primary form of housing tenure, however rates have declined significantly over the past decade. The causes of this decline are diverse but include difficulty in accessing capital and large house price increases. Home ownership rates in Manukau are lower than the national average and are declining. The data illustrates significant ethnic differences in home ownership rates: Pacific Island, Maori and Other ethnic groups have significantly lower levels of home ownership rates compared to other groups.

HOME OWNERSHIP RATES IN MANUKAU AND NEW ZEALAND



Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN HOME OWNERSHIP RATES 1996-200

	European	Maori	P.I.	Asian	Other
Manukau 1996	78.7%	46.2%	42.2%	70.7%	35.9%
Manukau 2001	59.0%	26.1%	25.1%	41.0%	19.4%
New Zealand 1996	72.7%	46.0%	37.8%	59.2%	38.0%
New Zealand 2001	58.2%	30.1%	23.6%	35.4%	22.3%

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

LEVELS OF RENTING

- Renting is increasing as a form of housing tenure.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

This indicator provides another perspective on housing affordability as renting is a key form of housing tenure. The data comes from the census.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The decline in home ownership rates has seen an increase in levels of renting since 1991. The following table shows that the level of renting in Manukau City since 1991 has increased by 7.7 per cent while the level of home ownership has declined by in excess of 13 per cent. This is a trend occurring throughout New Zealand.

Area	Owned (91- 01)	Rented (91- 01)
Manukau	-13.20%	7.70%
New Zealand	-8.20%	5.10%

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

GOAL: Manukau will strive to eliminate the ‘pockets of poverty’ that exist in the city, working towards healthy and well-housed people who are economically secure, active, and involved in their community

TARGET: households with low income spend less that 30% on accommodation by 2010.

- Manukau residents spend about 27% on housing costs

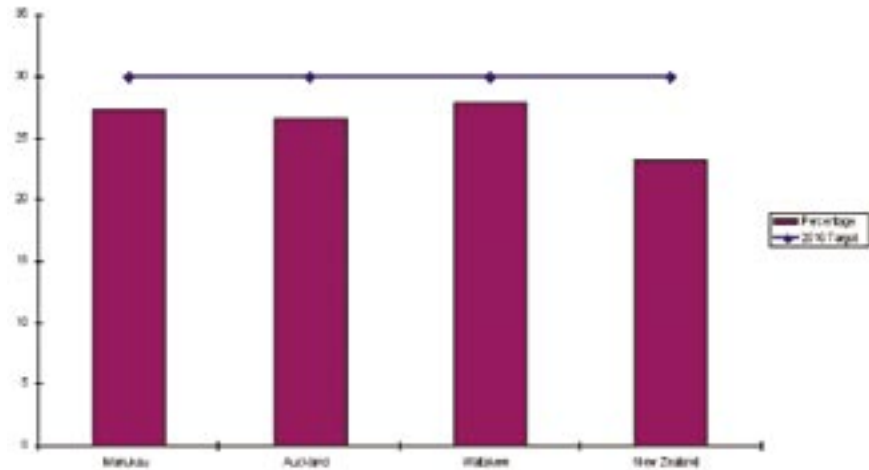
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Housing costs are a significant component of a household’s budget and housing affordability may be an issue when this cost is greater than 30 per cent of the total household budget.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Manukau residents spend approximately 27 per cent on housing costs. This is higher than in Auckland City but lower than in Waitakere. The proportion spent on housing costs in these three cities is significantly higher than the national average. This reflects the inflated house prices in these cities.

PERCENTAGE OF WEEKLY HOUSING EXPENDITURE SPENT ON HOUSING COSTS (2001)



Source: *Quality of Life, 2002*

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

- Housing in the Auckland region is becoming less affordable

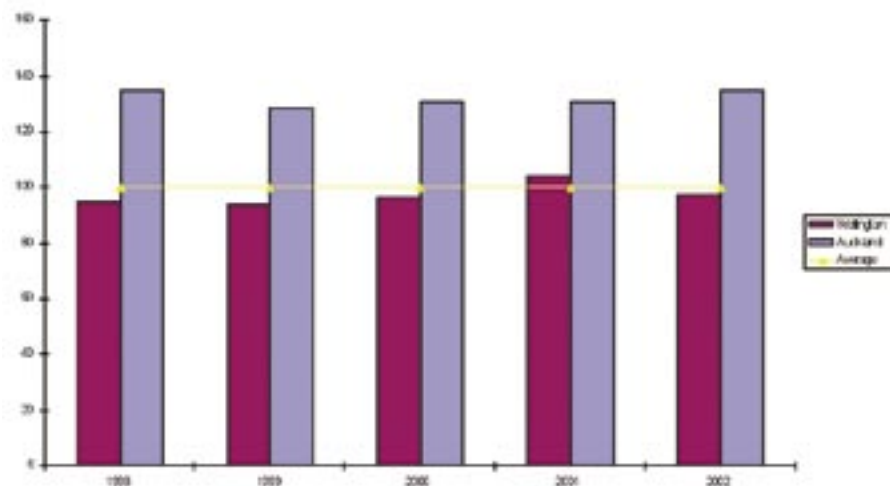
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

The Housing Mortgage Affordability Index (HMAI) is constructed around average weekly earnings, median dwelling price and average mortgage interest rates for borrowers. The HMAI produces a single figure that is compared against a national average, represented by 100 per cent. Accordingly, a figure over 100 denotes less home mortgage affordability.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The HMAI has increased significantly since 1999. This suggests that housing is becoming less affordable in the Auckland region as the index is significantly higher compared to the national average of 100. By comparison the index for the Wellington region has only once gone beyond 100 in the last five years.

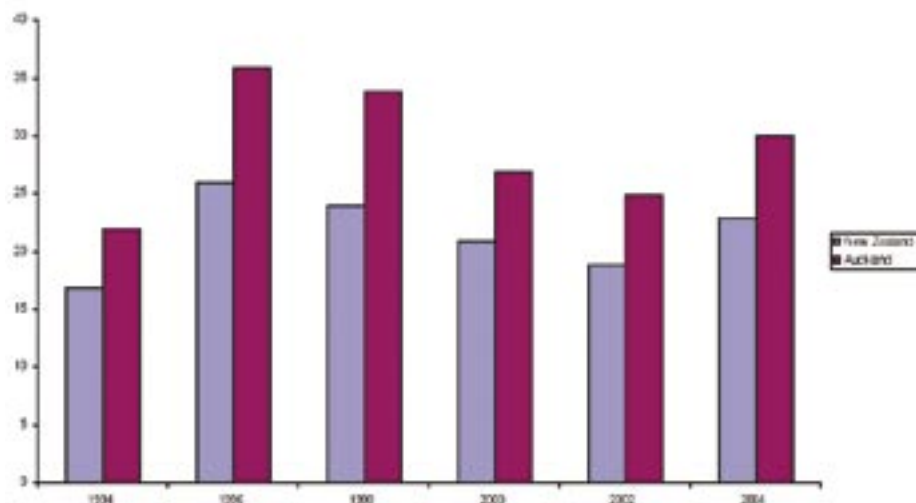
HMAI INDEX IN AUCKLAND AND WELLINGTON



Source: *Quality of Life, 2002*

AMP's National Home Affordability Index is another measure of housing affordability. The lower the value of the index the more affordable it is to purchase a house. The index clearly shows that housing affordability in Auckland has varied significantly over the years, but is consistently less affordable than the New Zealand average.

NATIONAL HOME AFFORDABILITY INDEX



Source: AMP Home Affordability Report, June 2004

TARGET: the health status of Manukau residents shows a steady improvement to 2010

- Life expectancy is improving but ethnic differences remain.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Life expectancy is regarded as a key health indicator. It provides an overview of the state of health. Census data has been used to measure life expectancy.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Life expectancy in Manukau has risen since 1986. This increase is consistent with national trends and those in many first world countries. Life expectancy rates, however, are not uniform and significant differences remain, for instance, females on average live longer than males.

Ethnic differences are also evident: Maori have the lowest life expectancy of all ethnic groups in New Zealand, although this is on the increase. Differences in life expectancy rates between key population groups are not easily explained but are influenced by diverse drivers such as diet, exercise and access to medical care.

	1986 (years)		1991 (years)		1996 (years)		2001 (years)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manukau	71.3	77.3	71.6	77.6	73.3	78.9	76.4	81.6
New Zealand	70.9	77	71.9	77.9	73.6	79.2	76.5	81.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH (JUNE 2000 - JUNE 2002)

Ethnicity	Counties Manukau		New Zealand	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Maori	70.2	73	69.8	74
Pacific	71.6	79.9	72.1	78.1
Asian	80.7	87.2	83.6	86
Other	78.1	83	77.3	82.2
Total	76.4	81.6	76.5	81.4

Source: Counties Manukau District Health Board, 2003

SMOKING RATES

- Smoking rates in Manukau are higher than average.
- Ethnic differences remain.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Smoking is a key contributor to poor health outcomes. The data comes from the Counties Manukau District Health Board.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Overall smoking rates in Manukau are slightly higher when compared to the national average. There are some major differences in rates between different ages and ethnic groups. The data also suggests that Maori smoking rates are much higher compared to the national average.

Area		Maori	Pacific Peoples	Total
Manukau	15 - 24 years	42.1%	23%	23.8%
	25 - 64 years	47.7%	29.8%	25%
	65 + years	19.2%	15.1%	9.5%
	Total	45.1%	27.1%	22.9%
New Zealand	15 - 24 years	39.8%	23.5%	24.5%
	25 - 64 years	43.9%	30.2%	23.9%
	65 + years	18.1%	14.7%	9.6%
	Total	41.4%	27.4%	21.9%

Source: Counties Manukau District Health Board, 2003

ACCESS TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

- 42 additional general practitioners are needed in Counties Manukau
- The rate of dentists per resident in Manukau is half the national average

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

General practitioners and dentists are key local providers of primary health care. This indicator provides an overview of access levels to primary health care. The data comes from the Quality of Life report and the Counties Manukau Population Health Indicators report.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The data shows that Manukau residents have less general practitioners and dentists per 100,000 people compared to the national average. According to the Counties Manukau District Health Board an additional 42 GP's would be needed for this area to match the national average. The current situation may make it more difficult for some Manukau residents to access these health care professionals who provide key primary health services.

RATES OF GPs PER 100,000 PEOPLE

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Manukau	72	71	70	69	64
New Zealand	n/a	n/a	87	87	80

Source: *Quality of Life report 2002, Counties Manukau District Health Board, 2003*

ACTIVE DENTISTS PER 100,000 POPULATION AGED 14+, 2001

	No. of dentists	Rate per 100,000
Counties - Manukau	81	27.8
Auckland	298	94.2
New Zealand	1601	52.6

Source *Counties Manukau District Health Board, 2003*

POTENTIALLY AVOIDABLE HOSPITALISATIONS

- The number of potentially avoidable hospitalisations in Counties Manukau is higher than the national average

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

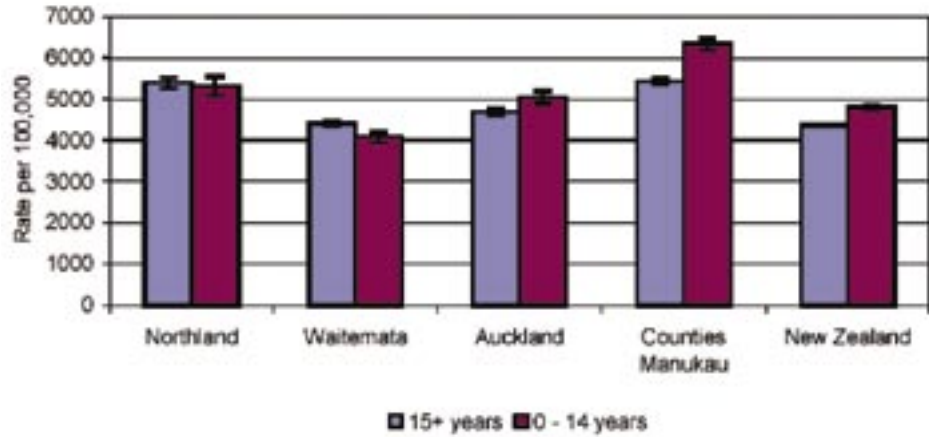
Potentially avoidable hospitalisations (PAH) are admissions that may be controlled or avoided by the provision of good public health services or primary health care, such as general practitioners.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Counties Manukau has some of the highest rates of potentially avoidable hospitalisations in New Zealand. The rate of PAHs for people aged under 15 is over 6,000 per 100,000 people. This is significantly higher than the national average, while the rate for people aged 15 years and over is also higher.

The rate of PAHs is calculated according to five different diseases: diabetes, asthma, pneumonia, cellulitis and rheumatic fever. Rates for all five diseases for people aged 15 years and over are higher for Counties Manukau when compared to the national average. Clearly a number of hospitalisations could be avoided through better public health initiatives.

PAH BY DHB, 2002



Source: Counties Manukau District Health Board, 2003

GOAL: healthy, good quality, uncrowded homes

TARGET: the proportion of people living in crowded households decreases from 10.4% in 1996 to 5% in 2010.

- Household crowding remains a key issue in Manukau City.

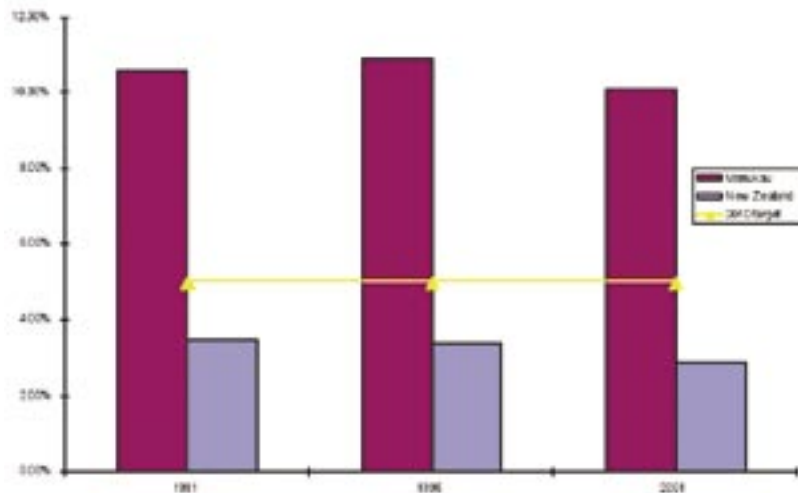
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Household crowding occurs when the number of people in a household is greater than the capacity of the household to provide adequate shelter and services to its members. This indicator comes from the census.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Although crowding rates have been declining, the proportion of Manukau residents living in crowded houses is significantly higher compared to the national average. The causes of crowding are difficult to identify but may include financial constraints, a lack of appropriate housing stock or cultural preferences for larger families.

PROPORTION OF MANUKAU AND NEW ZEALAND PEOPLE LIVING IN CROWDED HOUSEHOLDS



Source: Statistics New Zealand, 2001

GOAL: fit and active people

TARGET: the rate of physical activity for Manukau residents increases from 57% in 1997 to 69% in 2010.

- Most people take part in some form of physical exercise.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

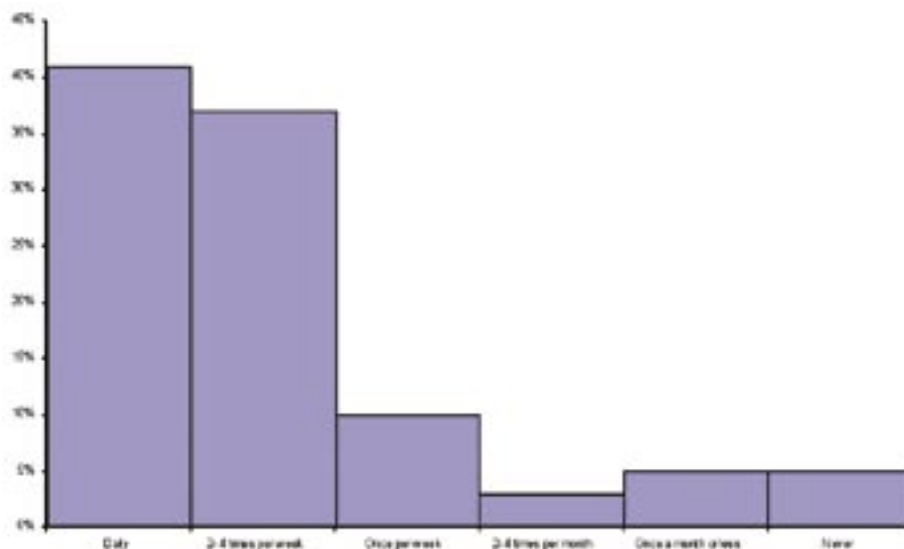
Being fit and active significantly improves ones health status and decreases the likelihood of being susceptible to lifestyle diseases. The data used to measure physical activity comes from work by Sport and Recreation New Zealand and the Quality of Life report.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Overall, it appears that the majority of Manukau residents are engaged in some level of physical activity. The Quality of Life report questioned people about how often they engaged in physical activity. Positively it found that only 5 per cent of respondents stated they never exercise. Additional research by Sport and Recreation New Zealand has found:

- 58% of young Counties Manukau people are active, spending an average of 5.5 hours per week taking part in sports and active leisure.
- 98% of all Counties Manukau adults enjoy some form of sport or active leisure over a year.

FREQUENCY OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN MANUKAU CITY (2002)



Source: Quality of Life Report (2002)

Moving Manukau

Manukau people want a place that is easy to get around, through a transport system that provides free-flowing links to all parts of the city and neighbouring areas.

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

The quality of life for many people living in cities depends significantly on how easy it is to move between home, work, schools, shops and recreation areas. For businesses, the ability to move products and supplies quickly from factories to warehouses to distribution points, such as ports and airports, is critically important for competitiveness. Transport is a major issue for Auckland. Congestion must be reduced on our roads, an attractive, efficient public transport system developed, and more opportunities for walking and cycling promoted.

WHAT INDICATORS ARE WE USING?

- The proportion of people using public transport
- The number of people walking and cycling to work
- Road fatalities and injuries per 100,000 people

WHO ARE WE WORKING WITH?

Manukau organisations working in the transport area meet regularly to coordinate policy and action in support of *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo*. This Outcome Team includes organisations such as:

- Accident Compensation Corporation
- Auckland District Health Board
- Auckland Regional Council
- Auckland Regional Transport Network Ltd
- Counties Manukau Police
- Energy Efficiency Conservation Authority
- Land Transport Safety Authority
- Manukau City Council
- Transit New Zealand
- Transfund New Zealand

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The dominant mode of transport of the city is the car. Manukau has the highest number of households with three or more cars. On the 2001 census day less than one per cent of people biked or walked to school and over 70 per cent used a private motor vehicle. Only four per cent of people used public transport, including a bus or train. The remainder either used other forms of transport or did not travel to work on the day of the census. It is hoped that the upgrade of the rail infrastructure will see increases in the number of people using trains as a key mode of transport.

With regard to road safety the number of fatalities has been declining. There were a total of 784 casualties in 2003 which was less than the 2002 figure.

GOAL: Manukau will be a place that is easy to get around, through a transport system that provides free-flowing links to all parts of the city and neighbouring areas

TARGET: the proportion of people using public transport increases from 10% in 1996 to 20% in 2011.

- The proportion of people using public transport is increasing slowly.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

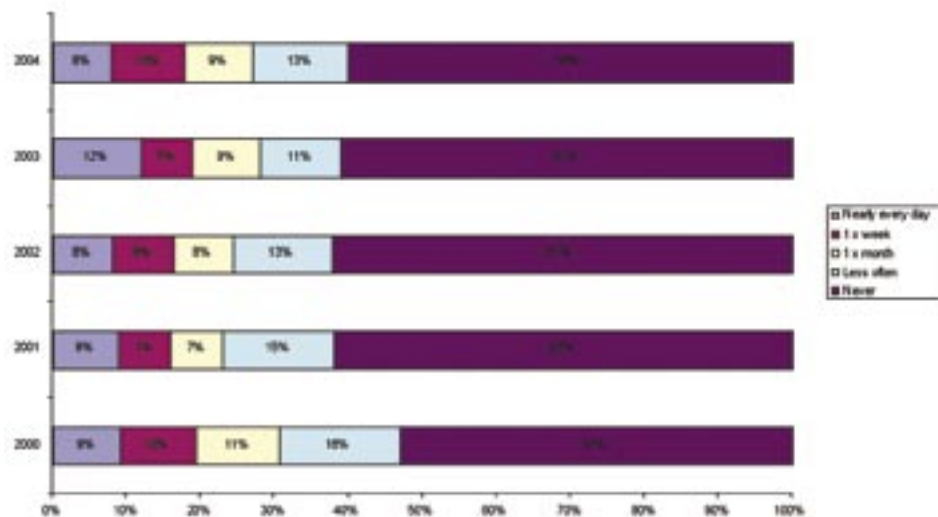
An efficient transport system catering for all modes of transport is a pre-requisite to the functioning of an efficient city.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Manukau City Council’s 2004 Citizens’ Perception Survey found that eight percent used public transport every day and 60 per cent never use it. The survey is a sample of 500 people across the city and has a margin of error of 4.4 per cent. The data suggests small changes in the proportion of people using public transport in Manukau.

Travel to work patterns have remained constant since the last Quality of Life Report. Some 71.3 per cent of 2001 census respondents travelled by car to work on census day and only four percent used public transport. Manukau has the highest proportion of households with three or more motor vehicles, at 15.3 per cent.

FREQUENCY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORT USE 2000 – 2004



Source: Citizens’ Perception Survey 2000-2004

MOTOR VEHICLE OWNERSHIP PER HOUSEHOLD

	No motor vehicle	One motor vehicle	Two motor vehicles	Three or more motor vehicles	Not specified
Manukau	8.80%	33.70%	36.30%	15.30%	6%
New Zealand	9.70%	39.10%	34.50%	12.60%	4.2%

Source: Statistics New Zealand 2001

GOAL: people and businesses linked through an efficient and effective transport system

TARGET: people cycling and walking to school or work increases from 2.7% to 7.6% in 2010

- These modes of transport are not heavily used.

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

There are a number of transport methods people can use to move around and through the city. Cycling and walking are two. These means of transport may also have positive health effects such as increasing levels of fitness.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

According to the 2001 census only 0.7 per cent of Manukau residents rode a bicycle to work on census day. This is significantly less than the specified target. Work by the Land Transport Safety Authority found that 0.1 per cent of distances travelled in 1998 were by bicycle. It seems unlikely, therefore, that cycling and walking will constitute large proportions of trips throughout Manukau.

GOAL: safety when moving around Manukau

TARGET: road fatalities decrease from 12.3/100,000 to under 7.0/100,000 by 2010.

Target: road injuries decrease from 330/100,000 to 147/100,000 by 2010.

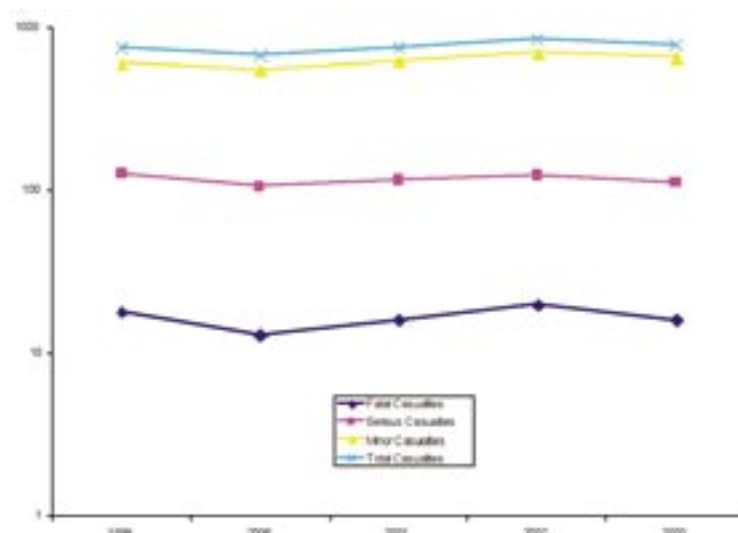
- The number of fatalities is declining

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Road safety is a key concern in Manukau. Many road fatalities can be prevented with good driver education, appropriate speed and road engineering.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

The total number of casualties declined between 2002 and 2003. Overall road safety in Manukau is improving.



Environment and Heritage

Manukau people want a sustainably managed greener city, where our environment and heritage are managed responsibly, so they are safeguarded for current and future generations.

WHY IS THIS GOAL IMPORTANT?

A rapidly growing population puts pressure on protecting and maintaining our natural environment and unique heritage. The quality of the city's environment can affect its image and how people feel about where they live – having clean air, access to green space, and an attractive and clean environment are crucial to people's sense of health and wellbeing. Manukau's range of historic and archaeological buildings and sites play a key role in promoting a distinctive and positive image for the city. Manukau's strength is its cultural diversity. It is the most ethnically diverse area of New Zealand. To ensure sustainability we need to celebrate, embrace and protect that cultural diversity, preserving history and heritage alongside building economic prosperity.

WHAT INDICATORS ARE WE USING?

- Air and water quality
- Levels of recycling
- Levels of satisfaction with public open space
- Distribution of regional open space
- Satisfaction with infrastructure provided by Council
- Number of archaeological sites
- Proportion of land protected

WHO ARE WE WORKING WITH?

Organisations with a focus on sustaining the environment and our heritage meet regularly to coordinate policy and action to achieve these outcomes in *Tomorrow's Manukau - Manukau Apopo*. This Outcome Team includes organisations such as:

- Auckland Regional Council
- Department of Conservation
- Howick & Districts Historical Society (Inc.)
- Howick Historical Village
- Mangere Historical Society
- Manukau City Council
- Manukau Cruising Club – All Tide Ramp Committee
- Ministry for the Environment
- Native Freshwater Fish Society of New Zealand
- New Zealand Historic Places Trust
- Otara Health
- Papatoetoe Historical Society
- Royal Forest & Bird Protection Society of NZ
- Watercare Services Ltd

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Manukau's urban streams are under immense strain and are ranked among the worst in the Auckland region. Air quality within Manukau varies considerably. People in Otara, Mangere and Papatoetoe are exposed to medium levels of air pollution.

The amount of waste being generated in Manukau is continuing to increase. This is largely a result of continued population and economic growth. Encouragingly, the rate of recycling is increasing faster than the rate of domestic waste. Eighty per cent of residents participate in Council's recycling programme.

Information on Manukau's biodiversity and heritage presents a contrasting picture of the state of the city's physical environment. Some indicators show Manukau Harbour improving, for instance the number of cockles is increasing, while the levels of ammonia are decreasing. The number of intact archaeological sites declined in Manukau between 1999 and 2004, while the number of damaged and destroyed sites increased.

Goal: healthy air and water with minimal waste

Target: air quality monthly averages at selected heavy traffic sites improves to 2010

- Overall air quality ranges from acceptable to excellent.
- Air quality varies considerably throughout Manukau

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Manukau City Council currently monitors air quality at a site in Botany. The monitoring of air quality includes data on ambient particulate levels (PM10 and PM2.5) and Carbon Monoxide (CO). These contaminants are known to endanger human health.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Ambient particulate levels in Manukau range from good to acceptable and carbon monoxide levels from excellent to good. Air quality within Manukau varies considerably. According to the Pollution Exposure Index of the Auckland Regional Council, parts of Otara, Mangere and Papatoetoe are exposed to medium levels of pollution, while Clevedon residents are exposed to the lowest level of air pollution.

Target: Otara and Puhinui Streams water quality improves

- Otara and Puhinui streams are ranked low amongst regions urban streams

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Otara and Puhinui streams are two of the largest water courses in Manukau City. They pass through a large urban area and are an important piece of the ecological infrastructure of the city. The monitoring of these streams is carried out by Auckland Regional Council. The data comes from their State of the Auckland Region report.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

These two streams are ranked 14th and 16th out of 16 streams monitored by the Auckland Regional Council. The data shows that the water quality of our urban streams overall are of much worse quality than rural streams. This is clearly linked to the land use: urban areas will have more and varied pollutants entering their waterways compared to rural areas.

Stream	Land use	Clarity	Oxygen	Bacteria	Ammonia	Nitrate	Phosphorus	Solids	Rank Sum	Rank
Cascade	Native Forest	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	9	1
Matakana	Rural	3	11	5	5	2	3	4	33	2
Mahurangi	Forestry	8	5	2	5	5	1	8	34	3
Ngakoroa	Market Garden	2	8	4	2	16	1	2	35	4
Wairoa	Rural	4	2	6	3	9	6	5	35	5
Opanuku	Rural	6	4	13	4	3	3	6	39	6
Waiwera	Rural	9	3	10	7	4	6	9	48	7
Hoteo	Rural	7	7	3	8	10	8	10	53	8
Oakley	Urban	5	10	10	9	15	10	3	62	9
Kumeu	Rural	11	9	10	10	11	10	11	72	10
Rangitopuni	Rural	13	12	7	11	7	10	13	73	11
Lucas	Urban	15	13	9	13	6	9	16	81	12
Papakura	Rural	10	14	15	12	13	15	7	86	13
Puhinui	Urban	14	6	14	15	14	10	14	87	14
Oteha	Urban	16	15	7	14	12	10	15	89	15
Otara	Urban	12	16	16	16	8	16	12	96	16

Source: Auckland Regional Council, 2004

Target: reduce domestic refuse to landfills by 20% per household by 2010

- Household waste is increasing with population and economic growth
- Household waste has increased by 1.6% over the 2000 base year

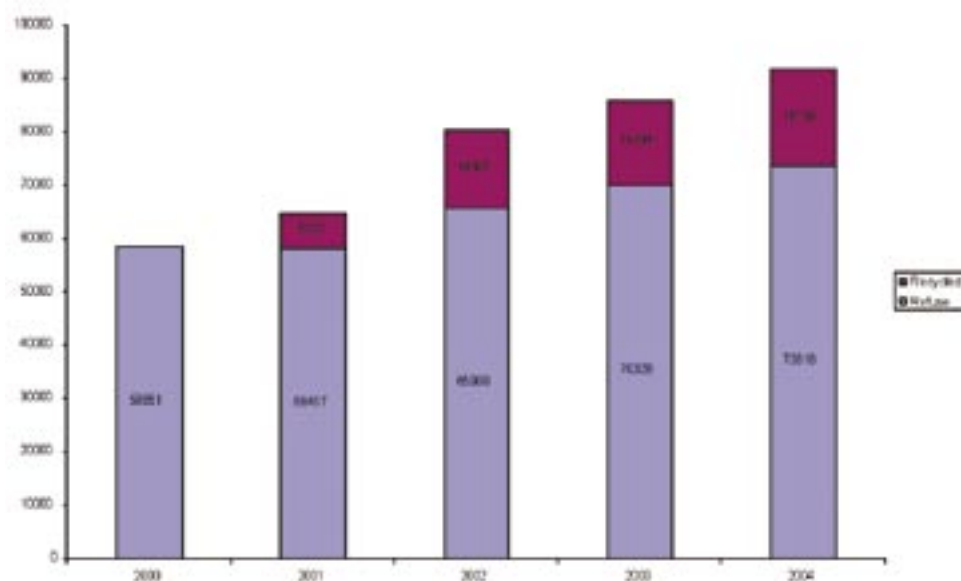
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Recycling is one behaviour people can undertake to mitigate their effect on the environment. Manukau City Council has in place a recycling service for all residents. The data gathered by Manukau City Council, measures the proportion of waste being recycled and going to landfill.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Over 2003/4 the total tonnage of waste collected by Council's household kerbside waste collections was around 91,000 tonnes. Of this, 20 per cent was recycled and recovered to be diverted from landfill. Around 80 per cent of Manukau households participate in recycling. The tonnage collected by recycling has increased by 26 per cent since the first full year that the programme operated in 2001/2.

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD REFUSE AND RECYCLING VOLUMES TO 30 JUNE 2002-2004



Source: Manukau City Council

GOAL: a greener city where people and the environment nurture one another

Target: 90% of citizens are satisfied with the level of public open space

- 79% of people are satisfied with the current level of public open space
- Regionally-provided public open space in Manukau is lower than the regional average

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Public open space serves many functions ranging from providing opportunities for people to participate in recreational activities to performing significant ecological functions. This is measured in the Citizens' Perception Survey and by the Auckland Regional Council.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

According to the Citizens' Perception Survey (2003), 79 per cent of survey respondents were satisfied with the level of public open space in Manukau.

The table below gives an overview of the level of open space provided by the Auckland Regional Council in Manukau. Clearly the level of public open space per person in Manukau is significantly less than the regional average but this will increase with the purchase of the 188 hectare park at Waitawa. The location of public open space is also relevant. If it is located in inaccessible areas people may not use it. This indicator does not measure the quality of, or accessibility to public open space, which are key components.

DISTRIBUTION OF REGIONAL OPEN SPACE

	Urban Open Space	Total Open Space	Total Area	% of total area	population	population/ ha
Manukau	1657	7771	54043	14.38%	281,535	36.2
Auckland Region	7519	83347	499478	16.69%	1,172,283	14.06

Source: Auckland Regional Council, 2004

GOAL: well maintained, environmentally friendly utility services meeting the demands of a rapidly growing city

TARGET: citizen's satisfaction with the city's infrastructure increases from 76% to 90% by 2010

- High levels of satisfaction with Council infrastructure.

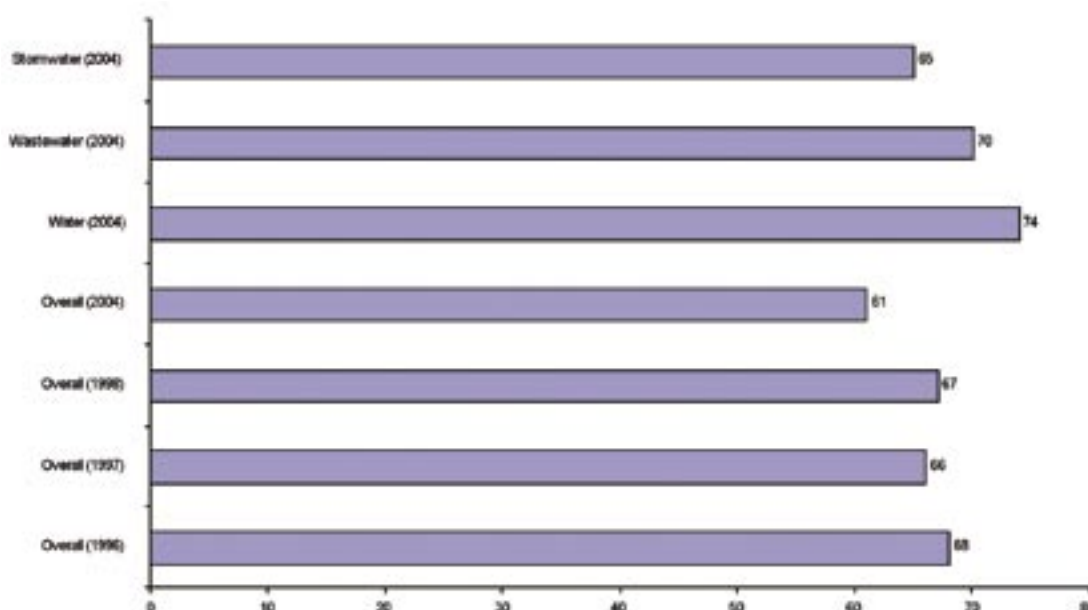
WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Manukau City Council is a key provider of basic infrastructure in the city. Roads, water and waste water infrastructure are often owned and managed by councils. Such infrastructure is a fundamental component of a well functioning city. The data comes from Manukau City Council's Citizens' Perception Survey.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

Overall ratings of Council infrastructure have declined since 2003, to be significantly below the target mentioned above. Despite this some particular components of infrastructure were rated highly, in particular water and waste water.

SATISFACTION WITH COUNCIL INFRASTRUCTURE 1996 – 2004



Source: Manukau City Council, 2004

GOAL: our natural and historic treasures protected

TARGET: biodiversity in areas of natural environment is enhanced and natural heritage is protected over time

- The quality of our natural environment is declining
- Biodiversity in Manukau's urban areas is under threat

WHAT DOES THIS SHOW?

Maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and natural heritage is an important part of our city. As the city's urban area expands it will encroach on rural areas. Such areas perform important ecological functions and may contain indigenous biodiversity and archaeological sites.

WHAT DID WE FIND?

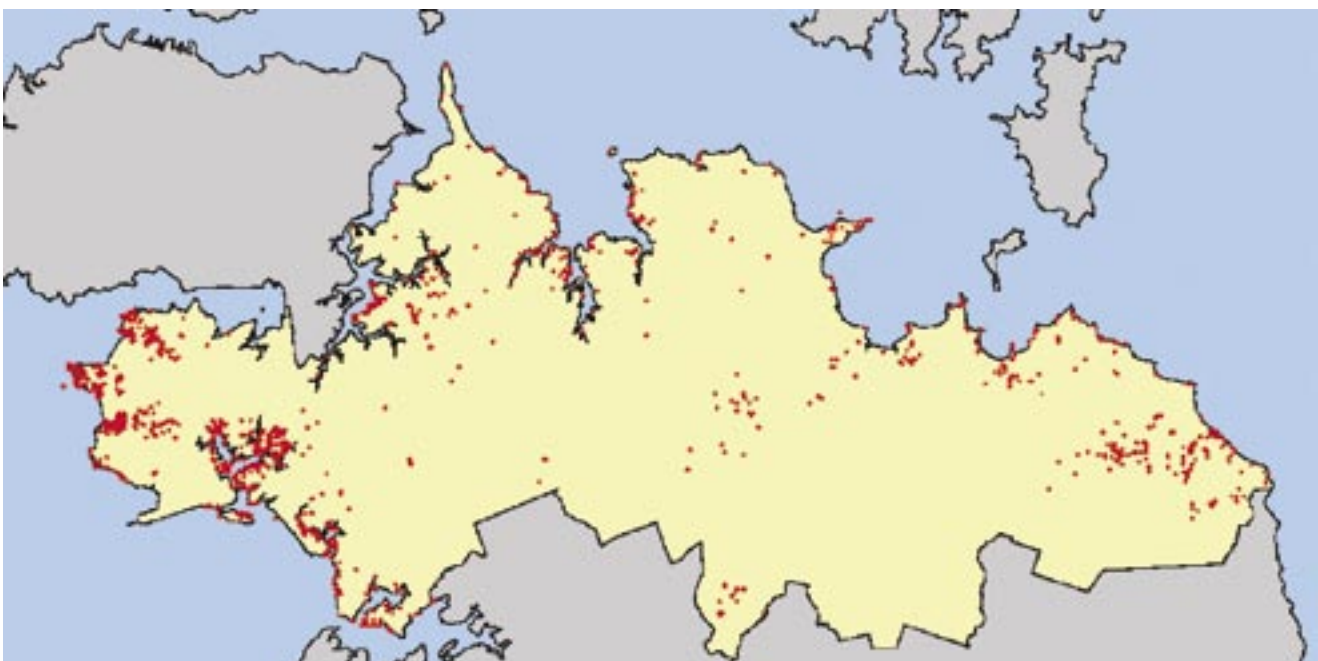
Approximately one-quarter of Manukau's archaeological sites are intact but over 50 per cent are damaged. The number of sites destroyed increased between 1999 and 2004, as did the number of sites that were damaged. The map below provides an overview of the location of all cultural heritage sites in Manukau City. It shows that the coastal areas of the city contain significant numbers of such sites, with specific concentrations along areas of Mangere, Manurewa, Howick and Clevedon.

NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN MANUKAU

	Intact		Damaged		Destroyed		No information		Total	
	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004	1999	2004
Manukau	282	303	629	708	86	108	111	108	1,108	1227
Percentage	26%	25%	57%	58%	8%	9%	10%	9%	100%	100%

Source: Auckland Regional Council, 2004

CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES IN MANUKAU CITY



Source: Manukau City Council

In terms of land, only one per cent, or 200 hectares, in the Manukau ecological district is protected². This is much less land than other territorial authorities in the Auckland region. It should be noted that this figure excludes land in the Hunua Ranges; although it is part of Manukau City, it is defined as a separate ecological district.

² This includes land covered by QEII covenants, Department of Conservation land, local scenic and recreation reserves.

Area	Land protected in ha	Percentage of land protected
Rodney	4775.4	3%
Kaipara	3823.1	6%
Tamaki	7787.5	1%
Waitakere	16958.8	64%
Hunua	19591.7	29%
Manukau	200.7	1%
Awhitu	244.4	2%
Rangitoto	2329.7	100%
Inner Gulf	2584.3	17%
Little Barrier	3080	100%
Great Barrier	15574.9	56%

Source: Auckland Regional Council, 2004

With regard to biodiversity, some indicators suggest that our natural areas are improving. For instance, a survey in the Mangatawhiri stream catchment, located in the Hunua Ranges, found healthy populations of Hochstetter’s frogs . The ranges have nine pairs of breeding Kokako and a total population of 30. Marine ecology on the Manukau Harbour, as measured by the abundance of seabed dwelling species such as cockles and wedge shells, shows that levels are remaining steady.

¹ The Hochstetter’s frog is one of New Zealand’s native frogs.

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Te Kaunihera o
MANUKAU
City Council