FOUNDATION NORTH
Pūtea Hāpai Oranga
Funding to Enhance Lives

Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau Community Snapshot

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Executive Summary

This report provides a regional profile of communities in Te Tai Tokerau/Northland and Tāmaki Makaurau/Auckland. It was produced to inform Foundation North's three-yearly strategy review. The findings are being shared as they may be useful for other stakeholders.

Key findings

- Māori and Pacific peoplesexperience the poorest outcomes across housing, income, employment, socio-economic deprivation, education and youth justice. Similarly, Te Tai Tokerau – particularly the far North – and the South Auckland local board areas of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa and Papakura are consistently over-represented in inequities across these domains.
- The overseas-born population in Tāmaki Makaurau has grown to 41%. Social inclusion and support for migrant and refugee background communities remains highly relevant.
- Declining ECE participation and NCEA achievement are concerning trends for children and young people. At the same time, fewer children are entering into care, or entering the youth justice system.
- There are pockets of high deprivation across several key indicators in areas outside of Te Tai Tokerau and South Auckland, namely Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Henderson-Massey, Whau and Puketāpapa.
- The over-65 population is fast growing, and New Zealand has a rapidly ageing population structure. The needs of a more substantial older population are an impending strategic issue for consideration in the rohe. New Zealand will soon reach a tipping point where there will be more over 65s than those under the age of 15. The population age structure varies between ethnic groups. NZ Europeans have higher proportions of people aged 65 plus in both Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau regions compared to all other ethnic groups.
- Climate change will impact the region's habitats, species and communities in a range of ways as temperature increases, droughts become more frequent and rainfall events become more severe.
- Community wellbeing indicators – including life satisfaction, sense of purpose and family wellbeing – are lower in Te Tai Tokerau and have declined in both Tāmaki Makaurau and Te Tai Tokerau in the last five years.

Summary of key data

Population

- Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau are home to 37% of the NZ population. It is projected to increase to 39% of the NZ population by 2048. The population of Te Tai Tokerau will grow at a faster rate than average.
- 36% of the population in Te Tai Tokerau and 12% of the population in Tāmaki Makaurau is Māori. The areas with the highest numbers of Māori are the Far North, Whangārei, Manurewa and Henderson-Massey.
- 16% of the population in Tāmaki Makaurau is Pacific, with the highest numbers living in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa and Henderson-Massey.
- The Asian population has grown the most in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau between 2006-2018, and now makes up 28% of the population in Tāmaki Makaurau, with the highest numbers living in Howick, Henderson-Massey, Whau and Albert-Eden.
- Henderson-Massey, Whau, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and the South Auckland local boards have particularly diverse ethnic group profiles.
- South Auckland local boards have the lowest median age, however, the median age has increased everywhere except for Papakura.

Hāpai te ōritetanga | Increased Equity

- The proportion of people in Te Tai Tokerau living in the lowest deciles 9 and 10 has decreased since 2006, but is still over half the population, and two thirds of the population in the Far North.
- The proportion of people in Tāmaki Makaurau living in deciles 9 and 10 has also decreased since 2006, but remains high in Great Barrier (100%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (87%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (71%), Manurewa (70%) and Papakura (61%).
- Māori and Pacific peoples across the rohe are more likely to live in deciles 9-10 – particularly in Te Tai Tokerau and for Pacific peoples in Tāmaki Makaurau.
- Employment is lower for Māori and Pacific peoples in Te Tai Tokerau, South Auckland and parts of West and East Auckland; and for MELAA communities in Manurewa, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Puketāpapa.
- Pacific peoples have the lowest median personal income in the region – $19,800 in Te Tai Tokerau and $24,100 in Tāmaki Makaurau, compared to $26,800 and $41,400 respectively for NZ Europeans. MELAA median income is also low in Puketāpapa, Manurewa, Whangārei and Whau. Māori median income is low in Te Tai Tokerau and Great Barrier.
- Participation in ECE has increased between 2013-2023 across some parts of the rohe for Pacific and Māori children, but remains lower than for other ethnic groups, particularly in Te Tai Tokerau, South Auckland and Henderson-Massey. ECE participation has decreased for Māori and Pacific children in several areas, notably Kaipara, Rodney and Henderson-Massey.
- The percentage of school leavers who have obtained NCEA level 2 or above has decreased between 2013 and 2023 in many areas, particularly across Te Tai Tokerau and South Auckland.
- The number of young people not in education, training or employment has decreased in Tāmaki Makaurau but risen

in Te Tai Tokerau to 16.8% from 12.2% in 2018.

- There is a higher proportion of sole parent families in the Far North and Whangārei Districts, along with South Auckland, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and Henderson-Massey.
- Te Tai Tokerau has the highest rates of any region in New Zealand for the entry of children into Oranga Tamariki care.
- The overall offending rate for young people decreased between 2011/12 and 2021/22 by 64% for all young people, and 61% for Māori, but the rate still remains higher for Māori. Youth offending rates in Te Tai Tokerau are roughly twice as high as Tāmaki Makaurau.
- Māori and Pacific peoples are over-represented in the groups that experience homelessness. The areas with the most severe housing deprivation are Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Manurewa, primarily driven by the rate of people living in shared accommodation. Housing deprivation is also high inWaitematā, driven by people living in temporary (or emergency) accommodation, and the Far North has the highest rates of people living without shelter. Over a quarter of Pacific peoples (27%) living in Tāmaki Makaurau did not have access to all seven basic amenities.
- The number of people on the housing register has increased by 81% in Tāmaki Makaurau and 210% in Te Tai Tokerau in the past five years. The spending on emergency housing grants in the June quarter has increased by 293% between 2018 and 2023.
- It has become less affordable to service a mortgage since 2003 in all three districts in Te Tai Tokerau as well as Tāmaki Makaurau.

Whakauru mai | Social Inclusion

- Thirty eight percent of the population in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau was born overseas (41% in Tāmaki Makaurau), compared to a national average of 27%.
- Minority ethnic and religious communities are projected to constitute a much larger proportion of the New Zealand population over coming decades and Tāmaki Makaurau is expected to be the main site of projected population growth.
- Refugee resettlement into Tāmaki Makaurau dropped to 55 people in 2020/21 due to COVID-19 restrictions but increased significantly in 2022/23 to 268 people, which is the highest level since 2013/14. The main nationalities were Myanmar, Afghanistan and Syria.
- There are significant limitations to data available about Rainbow communities. Available data shows that 3.6% of the over 18 population in Te Tai Tokerau and 4.3% of the over 18 population in Tāmaki Makaurau identifies as LGBT+ (note that significant data limitations will be partly addressed with new standards in the 2023 census).
- After age adjustment, people in the LGBT+ population are over two times more likely to have daily feelings of anxiety and almost three times more likely to experience daily feelings of depression compared to the non-LGBT+ population. Personal disposable income is lower for the transgender and non-binary populations than the cisgender population.
- The 2013 Disability Survey provides the most comprehensive source of information on disabled people in New Zealand. Data collection is currently underway for the 2023 survey. The percentage of people with a disability is

29% in Te Tai Tokerau, 19% in Tāmaki Makaurau and 23% nationally.

- In general, voter participation in the 2020 election was higher amongst older populations and lower in Panmure-Ōtāhuhu, Māngere and Manuwera across all age groups.
- Sense of belonging is higher in Te Tai Tokerau than the national average, and lower (and decreasing) in Tāmaki Makaurau.
- A significantly higher proportion of people reported feeling lonely or isolated in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Ōtara-Papatoetoe compared to the overall Tāmaki Makaurau total. Significantly more people in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Papakura reported personal experience of prejudice or intolerance due to their ethnicity, and significantly more people in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu reported personal experience of prejudice or intolerance due to their sexual orientation.
- Loneliness and experience of discrimination is higher in Tāmaki Makaurau than Te Tai Tokerau.

Whakahou taiao | Regenerative Environment

- Overall air quality in Tāmaki Makaurau is good and improving, but pollution levels have increased slightly in the city centre and gross and net emissions increased between 2016-18 due to increased emissions from energy, transport, industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sectors.
- Indigenous land cover has increased in Tāmaki Makaurau, however, several forest ecosystem types are severely depleted. Island sanctuaries and mainland managed sites are native bird strongholds.
- Stream water quality in Tāmaki Makaurau has improved at more sites, however streams continue to be nutrient enriched with generally high levels of E. coli. Urban streams are of poorer health. The health of monitored lakes continues to decline and ecological impacts from increased sedimentation have been detected in all harbours and estuaries.
- Accessing current regional environmental data is challenging as the most recent State of the Environment report for Te Tai Tokerau was published in 2015.
- Te Tai Tokerau has a high standard of air quality due to south-westerly winds, a dispersed population, few heavy industries and low vehicle density.
- 33% of the Te Tai Tokerau region is in native vegetation cover, and 26% of original native forest cover and 5.5% of original wetland area remains. Over the past 22 years to 2018, exotic grassland, indigenous forest, and indigenous scrub/shrubland have decreased in area whilst exotic forest, urban area and cropland have increased in area.
- The three main water contaminants of greatest concern in Te Tai Tokerau are faecal bacteria, sediment and nutrient run-off and discharges of contaminants from land. Water demand during dry periods is an issue, and 54% of the monitored lakes are eutrophic (have poor water quality).
- Climate change will increase temperatures and make the region's climate more sub-tropical, with more common and severe droughts and more extreme rainfall events.
- The impacts of climate change will include an increase in non-native species and pests, rising sea levels impacting coastal communities, native species impacted by pests and habitat loss, changes to agriculture production (with some

limitations and some new opportunities), and reduced groundwater storage.

Hāpori awhina | Community Support

— Wellbeing indicators provide some information about community wellbeing and social cohesion and suggest that overall community wellbeing has declined in the rohe.

— In both Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau the proportion of people rating their life satisfaction and sense of purpose highly, dropped between 2016 and 2021, and the proportion of people who rated their family wellbeing highly increased in Te Tai Tokerau but dropped in Tāmaki Makaurau.

— The Healthy Location Index data shows that the Far North, South Auckland, central Auckland and parts of West Auckland have high access to health impacting environments such as fast-food outlets, dairies and takeaways, alcohol outlets and gambling/gaming venues.

— Sport NZ data shows that participation in physical activity for adults is low in Te Tai Tokerau compared to Tāmaki Makaurau and the rest of New Zealand.

Key

Education Counts (tables 10 – 12)
n = fewer than 20
x = fewer than 5

Stats NZ (table 8, 19, 21)
n = 0
n/d = no data

Any blank space = no data
S or s means suppressed (tables 16,17, 27)

Introduction

Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau Community Snapshot

Background

Every three years Foundation North (FN) reviews its strategic plan. This Community Snapshot provides analysis of population indicator data to give a profile of the FN rohe (Tāmaki Makaurau/Auckland and Te Tai Tokerau/Northland). Analysis of reliable indicator data provides a picture of population groups and/or geographic communities that may experience risk and inequity relative to others; and show how these risks and inequities change over time. This helps to show how people's life outcomes are shaped by wider systems or conditions that they do not design or control. This information is being shared as it may be useful for other stakeholders across the region.

Indicators in this report

Table 1 below outlines the indicator data that has been used to develop this profile of communities that lie within the boundaries of Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau.

Table 1: List of indicators

Focus	Indicators	Data source
Population / demographics	Total population	Statistics NZ 2018; Statistics NZ 2022a
	Population projections (to 2048)	
	Population by ethnic group and by age	
	Median age	
Hāpai te ōritetanga | Increased Equity		
Socio-economic deprivation	Total population living in areas of highest deprivation	NZ Deprivation Index 2018 (NZDep18); Statistics NZ 2018
	Population living in areas of highest deprivation by ethnic group and age	
Employment, income, economic development	Employment	Statistics NZ 2018; Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), 2020
	Median personal income	
Children and young people	Prior participation in ECE rates	Education Counts, 2023a; 2023b; 2023c
	NCEA level 2 achievement rates	
	School transience rates	

Children and young people	Youth NEET rates	MBIE, 2023a
	Rate of entries into care and reports of concern	Oranga Tamariki, 2022
	Youth offending rates	Ministry of Justice, 2023
Housing	Housing affordability	Statistics NZ 2018; MBIE, 2019; Amore et al. 2021
	Housing quality (dampness and mould indicators)	
	Severe housing deprivation	
	Public housing	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD), 2023
	Number of basic amenities	Statistics NZ, 2018
Cultural wellbeing	Te Reo Māori, Samoan and Tongan speakers	Statistics NZ, 2018
Self-determination	Sense of control (available by region only)	Statistics NZ, 2022c
	Whakauru mai | Social Inclusion	
New migrants and refugee resettlement	Population born overseas	Statistics NZ, 2018
	Quota refugee resettlement in Auckland	MBIE, 2023b
Rainbow communities	Percentage LGBT, Cisgender, Transgender and Sexual Minorities by region	Statistics, NZ, 2022b
People with disabilities	Percentage population with stated disability (detailed by impairment type)	Statistics NZ, 2014

Inclusion	Voter turnout 2020	Electoral Commission; Statistics NZ, 2022c
	Sense of belonging to NZ	
	Trust held in parliament by migrant status	
	People feeling lonely, experiencing prejudice or intolerance by ethnicity and sexual orientation (Auckland)	NielsenIQ, 2022
	People who felt lonely or experienced discrimination by region	Statistics NZ, 2022c
Whakahou taiao | Regenerative Environment		
Environment and climate	Climate change	Auckland Council 2021; Pearce, 2017; Pearce et al, 2020, Northland Regional Council 2015
	Biodiversity	
	Air and water quality	
Hāpori awhina | Community Support		
Community wellbeing	Quality of life indicators	NielsonIQ 2022; Healthy Location Index 2021
	Access to services	
	Physical activity (% active)	Sport New Zealand, 2020

Data limitations

It is important to note that indicator data does not always measure the things that people value about their wellbeing and their communities. There are often assumptions within the data – for example, that diverse people within a community share similar experiences and opportunities, based on where they live.

Indicators are typically risk-focused and involve the 'absence' of something in a community, rather than its strengths. For example, analysing total personal income may not always be an effective measure of wellbeing in communities that have strong social ties and local food systems, reflecting more self-determining ways of living. As such, this data should be used with caution, alongside other sources of information that explore community strengths, aspirations and priorities, to develop meaningful funding priorities.

Interpreting the indicator data tables in this report

Indicator data within this report is presented in tables with additional commentary that explores trends that can be seen in the data. The tables are colour-coded using a red-amber-green scale to visually show which data is highest and lowest. For example, a deprivation index score of 1 (lowest deprivation) would be green and a score of 10 (highest deprivation) would be red.

The colour scale can be reversed in terms of whether green represents the highest or lowest numbers. In most cases – except for Tables 3–5 – the principle is that green indicates where communities appear to be doing well, and red where communities appear to be doing worse.

Deprivation index score	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Population indicators

Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau Community Snapshot

Total population

Table 2 highlights some key population statistics for Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau which in 2018 was home to a usually resident population of 1.75 million people, or 37% of the Aotearoa New Zealand population.

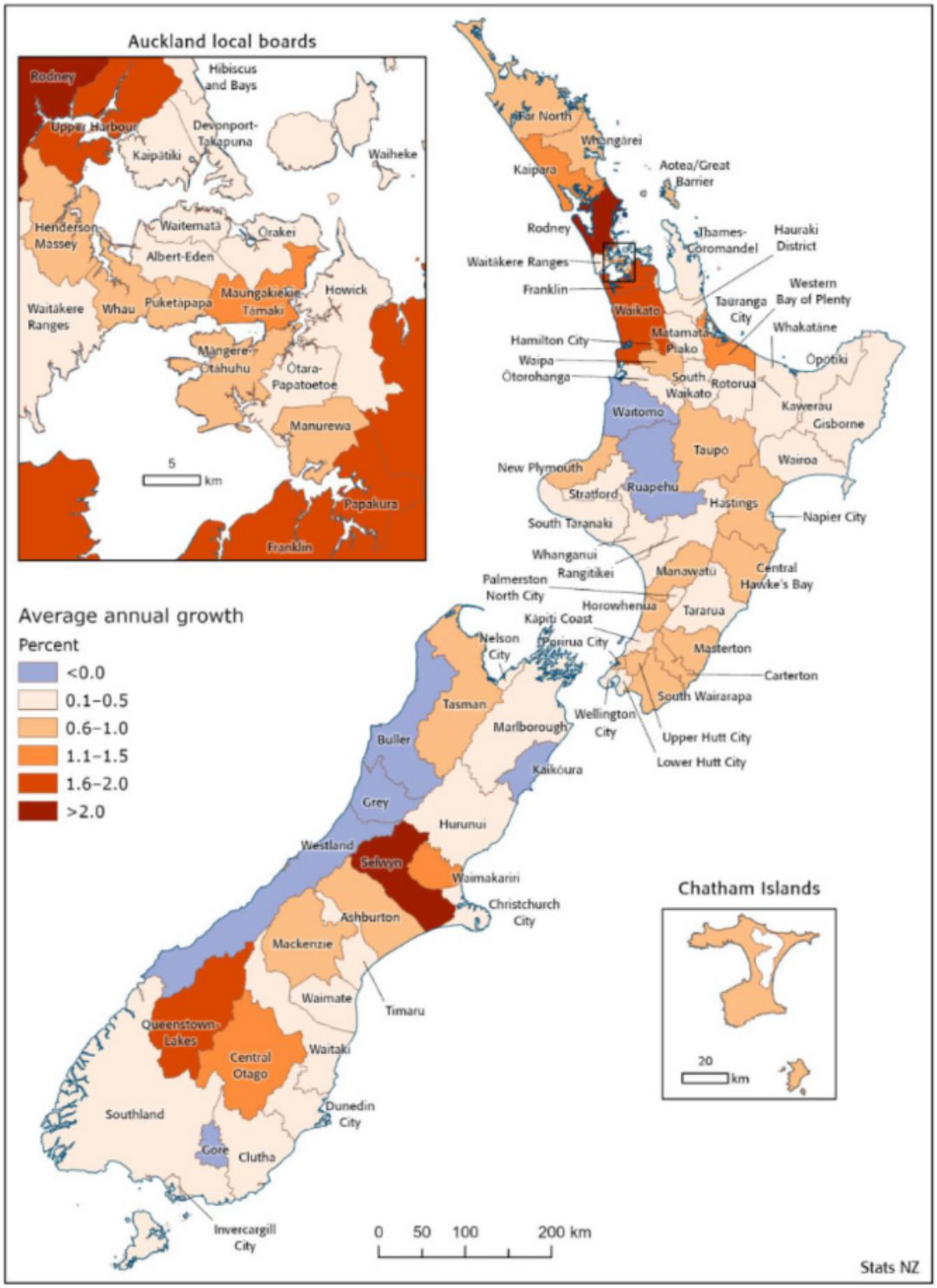
Across New Zealand's 67 territorial authority (TA) areas, 65 are projected to have more people in 2033 than in 2018, and 61 are projected to have more people in 2048 than in 2018 (medium projection). Kaipara (1.2 percent), Whangārei (0.9 percent), the Far North district and Tāmaki Makaurau (both at 0.8 percent) are projected to have annual growth rates that are higher than the national average.

Within the 21 Auckland local board areas (ALBAs), eight are projected to grow at a faster rate than the national average (0.7 percent a year) over the 30-year period (2018–2048) based on the medium projection. The fastest growing ALBAs include Rodney (2.3 percent), Franklin (2.0 percent), Upper Harbour (1.9 percent), and Papakura (1.7 percent) (Statistics NZ 2022). This projected population change is shown in Figure 1 below.

Table 2: Key population statistics for Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau (Statistics NZ, 2018)

	Total population in 2018	Increase in population since 2006 (15 years)	Population as a percentage of the NZ total
Tāmaki Makaurau	1,571,718	20%	33%
Te Tai Tokerau	179,079	21%	4%
Tāmaki Makaurau and Te Tai Tokerau combined	1,750,797	20%	37%
	Total projected population by 2048	**Increase in the projected population from 2018 to 2048 (30 years)**	**Projected population as a percentage of the NZ total by 2048**
Tāmaki Makaurau	2,114,000	+35%	40%
Te Tai Tokerau	241,300	+35%	4%
Tāmaki Makaurau and Te Tai Tokerau combined	2,355,300	+35%	39%

Figure 1: Projected population change by territorial authority and Auckland local board area, medium projection, June 2018-June 2048 (Statistics NZ, 2022a).



Ethnic groups

Māori

In 2018, 36% of the population in Te Tai Tokerau and 12% of the population in Tāmaki Makaurau was Māori. As Table 3 below shows, the areas of Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau with the highest proportion of Māori include the Far North District (48%) followed by Papakura (27%), Manurewa (26%) and Great Barrier (21%). The largest number of Māori live in the following areas:

— Far North District, n=31,503
— Whangārei District, n=27,336
— Manurewa, n=24,849
— Henderson-Massey, n=20,319
— Papakura, n=15,438
— Ōtara-Papatoetoe, n=13,392
— Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, n=12,861
— Franklin, n=11,247
— Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, n=10,656

Pacific peoples

Sixteen percent of the population in Tāmaki Makaurau are Pacific peoples. The highest proportion of Pacific peoples live in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (59%) followed by Ōtara-Papatoetoe (46%); Manurewa (36%); Maungakiekie-Tāmaki (26%) and Henderson-Massey (21%). The largest number of Pacific peoples live in the following areas:

— Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, n=46,578
— Ōtara-Papatoetoe, n=39,198
— Manurewa, n=34,707
— Henderson-Massey, n=24,771
— Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, n=19,602
— Whau, n=14,817

Asian

In 2018, over a quarter of the Tāmaki Makaurau population were members of Asian communities (28%). The highest proportion of Asian people live in Puketāpapa (49%); Howick (46%); Whau (40%): Upper Harbour (40%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (35%). As Table 4 shows, the Asian population has increased across all areas of Tāmaki Makaurau since 2006 but most notably in the Upper Harbour (+18%); Howick (+16%); Papakura (+16%) and Ōtara-Papatoetoe (14%).

The largest number of Asian people live in the following areas:

— Howick, n=65,541
— Henderson-Massey, n=32,523
— Whau, n=31,959
— Albert-Eden, n=31,524
— Ōtara-Papatoetoe, n=29,880
— Kaipātiki, n=29,034
— Puketapapa, n=28,266

Some areas of Tāmaki Makaurau have diverse population profiles (super-diverse) characterised by high proportions of multiple ethnic groups (indicated by an *).

Table 3: Percentage population by Ethnic Group 2018

Area	European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	MELAA
Te Tai Tokerau	**73%**	**36%**	**4%**	**4%**	**1%**
Far North	64%	48%	5%	3%	1%
Whangārei	77%	30%	4%	5%	1%
Kaipara	83%	25%	4%	3%	0%
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	**54%**	**12%**	**16%**	**28%**	**2%**
Rodney	89%	11%	4%	6%	1%
Hibiscus and Bays	81%	6%	2%	16%	1%
Upper Harbour	55%	5%	2%	40%	3%
Kaipātiki	58%	9%	6%	33%	3%
Devonport-Takapuna	69%	6%	2%	26%	3%
Henderson-Massey*	49%	17%	21%	27%	3%
Waitākere Ranges	75%	13%	12%	14%	2%
Great Barrier	91%	21%	3%	2%	0%
Waiheke	89%	11%	4%	4%	3%
Waitematā	60%	6%	5%	32%	5%
Whau*	40%	10%	19%	40%	3%
Albert-Eden	60%	7%	8%	32%	3%
Puketāpapa	34%	6%	15%	49%	4%
Ōrākei	73%	6%	3%	23%	3%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki*	44%	14%	26%	28%	2%
Howick	46%	6%	6%	46%	3%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu*	19%	16%	59%	19%	1%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe*	17%	16%	46%	35%	1%
Manurewa*	29%	26%	36%	25%	2%
Papakura*	49%	27%	17%	23%	2%
Franklin	82%	15%	5%	8%	1%

Table 4: Percentage Population Change by Ethnic Group
(+/- Change in % from 2006 to 2018) (Statistics NZ, 2020a)

Area	NZ European	Māori	Pacific Peoples	Asian	MELAA
NZ	5%	2%	2%	6%	1%
Far North	11%	9%	2%	2%	0%
Whangārei	10%	6%	2%	3%	0%
Kaipara	11%	4%	1%	2%	0%
Te Tai Tokerau Total	10%	7%	2%	2%	0%
Rodney	12%	2%	1%	3%	0%
Hibiscus and Bays	2%	1%	1%	9%	1%
Upper Harbour	-7%	-1%	0%	18%	1%
Kaipātiki	0%	0%	0%	11%	1%
Devonport-Takapuna	0%	0%	1%	11%	1%
Henderson-Massey	-2%	2%	3%	12%	1%
Waitakere Ranges	5%	3%	2%	7%	1%
Great Barrer	20%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Waiheke	11%	0%	0%	2%	3%
Waitematā	3%	0%	-1%	13%	3%
Whau	-1%	1%	2%	11%	1%
Albert-Eden	4%	1%	0%	7%	1%
Puketāpapa	-3%	1%	1%	11%	1%
Ōrākei	4%	1%	0%	8%	1%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	2%	1%	0%	9%	1%
Howick	-9%	1%	2%	16%	1%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	1%	0%	6%	6%	0%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	-6%	-1%	4%	14%	0%
Manurewa	-8%	0%	10%	12%	0%
Papakura	-8%	0%	7%	16%	0%
Franklin	10%	3%	2%	4%	1%
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	0%	1%	2%	10%	1%
FN Region	1%	2%	2%	9%	1%

Age

Table 5 shows that the median age has been increasing over time in all areas of Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau except for Papakura. The median age in Te Tai Tokerau (42.3 years) is higher than Tāmaki Makaurau (34.6 years). The areas of Tāmaki Makaurau with the highest median ages are the island communities of Great Barrier (52.4 years) and Waiheke (46.4 years) along with Rodney (42.3 years) Hibiscus Bays (41 years) and Franklin (40.2 years).

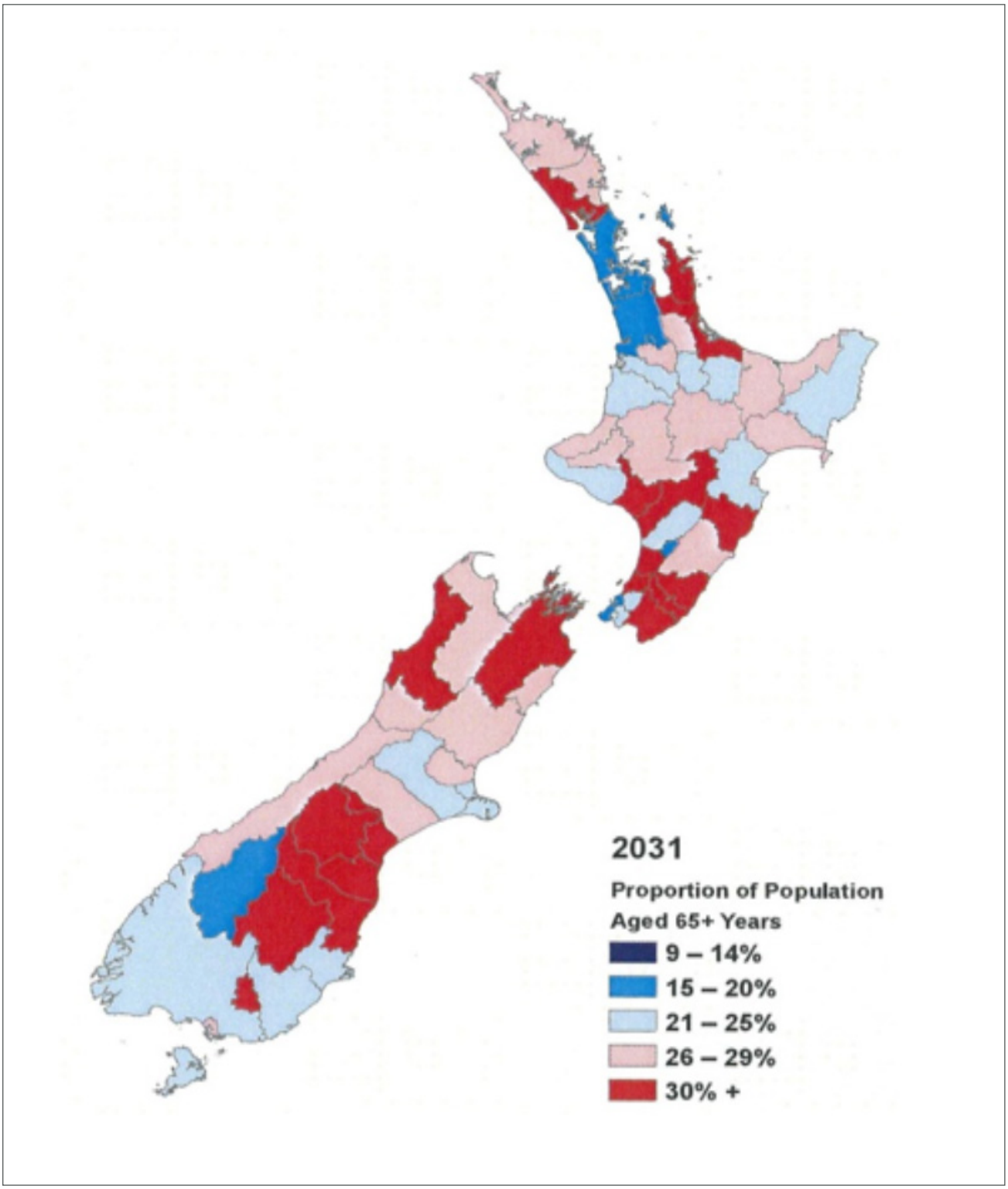
Figure 2, on the following page, shows a population projection where more than 30% of the population of Kaipara will be aged over 65 years by 2031. In the Far North and Whangārei, over 65-year-olds will make up between 26% to 29% of the population. In the Tāmaki Makaurau region, 15-20% of the population with be 65 years of age or older in 2031. New Zealand will soon reach a tipping point where there will be more over 65s than those under the age of 15. The population will shift from being young-dominant to old-dominant. This means a smaller working population will be faced with funding the care of a much larger group of elderly people (Spoonley, 2020).

The population age structure varies between ethnic groups. NZ Europeans have higher proportions of people aged 65 plus in both Te Tai Tokerau (28%) and Tāmaki Makaurau (19%) compared to all other ethnic groups. 11% of Māori and 8% of Pacific peoplesare aged over 65 in Te Tai Tokerau and 8% and 7% in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Table 5: Median Age (Statistics NZ, 2020a)

Area	2006	2013	2018	Change %
Far North	39	42	42.8	10%
Whangārei	38.4	40.7	41.1	7%
Kaipara	40.2	44.1	45.7	14%
Te Tai Tokerau Total	38.8	41.5	42.3	9%
Rodney	39.3	42.3	42	7%
Hibiscus and Bays	39.6	42.1	41	4%
Upper Harbour	35.1	35.8	35.7	2%
Kaipātiki	34.1	35	34.7	2%
Devonport-Takapuna	38	39.3	39.2	3%
Henderson-Massey	32.4	33.1	33.1	2%
Waitākere Ranges	34.5	36.5	36.7	6%
Great Barrier	48.7	53.2	52.4	8%
Waiheke	41.2	45.1	46.4	13%
Waitematā	30.6	30.6	31.5	3%
Whau	33.9	34.6	34.3	1%
Albert-Eden	32.7	33.9	34.1	4%
Puketāpapa	33.6	34.1	33.8	1%
Ōrākei	38	39.9	39.9	5%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	32.3	33.2	33.1	2%
Howick	35.8	37.5	37.3	4%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	27.4	28	29.1	6%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	28.7	29.1	29.2	2%
Manurewa	28.8	29.5	29.6	3%
Papakura	32.4	32.6	31.8	-2%
Franklin	37.4	39.9	40.2	7%
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	33.8	34.8	34.6	2%

Figure 2: Proportion of population aged 65+, by TA, mid-range projection 2031 (Spoonley, 2023).



Hāpai te ōritetanga | Increased Equity

Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau Community Snapshot

Socio-economic deprivation

Deprivation indices combine multiple risk indicators to demonstrate relative deprivation across the country. The NZ Deprivation Index or NZDep18, developed by the University of Otago, uses nine census data indicators:

- people with no access to the internet at home
- people aged 18–64 receiving a means tested benefit
- people living in equivalised households with income below an income threshold
- people aged 18–64 unemployed
- people aged 18–64 without any qualifications
- people not living in own home
- people aged under 65 living in a single parent family
- people living in equivalised households below a bedroom occupancy threshold
- people living in dwellings that are always damp and/or always have mould greater than an A4 size.

The NZ Deprivation Index was first published in 1991 and is updated with each new census.

It uses a decile scoring system where 1 is the least deprived and 10 is the most deprived (Atkinson et.al. 2019).

People who live in more deprived areas (NZDep2018 decile 9 and 10) are more susceptible to environmental risks. They may also:

- be unable to afford good-quality housing or a house large enough for their family
- be unable to afford to heat their house adequately or insulate it
- not have money to repaint their house before it gets in poor condition, exposing them to lead paint dust
- not have a car to drive to health care services or move away from a flood risk
- live closer to environmental hazards such as industrial sites or main transport routes
- work and live with much higher levels of environmental stress (such as noise, overcrowding, and less security), which may put them at higher risk of psycho-social health problems
- have less capacity to cope with the effects of environmental risks, and fewer resources to protect themselves from environmental hazards
- be more likely to have access to poor-quality drinking-water supplies (EHINZ, n.d.).

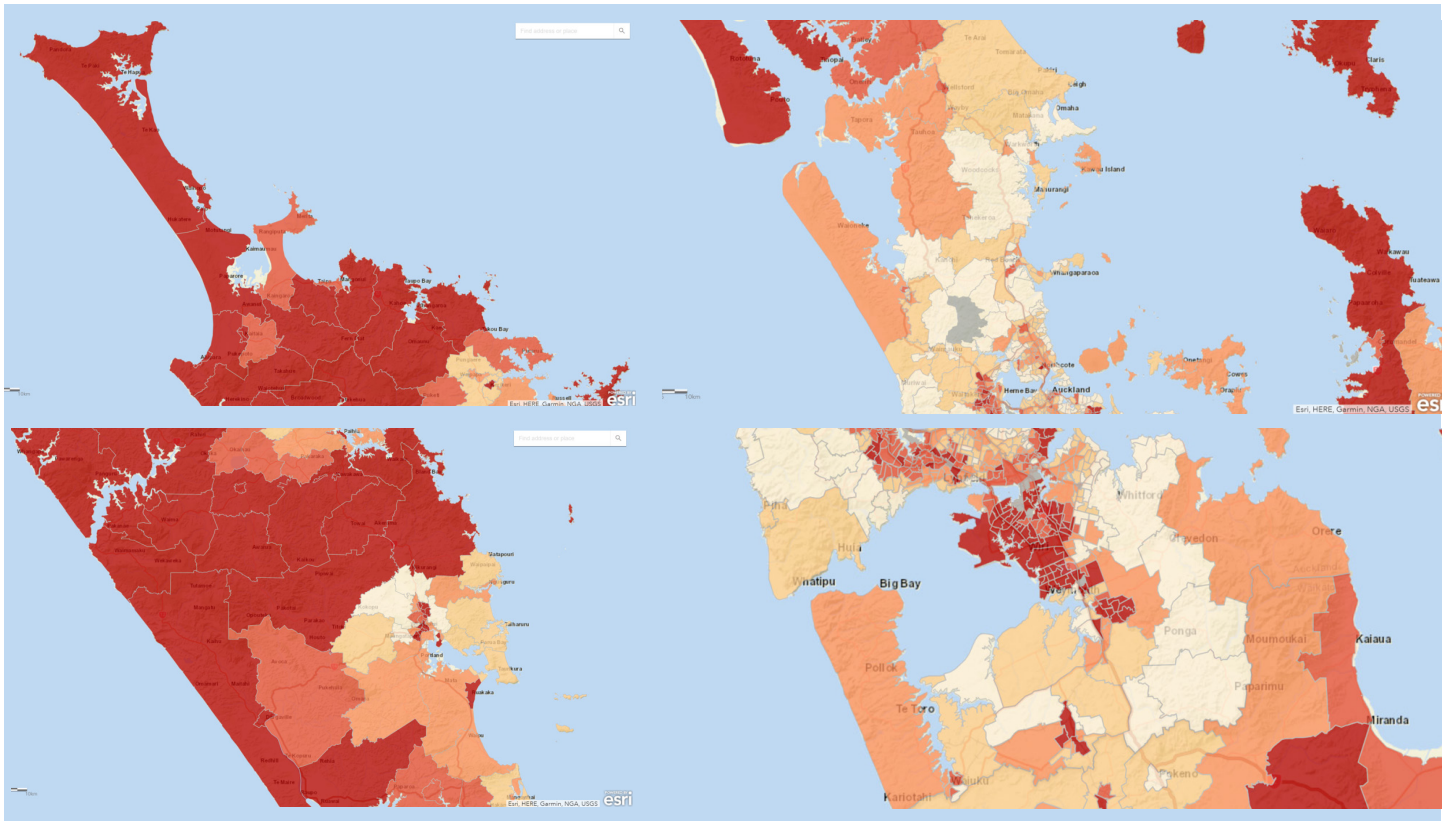


Figure 3: Map depicting the NZDep18 (Atkinson et al., 2019; Statistics NZ, 2020)

The maps in Figure 3 and data in Table 6 below show the areas in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau with the highest and lowest deprivation. The proportion of people in Te Tai Tokerau living in deciles 9 and 10 has decreased since 2006, but is still over half the population and two thirds of the population in the Far North. The proportion of people in Tāmaki Makaurau living in deciles 9 and 10 has also decreased since 2006, but remains high in Great Barrier (100%), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (87%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (71%), Manurewa (70%) and Papakura (61%). Over 20% of the populations of Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Henderson-Massey and Puketāpapa also live in deciles 9-10.

Table 7 shows that Māori and Pacific peoples across the rohe are more likely to live in deciles 9-10 – particularly in Te Tai Tokerau and Pacific peoples in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Table 6: Percentage population living in deciles 9-10 NZDep18 (Atkinson et al., 2019; Statistics NZ, 2020)

Region	Territorial Authority Area	2006	2013	2018	Average
Te Tai Tokerau Region	**Total**	55%	52%	52%	53%
	Far North	67%	65%	65%	66%
	Whangārei	56%	53%	48%	52%
	Kaipara	46%	43%	43%	44%
Tāmaki Makaurau Region	**Total**	22%	21%	21%	21%
	Albert-Eden	5%	4%	4%	4%
	Devonport-Takapuna	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Franklin	14%	14%	14%	14%
	Great Barrier	99%	100%	100%	99%
	Henderson-Massey	21%	21%	21%	21%
	Hibiscus and Bays	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Howick	3%	2%	2%	2%
	Kaipātiki	3%	3%	3%	3%
	Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	87%	87%	87%	87%
	Manurewa	70%	69%	70%	69%
	Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	32%	30%	30%	31%
	Ōrākei	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Ōtara-Papatoetoe	73%	71%	71%	72%
	Papakura	67%	66%	61%	65%
	Puketāpapa	20%	20%	19%	19%
	Rodney	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Upper Harbour	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Waiheke	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Waitākere Ranges	7%	8%	9%	8%
	Waitematā	8%	11%	12%	10%
	Whau	14%	14%	14%	14%

Table 7: Percentage population living in deciles 9-10 (Statistics NZ, 2020a; Atkinson et al., 2019)

Region	Ethnic group	% Population living in deciles 9-10			
		2006	2013	2018	Average
Te Tai Tokerau	Total	55%	52%	52%	53%
	NZ European	49%	45%	44%	46%
	Māori	73%	71%	71%	72%
	Pacific Peoples	71%	70%	69%	70%
	Asian	56%	54%	53%	54%
	MELAA	47%	55%	48%	50%
Tāmaki Makaurau	Total	22%	21%	21%	21%
	NZ European	12%	10%	10%	11%
	Māori	41%	39%	40%	40%
	Pacific Peoples	59%	60%	59%	60%
	Asian	19%	19%	18%	19%
	MELAA	22%	21%	18%	20%

Employment and income

Employment

Participation in the paid workforce is important as the ability of people to access housing and other resources is generally dependent on income. Table 8 shows that Māori and Pacific peoples have lower rates of employment in Te Tai Tokerau as well as in West, South and parts of East Auckland. Median personal incomes are also lower for Māori and Pacific peoples in these areas (see Table 9).

Asian people have lower rates of employment in employment in the northern areas of Auckland and Great Barrier Island. People from MELAA communities have lower rates of employment in the South, particularly in Manurewa as well as the West and Central Auckland. The median personal income (Table 9) is lowest for Pacific peoples at $19,800 in Te Tai Tokerau and $24,100 in Tāmaki Makaurau, compared to $26,800 and $41,400 respectively for NZ Europeans. Median income is also lower for MELAA communities, particularly in Puketāpapa, Manurewa, Whangārei and Whau; and for Māori particularly in Te Tai Tokerau and Great Barrier.

Table 8: Percentage population aged 15-64 years in employment (full time or part time), by ethnic group (Statistics NZ, 2018)

Area	NZ European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	MELAA
Far North	70%	57%	54%	71%	72%
Whangārei	75%	62%	64%	75%	68%
Kaipara	72%	66%	64%	73%	72%
Te Tai Tokerau Total	73%	60%	60%	74%	71%
Rodney	79%	74%	75%	69%	75%
Hibiscus and Bays	80%	77%	74%	63%	69%
Upper Harbour	81%	77%	75%	62%	68%
Kaipātiki	81%	73%	70%	70%	70%
Devonport-Takapuna	80%	78%	74%	63%	69%
Henderson-Massey	75%	64%	66%	70%	62%
Waitākere Ranges	79%	70%	67%	72%	67%
Great Barrier	69%	66%	75%	33%	n/d
Waiheke	77%	75%	70%	77%	83%
Waitematā	81%	72%	70%	65%	69%
Whau	76%	66%	68%	70%	60%
Albert-Eden	81%	69%	67%	68%	68%
Puketāpapa	79%	66%	63%	70%	56%
Ōrākei	80%	73%	72%	67%	75%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	80%	62%	62%	73%	67%
Howick	80%	74%	71%	68%	67%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	71%	60%	63%	68%	62%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	70%	60%	63%	73%	56%
Manurewa	72%	58%	63%	72%	48%
Papakura	77%	62%	62%	74%	69%
Franklin	80%	68%	67%	73%	74%
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	79%	66%	65%	69%	66%

Table 9: Median Personal Income 2018 by Ethnic Group (Statistics NZ, 2022a).

Area	NZ European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	MELAA
Far North	$24,400	$19,500	$17,800	$23,300	$29,700
Whangārei	$24,900	$21,500	$21,800	$31,500	$17,100
Kaipara	$29,000	$22,600	$22,600	$29,700	$28,400
Te Tai Tokerau Total	$26,800	$20,800	$19,800	$27,900	$27,900
Rodney	$37,300	$31,300	$30,200	$29,000	$36,200
Hibiscus and Bays	$38,900	$36,300	$35,100	$25,400	$30,500
Upper Harbour	$42,800	$38,600	$35,100	$24,600	$33,500
Kaipātiki	$43,600	$34,000	$27,600	$28,600	$30,000
Devonport-Takapuna	$46,300	$42,500	$34,200	$24,500	$33,000
Henderson-Massey	$35,200	$26,000	$26,100	$30,500	$22,000
Waitākere Ranges	$41,500	$31,200	$27,700	$34,600	$29,700
Great Barrier	$21,400	$17,900	$16,900	$23,700	No data
Waiheke	$33,300	$29,000	$23,900	$24,900	$26,600
Waitematā	$53,500	$36,500	$28,400	$22,600	$24,000
Whau	$34,800	$26,200	$26,400	$27,000	$18,200
Albert-Eden	$48,300	$30,500	$24,300	$26,700	$26,500
Puketāpapa	$38,300	$25,600	$22,200	$28,400	$16,400
Ōrākei	$54,000	$38,400	$31,900	$33,800	$38,100
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	$44,300	$24,100	$21,700	$32,100	$27,400
Howick	$41,900	$36,000	$31,800	$27,600	$29,600
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	$31,800	$22,200	$22,100	$28,700	$19,900
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	$28,900	$21,700	$23,400	$28,700	$20,300
Manurewa	$31,800	$22,100	$23,400	$31,500	$16,600
Papakura	$37,200	$24,100	$22,800	$34,500	$29,500
Franklin	$40,300	$29,100	$27,400	$32,300	$39,200
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	$41,400	$27,000	$24,100	$28,400	$25,100

Children and young people

Education indicators can help understand potential inequities that exist for children and young people. Education is a key determinant of a person's future social and economic wellbeing. Educational outcomes can determine social development, future employment opportunities, income/economic wellbeing and overall personal wellbeing including health and social capital (Centre for Social Impact, 2018).

New Zealanders with no qualifications have an unemployment rate 48% higher than those whose highest qualification is a school qualification. Average earnings are 24% higher for those with a tertiary qualification.

Educational attainment can be influenced by a range of factors including early learning, school transience, stand-downs and suspensions and wider factors including family income (Centre for Social Impact, 2018).

Early childhood education

Table 10 details the percentage of school children who started school at aged five who regularly attended early learning services in the six months prior to starting in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau, by ethnicity.

In Aotearoa New Zealand, children who participate in early learning generally have better developed social and emotional skills before starting school and perform better in maths, reading, communication and logical problem-solving during their primary school and adolescent years (Education Counts, 2021).

Table 8 shows that while there has been some improvement in participation in early childhood education for tamariki Māori in the Far North and Whangārei between 2013-23, participation has fallen for tamariki in Kaipara. Participation has improved overall for Māori in Tāmaki Makaurau but rates in 2023 are below 90 percent in Henderson-Massey, Whau, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa and Papakura.

Participation for Pacific children in Te Tai Tokerau has decreased between 2013 to 2023 and was at 80% in Kaipara in 2023. Rates in Tāmaki Makaurau have improved between 2013 and 2023 but are still below 90% in Henderson-Massey, Whau, Waitematā, Puketāpapa, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Howick and South Auckland areas.

School transience

Students need stability in their schooling to experience continuity, belonging and support so that they stay engaged in learning. When students arrive at a school part-way through a term or school year, having been at another school with different routines, it can be a greater challenge for schools to ensure that student feels that they belong.

There is good evidence that students have better outcomes if they do not move school frequently. Research suggests that students who move home or school frequently are more likely to underachieve in formal education when compared with students that have a more stable school life. There is also evidence that transience can have negative effects on student behaviour, and on short term social and health experiences (Education Counts, 2023).

Table 11 shows that transience rates are highest for students living on Great Barrier Island. Transience rates are also higher in Te Tai Tokerau but they have reduced since 2012. Transience rates were above 5 percent on Waiheke Island and in Manurewa, Papakura and Franklin in 2021.

Table 10: Percentage of children starting school with prior participation in early childhood education June 2013 and 2023, by area and ethnic group (Education Counts, 2023a)

Area	European		Māori		Pacific peoples		Asian		Other		Total	
	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023	2013	2023
Te Tai Tokerau	**95.9**	**95.9**	**88**	**89**	**93.2**	**90.2**	**97.2**	**96.1**	**95**	**92.5**	**92.1**	**92.4**
Far North	95.5	96.1	85.5	87.6	90.7	89.9	95.8	100.0	n	n	88.4	90.7
Whangārei	96.1	97.2	90.1	92.0	95.5	94.2	97.5	95.8	96.7	88.0	94.2	94.8
Kaipara	95.9	91.5	93.5	81.3	n	80.0	n	n	n	n	95.0	87.9
Tāmaki Makaurau	**98.0**	**97.9**	**90.1**	**90.8**	**86.3**	**87.8**	**96.8**	**96.8**	**94.1**	**94.4**	**93.9**	**94.3**
Rodney	97.8	97.9	96.1	92.7	95.9	91.8	100.0	96.9	n	100.0	97.5	97.2
Hibiscus and Bays	99.0	98.3	98.5	95.7	96.1	94.9	100.0	95.7	98.1	100.0	98.9	97.4
Upper Harbour	98.0	98.8	96.3	98.7	86.8	91.9	99.2	98.5	97.2	97.1	98.4	98.3
Kaipātiki	98.7	98.6	93.2	94.9	91.6	91.8	98.4	96.4	96.7	93.3	97.7	96.7
Devonport-Takapuna	100.0	98.6	100.0	93.9	100.0	95.8	99.4	95.2	100.0	95.1	99.9	97.2
Henderson-Massey	97.6	97.4	92.2	87.3	90.2	87.2	96.1	97.6	95.3	86.2	94.0	91.9
Waitākere Ranges	98.7	98.5	94.1	94.5	93.5	95.3	95.7	99.3	84.6	100.0	96.6	97.7
Great Barrier	n	n	n	n							n	n
Waiheke	100.0	98.6	100.0	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	99.1	98.7
Waitematā	99.0	97.3	98.1	95.2	84.4	89.2	92.4	91.1	95.5	88.0	96.0	93.9
Whau	96.9	96.7	92.4	87.4	87.8	88.7	95.8	96.5	82.4	87.3	92.8	92.9
Albert-Eden	99.3	98.9	96.1	95.6	91.7	91.2	97.9	97.6	94.1	93.5	97.7	97.0
Puketāpapa	97.7	97.9	92.0	91.4	88.9	86.8	96.9	98.1	93.2	93.4	94.8	94.8
Ōrākei	99.2	98.5	94.2	95.1	90.5	96.7	98.1	96.9	100.0	96.7	98.1	97.5
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	94.8	97.6	84.9	92.4	84.3	89.4	96.0	96.9	88.5	97.4	88.7	93.1
Howick	98.1	98.6	96.1	91.4	92.7	89.2	97.4	97.4	98.1	96.9	97.2	96.7
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	93.0	96.6	80.7	87.2	81.4	86.2	92.3	94.3	84.6	n	83.4	87.7
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	96.4	94.3	86.0	87.3	86.2	85.1	96.4	96.5	82.1	n	88.7	88.4
Manurewa	95.0	95.0	85.7	89.3	83.8	87.4	92.1	96.1	94.2	89.8	86.6	89.9
Papakura	94.3	95.5	85.3	87.4	79.2	83.6	95.1	95.0	96.2	92.6	87.8	90.4
Franklin	97.7	97.5	92.9	93.7	91.0	91.2	100.0	97.4	90.0	98.5	96.2	96.5

Table 11: Transient student rate (per 1,000) by Territorial Authority (2012 and 2021) (Education Counts 2023b).

Area	2012	2021	-/+ Change
Far North District	22.3	13.6	-8.7
Whangārei District	17.2	9.4	-7.8
Kaipara District	28.7	17.5	-11.2
Rodney	10.2	4.8	-5.4
Hibiscus and Bays	4.4	2	-2.4
Upper Harbour	2.6	1.4	-1.2
Kaipātiki	8.8	2.9	-5.9
Devonport-Takapuna	2	2.1	0.1
Henderson-Massey	10.5	3	-7.5
Waitākere Ranges	9.2	2.5	-6.7
Great Barrier	47.6	29.4	-18.2
Waiheke	11.5	5.8	-5.7
Waitematā	4.3	3.5	-0.8
Whau	9.2	3.2	-6
Albert-Eden	3.7	2.5	-1.2
Puketāpapa	5.3	3	-2.3
Ōrākei	3.9	1.9	-2
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	15.3	4.3	-11
Howick	2.7	1.6	-1.1
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	15.4	4.9	-10.5
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	10.7	4.9	-5.8
Manurewa	22.5	7.4	-15.1
Papakura	16.7	5.8	-10.9
Franklin	10.5	5.5	-5

NCEA level 2 achievement

Table 12 shows the percentage of school leavers in 2022 who attained the National Certificate of Educational Achievement Level 2 (NCEA Level 2), which is a foundation for further study and/or employment. The attainment of an upper secondary school qualification is linked to labour force status and income. Every year around 60,000 young people leave school and face choices about what to do next. Not being in employment, further education or training (NEET) affects between 15–17% of school leavers (Education Counts 2023c).

In many areas of Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau, the percentage of school leavers who have obtained NCEA level 2 or above has decreased over time. Particular areas of concern are the Far North, Whangārei, Kaipara, Maungakiekie-Tāmaki, Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa and Papakura.

NEET Youth

Young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) are at risk of becoming economically and socially disadvantaged. Young people were particularly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, young Aucklanders were disproportionately affected by job losses and secondary school attendance rates declined significantly (Huang, 2021). Table 13 indicates that NEET rates have fallen in Te Tai Tokerau since 2012 and returned to slightly lower than pre-pandemic levels in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Table 12: Percentage of young people leaving school in 2013, 2018 and 2022 with NCEA level 2 or above, by area (Education Counts, 2023c)

Area	2013	2018	2022
Far North District	69.2	74.7	67.7
Whangārei District	73.3	77.3	70.1
Kaipara District	70.8	75.0	60.3
Rodney	77.9	81.3	75.3
Hibiscus and Bays	85.2	88.6	84.8
Upper Harbour	90.6	90.4	89.5
Kaipātiki	74.1	83.7	76.0
Devonport-Takapuna	93.9	94.1	94.0
Henderson-Massey	75.7	82.7	74.8
Waitākere Ranges	x	x	96.8
Waiheke	73.8	84.6	88.7
Waitematā	88.4	86.2	85.8
Whau	75.5	82.6	79.0
Albert-Eden	90.2	92.0	90.6
Puketāpapa	81.3	88.6	79.3
Ōrākei	89.7	91.6	91.4
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	66.5	73.7	63.7
Howick	88.2	91.3	87.8
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	70.8	79.3	76.7
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	67.3	75.3	67.0
Manurewa	60.7	64.1	60.3
Papakura	63.5	69.1	58.9
Franklin	70.8	74.3	71.1

Table 13: Percentage of 15- to 24-year-olds not in education, employment, or training (NEET rate) in the year to June 2023 (MBIE, 2023a).

Area	2012	2018	2023
Te Tai Tokerau Region	19.2%	12.2%	16.1%
Tāmaki Makaurau Region	12.3%	11.6%	11.2%

Children in sole-parent households

Children in sole-parent households may experience further disadvantage due to lower household income and other related factors such as material hardship or insecure housing. Table 14 indicates that the proportion of sole parent families has decreased over time in most areas of Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau. There is a higher proportion of sole parent families in the Far North and Whangārei Districts along with the South Auckland areas of Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa and Papakura. There is also a high proportion of sole parents in Maungakiekie-Tāmaki and Henderson-Massey compared to other areas of Tāmaki Makaurau.

Table 14: Percentage of sole parent families for people in families by occupied private dwellings 2006, 2013 and 2018 Census (Statistics NZ, 2018).

Area	2006	2013	2018
Te Tai Tokerau Total	**20%**	**20%**	**18%**
Far North District	22%	23%	20%
Whangārei District	19%	20%	18%
Kaipara District	15%	15%	14%
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	**17%**	**16%**	**15%**
Rodney	12%	11%	10%
Hibiscus and Bays	12%	11%	11%
Upper Harbour	11%	10%	10%
Kaipātiki	16%	15%	13%
Devonport-Takapuna	13%	12%	12%
Henderson-Massey	21%	21%	19%
Waitākere Ranges	16%	16%	15%
Great Barrier	20%	16%	12%
Waiheke	20%	16%	14%
Waitematā	13%	12%	11%
Whau	18%	18%	16%
Albert-Eden	15%	14%	13%
Puketāpapa	16%	16%	15%
Ōrākei	11%	11%	10%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	23%	21%	20%
Howick	13%	12%	12%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	26%	26%	24%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	25%	24%	23%
Manurewa	25%	25%	23%
Papakura	25%	26%	21%
Franklin	12%	13%	12%

Children in care and reports of concern

Oranga Tamariki reports that the number of entries to care has fallen significantly over the past five years. However, as Figure 5 shows Te Tai Tokerau had the highest rate of entries to care (2.1 per 1000 children) in 2022. Oranga Tamariki (2022) states that:

> ***The largest drop in entries to care coincides with the attempt to bring a newborn pēpi Māori into care in May 2019 and the subsequent reviews. It also coincides with the introduction of a range of legislative changes, including the new section 7AA legislation. Included in the legislative changes is the requirement to "set measurable outcomes for Māori children and young persons who come to the attention of the department" and to "seek to develop strategic partnerships with iwi and Māori organisations." Alongside this, internal changes have been made, such as strengthened policies and practice guidance.***

Table 15 shows that the rate of reports of concern to Oranga Tamariki have fallen between 2021 and 2022 in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau.

Figure 5: Rates of entry to care per 1,000 children by region 2022 (Oranga Tamariki, 2022).

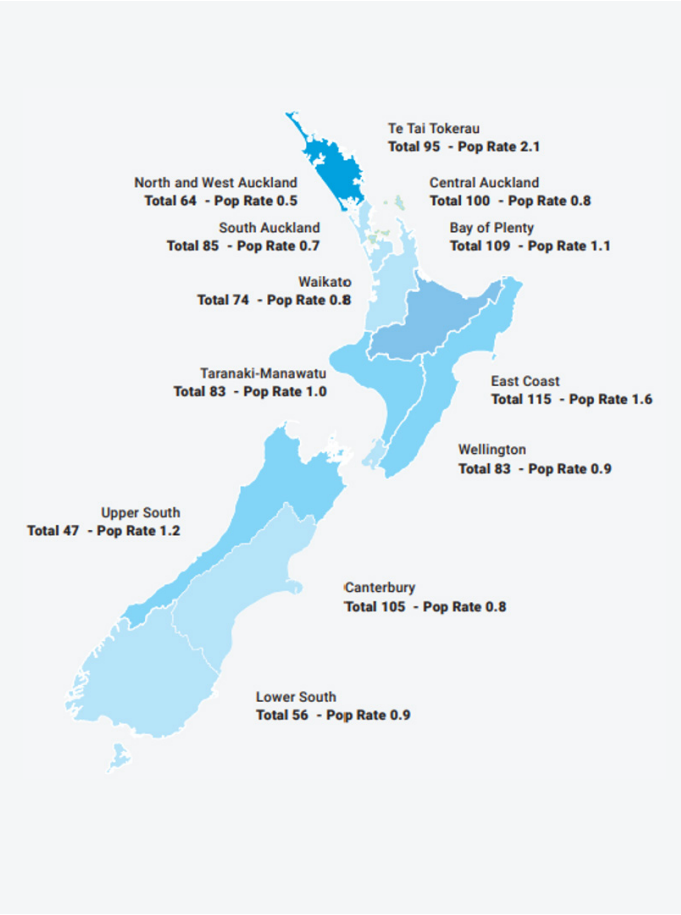


Table 15; Reports of concern (ROCs) and total entries to care and protection custody by region (including warrants) 2021 and 2022 (Oranga Tamariki, 2022).

Region	Rates of Reports of Concern per 1,000 children		Number of entries to care		Rate of entries to care per 1,000 children	
	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022
Te Tai Tokerau	109	93	88	95	1.9	2.1
North and West Auckland	45	30	78	64	0.6	0.5
Central Auckland	43	36	125	100	1.0	0.8
South Auckland	61	47	92	85	0.8	0.7

Youth offending

The offending rates indicator helps in understanding of the proportion of young people coming in contact with the youth justice system. It measures the volume of young people Police take proceedings against for allegedly breaking the law, compared to total populations of the same age. The overall offending rate for young people decreased by 64% between 2011/12 and 2021/22 (with around 5,800 fewer young people offending), from 624 to 224 per 10,000 young people. Over the same period, the offending rate for rangatahi Māori decreased by 61%, from 1,288 to 502 per 10,000 rangatahi but has remained higher than the overall offending rate.

Figure 6 shows that the youth offending rates are higher in the Northland police district (341 per 1 per 10,000 young people aged 14-17 years) compared to Auckland Central (174), Counties Manukau (163) and Waitematā (136).

Figure 6: Offending rates per 10,000 population aged 14-17 years by Police District 2021/22 (Ministry of Justice, 2023).

Housing

Severe housing deprivation

Secure, safe and healthy housing provides the foundation for well-being and is a core determinant of health. A lack of adequate housing contributes to poor physical and mental health and has particularly detrimental impacts on children and young people (HUD, 2020). Māori and Pacific people are over-represented in the groups that experience homelessness in Aotearoa New Zealand (Amore et. al., 2018).

In Aotearoa New Zealand homelessness is defined as a living situation where people with no other options to acquire safe and secure housing are:

- without shelter
- in temporary accommodation
- sharing accommodation with a household
- or living in uninhabitable housing (Statistics New Zealand, 2014:5).

Table 16 shows the rate of people living in severe housing deprivation (which is synonymous with homelessness) in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau. This information is an underestimate of the true level of homelessness experienced across communities in Aotearoa New Zealand (Amore et al., 2018).

The 2018 data was collected prior to the COVID-19 pandemic which led to the expansion of emergency housing responses in Aotearoa. These included the increase in use of motels for emergency accommodation and additional navigation services for people experiencing homelessness. The data indicates that the areas of Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau experiencing the most severe housing deprivation are Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (300.3); Ōtara-Papatoetoe (267.1) and Manurewa (213.1), primarily driven by the rate of people living in shared accommodation. Waitematā (207.2) and the Far North (202.1) are also areas with high rates of severe housing deprivation. In Waitematā there are high rates of people living in temporary (or emergency) accommodation and the Far North has the highest rates of people living without shelter as well as moderate rates of people living in temporary accommodation or sharing accommodation.

Public housing and emergency special needs grants for housing

Table 17 provides data on the number of applicants for public housing, the numbers of public houses and transitional housing places, plus the number and amount of emergency special needs grants (EH SNG) in each district of Te Tai Tokerau and for each Auckland local board.

The data shows that there are high numbers of applicants on the housing register in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe, Manurewa, Henderson-Massey, Whangārei and the Far North at the end of the June quarter in 2023. The EHSNG data is an imperfect indicator of demand because it is heavily dependent upon the availability of short-term motel solutions in particular areas, the level of immediate need, availability of other emergency housing options and the supply of longer-term housing options (affordable rental housing and public and supported housing). However, the data does highlight pressure points in the current system and where there may be a reliance on motel accommodation.

Larger amounts were spent on Emergency Housing SNGs in Ōtara-Papatoetoe ($2.4M), Māngere-Ōtāhuhu ($1.9M), Waitematā ($1.9M), Albert-Eden ($1.8M) and Manurewa ($1.8M) compared to other areas of Tāmaki Makaurau.

Table 16: Severely housing deprived population by housing deprivation category and area—count, percentage, and prevalence rate, 2018-first three categories[1] (Amore et al. 2018)

Area	NZ Definition of Homelessness (NZDH) Category						Total severely housing deprived		
	Without Shelter		Temporary Accommodation		Sharing Accommodation				
	No. People	Preval. rate per 10,000 people*	No. people	Preval. rate per 10,000 people	No. People	Preval. rate per 10,000 people	No. people	% of total severely housing people in NZ	Preval. rate per 10,000 people
Far North	402.0	61.6	209.0	32.0	708.0	108.5	1319.0	3.2	202.1
Whangārei	249.0	27.4	230.0	25.3	618.0	67.9	1097.0	2.7	120.6
Kaipara	114.0	49.8	30.0	13.1	81.0	35.4	225.0	0.5	98.4
Te Tai Tokerau Total							**2668**	**6**	
Rodney	81	12.2	66	9.9	117	17.6	261	1.5	39.3
Hibiscus and Bays	18	1.7	36	3.5	183	17.6	237	1.3	22.8
Upper Harbour	s	s	s	s	273	43.4	294	1.6	46.8
Kaipātiki	9	1.0	90	10.2	552	62.5	648	3.6	73.4
Devonport-Takapuna	9	1.6	30	5.2	144	24.8	186	1	32.1
Henderson-Massey	45	3.8	103	8.7	1,224	103.4	1,369	7.6	115.6
Waitākere Ranges	21	4.0	126	24.2	225	43.2	372	2.1	71.4
Great Barrier	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Waiheke	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
Waitematā	54	6.5	562	67.8	1104	133.2	1,717	9.6	207.2
Whau	21	2.6	63	7.9	864	108.9	939	5.2	118.3
Albert-Eden	15	1.5	324	32.9	765	77.6	1,104	6.1	111.9
Puketāpapa	s	s	s	s	690	119.9	738	4.1	128.2
Ōrākei	s	s	s	s	207	24.5	297	1.7	35.2
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	9	1.2	78	10.2	1,095	143.5	1,179	6.6	154.6
Howick	9	0.6	12	0.9	675	47.9	693	3.9	49.2
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	36	4.6	451	57.5	1,869	238.2	2,356	13.1	300.3
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	39	4.6	39	4.6	2,202	258.7	2,274	12.7	267.1
Manurewa	33	3.4	47	4.9	1,959	204.8	2,039	11.4	213.1
Papakura	12	2.1	54	9.4	738	128.0	804	4.5	139.5
Franklin	33	4.4	33	4.4	282	37.7	348	1.9	46.5
Tāmaki Makaurau Total							**17693**	**100**	

*[1]Data in this table does not include 'pro rata' proportions of children in non-private dwellings. *Denominator population is NZ usual residents in each category. S = suppressed according to Statistics NZ confidentiality rules (Amore et.al. 2018).*

Table 17: Applicants on the public housing register, number of public houses and transitional housing places and number and amount of EHSNG by district and local board area (June Quarter,2023) (MHUD, 2023a; 2023b).

Area	Number of applicants on the Housing Register	Public Housing Occupied Homes	Transitional Housing places	Number of EH SNG approved	Amount of EH SNG approved
Far North	501	660	121	126	$384,072.00
Whangārei	554	1487	120	225	$383,750.00
Kaipara	80	117	-	s	$4,454.00
Rodney	95	59	-	86	$206,034.00
Hibiscus and Bays	121	119	-	129	$321,511.00
Upper Harbour	109	58	-	59	$111,022.00
Kaipātiki	215	1012	34	32	$69,520.00
Devonport-Takapuna	93	328	12	73	$188,762.00
Henderson-Massey	618	3192	214	90	$214,336.00
Waitākere Ranges	150	587	s	25	$104,863.00
Great Barrier	s	-	-	-	-
Waiheke	17	14	-	s	$8,690.00
Waitematā	358	1621	159	693	$1,936,615.00
Whau	477	2404	125	53	$117,225.00
Albert-Eden	446	2044	274	633	$1,805,738.00
Puketāpapa	255	2,501	33	333	$1,127,097.00
Ōrākei	134	808	13	113	$258,702.00
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	454	4,505	151	602	$1,565,101.00
Howick	287	819	114	340	$1,157,124.00
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	817	4,942	518	699	$1,939,054.00
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	754	3,913	420	789	$2,385,244.00
Manurewa	741	3,776	309	621	$1,793,162.00
Papakura	498	1,861	290	642	$1,501,004.00
Franklin	172	424	16	108	$292,008.00

Table 18 shows that while the number of public houses has increased in Tāmaki Makaurau from June 2018 to June 2023 by around 7000, the demand for housing remains high. The number of people on the housing register in Tāmaki Makaurau has increased by 81% in the past five years. The spending on emergency housing grants in the June quarter has increased by 293% between 2018 and 2023. In the three-month period ending in June 2023, $23.2 million was spent on emergency housing grants.

In Te Tai Tokerau, the number of people on the housing register has also increased—by 210% between 2018 and 2023. The number of public houses has increased by 372. The spending on emergency housing has increased but is not as high as Tāmaki Makaurau, most likely due to the lack of emergency housing options in Te Tai Tokerau.

Housing quality

Dampness and mould can be caused by poor quality housing and inadequate heating and ventilation, as well as climate conditions. Both have detrimental impacts on health and wellbeing. Tables 19 and 20 detail NZ Census data about the condition of housing in terms of dampness and mould respectively. The data shows that the quality of housing is poor for many people in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau and that Māori and Pacific peoplesare disproportionately impacted by damp and mould issues. This is particularly the case in Te Tai Tokerau, South Auckland as well as Puketapapa and Maungakiekie-Tāmaki. People in the MELAA community are also disproportionately impacted, particularly in the Kaipara District.

Table 18: Applicants on the public housing register, number of public houses and transitional housing places and number and amount of EHSNG by region (June Quarter, 2018 and 2023) (MHUD, 2023a, 2023b).

	Number of applicants on the Housing Register		Public Housing Occupied Homes		Transitional Housing places		Number of EH SNG approved		Amount of EHSNG approved	
	2018	2023	2018	2023	2018	2023	2018	2023	2018	2023
Te Tai Tokerau	365	1,135	2,016	2,388	143	241	118	354	$298,908	$772,276
Tāmaki Makaurau	4,458	8,074	29,960	37,247	949	2,731	1,131	8,513	$5.9 M	$23.2M

Table 19: Dwelling dampness indicator (percentage always damp) by ethnic group (grouped total responses), for people in occupied private dwellings by area (Statistics NZ, 2018).

Area	Total	European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	MELAA
Far North	7.0%	4.5%	11.5%	13.2%	6.0%	6.4%
Whangārei	4.6%	3.2%	10.0%	8.3%	3.3%	7.6%
Kaipara	3.6%	2.7%	7.1%	10.2%	1.6%	12.0%
Te Tai Tokerau Total	**5.3%**	**3.5%**	**10.4%**	**10.4%**	**3.8%**	**7.6%**
Rodney	2.2%	2.0%	4.3%	4.5%	2.0%	3.0%
Hibiscus and Bays	2.1%	2.0%	3.6%	5.9%	2.1%	4.1%
Upper Harbour	1.7%	1.9%	2.9%	1.4%	1.4%	2.2%
Kaipātiki	3.6%	3.1%	6.3%	8.5%	3.3%	6.0%
Devonport-Takapuna	3.1%	2.6%	4.5%	6.0%	3.9%	7.7%
Henderson-Massey	4.5%	3.8%	8.4%	8.5%	2.7%	6.3%
Waitākere Ranges	3.3%	3.1%	5.4%	7.4%	2.4%	4.4%
Great Barrier	2.8%	3.1%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	n
Waiheke	2.7%	2.4%	6.0%	2.0%	3.7%	6.3%
Waitematā	3.2%	3.5%	5.3%	7.6%	2.2%	3.2%
Whau	4.8%	4.0%	8.9%	9.7%	3.3%	7.1%
Albert-Eden	4.2%	3.5%	7.3%	9.2%	4.1%	7.7%
Puketāpapa	5.0%	4.0%	9.5%	11.7%	3.9%	7.4%
Ōrākei	2.9%	2.6%	6.8%	6.9%	2.9%	6.0%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	7.0%	4.8%	13.2%	13.4%	4.4%	7.0%
Howick	2.4%	2.6%	5.7%	6.4%	1.6%	3.3%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	8.5%	5.1%	11.5%	10.8%	3.9%	6.3%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	8.0%	6.5%	13.2%	11.6%	3.7%	7.6%
Manurewa	7.0%	4.8%	11.9%	10.5%	2.5%	6.5%
Papakura	5.3%	3.8%	10.9%	9.4%	1.6%	4.3%
Franklin	2.5%	1.9%	7.2%	6.7%	2.2%	2.2%
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	**4.2%**	**3.1%**	**8.8%**	**10.1%**	**2.8%**	**5.4%**

Table 20: Dwelling mould indicator by ethnic group (percentage mould over A4 size always) for people in occupied private dwellings by area (Statistics NZ, 2018).

Area	Total	European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	MELAA
Far North	9.2%	6.6%	14.5%	16.0%	7.8%	8.5%
Whangārei	6.5%	5.3%	11.6%	11.3%	4.8%	5.5%
Kaipara	5.4%	4.7%	8.9%	11.9%	3.8%	12.0%
Te Tai Tokerau Total	**7.3%**	**5.6%**	**12.8%**	**13.3%**	**5.4%**	**7.6%**
Rodney	3.7%	3.5%	7.2%	7.6%	2.9%	1.5%
Hibiscus and Bays	3.1%	3.1%	5.2%	6.7%	2.7%	4.3%
Upper Harbour	2.7%	3.1%	5.2%	3.9%	1.9%	3.9%
Kaipātiki	5.8%	5.3%	9.9%	13.4%	5.2%	6.4%
Devonport-Takapuna	4.9%	4.4%	8.4%	13.0%	5.4%	7.1%
Henderson-Massey	6.6%	6.0%	11.0%	11.9%	3.9%	7.1%
Waitākere Ranges	5.4%	5.2%	8.4%	10.4%	3.7%	4.7%
Great Barrier	4.9%	4.8%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	n
Waiheke	3.6%	3.4%	6.4%	5.1%	5.6%	5.1%
Waitematā	4.6%	5.1%	7.6%	10.9%	3.1%	4.0%
Whau	6.8%	6.4%	11.8%	12.8%	4.8%	7.8%
Albert-Eden	6.5%	6.0%	10.9%	12.5%	6.2%	9.3%
Puketāpapa	7.1%	6.5%	12.0%	15.0%	5.3%	8.7%
Ōrākei	4.3%	3.9%	8.8%	9.7%	4.5%	7.8%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	9.0%	6.7%	15.0%	16.7%	5.8%	7.8%
Howick	4.0%	4.3%	8.6%	10.9%	2.8%	4.3%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	11.5%	7.8%	13.7%	14.7%	5.6%	10.1%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	11.1%	10.1%	16.5%	15.9%	5.4%	9.9%
Manurewa	9.3%	7.0%	14.1%	14.1%	3.5%	5.5%
Papakura	6.8%	5.6%	12.7%	12.8%	2.1%	4.7%
Franklin	4.1%	3.6%	8.9%	8.2%	3.0%	3.9%
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	**6.0%**	**4.9%**	**11.2%**	**13.7%**	**4.2%**	**6.3%**

Access to basic amenities in housing

Table 21 shows the percentage of people who reported that they had access to less than seven amenities in their housing. Amenities included: cooking facilities; tap water that is safe to drink; a kitchen sink; a refrigerator; a bath or shower; a toilet and electricity supply.

In general, Pacific, Māori, MELAA and Asian people are over-represented in the groups without access to all seven basic amenities in their housing. Over a quarter of Pacific people (27%) living in Tāmaki Makaurau did not have access to all seven basic amenities.

Forty-one percent of residents on Great Barrier did not have all seven amenities, and over half of Māori residents (52%) and 60 percent of Pacific residents. A quarter of the residents in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Ōtara-Papatoetoe did not have access to all seven basic amenities, with Pacific people over-represented in the groups without access.

Housing affordability

Affordable housing is important for people's wellbeing. For lower-income households, high housing costs relative to income are often associated with severe financial difficulty and can leave households with insufficient income to meet other basic needs such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education. High outgoings-to-income ratios are not as critical for higher-income earners, as there is sufficient income left for their basic needs (Infometrics, 2022). High house prices, especially for people on lower incomes, makes home ownership less affordable.

The lack of housing fairness in Aotearoa New Zealand's housing and urban systems means that some groups reach older age in a worse position than others including Māori and Pacific peoples, women, young people, disabled people, and people on very low incomes. They are vulnerable to experiencing severe housing deprivation and are more likely to live in poorly performing and poor condition dwellings (Te Tūāpapa Kura Kāinga / Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, 2023).

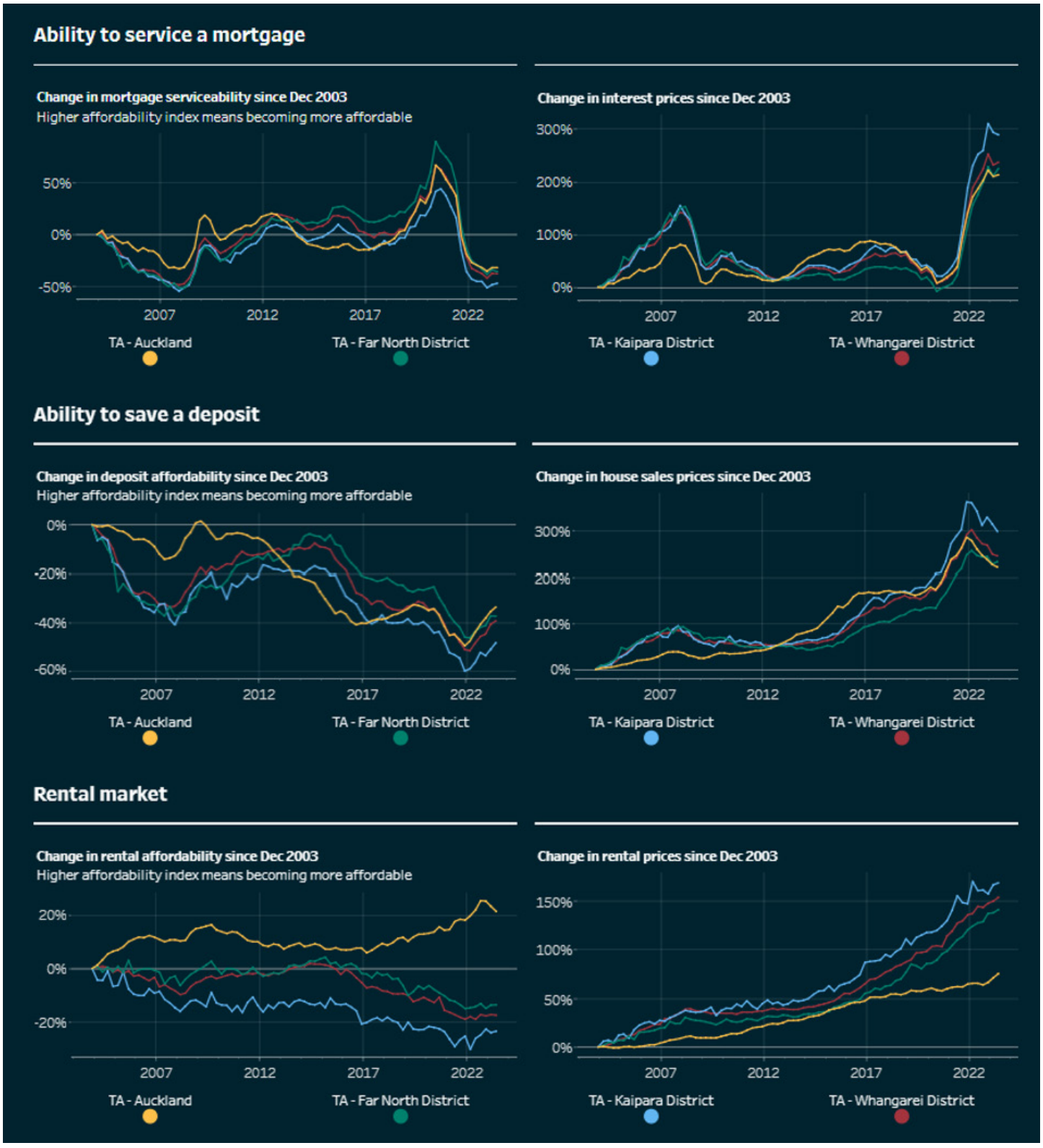
Figure 7 indicates it has become less affordable to service a mortgage since 2003 in all three districts in Te Tai Tokerau as well as Tāmaki Makaurau. The price of interest has also increased. It has become less affordable to save for a deposit since 2003 in all areas of Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau, although affordability has improved slightly since 2022. Overall, house prices have increased since 2003 with a drop from 2022.

Renting has become more unaffordable over time in all areas of Te Tai Tokerau. In contrast, renting has become more affordable in Tāmaki Makaurau. However, the price of rentals has increased in both Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau but at a lower rate in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Table 21: Basic amenities indicator by ethnic group (less than seven basic amenities) (Statistics NZ, 2018)

Area	Total	European	Māori	Pacific peoples	Asian	MELAA
Far North	17%	13%	22%	25%	22%	13%
Whangārei	10%	7%	17%	17%	16%	10%
Kaipara	13%	11%	18%	22%	29%	20%
Te Tai Tokerau Total	**13%**	**10%**	**19%**	**21%**	**19%**	**12%**
Rodney	11%	9%	16%	20%	20%	11%
Hibiscus and Bays	9%	7%	12%	15%	16%	14%
Upper Harbour	12%	7%	11%	17%	18%	15%
Kaipātiki	12%	7%	13%	20%	17%	18%
Devonport-Takapuna	9%	6%	9%	13%	17%	15%
Henderson-Massey	15%	10%	19%	25%	16%	23%
Waitākere Ranges	10%	7%	15%	23%	14%	19%
Great Barrier	41%	40%	52%	60%	25%	n
Waiheke	14%	13%	16%	21%	26%	13%
Waitematā	11%	6%	11%	16%	18%	19%
Whau	16%	9%	19%	25%	17%	23%
Albert-Eden	11%	6%	11%	20%	18%	20%
Puketāpapa	16%	8%	17%	29%	16%	27%
Ōrākei	7%	5%	10%	13%	13%	12%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	17%	9%	21%	28%	19%	20%
Howick	12%	7%	15%	23%	16%	16%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	25%	14%	23%	30%	20%	26%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	25%	15%	23%	31%	21%	23%
Manurewa	20%	11%	22%	28%	16%	22%
Papakura	14%	8%	20%	25%	14%	10%
Franklin	11%	8%	18%	25%	17%	13%
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	**14%**	**8%**	**18%**	**27%**	**17%**	**19%**

Figure 7: Change in housing affordability in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau 2003-2023[2] (MHUD 2023).



[2]*The Change in Housing Affordability Indicators show how affordability of renting a home, saving for a deposit, and servicing a mortgage for people entering the market has changed over time. Each indicator compares price change with growth in median household income*

Cultural wellbeing

Te reo Māori and Pacific languages

Preservation of te reo Māori contributes to Māori wellbeing, including enhancing links to whānau and ancestral marae. Pacific languages are central to the health and wellbeing of Pacific peoples. A loss of language leads to a loss of culture and identity.

Table 22 below shows the proportion of people who were speakers of te reo Māori, Tongan and Samoan in 2013 and 2018. In Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau, the Far North has the highest proportion of te reo Māori speakers—15.8% in 2018. This is almost four times greater than the national average of 4%. Overall, the proportion to te reo Māori speakers has increased from 2013 and 2018.

The highest proportion of Samoan speakers live in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu (18.3%), Ōtara-Papatoetoe (16%) and Manurewa (12.4%). The percentage of Samoan speakers has increased between 2013 to 2018 in Tāmaki Makaurau. The highest proportion of Tongan speakers (10.5%) are in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu. The proportion of Tongan speakers has not changed between 2013 and 2018 in Tāmaki Makaurau.

Self-determination

In 2021, 75.3% of New Zealanders aged 15 years and over rated the level of control they feel they have over their lives highly. A higher proportion of people in Te Tai Tokerau (77.2%) rated their level of control highly compared to Tāmaki Makaurau (71%).

Table 22: Percentage speakers of te reo Māori, Samoan and Tongan by area 2013 and 2018 (Statistics NZ, 2018).

Area	Māori		Samoan		Tongan	
	2013	2018	2013	2018	2013	2018
Far North	13.4%	15.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Whangārei	5.6%	7.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Kaipara	4.3%	4.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%
Te Tai Tokerau Total	**8.3%**	**9.9%**	**0.3%**	**0.4%**	**0.2%**	**0.2%**
Rodney	1.5%	1.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Hibiscus and Bays	0.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Upper Harbour	0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Kaipātiki	1.8%	1.8%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
Devonport-Takapuna	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%
Henderson-Massey	3.3%	3.6%	5.7%	6.2%	1.1%	1.2%
Waitākere Ranges	1.9%	2.4%	3.4%	3.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Great Barrier	4.2%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Waiheke	3.2%	2.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Waitematā	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Whau	1.9%	2.0%	5.9%	5.9%	1.8%	1.8%
Albert-Eden	1.6%	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Puketāpapa	1.2%	1.3%	4.1%	4.1%	3.3%	2.7%
Ōrākei	0.9%	1.2%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	2.6%	3.1%	5.1%	5.1%	5.4%	5.0%
Howick	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	4.1%	4.6%	17.1%	18.3%	11.2%	10.5%
Ōtara-Papatoetoe	3.6%	3.6%	15.0%	16.0%	4.8%	4.8%
Manurewa	5.5%	6.3%	11.0%	12.4%	2.7%	3.4%
Papakura	5.5%	5.7%	3.2%	4.0%	0.9%	1.3%
Franklin	2.2%	2.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	**2.2%**	**2.4%**	**4.1%**	**4.4%**	**1.8%**	**1.8%**
New Zealand Total	**3.5%**	**4.0%**	**2.0%**	**2.2%**	**0.8%**	**0.8%**

Table 23: Percentage rating level of control highly by region (Statistics NZ, 2022c).

Wellbeing indicator	Te Tai Tokerau	Tāmaki Makaurau	New Zealand
% who rated the level of control they feel over their lives highly	77.2	71	75.3

Whakauru mai | Social Inclusion

Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau Community Snapshot

Migrant and refugee-background communities

Table 24 provides data about migrant (overseas-born) communities living in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau. In 2018, the proportion of overseas-born residents was higher in Tāmaki Makaurau (41%) compared to the national average of 27%.

New migrant communities (living in Aotearoa New Zealand for less than one year) are often considered as having settlement needs that can make them more vulnerable than other communities. Settlement challenges can include things like language barriers, underemployment, social isolation and access to housing (Centre for Social Impact, 2018a).

Contemporary immigration policies (a points system) combined with a period of high inward migration, have continued to significantly alter the ethnic make-up of New Zealand communities. Projections are that minority ethnic and religious communities will constitute a much larger proportion of the New Zealand population over coming decades. Tāmaki Makaurau is expected to be the main site of projected population growth (Spoonley, 2020).

Table 25 shows that refugee resettlement into Tāmaki Makaurau dropped to 55 people in 2020-21 due to COVID-19 restrictions, but increased significantly in 2022/23 to 268 people, which is the highest level since 2013/14. The main nationalities of refugees settled in Tāmaki Makaurau in the last five years are Myanmar (1st); Afghanistan (2nd) and Syria (3rd).

Table 24: Percentage population born overseas (Statistics NZ, 2020a)

Area	2006	2013	2018
New Zealand	22%	24%	27%
Te Tai Tokerau	13%	14%	16%
Tāmaki Makaurau	35%	37%	41%
FN Region	33%	34%	38%

Table 25: Refugee Quota Settlement in Tāmaki Makaurau 2013/14 to 2023/24 (MBIE, 2023b).

Region	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
Tāmaki Makaurau	238	234	185	103	86	106	131	55	121	268	21

Rainbow communities

The data for Rainbow communities was taken from the Household Economic Survey (HES) 2021- a survey of about 16,000 responding households (including more than 32,000 people aged 18 and over). The gender and sexual identity terms used by Statistics NZ in the Household Economic Survey may not have resonated with everyone in the population. Therefore, the data may not have captured all of those who are part of the LGBT+ community (Statistics NZ, 2022). New data standards for sexual identity and gender identity will be used in the 2023 census. Key findings from the HES include:

- 4.4 percent of Aotearoa's adult population identified as LGBT+, compared to 3.6% of the Te Tai Tokerau and 4.3% of the Tāmaki Makaurau population.
- Those who have identified as LGBT+ were more likely to hold a postgraduate qualification.
- Personal disposable income was lower for the transgender and non-binary populations than the cisgender population.
- Younger LGBT+ people were more likely to report feelings of anxiety and depression than older people. After age adjustment, people in the LGBT+ population were still over two times more likely to have daily feelings of anxiety compared to the non-LGBT+ population.
- Additionally, people in the LGBT+ population were 2.9 times more likely to experience daily feelings of depression.

Table 26: Percentage LGBT, Cisgender, Transgender and Sexual Minorities by region, 2021 (Statistics, NZ, 2022b).

	Te Tai Tokerau		Tāmaki Makaurau	
	Percentage of 18+ years population	**Level sampling error**	**Percentage of 18+ years population**	**Level sampling error**
LGBT+ indicator				
LGBT+[3]	3.6%	1.6%	4.3%	0.5%
Non-LGBT+	96.4%	1.6%	95.7%	0.5%
Total	**100%**	**...**	**100%**	**...**
Cisgender / transgender Status[4]				
Transgender and non-binary	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%	0.2%
Cisgender	99.2%	0.7%	99.5%	0.2%
Total	**100%**	**...**	**100%**	**...**
Sexual identity[5]				
Sexual minorities	2.9%	1.4%	3.9%	0.5%
Heterosexual	87.4%	2.7%	82.5%	1.6%
Total	**100%**	**...**	**100%**	**...**

[3]*LGBT+ refers to people whose gender is different from their sex recorded at birth (transgender, or another gender/non-binary), or report a sexual identity other than heterosexual (gay or lesbian, bisexual, or another sexual identity).*

[4]*The cisgender/transgender status refers to people whose gender either aligns with their sex recorded at birth (cisgender) or whose gender is different from their sex recorded at birth (transgender, or another gender/non-binary). Terms people used to further specify their gender included genderfluid, gender queer, and takatāpui.*

[5]*Sexual identity refers to how a person thinks of their own sexuality and which terms they identify with. Sexual identity terms include lesbian, gay, heterosexual, asexual, takatāpui, bisexual, or pansexual, among others.*

People with disabilities

The 2013 Disability Survey provides the most comprehensive source of information on disabled people in New Zealand. Data collection is currently underway for the 2023 survey. In 2013, 23,000 disabled and non-disabled children and adults living in private households were surveyed across the country, as well as 1,000 adults living in residential care facilities. In the survey, disability was defined as long-term limitation (resulting from impairment) in a person's ability to carry out daily activities.

Table 27 shows that 29 percent of people in Te Tai Tokerau experience some form of disability which is higher than the New Zealand average (23%). Almost, one-fifth of people in Tāmaki Makaurau (19%) have a disability, which is less than the national average.

Table 27: Percentage of disabled population living in private households by impairment type and region (Statistics New Zealand, 2014).

Impairment Type[6]	Te Tai Tokerau	Tāmaki Makaurau	New Zealand
Hearing	11%	7%	8%
Seeing	S	3%	4%
Mobility	16%	10%	12%
Agility	10%	5%	7%
Intellectual	S	2%	2%
Psychiatric/psychological	4%	4%	5%
Speaking	3%	2%	3%
Learning	7%	4%	4%
Memory	5%	3%	3%
Developmental delay	S	S	0%
Total	**29%**	**19%**	**23%**

[6]*Any individual may appear in more than one detailed level impairment type.*

Inclusion

Participation in voting

Voter turnout rates are an indicator of the confidence the population has in political institutions, the importance they attach to them, and the extent to which they feel their participation can make a difference (Ministry of Social Development, 2016).

Table 28 shows that older people tended to have higher participation rates in the 2020 general election. However, there were high levels of young people participating in Mt Albert, Auckland Central, Epsom and Tāmaki. Voter turnout was lower in Panmure-Ōtāhuhu, Māngere and Manuwera across all age groups.

Table 28: Voter turnout in 2020 by electorate and age (Electoral Commission)

General Electorate	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
Northland	67.8%	69.4%	74.1%	77.9%	80.2%	81.9%	83.5%	86.4%	88.5%	90.9%	88.5%
Whangārei	72.1%	73.9%	74.2%	77.6%	79.1%	82.2%	84.2%	86.0%	88.9%	91.4%	87.7%
Kaipara ki Mahurangi	80.8%	79.0%	80.3%	82.8%	84.9%	86.3%	87.4%	88.8%	90.4%	91.8%	88.9%
Whangaparāroa	82.3%	78.5%	78.1%	81.3%	83.8%	84.8%	87.5%	87.9%	88.8%	91.9%	89.2%
East Coast Bays	80.7%	73.1%	68.8%	70.8%	75.8%	80.1%	81.0%	82.2%	80.7%	82.9%	83.7%
Upper Harbour	78.6%	75.3%	73.4%	72.1%	76.2%	77.6%	80.0%	82.1%	83.1%	82.6%	81.7%
New Lynn	83.0%	76.9%	76.6%	77.0%	79.3%	82.4%	83.5%	85.1%	86.0%	85.9%	81.6%
Te Atatū	78.1%	71.8%	73.4%	72.3%	76.8%	77.6%	79.5%	81.5%	83.2%	84.1%	81.0%
Northcote	81.6%	78.6%	76.7%	75.9%	80.0%	81.1%	82.0%	83.3%	83.9%	84.9%	83.1%
North Shore	82.7%	78.2%	74.5%	74.0%	79.4%	82.9%	84.5%	85.3%	86.5%	89.5%	87.3%
Kelston	77.6%	70.3%	73.6%	74.8%	76.5%	78.0%	77.4%	80.6%	83.0%	84.4%	79.1%
Mt Albert	90.3%	85.1%	80.5%	79.3%	80.1%	84.7%	85.8%	87.2%	87.6%	88.1%	81.8%
Auckland Central	87.8%	82.9%	79.4%	73.5%	77.8%	80.4%	83.9%	86.1%	87.0%	89.1%	87.1%
Mt Roskill	81.2%	74.3%	68.6%	68.3%	70.9%	76.3%	77.2%	80.1%	83.1%	82.4%	76.9%
Epsom	86.3%	81.5%	74.8%	72.5%	74.9%	80.2%	82.8%	83.5%	86.0%	86.7%	84.6%
Tāmaki	85.3%	79.8%	78.0%	76.5%	80.2%	84.5%	85.6%	86.4%	88.2%	88.4%	85.7%
Maungakiekie	82.9%	79.2%	77.5%	76.5%	77.0%	79.0%	79.7%	83.2%	85.4%	85.3%	81.3%
Panmure-Ōtāhuhu	67.3%	60.4%	63.2%	61.9%	62.2%	65.9%	68.7%	70.9%	76.0%	79.4%	71.5%
Pakuranga	80.5%	71.9%	69.3%	73.2%	76.8%	80.4%	81.8%	80.2%	82.5%	83.2%	81.3%
Mangere	68.2%	58.2%	58.4%	61.0%	64.4%	67.9%	70.9%	76.0%	76.6%	79.4%	71.4%
Manurewa	69.6%	59.8%	61.4%	63.0%	65.0%	68.7%	72.2%	76.2%	77.7%	78.4%	73.5%
Botany	75.7%	66.7%	61.9%	65.7%	69.1%	74.6%	77.4%	76.9%	78.4%	79.2%	76.9%
Takanini	73.6%	68.5%	67.5%	69.3%	71.5%	75.4%	76.3%	80.3%	80.7%	83.2%	79.0%
Papakura	77.3%	71.1%	72.9%	78.1%	79.3%	82.2%	84.8%	87.4%	88.1%	88.1%	87.6%

Sense of belonging

Table 29 shows the percentage of people aged 15 years and over who reported their sense of belonging to New Zealand at 7 or higher on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is no sense of belonging and 10 is a very strong sense of belonging.

The data indicates that there is a strong sense of belonging by people living in Te Tai Tokerau which is higher than the national average. The sense of belonging is lower in Tāmaki Makaurau and has decreased since 2016.

Quality of life

The 2022 Quality of Life survey was a partnership between nine councils. The survey was first conducted in 2003, repeated in 2004, and has been undertaken every two years since. The primary purpose is to measure residents' perceptions of aspects of living in large urban areas. Topics covered in the 2022 survey included: overall quality of life; built and natural environment; housing; public transport; health and wellbeing; local issues, community, culture and social networks; climate change; employment and economic wellbeing and Council services (NielsenIQ, 2022).

As Table 30 shows, a significantly higher proportion of people reported feeling lonely or isolated in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu and Ōtara-Papatoetoe compared to the overall Tāmaki Makaurau total. Significantly more people in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, Ōtara-Papatoetoe and Papakura reported personal experience of prejudice or intolerance in the prior three months in their local area due to their ethnicity. Eight percent of people in Māngere-Ōtāhuhu, reported personal experience of prejudice or intolerance due to their sexual orientation—a significantly higher result.

The Quality of Life survey is not conducted in Te Tai Tokerau. Table 31 includes data from the New Zealand General Social Survey which shows that a higher proportion of people in Tāmaki Makaurau reported feeling lonely all or most of the time in the last four weeks. Almost a quarter of people (23.4%) living in Tāmaki Makaurau reported that they had experienced discrimination in the last 12 months which was higher than Te Tai Tokerau (18.2%).

Table 29: Percentage reporting sense of belonging to New Zealand (Statistics NZ, 2022c)

Area	2016	2021
New Zealand	88.5	88.2
Te Tai Tokerau	91.2	92.5
Tāmaki Makaurau	88.9	87.7

Table 30: Percentage of people feeling lonely, reporting experience of prejudice or intolerance by Ethnicity and Sexual orientation, 2022 (NielsenIQ,2022).

	% of people who often felt lonely or isolated in the past year (most or all of the time)	% reporting personal experience of prejudice or intolerance in prior 3 months in local area- Ethnicity	% reporting personal experience of prejudice or intolerance in prior 3 months in local area- Sexual orientation
Rodney	7	5	1
Hibiscus and Bays	12	8	4
Upper Harbour	7	11	3
Kaipātiki	10	7	1
Devonport-Takapuna	10	8	1
Henderson-Massey	10	14	4
Waitākere Ranges	13	10	4
Whau	6	15	3
Albert-Eden	13	12	2
Waiheke-Great Barrier	7	6	4
Waitematā	14	10	3
Puketāpapa	10	12	2
Maungakiekie-Tāmaki	13	15	3
Ōrākei	11	8	0
Howick	10	10	1
Franklin	11	11	3
Māngere-Ōtāhuhu	25*	20*	8*
Manurewa	14	14	3
Ōtara-Papatoetoe*	24*	20*	4
Papakura	15	18*	1
Tāmaki Makaurau Total	**12**	**12**	**3**

**Significantly higher than the Tāmaki Makaurau total.*

Table 31: Percentage of people who felt lonely or experienced discrimination, 2021 (Statistics NZ, 2022c).

Region	% of people who felt lonely some, most or all of the time in the last four weeks	% of people who experienced discrimination in the last 12 months
Te Tai Tokerau	10.8	18.2
Tāmaki Makaurau	16.4	23.4

Whakahou taiao | Regenerative Environment

Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau Community Snapshot

Environmental status/ health

Auckland Council recently synthesised findings from technical reports, covering the state and changes over time across air, land and water domains, to tell the story of the health of the natural environment in Tāmaki Makaurau (Auckland Council, 2021). Information about Te Tai Tokerau was accessed from Land Air Water Aotearoa (2023) and the most recent Northland Regional Council State of the Environment report (2015).

Table 32: Environmental state and changes (air, land, water) in Tāmaki Makaurau and Te Tai Tokerau

Indicator	Tāmaki Makaurau	Te Tai Tokerau
Hau | Air	— Overall air quality in Tāmaki Makaurau is good and improving. However, exceedances of the National Environmental Standards for Air Quality (NESAQ) do occur sometimes. — Key pollution sources in Tāmaki Makaurau are transport throughout the year and home heating in winter. People living close to motorways experience poorer air quality.[7] — Pollution levels have increased slightly in the city centre. — Greenhouse gas emissions are dominated by the transport and energy sectors. — Gross and net emissions in 2018 had increased from the 2016 levels due to increased emissions from energy, transport and industrial processes and product use (IPPU) sectors. — Emissions have not increased as fast as population and economic growth.	— Te Tai Tokerau has a high standard of air quality due to south-westerly winds, a dispersed population, few heavy industries and low vehicle density. — Whangārei is the largest urban area in Te Tai Tokerau. The main contributors to air pollution in the Whangārei airshed originate from domestic home heating, vehicle emissions and local industrial emissions.

[7] *In 2006 and 2016, much of Aotearoa New Zealand's population was living in areas with poor air quality but there are persisting inequities for Pacific peoples which may reflect differences in where people live (near motorways and main transport routes) https://www.Statistics.govt.nz/news/health-impacts-of-exposure-to-human-made-air-pollution/.*

Indicator	Tāmaki Makaurau	Te Tai Tokerau
Whenua | Land	— Indigenous land cover has increased (+ 656ha) across the Tāmaki Makaurau region since 1996. — Productive rural soils are over-fertilised and compacted. — Several forest ecosystem types are severely depleted and many of the remaining forests are small and fragmented. — Large forest areas support higher plant and ecosystem diversity and have fewer weeds, while smaller forests in rural and urban landscapes have more weeds and fewer native plant species. — Tāmaki Makaurau forests are dominated by native plant species. Only 5 per cent of all plant species regionally are weeds. — Most birds counted in forests (70 per cent) and wetlands (55 per cent) were native species. — The island sanctuaries and mainland managed sites are bird strongholds containing the highest ratios of native birds to introduced species. — Problematic weeds and pests are only absent where intensive weed and pest control takes place.	— The land cover profile in Te Tai Tokerau is characterised by a predominance of exotic grassland and indigenous forest covers. — 33% of the region is in native vegetation cover, and 26% of original native forest cover and 5.5% of original wetland area remains. — 12% of the natural areas in the region have some form of legal protection with 92% of this managed by the Department of Conservation — Over the past 22 years (between 1996 and 2018), exotic grassland, indigenous forest, and indigenous scrub/ shrubland have decreased in area whilst exotic forest, urban area, and cropland, have increased in area.

Indicator	Tāmaki Makaurau	Te Tai Tokerau
Wai | Water	— In Tamāki Makaurau there was a trend toward fewer river low flow days in summer and higher groundwater levels over the period 2010-2019. — Groundwater quality showed minor improvements. — Stream water quality improved at more sites than degraded. However, streams continue to be nutrient enriched, have declining visual clarity and generally high levels of E. coli. — Streams with native forest catchments generally have the best ecological health, whilst urban streams have the worst. — Health of monitored lakes continues to decline, with elevated nutrients and declining water quality particularly for nitrogen, water clarity and sediment. — Coastal water quality is mostly improving but slowly. — Ecological impacts from increased sedimentation have been detected in all harbours and estuaries. — Levels of contaminants (copper, lead and zinc) in marine sediments are generally low. Hot spots of higher levels occur in muddy estuaries/tidal creeks with older intensively developed catchments (Auckland Council, 2021:7).	— Groundwater quality is generally good throughout Te Tai Tokerau with the majority of samples meeting the national standards for drinking water. — The three main water contaminants of greatest concern in Te Tai Tokerau are faecal bacteria, and sediment and nutrient run-off and discharges of contaminants from land. — Most tests that exceeded drinking water standards for bacteria E.coli were in coastal area bores. — 54% of the monitored lakes are eutrophic (poor water quality) or worse. — Other key water issues include water demand during dry periods and the impact of land uses on water levels in lakes and wetlands. — Deforestation for agriculture, forestry and urban development has dramatically increased sediment loads reaching the coastal environment, which can have a number of adverse environmental impacts. — Overall, water quality in the harbours of Te Tai Tokerau is generally good. It follows a typical pattern of better water quality in the lower harbour and reduced water quality in the upper harbour, which is nearer to contamination run-off.

Climate Change

"It is internationally accepted that human greenhouse gas emissions are the dominant cause of recent global climate change, and that further changes will result from increasing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. The rate of future climate change depends on how fast greenhouse gases increase." ***(Pearce et al. 2020:18)***

Table 33: Climate changes and implications in Tāmaki Makaurau and Te Tai Tokerau

Region	Climate changes	Implications
Tāmaki Makaurau	— Increases in Auckland's temperature and the number of hot days (days > 25°C). — Changes in the seasonal distribution of rainfall - a likely decline in spring rainfall and increase in autumn rain with an increase in extreme rainfall because a warmer atmosphere can hold more moisture. — Droughts will become more common and severe. — Uncertainty about the number and characteristics of ex-tropical cyclones which may affect Tāmaki Makaurau.	— Changes in rainfall and temperature may lead to drier soils and river flow (both low flows and floods), as well as an increase in the occurrence of slips. — Oceans are becoming more acidic and warmer leading to lower productivity and an increase in non-native species. — Rising sea levels will impact coastal communities, infrastructure and habitats. — Reduced air quality is likely to impact the health of Aucklanders. — Indigenous biodiversity will be affected both directly by climate changes (e.g. drought and increased temperature) and indirectly by pests and habitat loss. — Auckland's biodiversity, primary industries and communities may be at risk from future biosecurity issues such as plant and animal pests as well as disease vectors such as mosquitos (Pearce et al. 2020:18).

Region	Climate changes	Implications
Te Tai Tokerau	— Te Tai Tokerau is likely to warm significantly into the future to a more subtropical climate. Rainfall may decrease for some seasons with a higher risk of drought. — Annual hot days (>25°C) may increase from 25 days now to 99 days by 2090, for Te Tai Tokerau as a whole. — Frosts may decline from one frost every two years at present to one frost every 10 years by 2090. — Rainfall changes are small by 2040, with up to 10% less rainfall for some areas in spring. — By 2090, more significant spring rainfall reductions and autumn/summer increases. — Rare, large extreme rainfall events are likely to increase in intensity due to more moisture being held in a warmer atmosphere, but the future impact of ex-tropical cyclones is uncertain. — Increase in drought risk is highest for east and west coasts and southern inland areas. — Whangārei has experienced ~2.2 mm/yr of sea-level rise since the 1900s (Pearce, 2017).	— Warmer temperatures may allow different crops to be grown. — More droughts may limit pasture production. — More heat-tolerant pests may impact the primary industries in Te Tai Tokerau. — Reductions in river flow and rainfall, as well as sea-level rise, may reduce groundwater storage (Pearce, 2017).

Hāpori awhina | Community Support

Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau Community Snapshot

Wellbeing indicators

The Wellbeing indicators provide a wealth of information on the social wellbeing of people living in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau.

Social wellbeing encompasses those factors that enable individuals, their families, whānau, iwi, hapū, and a range of communities to set goals and achieve them – factors such as education, health, the strength of community networks, trust in individuals and institutions, connectedness, financial and personal security, equity of opportunity, rights, and freedoms. Social wellbeing draws on the strength of this social cohesion and builds social capital for future generations to draw upon. Improving social wellbeing enables people, whānau, and communities to live the lives they aspire to, including both material conditions and quality of life. (Statistics NZ, 2023).

Table 35 below shows results for four wellbeing indicators in Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau. In both regions, the proportion of people rating their life satisfaction highly dropped between 2016 and 2021.

The proportion of people who rated their family wellbeing highly increased in Te Tai Tokerau but dropped in Tāmaki Makaurau.

The proportions of people reporting a high sense of purpose decreased in 2021 for both Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau between 2016 and 2021. In Te Tai Tokerau, 75 percent of people could easily or very easily ask someone they know for a place to stay in 2021 (a decrease of 3.6 percentage points since 2016) whereas 64.5 percent of people could do so in Tāmaki Makaurau.

These results suggest that wellbeing may be decreasing over time in both Te Tai Tokerau and Tāmaki Makaurau.

Table 35: Wellbeing indicators for Te Tai Tokerau, Tāmaki Makaurau, and NZ 2016 and 2021 (Statistics NZ, 2022c)

Wellbeing indicators	Te Tai Tokerau		Tāmaki Makaurau		New Zealand	
	2016	2021	2016	2021	2016	2021
% of people who rate their life satisfaction highly	80.7	79.9	82.9	78.7	82.7	81
% of people who rated their family wellbeing highly	75.2	78.2	84.8	82.4	82.3	81.4
% of people who reported a high sense of purpose	86	82.2	86.6	82.7	87.4	85.2
% of people who could easily or very easily ask someone they know for a place to stay	78.6	75	72.2	64.5	76.1	69.4

Healthy environments

The Healthy Location Index provides a visual map of the health constraining and health promoting aspects of neighbourhoods across Aotearoa New Zealand. Health-constraining 'bads' include stores that mainly sell energy dense and nutrient-poor foods including fast food outlets, dairies and takeaway shops, alcohol outlets and gambling/gaming venues. Health-promoting 'goods' include shops that sell fresh produce such as fruit/vegetable stores and supermarkets, physical activity facilities, natural environments used for physical activity and recreation such as green space and blue space. The index shows that the most deprived areas of Aotearoa New Zealand often have the most environmental 'bads' and less access to environmental 'goods' (Marek et al. 2021).

Figure 8 shows that most of Te Tai Tokerau has low access to both environmental "goods" and "bads". Most areas with high access to "bads" are in the Far North.

In contrast, Figure 9 shows that many areas of Tāmaki Makaurau have high access to bads, particularly in central Auckland, parts of West Auckland and South Auckland.

Figure 8: Healthy Location Index for Te Tai Tokerau (2023)

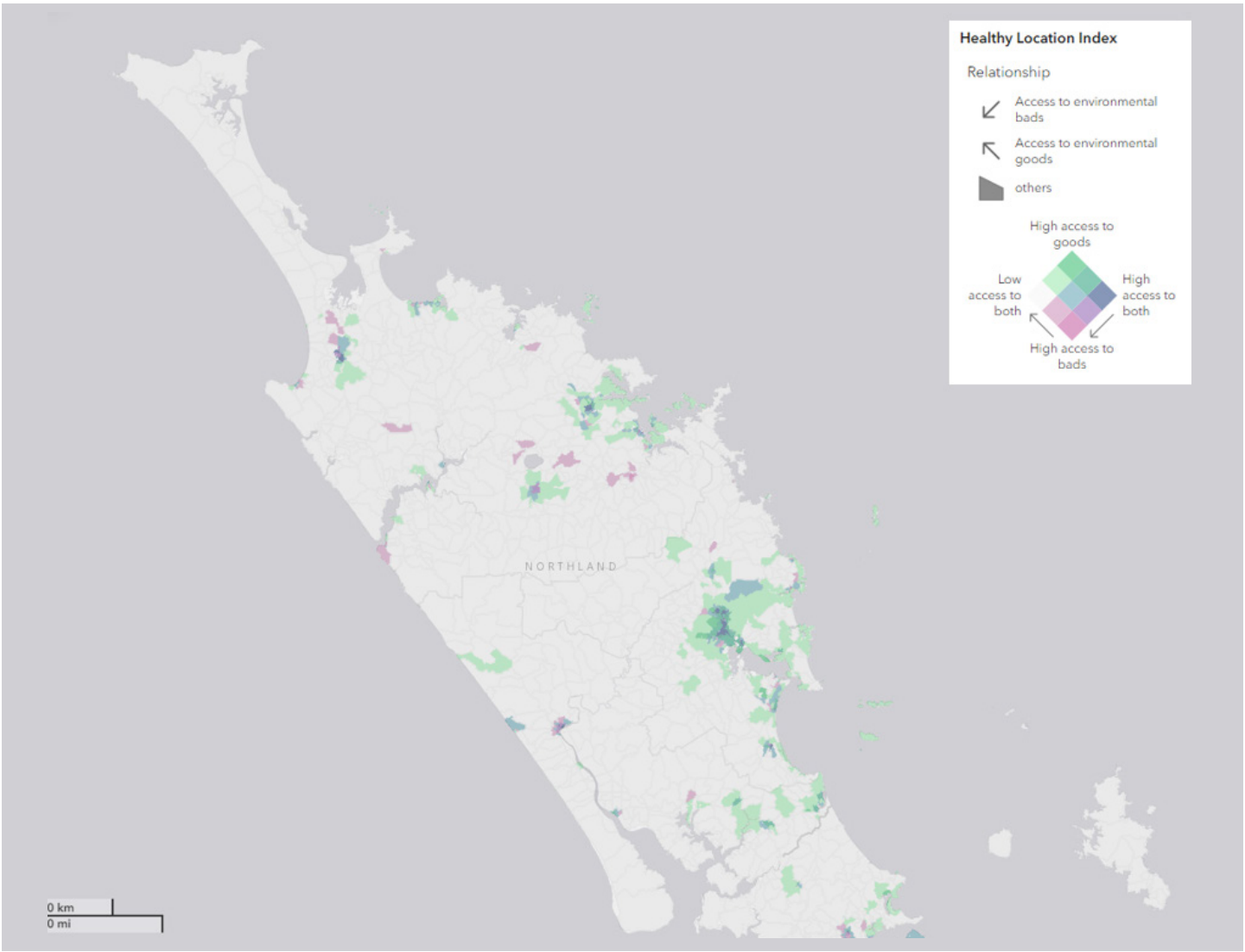
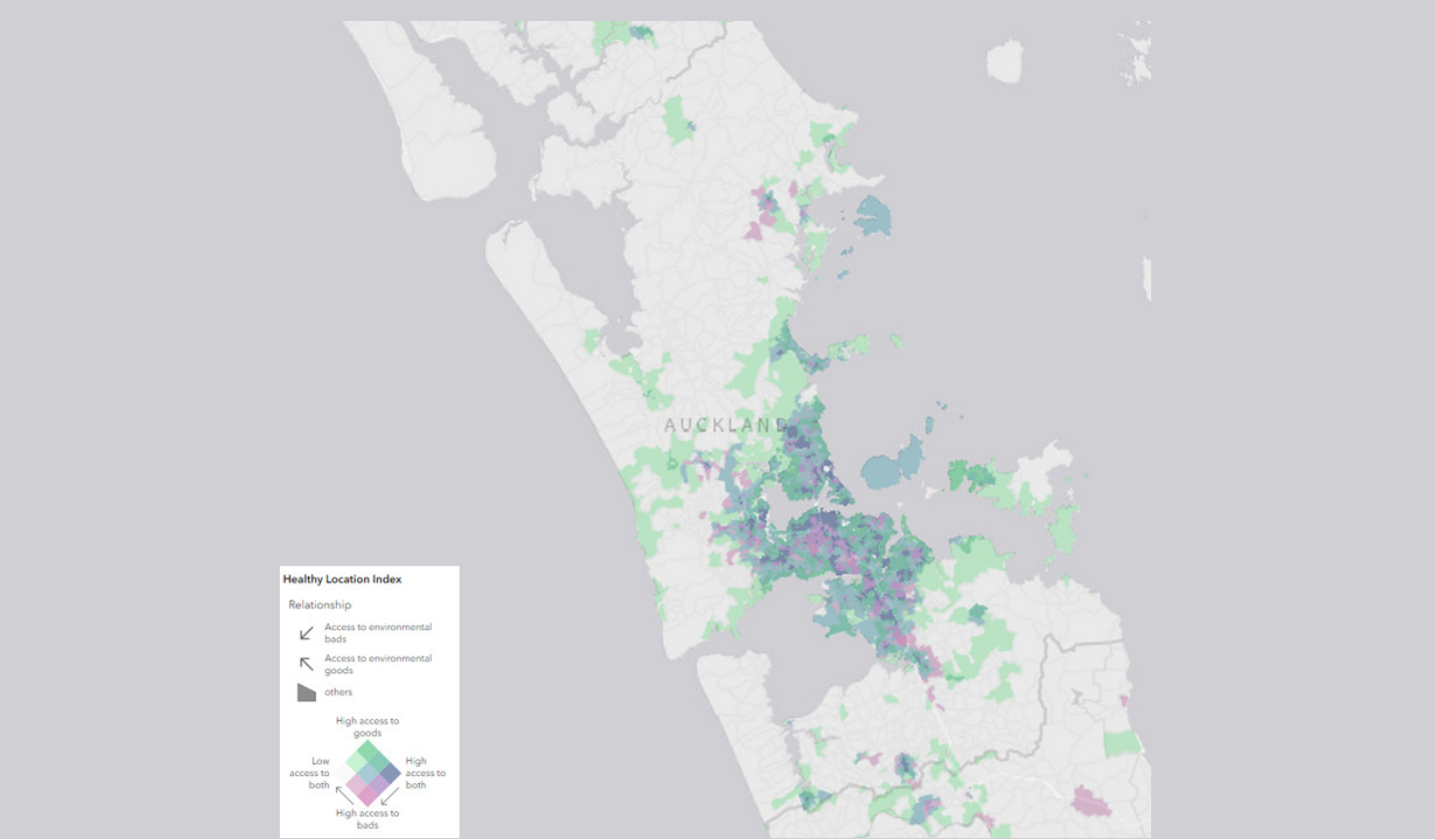


Figure 9: Healthy Location Index for Tāmaki Makaurau (2023)



Physical activity

Regular physical activity is important for physical and mental wellbeing. It helps reduce the risk of conditions like heart disease, obesity, type 2 diabetes and cancer and puts people in a better position manage conditions like arthritis, diabetes and depression (Ministry of Health, 2021).

Table 36 shows that participation rates are lower in Te Tai Tokerau for adults compared to Tāmaki Makaurau and nationally. The participation rates for young people were similar across Tāmaki Makaurau and Te Tai Tokerau in 2019.

Table 36: Percentage participation in any physical activity in last 7 days by region for adults and youth 2019 (Sport New Zealand, 2020).

	Te Tai Tokerau	Tāmaki Makaurau	New Zealand
% Participated in any activity in last 7 days (Adult 18+)	69%	73%	72%
% Participated in any activity in last 7 days (Youth 5-17 years)	94%	94%	94%

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