

Section 5: Environment and Health

Economic Environment

Consumers Price Index

The Consumers Price Index (CPI) measures the *rate* of the price changes of goods and services purchased by households. Between 1998 and 2005 prices rose both in the Auckland Region and nationally.³⁶ Over this period the change in CPI peaked in the Auckland Region in 2001 (3%). The CPI in the Auckland Region increased by 1.4% between March 2004 and March 2005.

Table 27 Consumer Price Index (All Groups) By CPI Region

	Auckland Region	Annual Change%	New Zealand	Annual Change%
March 2004	1111	0.6	1115	1.5
June 2004	1121	1.4	1124	2.4
September 2004	1127	0.6	1131	2.5
December 2004	1137	1.3	1141	2.7
March 2005	1143	1.4	1146	2.8

Source Statistics: New Zealand Consumer Price Index, March 2005

Food Price Index

Food is a major item of household expenditure. As well as changes in the wider economy, food prices are also affected by seasonal factors. Changes in food prices are measured by the Food Price Index. Households on lower incomes, or where there is little disposable income, can be adversely affected by price increases. In the year to March 2005, food prices rose 1.4% in the Auckland Region and 1.5% nationally.

Table 28 Food Price Index (All Groups)

	Auckland Region	Annual Change%	New Zealand	Annual Change%
March 2004	1103	0.6	1111	0.5
June 2004	1109	1.4	1115	1.1
September 2004	1101	0.6	1113	0.5
December 2004	1109	1.3	1120	1.2
March 2005	1118	1.4	1128	1.5

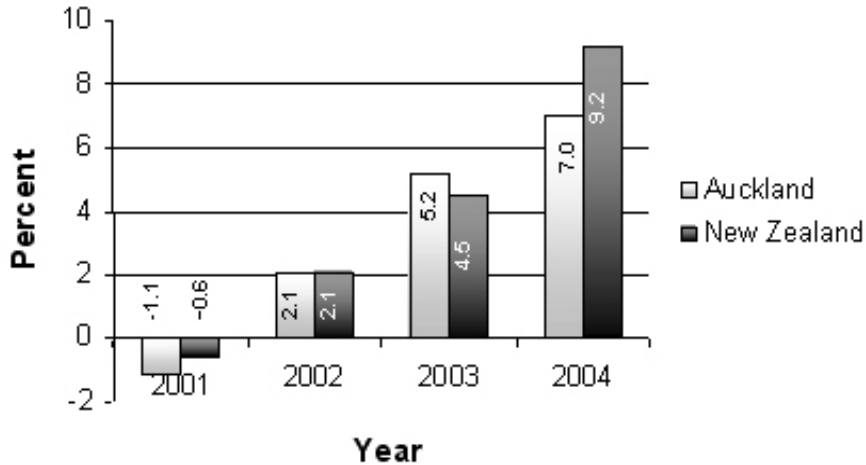
Source Statistics: New Zealand Food Price Index, March 2005

³⁶ Using March Quarters

Business Growth

Auckland has experienced an overall net growth in the number of businesses since 2002. In 2004, there were over 54 000 businesses based in Auckland City. This comprises around one-fifth (19.8%) of all New Zealand businesses. The number of economically viable businesses in Auckland City increased by 7% between 2003 and 2004.

Figure 77 Growth In Economically Viable Businesses (2000-2004)

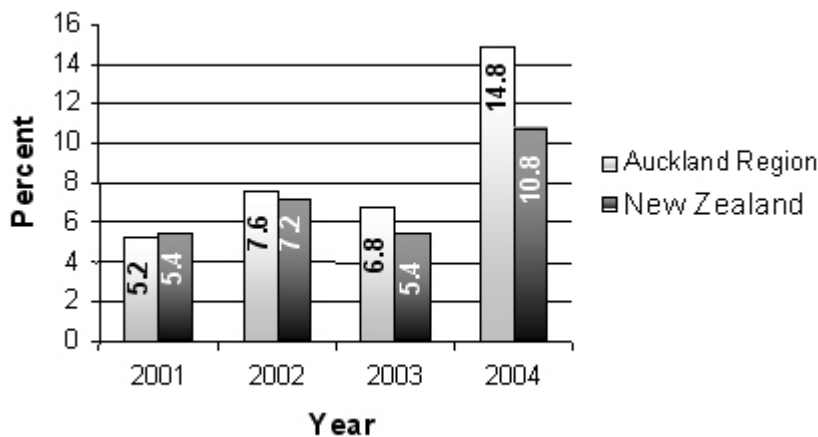


Source: Statistics NZ Business Frame, February 2000 – 2004

Retail Sales

Change in retail expenditure reflects the health of a local economy. In the quarter ending December 2004, there was \$15.2 billion retail expenditure nationally, of which \$2.1 billion of sales (13.8%) were in Auckland City. From 2001-2003, Auckland's retail sales figures largely corresponded with national figures. In 2003-2004, however, Auckland's retail increased by 14.8%, compared with a 10.8% increase nationally.

Figure 78 Annual Percentage Change In Retail Sales, By Region (Years Ended March 2001 To 2004)



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Retail Trade Survey, 2001-2004

Household Expenditure

Household expenditure indicates the proportion of household income spent on goods and services nationally.³⁷

The average net weekly expenditure increased by 16.1% from \$765.30 in the year ending June 2001 to \$888.40 per week in June 2004.

Food

In New Zealand in the 2003-2004 year, the average weekly amount spent on food was \$142.50. Of this around \$19.40 was spent on fruit and vegetables. Around \$36.80 was spent on meals away from home or ready to eat meals.

Table 29 Average Weekly Expenditure Per Household On Food (New Zealand)

Food	2000/2001 (\$)	2003/2004 (\$)	percentage Change
Fruit	8.80	9.10	3.7
Vegetables	9.60	10.30	7.0
Meat	13.60	14.80	8.8
Poultry	4.20	4.80	14.9
Fish	2.40	2.80	16.7
Farm products, fats, oils	13.50	13.60	0.7
Cereals, cereal products	15.30	16.40	7.3
Sweet products, spreads, beverages	14.20	15.50	9.5
Other foodstuffs	15.40	18.30	19.0
Meals away from home, ready-to-eat food	29.10	36.80	26.4
Total Food Group	126.10	142.50	13.0

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Expenditure Survey (Year ending June 2004)

³⁷ The sample is too small to support sub national analysis. The breakdowns in each spending group should also be treated with caution as the sampling error is high. See Statistics New Zealand website for details.

Housing

Between 2001/2002 and 2003/2004 average household expenditure on housing rose by 19% to around \$216.80 per week. Rent increased by 22% and mortgage repayments by 18% over this period.

Table 30 Average Weekly Expenditure Per Household On Housing (New Zealand)

Housing	2000/2001 (\$)	2003/2004 (\$)	percentage Change
Rent	47.70	58.10	22
Mortgage payments(2)	69.10	81.40	18
Payments to local authorities	17.40	19.00	9
Property maintenance goods	15.50	18.10	17
Property maintenance services	32.00	39.60	24
Housing expenses	0.40	0.40	-3
Total Housing Group	182.00	216.80	19

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Expenditure Survey (Year ending June 2004)

Household Operations

On average, household expenditure on household operations such as furniture, furnishings, power etc. increased by 14.6% in the 2001-2004 period. Over this time, average household expenditure on domestic fuel and power increased by 17.4% to \$28.10 per week.

Table 31 Average Weekly Expenditure Per Household On Housing Operations (New Zealand)

Household Operations	2000/2001 (\$)	2003/2004 (\$)	percentage Change
Domestic fuel and power	24.00	28.10	17.4
Home appliances	15.10	18.60	23.1
Household equipment and utensils	3.70	3.90	3.4
Furniture	11.40	13.00	14.0
Furnishings	2.60	2.20	-15.1
Floor coverings	1.90	2.40	28.5
Household textiles	4.20	5.40	29.0
Household supplies	7.40	7.70	4.4
Household services	27.50	30.60	11.5
Total Household Operation Group	97.70	111.90	14.6

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Expenditure Survey (Year ending June 2004)

Footwear and Clothing

There was a 25% increase in the average weekly household expenditure on footwear and clothing, between 2001 and 204. Expenditure on children's footwear and clothing decreased slightly over this period.

Table 32 Average Weekly Expenditure Per Household On Apparel (New Zealand)

Footwear and Clothing	2000/2001 (\$)	2003/2004 (\$)	percentage Change
Men's clothing	4.00	5.20	30.4
Women's clothing	8.60	9.90	15.2
Children's clothing	3.70	3.70	-0.6
Clothing not otherwise classifiable	2.80	5.20	86.4
Clothing supplies and services	1.10	0.80	-31.1
Men's footwear	1.30	1.30	-1.2
Women's footwear	1.60	2.20	36.2
Children's footwear	0.70	0.60	-6.0
Footwear not otherwise classifiable	0.90	1.50	76.1
Footwear supplies and services	0.20	0.20	30.8
Total Apparel Group	24.80	30.60	23.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Expenditure Survey (Year ending June 2004)

Transport

Households, on average, spent around \$142.20 a week on transport costs. Of this \$103.30 was spent on road vehicles and ownership expenses. Only \$7.40 a week was spent on public transport.

Table 33 Average Weekly Expenditure Per Household On Transport (New Zealand)

Transport	2000/2001 (\$)	2003/2004 (\$)	percentage Change
Public transport within New Zealand	6.30	7.40	17.1
Overseas travel(3)	26.70	27.70	3.5
Road vehicles	37.40	49.20	31.5
Vehicle ownership expenses	48.40	54.10	11.7
Private transport costs	3.30	3.90	16.8
Total Transportation Group	122.20	142.20	16.4

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Expenditure Survey (Year ending June 2004)

Other Goods

Just under \$100.00 a week are spent on other goods and services. Expenditure on alcohol averaged \$20.50 a week and tobacco products averaged \$9.00. Expenditure on medical goods rose by 15.6% to \$7.00 a week.

Table 34 Average Weekly Expenditure Per Household On Other Goods (New Zealand)

Other goods	2000/2001 (\$)	2003/2004 (\$)	percentage Change
Tobacco products	8.50	9.00	6.3
Alcohol	17.70	20.50	15.5
Medical goods	6.10	7.00	15.6
Toiletries and cosmetics	6.40	7.30	13.9
Personal goods	7.00	8.00	13.7
Pets, racehorses and livestock	6.70	7.20	7.8
Publications, stationery and office-type equipment	16.10	16.60	3.0
Leisure and recreational goods	11.80	16.4	39.2
Recreational vehicles	2.20	2.80	24.9
Goods nec	3.30	4.10	26.7
Total Other Goods Group	85.70	98.80	15.3

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Expenditure Survey (Year ending June 2004)

Other Services

Expenditure on other services averaged \$145.90. Weekly expenditure on health services increased from \$17.40 in the 2001 to \$20.60 in 2004. This was an 18.5% increase.

Table 35 Average Weekly Expenditure Per Household On Other Services (New Zealand)

Other Services	2000/2001 (\$)	2003/2004 (\$)	percentage Change
Health services	17.40	20.60	18.5
Personal services	4.90	5.90	21.4
Education and tuition services	14.40	19.80	38.1
Accommodation services	4.80	6.70	41.5
Financial, insurance and legal services	25.10	30.20	20.5
Vocational services	1.30	1.50	21.3
Leisure services	17.90	20.50	14.4
Services	5.50	5.40	-2.2
Outgoings	14.80	15.40	4.1
Contributions to savings	20.80	19.50	-6.2
Total Other Services Group	126.70	145.60	14.9

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Household Expenditure Survey (Year ending June 2004)

Physical Environment

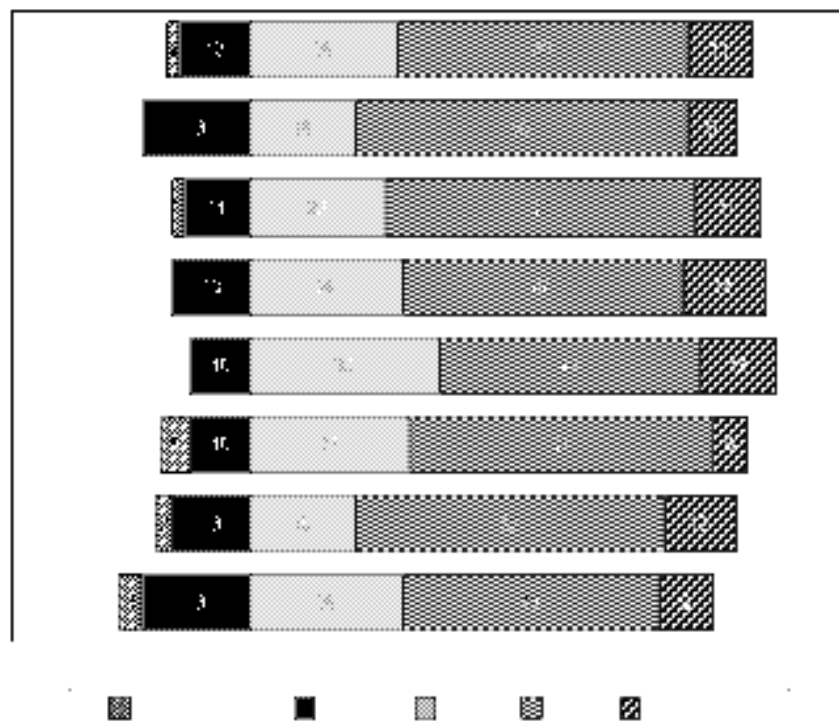
Built Environment

A clean, well designed urban environment enhances the wellbeing of the people who live their and contributes to the way they feel about where they live.

Pride in the Way Auckland City Looks and Feels

In 2004 Auckland residents were asked whether they felt a sense of pride in the way their city looks and feels. Most surveyed (60%) felt a sense of pride in the way their city looked and felt.

Figure 79 Pride In City's Look And Feel - By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005.

Source of Pride in Auckland City

When asked what it was about Auckland that they were the most proud of, the most common responses related to the outdoor environment, such as the gardens and parks, beaches and harbour. They were also proud of the number of attractions and things to do, the friendliness of the people and the cleanliness of the city.

Table 36 Residents' Pride In Auckland

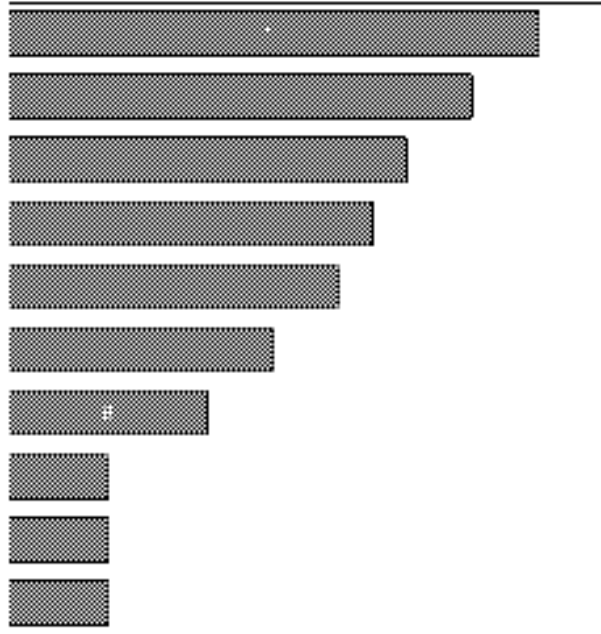
	Auckland (n=300)
Green city/beautiful parks and gardens/lot of gardens	13%
Beaches/harbour – beautiful/good access	12
Many attractions/activities/things to do	9
Helpful/friendly/welcoming people	9
Clean/no litter/clean and tidy	9
Diverse culture and people	8
Good facilities and services	8
Attractive buildings/good building design	5
Go ahead/progressive/positive place	4
General pride in city/city is 'nice'/prefer it to elsewhere	4

Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

Lack of Pride in the City

The respondents who stated that they had a lack of pride in the way Auckland City looked and felt were also asked to give the main reason they felt this way. Their main concerns were that Auckland looked dirty and there was rubbish everywhere (16%), there was insufficient planning (14%), or that the city had unattractive new buildings and infill housing (12%).

Figure 80 Most Frequently Mentioned Reasons For Lack Of Pride In City's Look And Feel (%)



Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

Auckland City's Green Space

Open space in the city, or 'green space', are areas such as the Auckland Domain, parks and public gardens. In addition to enhancing our environment these areas provide recreational and leisure opportunities, and allow people to take part in outdoor activities. Residents living in Auckland City have the lowest amount of green space per head of population in the region; however they do have access to parks and areas in the wider Auckland region.

Table 37 Total Hectares Of Green Space Per City Assessed At Different Times Over Five Years In Each City (1999 – 2003)

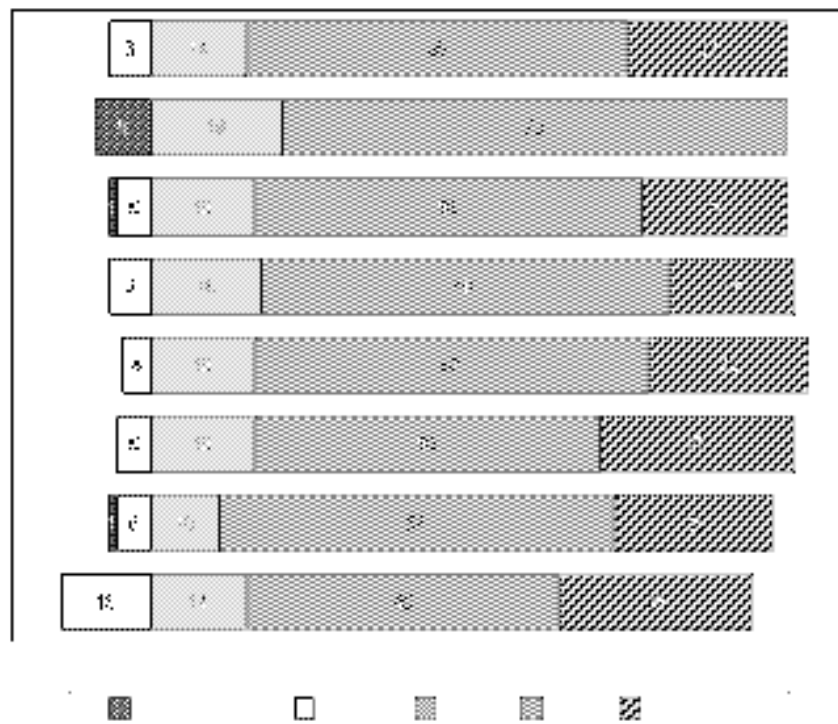
City	Total Hectares	Hectares per 1000 population
North Shore	1351	7.3
Waitakere	1151	6.8
Auckland	2179	5.9
Manukau	2528	8.9

Source: City Councils, 2003

Culturally Rich and Diverse Arts Scene

Auckland's culture and arts scene contributes positively to the way people living in Auckland feel about their city. Most Auckland residents (78%) agree that Auckland has a culturally rich and diverse arts scene. Residents with limited access to the city centre, such as those living in the Hauraki Gulf, are less likely to agree that Auckland has a rich and diverse arts scene.

Figure 81 Perception Of City's Arts Scene - By Location (%)



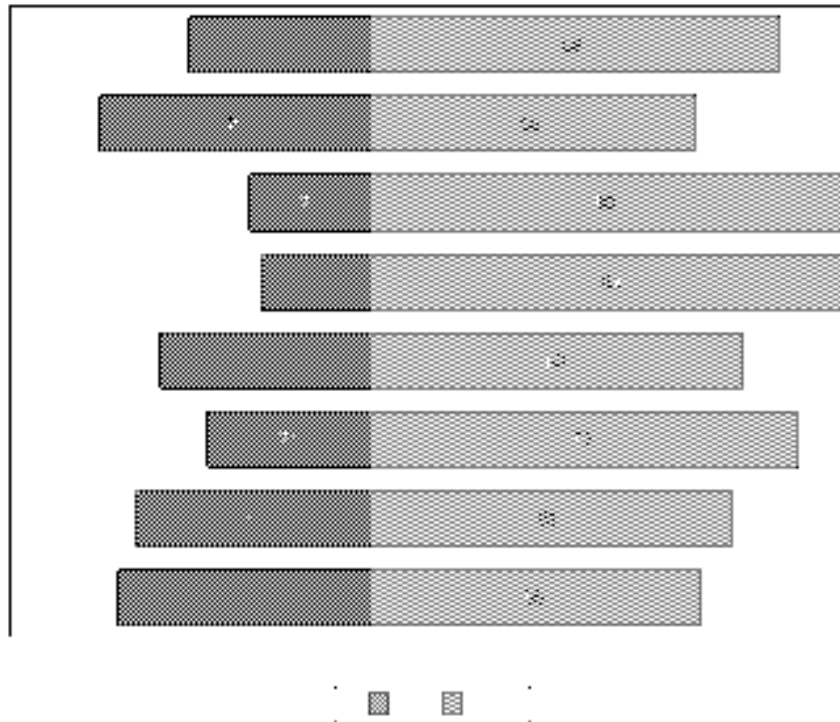
Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

Local Area Problems

Graffiti

Graffiti is perceived as a problem by those living in Auckland City. Over two-thirds of Auckland residents (69%) stated that graffiti had been an issue in their local area over the last 12 months. Graffiti was most likely to be perceived as a problem in the Eastern Bays area (82%)

Figure 82 Perception Of Graffiti Problem In Local Area - By Location (%)

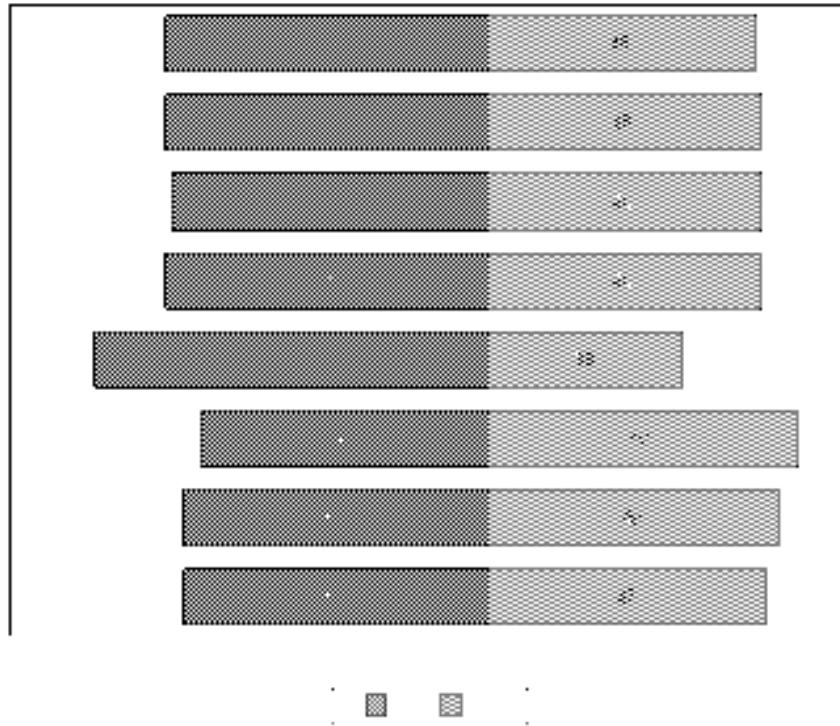


Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

Rubbish and Litter

Half (54%) of Auckland residents stated that rubbish or litter lying about on the streets had *not* been a problem in their local area over the last 12 months, although almost half (45%) felt that it was an issue.

Figure 83 Perception Of Rubbish/Litter Problem In Local Area - By Location (%)

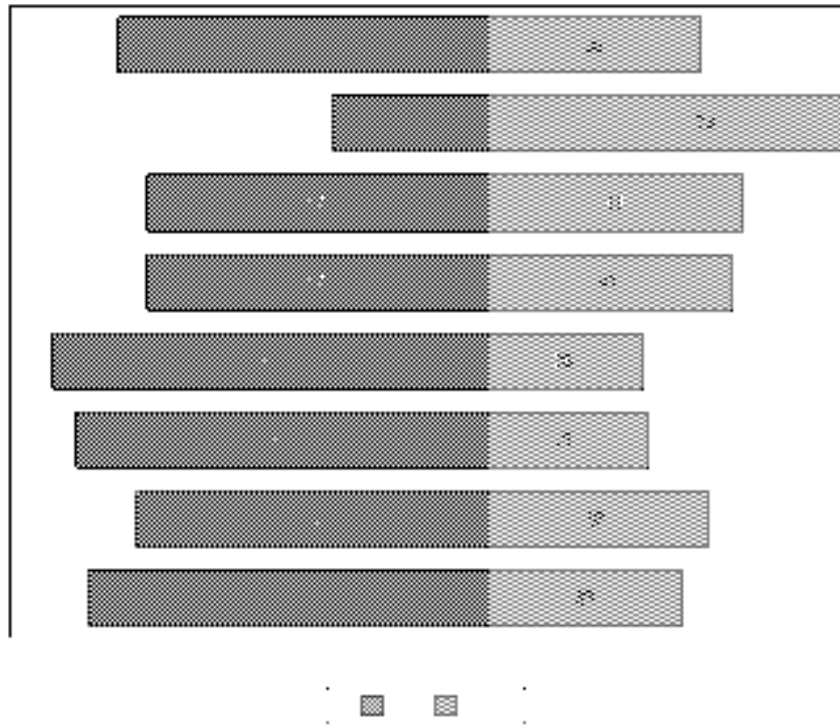


Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

Vandalism

One-third (36%) of people living in Auckland said that vandalism was a problem in their local area. However, three-quarters of people from the Hauraki Gulf felt this way.³⁸

Figure 84 Perception Of Vandalism Problem In Local Area - By Location (%)



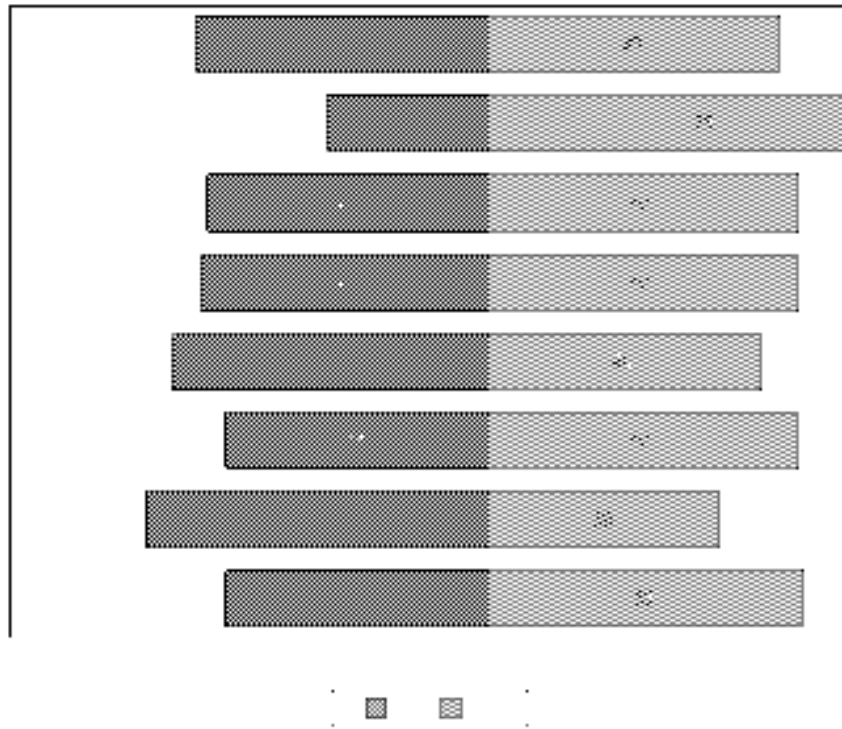
Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

³⁸ Note, the numbers surveyed from the Hauraki Gulf area were very small, so the results should be treated with caution.

Theft and Damage to Cars

Almost half of all Auckland residents (49%) surveyed perceived theft and damage to cars as a problem. Hauraki Gulf residents in particular (73%) were most likely to state that theft and damage to cars was an issue in their local area.

Figure 85 Perception Of Problem Of Theft And Damage To Cars In Local Area - By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

Social Environment

Strong communities thrive if the residents feel connected with one another, safe within their homes and part of a larger residents' network.

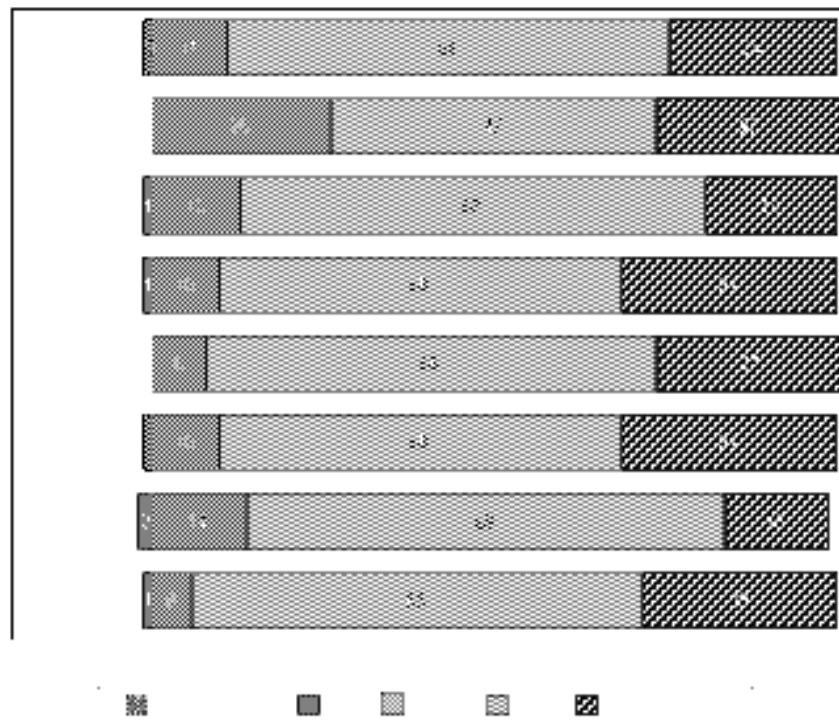
Overall Quality of Life

Most Auckland City residents surveyed in 2004 (88%) feel that they had a positive overall quality of life. Only 1% felt that their quality of life was poor.

Residents from the Western Bays were more likely to view their quality of life positively (93%), than those from Hauraki Gulf (74%).

Those aged 65 years or over or 25-49 years, Europeans, women and those with high household incomes were more likely to rate their quality of life positively.

Figure 86 Perceptions Of Quality Of Life – By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey 2005

Community

Friendships, social groups and neighbourhoods that support those who live there can help people to feel linked into the community and contribute to feelings of belonging.

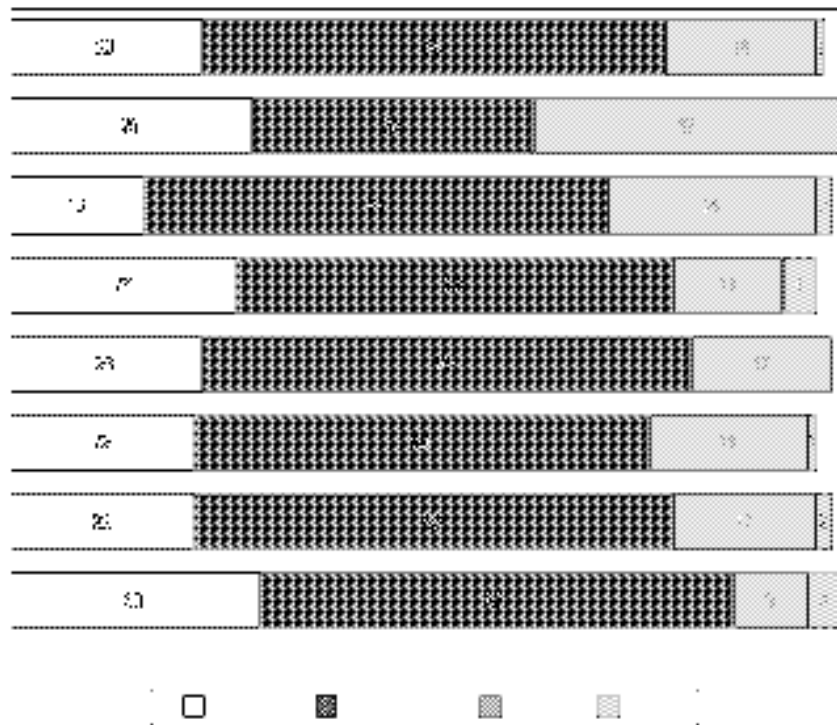
Social Networks

Over half (56%) of Auckland City respondents surveyed stated that the group or social network that matters to them the most are mostly made up of people who have the same interests, culture or beliefs.

One-quarter (23%), however, said that their social networks were mostly made up of people living in their neighbourhood

Almost one in five (18%) said that there were no particular groups or networks that they felt part of.

Figure 87 Group/Social Network That Matters Most - By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey 2005

Sense of Community

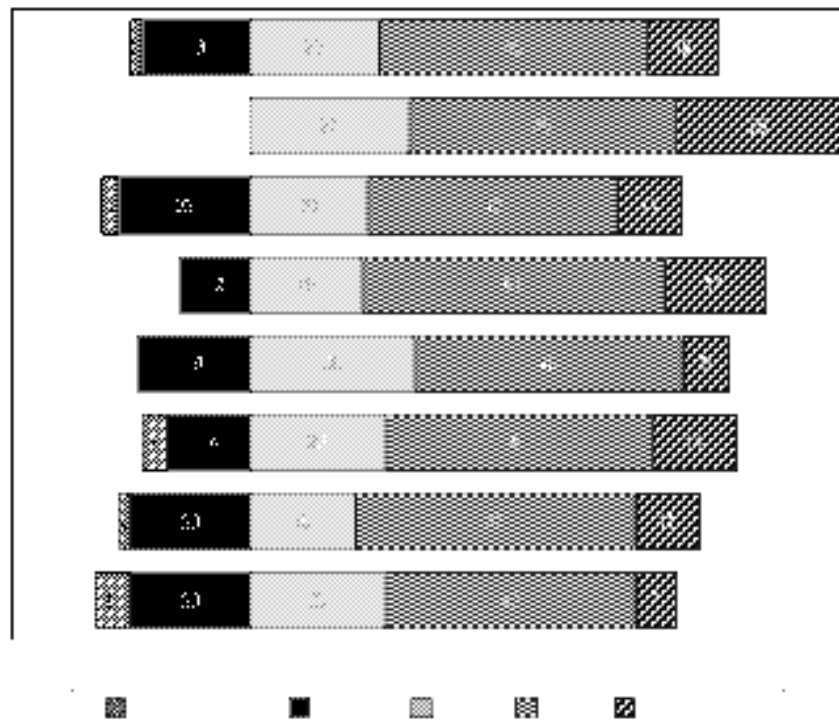
When surveyed over half (57%) of Auckland City's residents said that they felt a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood,

However 20% did not feel this way.

Hauraki Gulf residents were more likely to *agree* that they felt a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood (73%).

Respondents with a household income of \$30,000 or less a year were more likely to feel a sense of community (65%), than those on \$100,001 or more a year (51%).

Figure 88 Sense Of Community With Others In Neighbourhood - By Location (%)

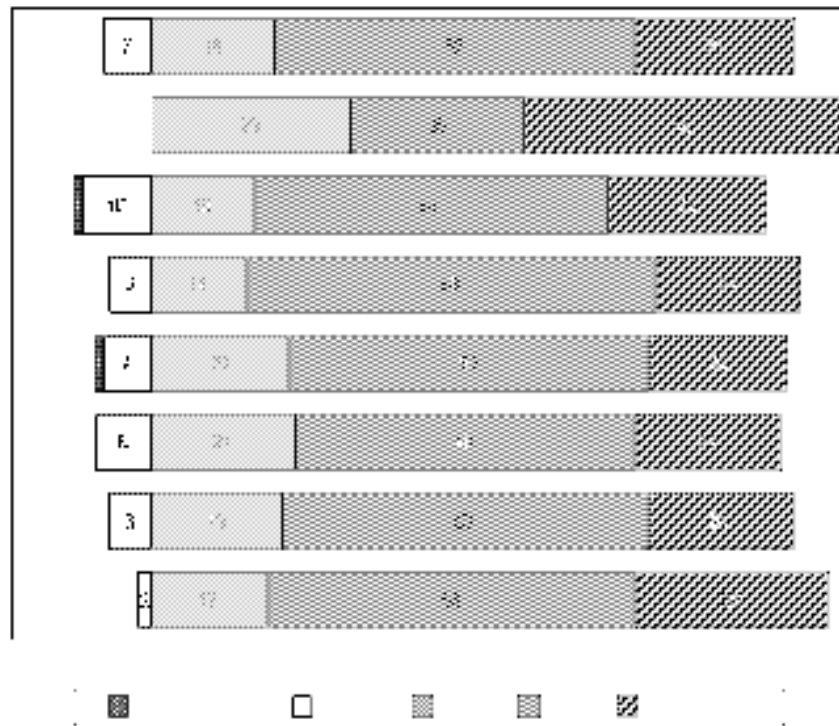


Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

Importance of Sense of Community

Those residents in Auckland City surveyed were asked whether a sense of community was important to them. Most (75%) felt that a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood was important.

Figure 89 Importance Of Sense Of Community With Others In Neighbourhood - By Location (%)



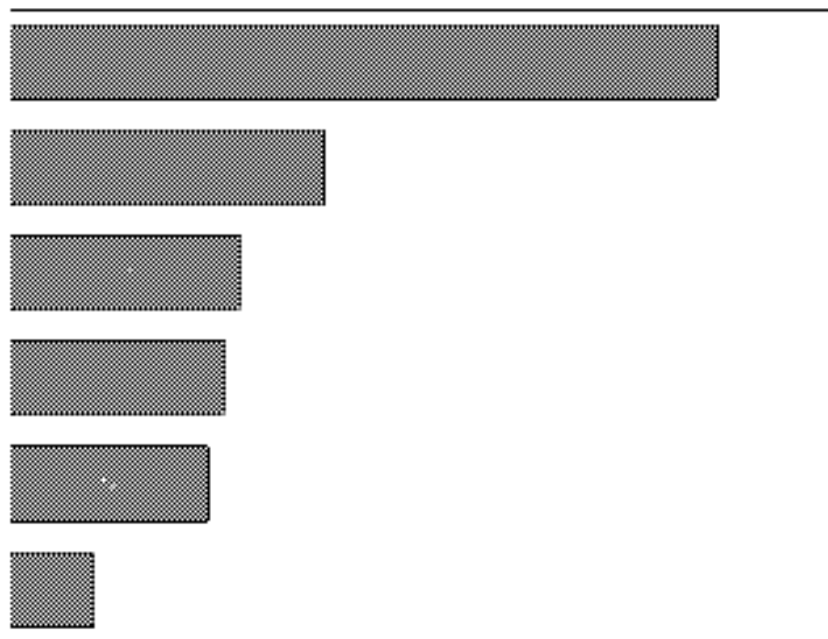
Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

Barriers to Sense of Community

Those who stated that they did not think it was important to have a sense of community with others in their neighbourhood were asked why they felt this way.

Almost half (43%) stated that they liked to keep to themselves and/or were not interested in community activities. One-fifth (19%) felt they were too busy and/or that their focus was on their family and/or and job, and 14% believed their neighbours were not their type of people and/or that they had different interests and lifestyles and/or they had nothing in common

Figure 90 Reasons Residents Do Not Think It Is Important To Have Sense Of Community With Others In Neighbourhood (%)



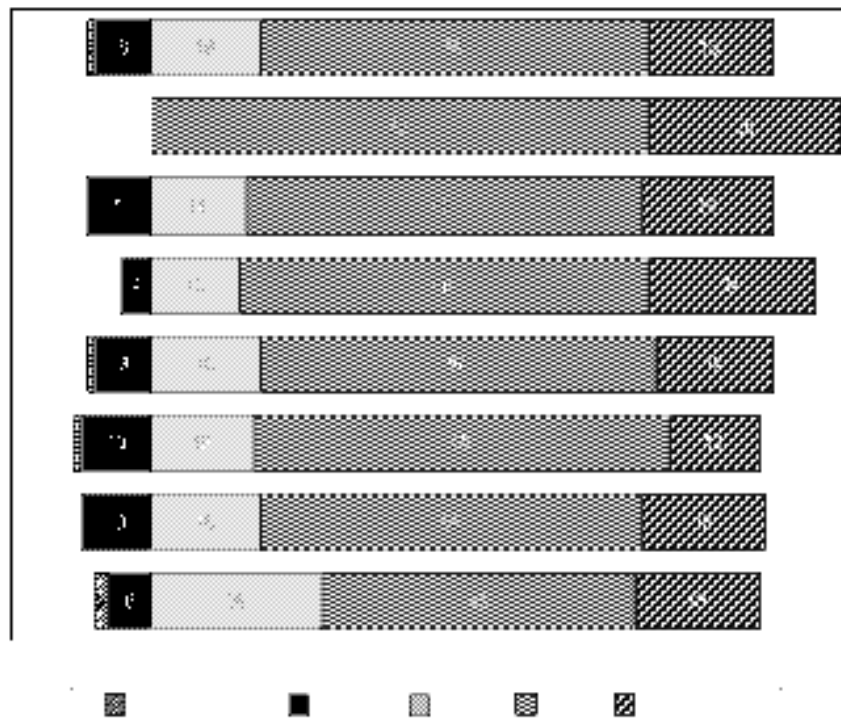
Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

Ability to Have a Personal Impact on Making the Community A Better Place to Live

Three-quarters of respondents in Auckland City (74%) either *agreed* or *strongly agreed* that people like themselves can have an impact on making their community a better place to live.

All residents living in Hauraki Gulf *agreed* or *strongly agreed* with this statement (100%) while those in Western Bays were least likely to *agree*.

Figure 91 Can Have Personal Impact On Making Community Better Place To Live By Location (%)



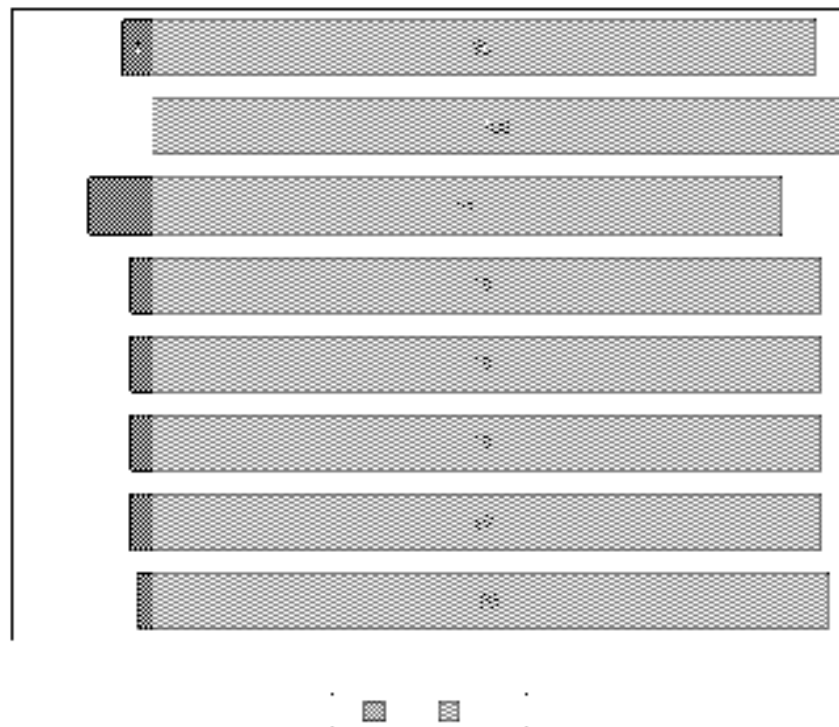
Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

Neighbourhood Contact

Most respondents appeared to have a positive relationship with their neighbours.

Almost all Auckland residents (96%) stated that, in the last 12 months, that they had had some positive contact - such as a nod or saying hello - with people in their neighbourhood. Most (85%) stated that, in the last 12 months, they had experienced some form of positive contact - such as a visit, a chat, asking each other for small favours, and telling them if you are going away.

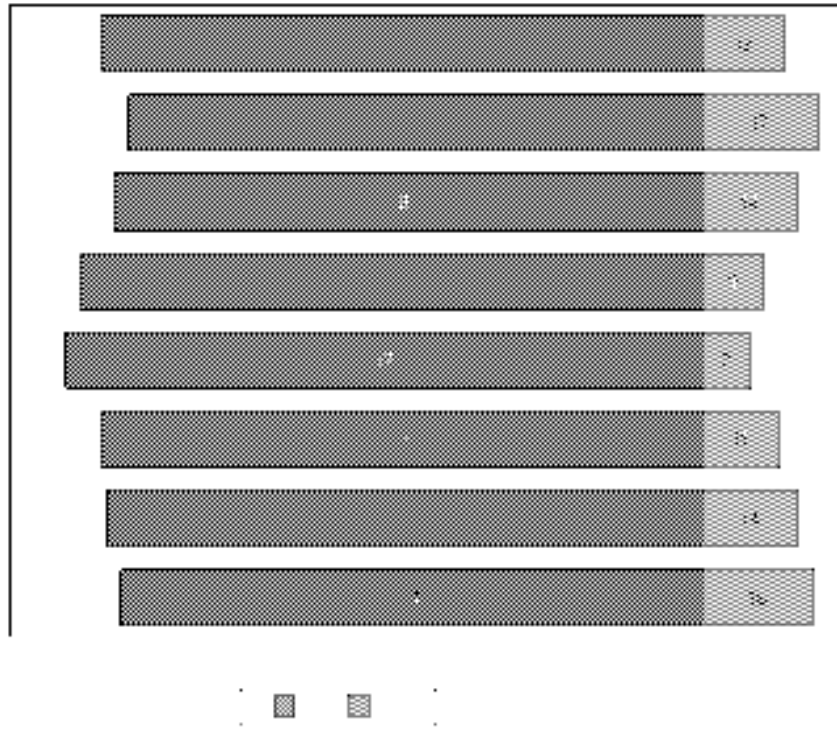
Figure 92 Occurrence Of Some Positive Contact - By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

The majority (87%) stated that, in the last 12 months, they had had no negative contact where there was outright tension or disagreements with people in their neighbourhood.

Figure 93 Occurrence Of Outright Negative Contact - By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

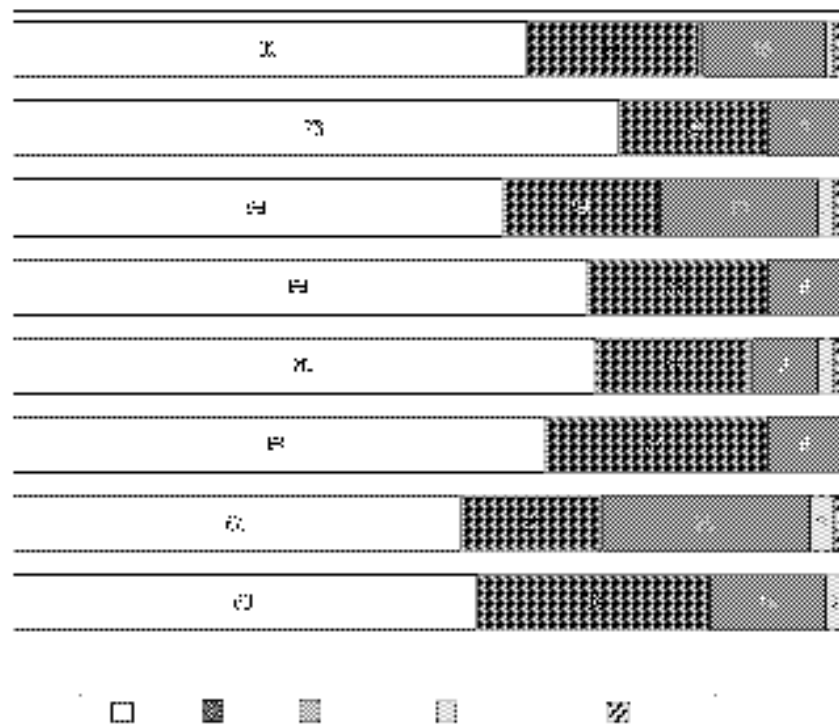
Isolation

Respondents were asked how often they had felt lonely or isolated over the past 12 months.

Most Auckland City respondents did not appear to feel particularly lonely or isolated. Four in five (83%) said that, in the last 12 months, they had either *never* or *rarely* felt lonely or isolated.

Although there was very little difference between age groups and feelings of isolation and loneliness, 40% of Asian or Indian respondents said that they felt lonely or isolated *sometimes, most of the time* or *always*.

Figure 94 Frequency Of Feeling Lonely Or Isolated - By Location (%)

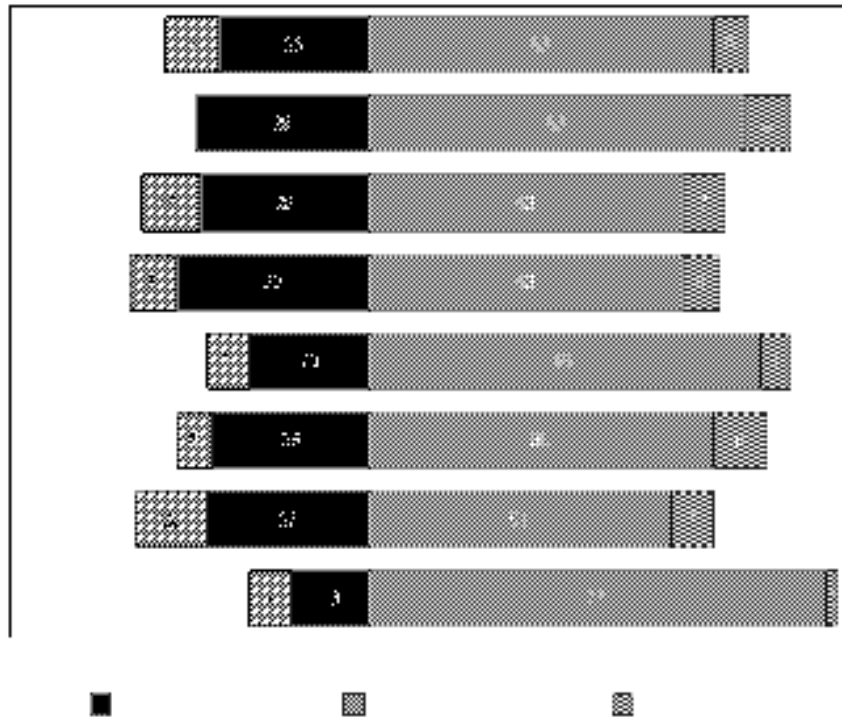


Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

Trust

Those surveyed were asked whether people could be trusted. Most of those surveyed from Auckland City (64%) felt that people could *usually* or *almost always* be trusted. However a quarter (25%) stated that *you usually can't be too careful*, while 9% stated you *almost always can't be too careful*.

Figure 95 Trust In People - By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

Perceptions of Impact on City of Greater Cultural Diversity

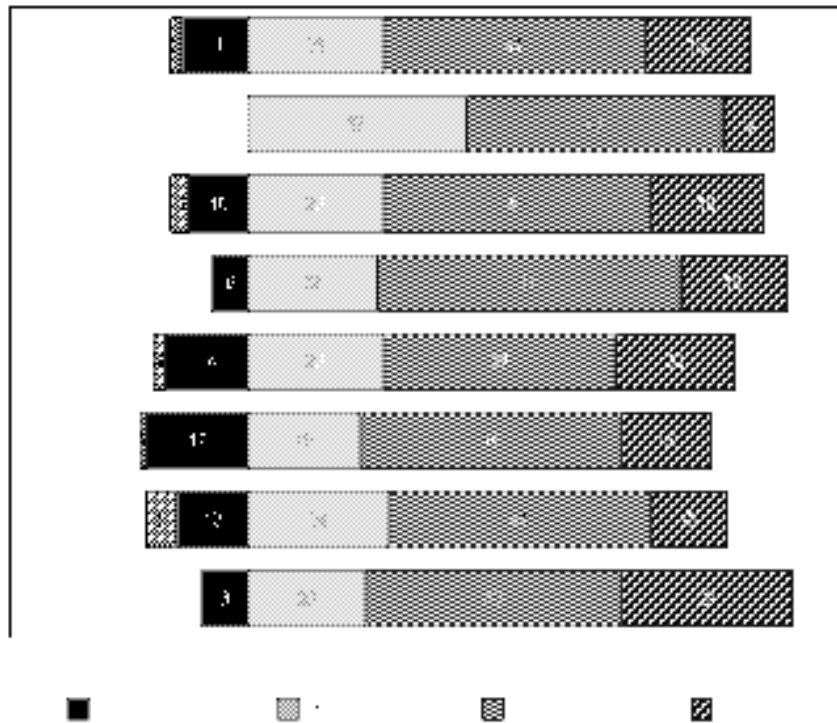
Auckland is an increasingly diverse population. Survey respondents were asked for their views on how the increase in numbers of people with different lifestyles and from different countries impacted on the city.

Auckland City residents were asked how they viewed this diversity. Most were positive (62%) about the effects of increased diversity upon the city, or felt that it made no difference (23%).

Over one-third (32%) of Maori residents disagreed that cultural diversity made Auckland a *better/much better* place to live.

Those aged 50-64 and 25-49 years were more likely to have perceived cultural diversity as having a positive impact on the community.

Figure 96 Perception Of Impact On City Of Greater Cultural Diversity - By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

The Impact of Greater Cultural Diversity on Auckland City

Auckland City residents were asked why they thought that greater cultural diversity had had a positive impact on the city.

The most common response was that diversity was good as it resulted in broader perspectives and new ideas (63%).

Most Frequently Mentioned Reasons Why Greater Cultural Diversity Has a Positive Impact on City
Diversity good /broader perspective, outlook/brings new ideas (63%)
Good to learn about other cultures/stops racism/good children/teaches tolerance (43%)
More interesting food/more choice/better restaurants (18%)
Makes the city more vibrant and interesting (14%)
Helps the labour force /more jobs/more workers (7%)
Cultural harmony – everyone getting along/people helping people/made to feel safe (4%)
Enrich lifestyle/makes us appreciate what we have (3%)
More entertainment options (3%)
Contributes to local/NZ economy (3%)
Helps increase property prices (1%)

Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

Residents who stated that greater cultural diversity made Auckland a *worse* or *much worse* place to live were asked what the one main reason for saying this was.³⁹

The most frequently mentioned reasons were that:

- Migrants lacked integration into New Zealand society (29%)
- Migrants didn't mix with others outside their ethnic groups (29%)
- There were too many migrants and/or different cultures (24%)
- There is overcrowding, not enough facilities to cope and/or too much traffic (12%), and
- Some migrants lack the ability to communicate (12%).

³⁹ Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

Access to Services

Shopping Malls

Almost all Auckland residents (94%) described their access to shopping malls/centres or supermarkets in their local area as *easy* (56%) or *very easy* (38%).

Those with a higher household income of \$50,001-\$70,000 and \$70,001-\$100,000 (each with 96%), were more likely to feel they had a higher access than those with a household income of \$30,000 or less (87%).⁴⁰

Ease of Access to Bank or Cash Machine

Almost all Auckland residents (92%) described their access to a bank or cash machine in their local area as *easy* (56%) or *very easy* (36%), while only 6% felt it was *difficult* or *very difficult*.⁴¹

Ease of Access to Local Park or Other Green Space

Almost all Auckland residents (95%) described access to local parks or other green spaces in their local area as *easy* (49%) or *very easy* (46%).

All Pacific residents surveyed felt that access to parks and open spaces in their local area was *easy* or *very easy* (100%). In contrast, those of Asian or Indian descent were least likely to feel this way (91%).⁴²

Ease of Access to Education Provider

Most Auckland residents (82%) described their access to education providers in their local area as *easy* or *very easy*. Only 9% described their access as *difficult* or *very difficult*.

There appears to be a relationship between age and perceptions of ease of access to education providers. Those aged 15-24 years were the most likely to describe their access to education providers as *easy* or *very easy* (88%) while those aged 65 years or older were less likely to feel this way (56%).

Maori accounted for the highest proportion of residents who felt that access to education providers in their local area was *easy* or *very easy* (91%), while those European descent were least likely to feel this way (79%).

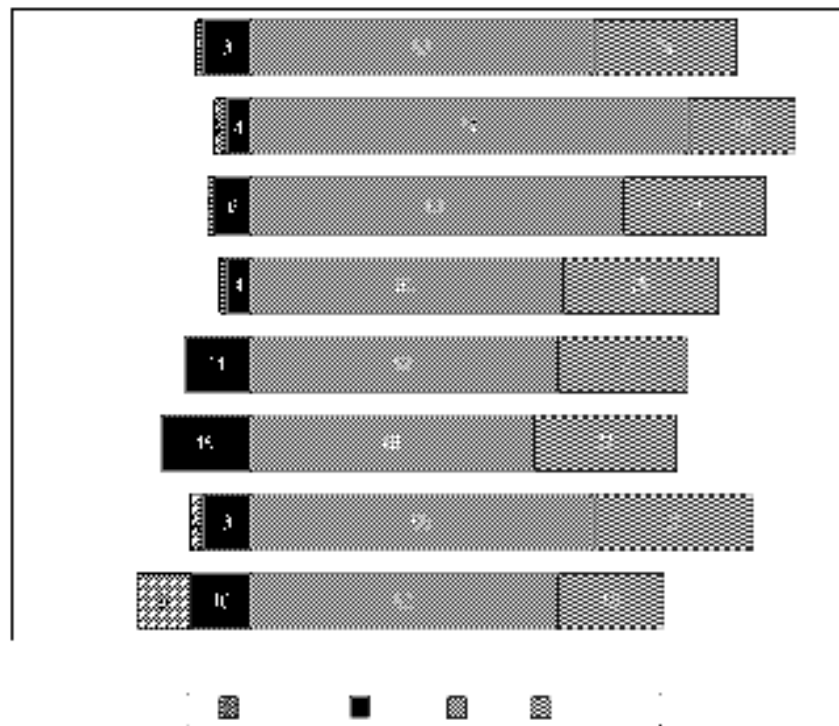
Residents with a household income of \$30,000 or less a year were least likely to describe their access as *easy/very easy* (76%).

⁴⁰ Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

⁴¹ Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

⁴² Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

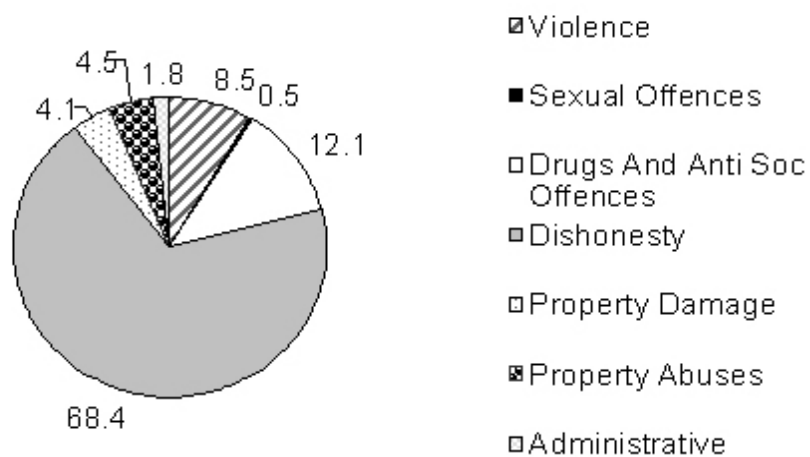
Figure 97 Ease Of Access To Education Provider – By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Report Residents' Survey 2005

Crime

Due to the social and economic effects on the community, crime is a public concern. There were 53 555 recorded crimes in the Auckland Police District in the year ending December 2004. This was down 11.9% from 60 769 in 2003. Two-thirds of these crimes involved dishonesty, such as burglary, theft, fraud, or car conversions.



Source: New Zealand Police, 2005

Recorded Crime Rates in Auckland City

Recorded crime rates across all categories fell in the year ending June 2004.

Table 38 Recorded Crime Rate In Auckland Police District Per 10,000 People (June Years)

	2002	2003	2004
Violence	121.9	129.8	112.3
Sexual Offences	8.8	8.2	7.2
Drugs And Anti Social Offences	199.3	202.3	161.1
Dishonesty	1060.6	1022.5	908.9
Property Damage	69.5	65.8	55.1
Property Abuses	65.3	61.8	60.1
Administrative	27.9	38.9	24.1

Source: New Zealand Police, 2005

Sense of Freedom from Crime (in own home after dark)

Perceptions of safety may not relate directly to crime rates; however they impact on the health and wellbeing of the community. People who feel unsafe are more likely alter their behaviour and participate less in the community.

Auckland City's residents, when surveyed, said that they felt safe from crime in their home after dark, with 86% stating they felt either *safe* or *very safe*.

Only 5% felt *unsafe* or *very unsafe* in their homes after dark.

Those most likely to feel safe/very safe included:

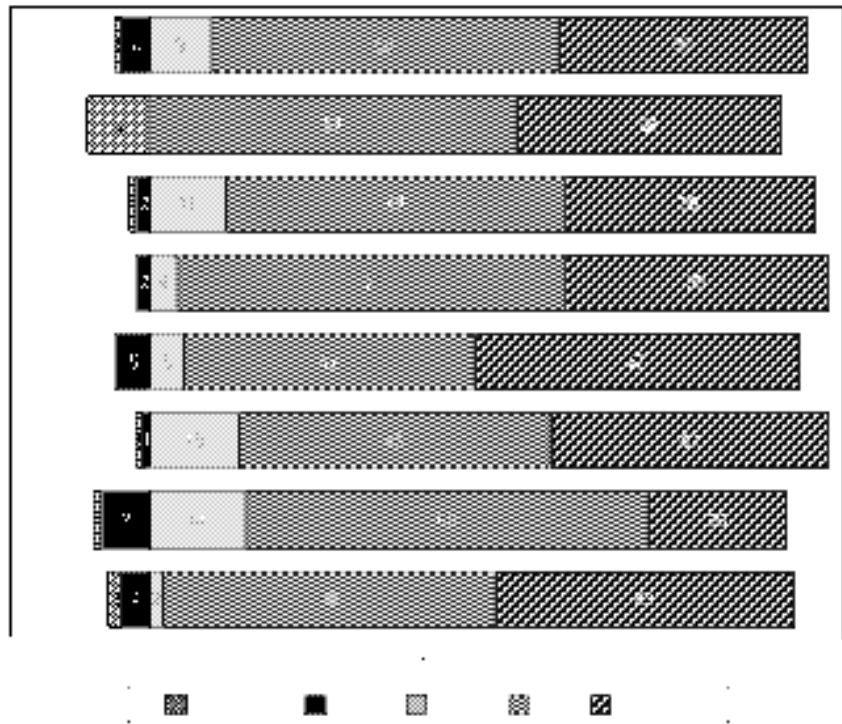
- Residents of Eastern Bays (94%),
- Males (91%)
- Those aged 15-24 years and 65 years or older (91%)
- European residents (89%).

Those least likely to feel *safe/very safe* included:

- Those living in Avondale/Roskill (78%).
- Females (81%)
- Those aged 25-49 years (83%).
- Asian/Indian residents (76%).

Maori were the most likely to report feeling *unsafe/very unsafe* in their homes after dark (14%).

Figure 98 Sense Of Freedom From Crime In Home After Dark – By Location (%)



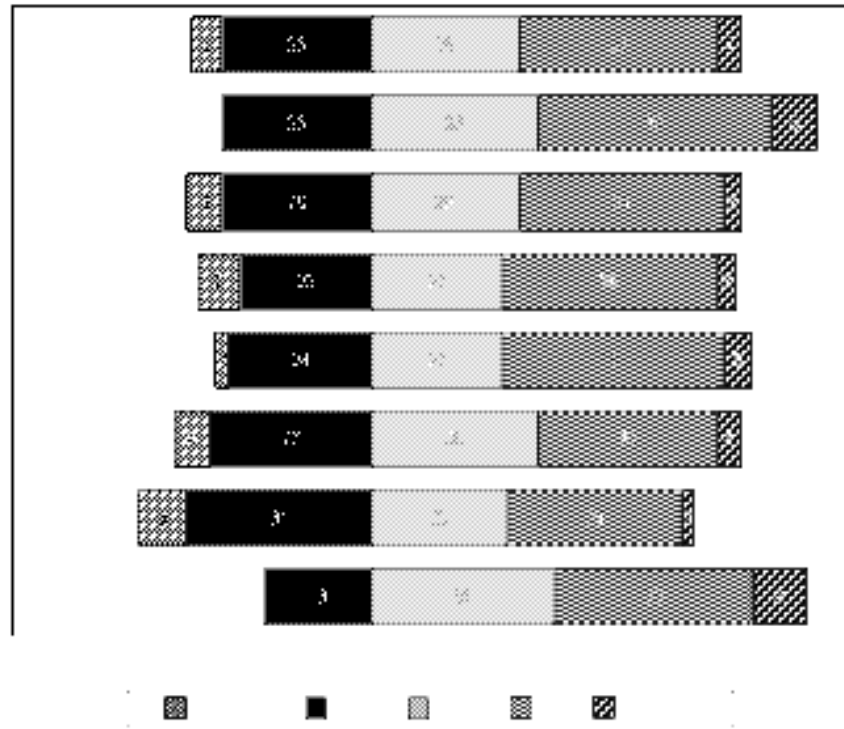
Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

Sense of Freedom from Crime in City Centre after Dark

Only one-third (37%) of Auckland residents surveyed reported a sense of freedom from crime in the city centre after dark. One-third (30%) said that they *unsafe or very unsafe*.

Those living in Avondale/Roskill (37%) were most likely to feel *unsafe/very unsafe* in the city centre after dark.

Figure 99 Sense Of Freedom From Crime In City Centre After Dark – By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

Perceptions of Crime/Safety Problems in Local Area

Auckland City's residents were most likely to identify graffiti as having been a problem in their local area in the last 12 months (69%). One-third perceived problems feeling unsafe around some people (31%).

Table 39 Perceptions Of Crime And Safety Issues (%)

	Share Perceiving Issue To Be A Problem (n=500)
Graffiti	69
Dangerous driving	60
Theft and damage to cars	49
Vandalism	36
Feeling unsafe around some people	31

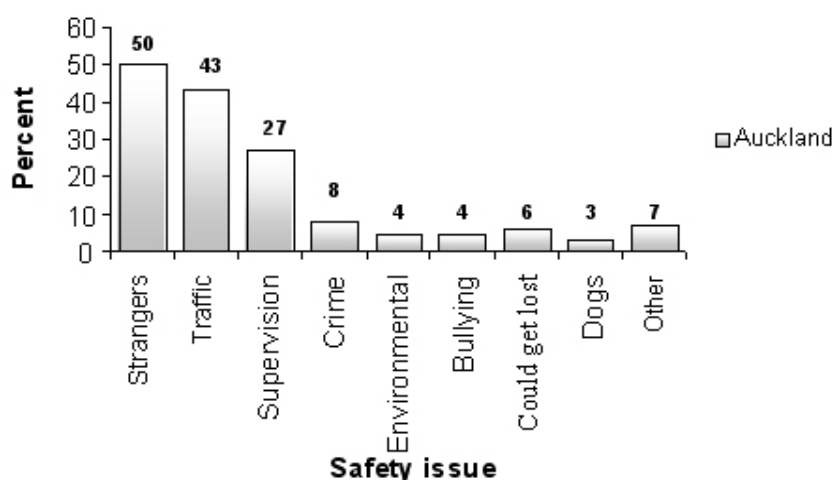
Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

Perceptions of Child Safety

Auckland City residents were asked for their perceptions about how safe their local neighbourhood was for children to play in unsupervised. They were then asked what made it unsafe. Half of the respondents rated 'strangers' as a reason that their neighbourhood was unsafe or very unsafe for children to play in while unsupervised. Strangers were considered to be undesirable residents, strange or 'unsavoury' people and transients.

Almost half (43%) were concerned about traffic.

Figure 100 Residents Rating Of Local Neighbourhood For Children To Play In While Unsupervised



Source: Quality of Life Residents' Survey, 2005

Civil and Political Environment

The Auckland District Health Board (ADHB) is required, under the NZ Public Health and Disability Act 2000, to recognise the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi. By building relationships with Maori communities, organisations and iwi, the ADHB can develop strategies to ensure Maori health gain and appropriate health and disability services.

Another means of ensuring that appropriate health and disability services are in place is through voter participation in local government and DHB elections, and public consultations on the ADHB Strategic Plan. Citizens are required to vote, but equally important is the perception that a single vote counts and can make a difference.

The Treaty of Waitangi

The Treaty of Waitangi is the basis of the relationship between the Crown and iwi. It underpins the relationship between local Government, Central Government, DHBs and the Tangata Whenua. It provides the framework for Maori development, health and wellbeing.

Auckland DHB and the Treaty

Recognising and respecting the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi is a requirement of the NZ Public Health and Disability Act 2000. To enable such recognition, a DHB is required to establish and maintain processes to enable Maori to participate in, and contribute towards, strategies for Maori Health improvement in order to improve health outcomes for Maori.⁴³

Among the processes Auckland DHB have established to implement the Treaty are partnership agreements and relationships with manawhenua including the formation of the Maori Health Advisory Committee.⁴⁴ These relationships and agreements support the overarching and ongoing Crown relationships with Maori that have been established by the Treaty.

Tihi Ora MAPO's is ADHBs partnership organisation. Its role is to support and uphold the kotahitanga, tino rangatiratanga and manaakitanga responsibilities for the rohe of Ngati Whatua and to ensure ADHB delivers a fair share of health resources to meet their needs.

Alongside ADHBs relationship with Ngati Whatua as manawhenua is a responsibility to the Maori communities in the district and those who use ADHB services.

Auckland DHB works together with iwi, hapu, whanau and Maori communities to develop strategies for Maori health gain and appropriate health and disability services.

1. NZ Public Health and Disability Act 2000 provisions: Sec 29(4) requirement that a certain proportion of any DHB board shall be Maori. Sec 29 (4) Maori representation on advisory committees. Sec 23 (1) (d) establishment of processes to enable Maori contribution to strategies for health improvement. Sec 22(1) (e) reduce health disparities by improving health outcomes for Maori. Sec 23 (1) (e) fostering the development of Maori capacity in health and disability sector. Sec 23 (1) (f) to provide relevant info to Maori for these purposes.

2The Auckland DHB Maori Health Advisory Committee Established in 2003 comprises of 3 members from Ngati Whatua and 3 members from the Auckland DHB. The committee reports to the Auckland DHB Community and Public Health Advisory Committee.

Auckland City Council and the Treaty

Auckland City Council also has developed Treaty based relationships. Auckland City Council recognizes three iwi groups that exercise ahikaa within Auckland City boundaries; Ngati Whatua o Orakei, Ngati Paoa and Ngati Rehuaa of Aotea-Great Barrier. The council has a dedicated team to provide policy advice and support to the council, to facilitate consultation and engagement with Tangata Whenua, and to provide bicultural and educational support for council staff.⁴⁵

Voting

A key civil right is the right to vote. Voter turnout figures are an indication that people believe that political institutions such as government, local government and DHBs are meaningful to them and that they believe their vote counts and can make a difference.

Auckland DHB Elections

Council and District Health Board elections are held at the same time.

There were 269 441 people registered on the election roll at the 2004 DHB election. Although 120 098 papers were returned, however, only 96 309 contained DHB voting papers. In addition there were a further 31 129 papers that were either informal or blank (32.4%).

Although the return rate was 48.3%, the actual percentage of electors that had a vote that counted was 35.6%

Source: Auckland DHB, 2005

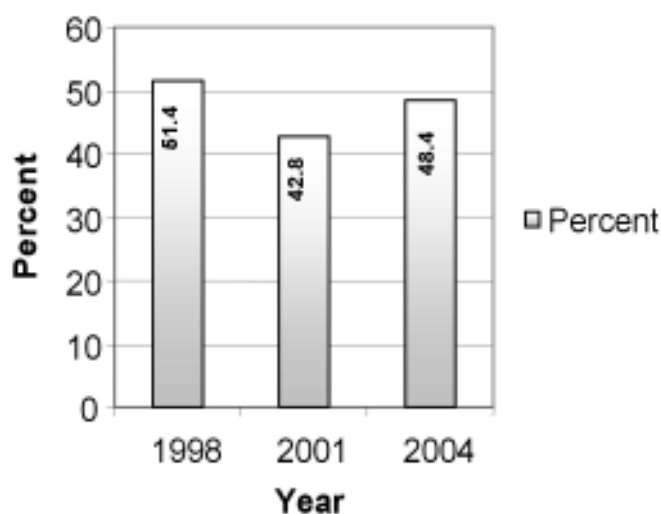
⁴⁵ Quality of Life Report, 2003, p.150

Percentage of Voter Turnout at Auckland City Council Elections

Voting in a council election is a way that residents can influence the delivery of services to their local community.

The percentage of voters in the Auckland City Council Elections increased between 2001 and 2004.

Figure 101 Percentage Of Voter Turnout At Auckland City Council Elections 1998 – 2004



Source: Auckland City Council, 2005

Aucklanders were surveyed in 2004 to find out that what motivated their decision to vote or not vote.⁴⁶ The most common reasons Auckland residents gave for voting were that they wanted to elect the people they wanted or that shared their views (30%); they had a duty/responsibility to vote (26%); they wanted to get the right people (22%), or they wanted to have a say (20%). Some (16%) felt that they could not complain if they had not voted.

Non-voters primarily abstained because they did not know enough about candidate or did not have enough information (27%), they left it too late (23%), or forgot to send paper back/deadline (15%). Twelve percent said they could not be bothered, and a further 11% said they were too busy to vote.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ These results are summarized. For detailed results check the full report, 2004 Local Government Post Election Survey, Summary of Findings, November 2004, Local Government New Zealand.

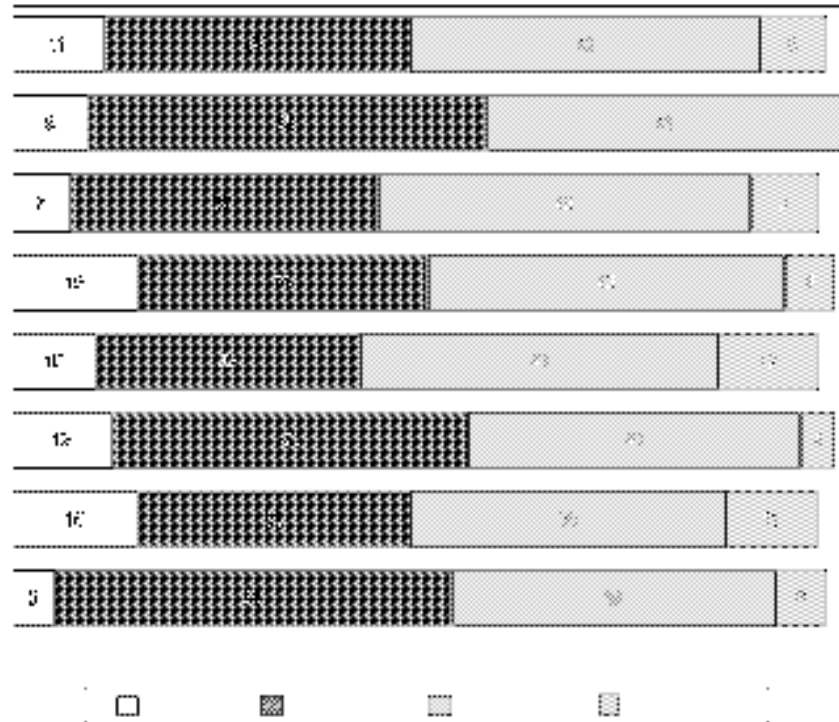
⁴⁷ Local Government New Zealand, 2004

Perception of Public's Influence on Council Decision-Making

In 2004, Auckland City's residents were asked if they felt that they had an influence on the decisions that Auckland City Council makes.

Most (87%) felt that the public had at least a *small influence* (*small influence, some influence or large influence*) on the decisions that Auckland City Council makes.

Figure 102 Perception Of Public's Influence On Council Decision-Making – By Location (%)



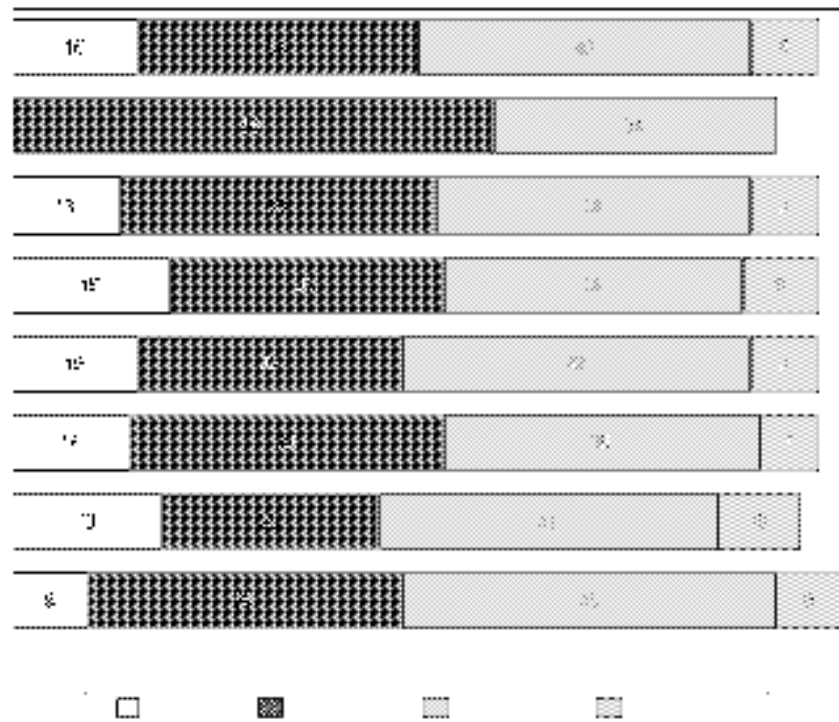
Source: Quality of Life Residents Survey, 2005

Perception of Public's Influence on Central Government Decision-Making

In 2004, Auckland residents were asked if they felt they had any influence over the decisions that central government makes.

Just over four in five Auckland residents felt that the public had at least a small influence (*small influence, some influence or large influence*) on the decisions that central government make (82%).

Figure 103 Perception Of Public's Influence On Central Government Decision-Making – By Location (%)

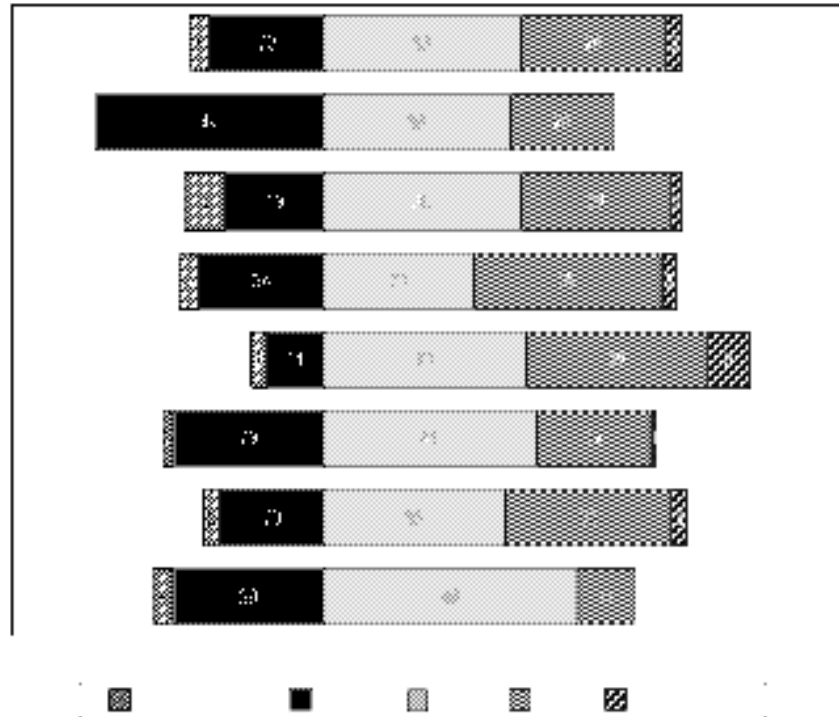


Source: Quality of Life Residents Survey, 2005

Perceptions of Corporate Ethics and Responsibility

Residents were also asked for their perceptions of corporate ethics and responsibilities. Only one-third (31%) of Auckland residents agreed that the private business sector makes decisions in an ethical and responsible manner.

Figure 104 Perceptions Of Corporate Ethics And Responsibility – By Location (%)



Source: Quality of Life Residents Survey, 2005