

Footnotes

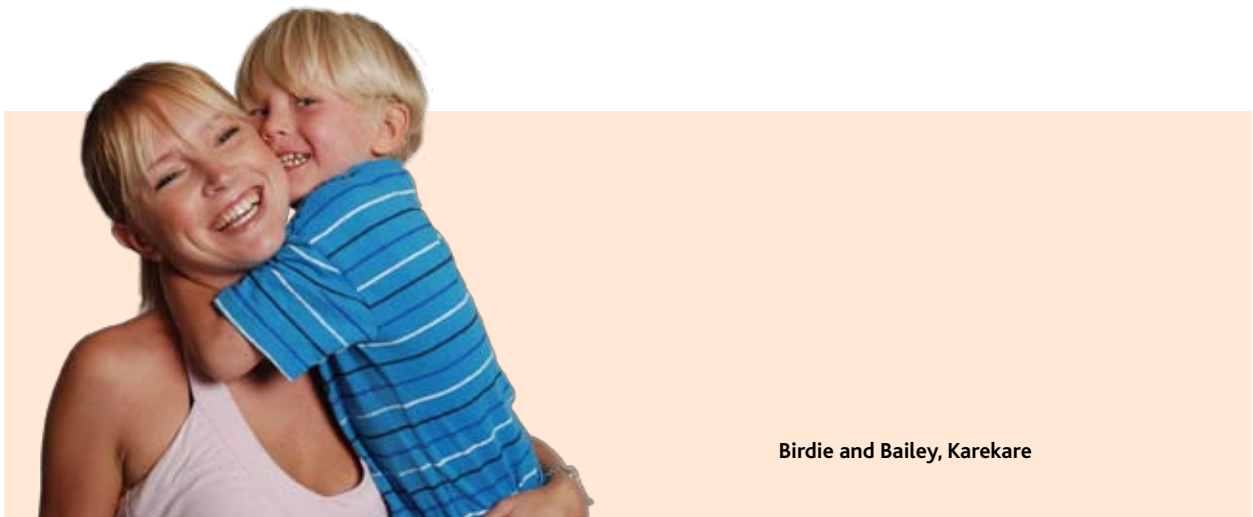
- ¹ MEELA (Middle Easter/ Latin American/ African) was a new category in the 2006 Census
- ² The Future of Home Ownership and the Role of the Private Rental Market in the Auckland Region, CHRANZ, 2006.
- ³ The data used to generate the deprivation index includes:
Income- People aged 18 - 64 receiving a means tested benefit.
Income- People living in equivalised households with income below an income threshold.
Owned home- People not living in own home.
Support- People aged < 65 living in a single parent family.
Employment- People aged 18 - 64 unemployed.
Qualifications- People aged 18 - 64 without any qualifications.
Living space- People living in equivalised households below a bedroom occupancy threshold.
Communications- People with no access to a telephone.
Transport- People with no access to a car.
- ⁴ All projections data used in this report are from Statistics New Zealand 2006 base projections, released December 4th 2007.
- ⁵ Medium scenario projections, 2001 base, released October 2005 by Statistics New Zealand.
- ⁶ *ibid.*
- ⁷ Koura are native freshwater crayfish.
- ⁸ This indicator should also be thought about under the working together community outcome.
- ⁹ This result is statistically significant at the 0.05 confidence level ($z= 4.802$).
- ¹⁰ The Quality of Life survey is conducted by telephone every 2 years. The data repeated in this report has been post-weighted to reflect the population of Waitakere. For more detail on the survey go to www.bigcities.govt.nz.
- ¹¹ This data is sourced from the New Zealand Police. Calendar year data has been used. Rates are calculated using population estimates from Statistics New Zealand.
- ¹² These offence categories include violence, sexual, drugs and antisocial, dishonesty, property damage, property abuse and administrative offences. Each category can be broken down into offence classes. For example burglary is an offence class under the dishonesty offence category.
- ¹³ The decline from 2006 to 2007 this is not statistically significant result.

"What we like most about Waitakere is the atmosphere and its greener than other Auckland suburbs."

Emily & Stephen, Waitatarua



- ¹⁴ Differences between the 2004 and 2006 results are not statistically significant.
- ¹⁵ This indicator can also refer to the Working Together community outcome.
- ¹⁶ The data is reported as part of the Regional Sports Trust. Data on Waitakere residents is reported as part of the Waitakere/North Shore area. Survey is conducted every three years.
- ¹⁷ Survey done by phone from November 2004 to June 2006, margin of error of 5.9%.
- ¹⁸ Tested at the 0.05 level ($Z= 1.26$).
- ¹⁹ Those working in Papakura, Franklin and Elsewhere in New Zealand have been removed because of small numbers.
- ²⁰ Data reported here is the number of geographic units not enterprises
- ²¹ Survey conducted on approximately 500 businesses by phone during April 2005.
- ²² GDP per capita cannot be used an indicator of the average standard of living in Waitakere as over 50% of workers earn income from employment outside the city.
- ²³ Little or no formal attainment is defined as those school leavers who left with no qualification plus those who left with between one to 13 credits at any NCEA level.
- ²⁴ The change in qualification structure means that any comparison of the proportion of students with little or no formal attainment between current and previous years is problematic. Previous qualifications, such as School Certificate, were awarded to students if they had completed the assessment and met attendance requirements, independent of the grade awarded. The new qualification structure however, is designed to award students credits when they have met achievement rather than participation criteria. This data provides the basis for the indicator and is one possible means of drawing some comparison however, when interpreting any changes over time the disparity between the qualification structures must be taken into account.
- ²⁵ The 2002 to 2005 data is only for those schools with enrolment zones. Therefore some schools are excluded from the data set. The 2006 data includes all schools. This may account for the decline. Comparisons between years should therefore be avoided.
- ²⁶ Excludes 'not elsewhere included', 'New Zealand' and 'Auckland not further defined'.
- ²⁷ The National Environmental Standard (NES) for PM10 was exceeded. The NES allows for one exceedances of 50 μgm^{-3} per year.
- ²⁸ The National Environmental Standard for CO has been set by the Ministry for the Environment at 10 μgm^{-3} for an eight hour average.
- ²⁹ The National Environmental Standard for NO² has been set at a maximum of 200 μgm^{-3} for a one hour average concentration (nine allowable exceedances).
- ³⁰ This figure is calculated using the dwelling counts from the 2006 census as the base.
- ³¹ Includes waste reported being diverted.
- ³² The age standardised rates are where all subgroups, for all years being compared are artificially given the same age distribution, this rate is an artificial measure but it does provide an estimate of how groups, or overall rates by year, might more fairly compare if they had the same age distribution.
- ³³ The differences between the 2004 and 2006 results are not statistically significant at the .05 level ($z= 1.063$).
- ³⁴ Results are significant at the .05 level for 2004 and 2006 ($z=5.46$).
- ³⁵ The framework is developed by Statistics New Zealand and is outlined in Cultural Indicators for New Zealand (2006).
- ³⁶ This indicator can also refer to the Working Together community outcome.



Birdie and Bailey, Karekare

Appendices

Appendix 1: Links between council strategic direction and community outcomes

Community outcomes	Council's strategic platforms
Green Network - <i>He tuituitanga kākāriki</i>	Green Network - <i>He tuituitanga kākāriki</i>
Mauri Ora - <i>Access to Maori resources</i>	Active Democracy - <i>He tikanga pai ta te iwi e hiahia ana</i> Strong Innovative Economy - <i>He tupuranga kaha ihi wana</i> Urban and Rural Villages - <i>Nga kainga taone, tuawhenua</i>
Nga Manukura - <i>Maori leadership</i>	Active Democracy - <i>He tikanga pai ta te iwi e hiahia ana</i>
Strong Communities - <i>He iwi kaha</i>	Strong Communities - <i>He iwi kaha</i>
Strong Economy - <i>He tupuranga kaha ihi wana</i>	Strong Innovative Economy - <i>He tupuranga kaha ihi wana</i>
Sustainable Integrated Transport - <i>Kuaneke Tauwhiro me te Whakaurunga Waka</i>	Integrated Transport and Communication - <i>Te Whakaurunga Waka. Te Whakawhiti korero</i>
Sustainable Environment - <i>Kuaneke Tauwhiro Taiao</i>	Three Waters - <i>Ngai Wai e toru</i> Sustainable Energy and Clean Air - <i>He kaha motuhake. He hau ora pai</i> Zero Waste - <i>He whakakore otaota</i>
Te Mana Whakahaere - <i>Autonomy</i>	Active Democracy - <i>He tikanga pai ta te iwi e hiahia ana</i>
Toiora - <i>Healthy lifestyles</i>	Strong Communities - <i>He iwi kaha</i>
Urban and Rural Villages - <i>Nga kainga taone, tuawhenua</i>	Urban and Rural Villages - <i>Nga kainga taone, tuawhenua</i>
Vibrant Arts and Culture - <i>Toi me nga Tikanga Taketake</i>	Strong Communities - <i>He iwi kaha</i>
Waiora - <i>Environmental protection</i>	Green Network - <i>He tuituitanga kākāriki</i> Three Waters - <i>Ngai Wai e toru</i> Sustainable Energy and Clean Air - <i>He kaha motuhake. He hau ora pai</i> Zero Waste - <i>He whakakore otaota</i> Integrated Transport and Communication - <i>Te Whakaurunga Waka. Te Whakawhiti korero</i>
Whaiora - <i>Participation in society</i>	Active Democracy - <i>He tikanga pai ta te iwi e hiahia ana</i> Strong Communities - <i>He iwi kaha</i> Strong Innovative Economy - <i>He tupuranga kaha ihi wana</i>
Working Together - <i>Te mahi tahi</i>	Active Democracy - <i>He tikanga pai ta te iwi e hiahia ana</i>

我最喜欢怀塔基利的人们。

أكثر ما يعجبني في وايتاكيري هو الناس فيها.

'O mea e 'ese ai lo'u fiafia ia Waitakere 'o ona tagata.

와이타케레 시에 대해 제가 가장 좋아하는 것은 지역사회 주민입니다.

What I like most about Waitakere is the people.

Appendix 2: Community outcomes legislative mandate

Community outcomes are statements that describe the city's vision for its future - the broad aspirations of the position we want to achieve as individuals and communities, for a range of issues. The purposes of community outcomes as defined in section 91(2) of the Local Government Act 2002 are:

- a) to provide opportunities for communities to discuss their desired outcomes in terms of the present and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community;
- b) to allow communities to discuss the relative importance and priorities of identified outcomes to the present and future social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of the community;
- c) to provide scope to measure progress towards the achievement of community outcomes;
- d) to promote the better co-ordination and application of community resources; and;
- e) to inform and guide the setting of priorities in relation to the activities of the local authority and other organisations.

The development of the 14 community outcomes occurred in 2005. Some 13 community workshops were held with city residents.

Appendix 3: References

2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, Statistics New Zealand

Auckland's creative industries: Understanding our City, Auckland City Council, 2005

Business and Economy: Waitakere 1996-06, BERL, 2006

Cultural Indicators for New Zealand, Statistics New Zealand and Ministry of Culture and Heritage, 2006

The Future of Home Ownership and the Role of the Private Rental Market in the Auckland Region, The Centre for Housing Research Aotearoa New Zealand and Auckland Regional Council, December 2006

"Health and housing – seasonality in New Zealand mortality", Isaacs, N. and Dunn, M. (1993), Australian Journal of Public Health, 17(1), pp. 68-70

Health Needs Assessment Update 2005, Waitemata District Health Board



"You can be yourself and everyone holds such a friendly attitude to our community."

Annemarie, Sunnyvale

Glossary

Annual plan	This details the council's action plan and budget for the following year. The public is consulted to ensure that the community's input is taken into account.
Avifauna	The birds of a specific region or period.
Indigenous	Originating and living or occurring naturally in an area or environment.
Iwi	A Māori tribe usually comprised of a number of hapu (sub-tribes) which share a common ancestor.
Kaitiaki	Guardian or guardianship.
Kapa haka	Māori cultural or performing group.
Kaumātua	Adult or elder(s).
Kaupapa Māori	Māori ideology.
Kura kaupapa	School operating under Māori custom and using Māori as the medium of instruction.
Macroinvertebrate	Aquatic insects, snails and worms, which inhabit river channels, ponds, lakes, wetlands or the ocean. Their abundance and diversity are used as an indicator of ecosystem health and of local biodiversity.
Ngati Whatua	One of the local iwi of the area.
Papakāinga	Original home, home base or village.
Papa-tū-ā-nuku	Earth mother and husband of Rangi-nui.
Rangi-nui	Atua or god of the sky and husband of Papa-tū-ā-nuku, from which union originate all living things.
Rangatahi	Younger generation or youth.
Rōpū	Group or association.
Stormwater	Rain which runs off roads, yards and roofs and down gutters into stormwater pipes. In Waitakere this is often managed by using streams or wetlands as part of the system.
Strategic Platforms	These are the nine headings under which the council groups all of its services and activities; collectively they interlink with each other.
Swale	A shallow depression on the land surface, which is covered in grass or other vegetation, that is natural or man made and that serves to drain overland runoff.
Tangata whenua	People of the land.
Taonga	Something highly prized or treasure, tangible or intangible, that contributes to wellbeing.
Taura here	Networks in large urban centres, which provide links back to iwi and their taiwhenua or land districts.
Te Kawerau a Maki	One of the local iwi of the area.
Te Puni Kokiri	Ministry of Māori Development.
Te Reo	The Māori language.
Te Taumata Runanga	A Standing Committee of the council, with fields of activity which ensure Māori values are considered in the council's decision-making.



"What's important to me is a community that shares some of my values – respect for the environment and cares for each other."

Paul, Titirangi

Te Waonui-a-Tiriwa	An older name for the Waitākere Ranges and Te Kawerau-a-Maki's heartland, which means the great forest of Tiriwa.
Three Waters	A strategic platform covering management of stormwater, wastewater and drinking water in an efficient and environmentally sustainable way.
Treaty of Waitangi	A treaty signed between the crown and Māori tribes in 1840.
Wastewater	Includes domestic and industrial sewerage and trade waste.
Whare kura	School or place of learning.
Whare wānanga	University or place of higher learning.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Accident Compensation Commission
BERL	Business Economic Research Limited
BITO	Boating Industry Training Organisation
BRANZ	Building Research Authority of New Zealand
CEAC	Corban Estate Arts Centre
DIA	Department of Internal Affairs
DIWN	Disability Information Waitakere Network
GDP	Gross Domestic Product GDP is the value of all goods and services produced within an area in a given period of time.
ICT	Information Communications Technology
KPI	Key Performance Indicators
LTCCP	Long Term Council Community Plan
MSD	Ministry of Social Development
NCEA	National Certificate of Educational Achievement
NOSGA	Stands for Northern Strategic Growth Area, which stretches from Westgate to Hobsonville
PHO	Primary Healthcare Organisation
SPARC	Sport and Recreation New Zealand
TCAC	Titirangi Community Arts Council
WCAC	Waitakere Community Arts Council
WDHB	Waitemata District Health Board

