

HOUSING

\$62,780

Average annual earnings of Aucklanders in 2016

Mean house value in 2016⁷

Auckland **\$909,512**

New Zealand **\$557,143**

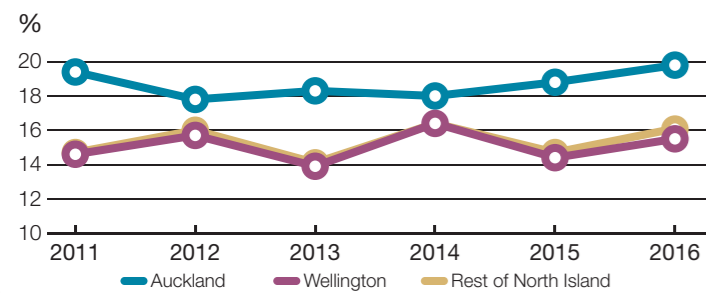
Mean weekly rent in 2016⁷

Auckland **\$470**

New Zealand **\$363**

The median house price in Auckland is a greater multiple of typical incomes (14.5 compared to 9.6 in New Zealand), which indicates lower housing affordability.⁷

Ratio of housing costs to total household income¹

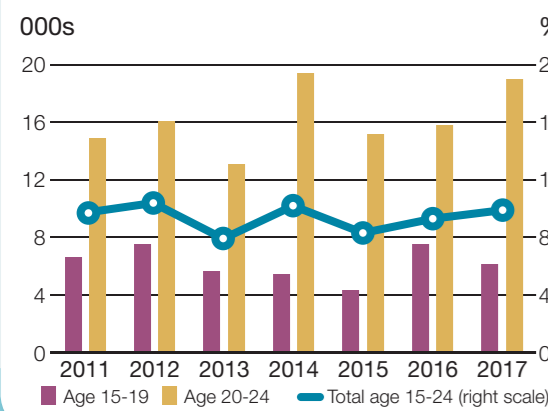


Average weekly household spending (2016)¹

	Auckland	Wellington	Rest of N Island
Housing/ household utilities	\$430.50	\$293.70	\$276.90
Household contents/services	\$54.10	\$47.20	\$46.00
Health	\$35.30	\$46.80	\$41.10
Transport	\$223.30	\$194.20	\$166.60
Education	\$35.20	\$21.70	\$17.60

SKILLS AND WORK

Youths not in employment, education or training²



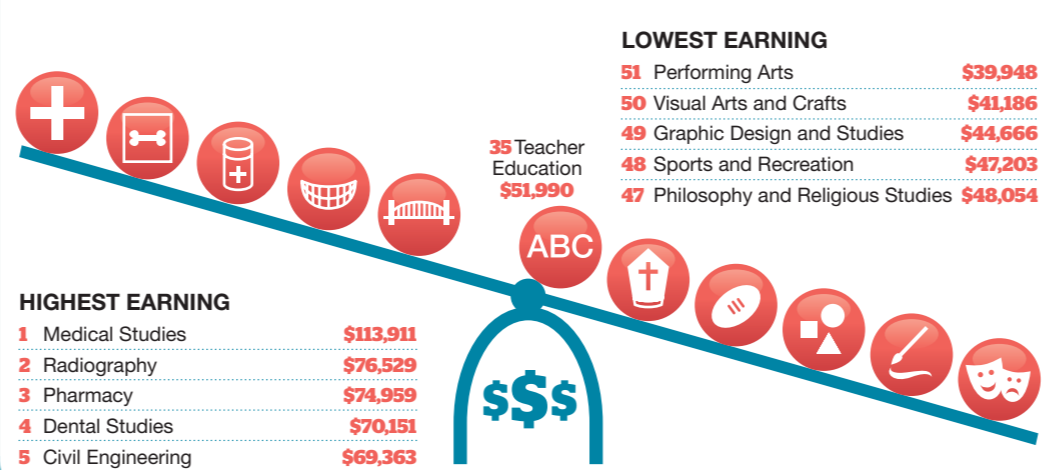
70.8% in the labour force (2017)² (71.1% NZ)

4.6% of the labour force unemployed (2017)² (4.6% NZ)

Top 10 qualifications in demand by employers (2016)⁷

- Management and Commerce: Certificate (level 1-3)
- Management and Commerce: Degree (level 7+)
- Engineering and Related Technologies: Certificate (level 1-3)
- Society and Culture: Degree (level 7+)
- Engineering and Related Technologies: Certificate (level 4)
- Society and Culture: Certificate (level 1-3)
- Engineering and Related Technologies: Degree (level 7+)
- Health: Degree (level 7+)
- Education: Degree (level 7+)
- Architecture and Building: Certificate (level 4)

Median earnings for bachelor's degree graduates in NZ after 5 years (2015)³



SNAPSHOT AUCKLAND 2017



How has the decrease in housing affordability affected Aucklanders' education?

Overcrowding and rising rents contribute to multiple moves by families in search of affordable homes.¹⁴

Auckland struggles to recruit teachers due to higher living/housing costs.¹³

1,434 students transferred school twice or more between March and November (2016)³

Transient students are less than half as likely to achieve NCEA Level 2 or above.³

The number of transient students has increased by 8.1% since 2012.³

Children at home or in hospital miss out on learning.

26,455

children in NZ under 15 were hospitalised for respiratory conditions (2015)⁸

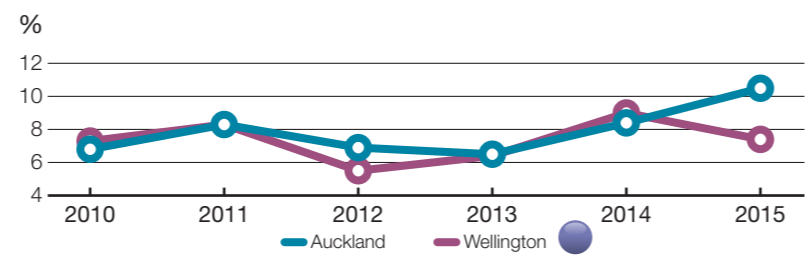
Renters were twice as likely to state that their homes smelled damp and three times as likely to say their homes felt damp.⁹

Damp and mouldy indoor conditions contribute to respiratory symptoms and asthma in children.¹⁰

Mid-career teachers (age 30 to 40) are leaving Auckland to secure home ownership and begin families elsewhere.¹³

Teachers' salaries do not vary geographically.

Re-advertised secondary school positions published in the Education Gazette¹² (schools are having trouble filling vacancies)



AUCKLAND

A SNAPSHOT OF EDUCATION, LEARNING AND SKILLS 2017

OUR PEOPLE¹

1,657,200

estimated residents (2017)

42,710

increase since 2016

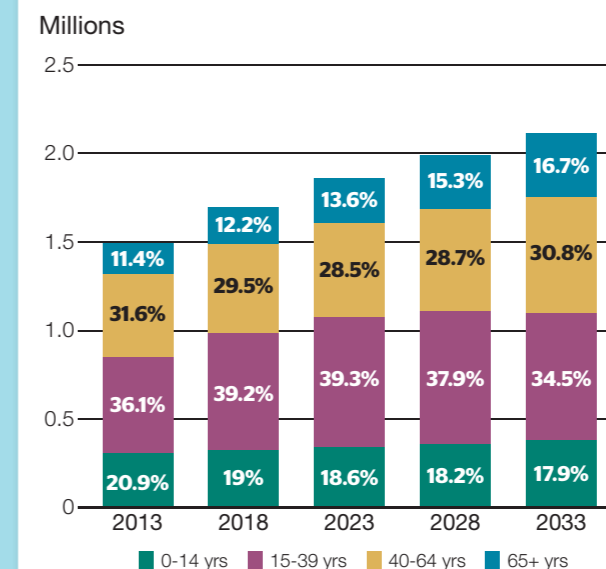
34.6%

of the estimated NZ population (2017)

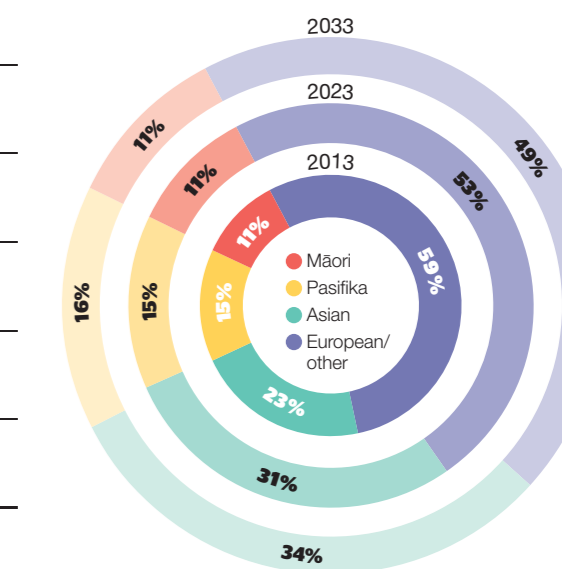
Auckland is the largest and fastest growing region in New Zealand.

How can our city better support and develop its people?

Auckland's aging population*



Auckland's diverse population*



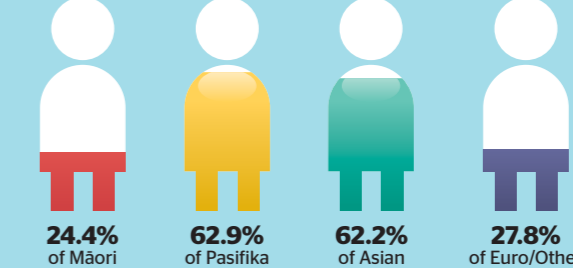
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- Education Counts. Ministry of Education.
- Early Childhood Teachers' Work in Education and Care Centres: Profiles, patterns and purposes (2012). NZ Childcare Association. Wellington, New Zealand.
- Growing Up in New Zealand (2017). Now We Are Four (Report 7).
- Better Public Services (2017).
- Auckland Economic Profile (2016). Auckland Council.
- The Impact of Respiratory Disease in New Zealand (2016). Asthma and Respiratory Foundation NZ.
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- Auckland faces a shortage of teachers, nurses and police officers (20 July 2016). New Zealand Herald.
- Secondary Teacher Supply Working Group Report (2016). Ministry of Education.
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- Schools lose half their students as poverty forces families to move (29 May 2016). Stuff.



www.cometauckland.org.nz

SHARE OF NZ'S ETHNIC POPULATION IN 2033



LIVING IN AUCKLAND

How will our city better utilise its increasing diversity?



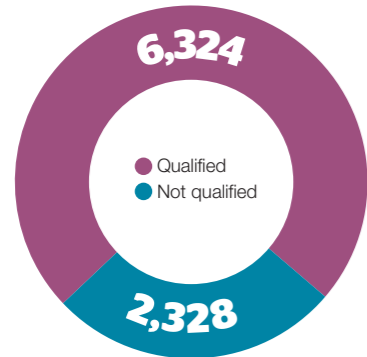
SNAPSHOT AUCKLAND 2017
EARLY LEARNING

110,770
estimated children
age 0-4 (2017)¹

Teaching staff-to-
child ratio* (2014)³

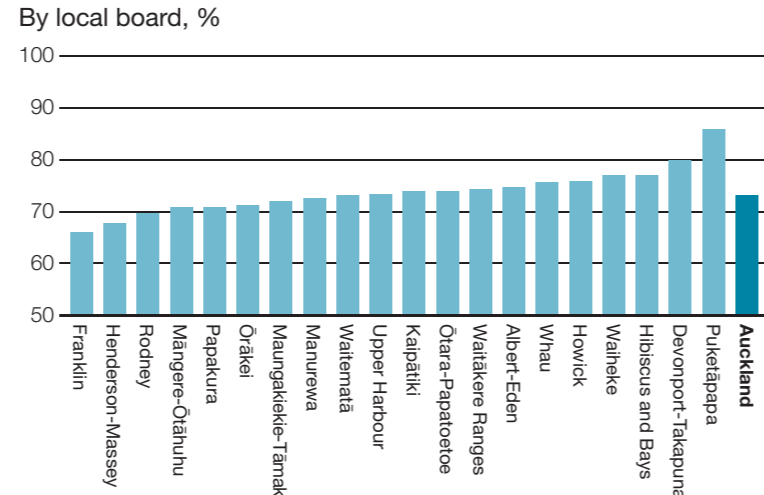
*Most recent count

ECE Teaching Staff*
(2014)³



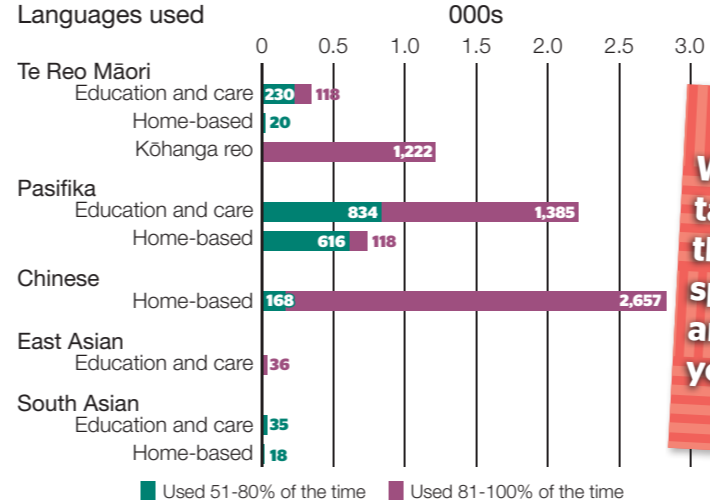
ECE centres with 100% qualified teachers ask more open-ended questions and pose challenges that lead children to use complex thinking.⁴

Qualified teaching staff in all ECE service types* (2014)³



Growing Up in New Zealand reported that if not maintained, children risk forgetting their mother tongue by age four.⁵

Enrolments in bilingual and immersion ECE services other than English* (2015)³

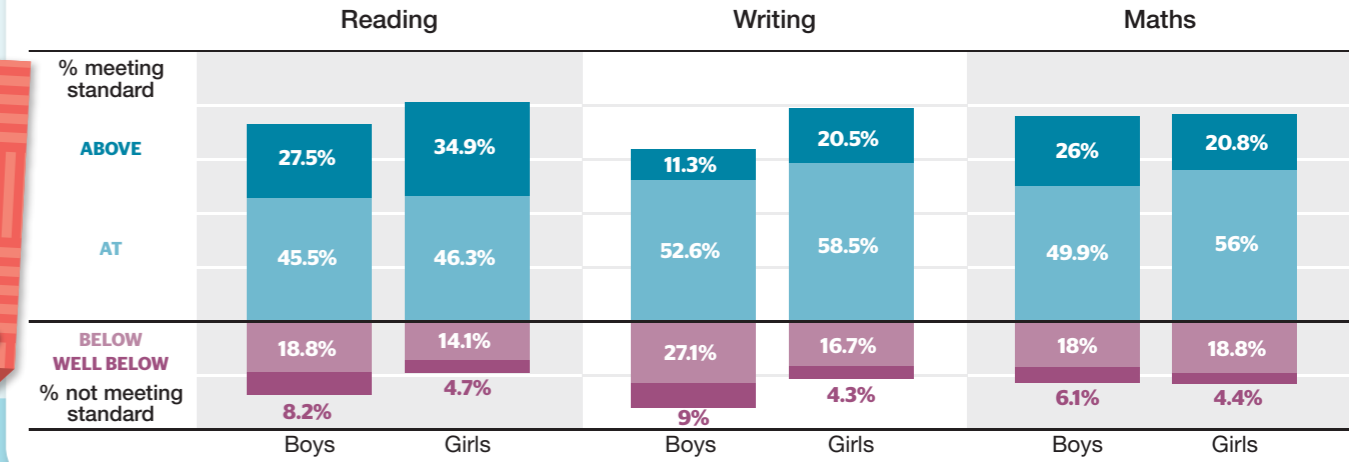


What would it take to maintain the different spoken languages among Auckland's youngest residents?

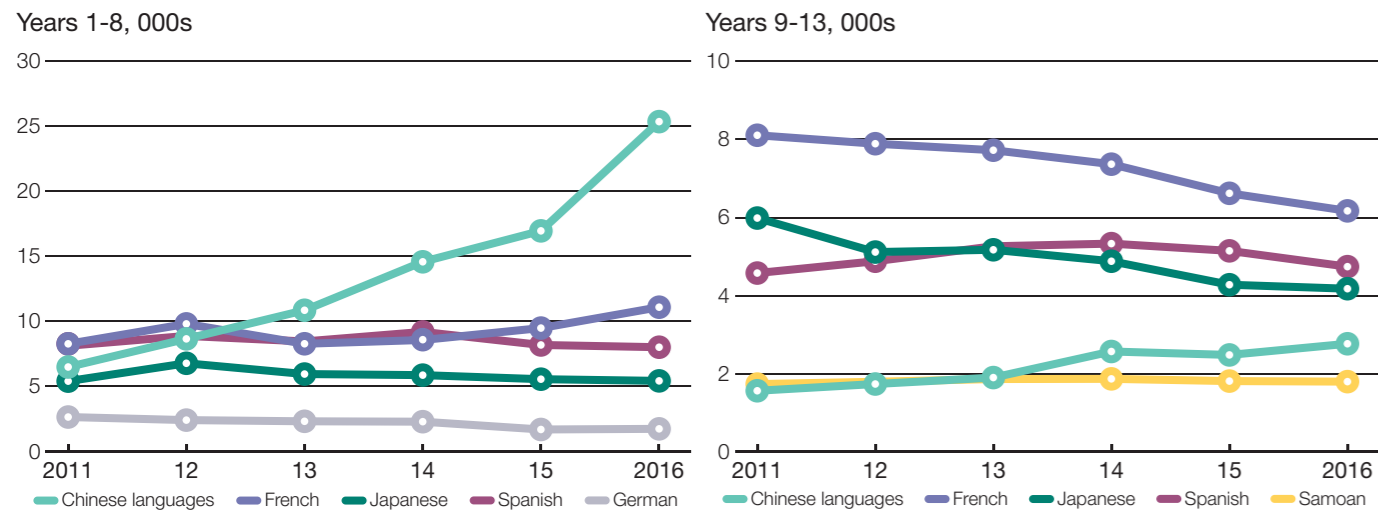
IN SCHOOL

174,221
primary and intermediate students (2017)³

National Standards achievement across all primary schooling years (2016)³



Primary and secondary students learning languages other than English or Te Reo³

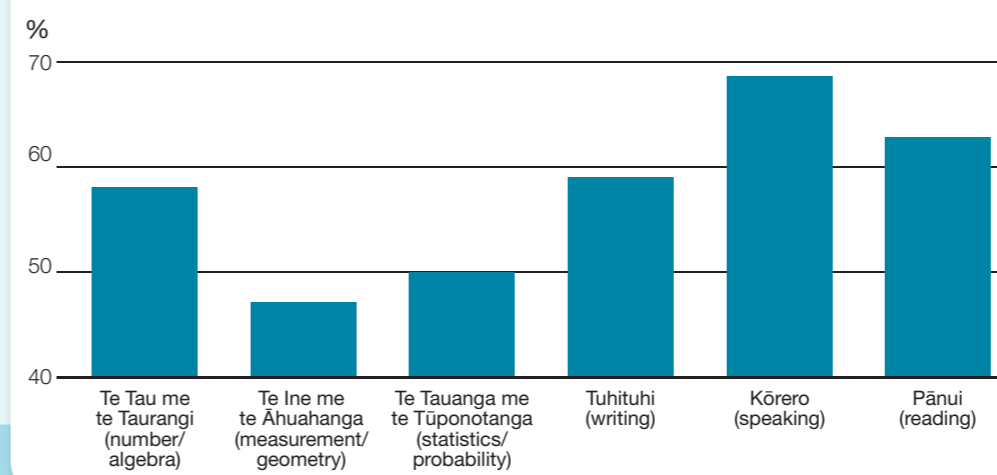


3,148
students learning in Te Reo more than 50% of the time (2017)³

29,747 (69.4%)
Māori students in Auckland received little to no Te Reo (2017)³

*“Ko tōku reo tōku ohooho, ko tōku reo tōku mapihi maurea
My language is my awakening; my language is the window to my soul”*

Ngā Whanaketanga 4 students achieving manawa ora or manawa toa (2016)³



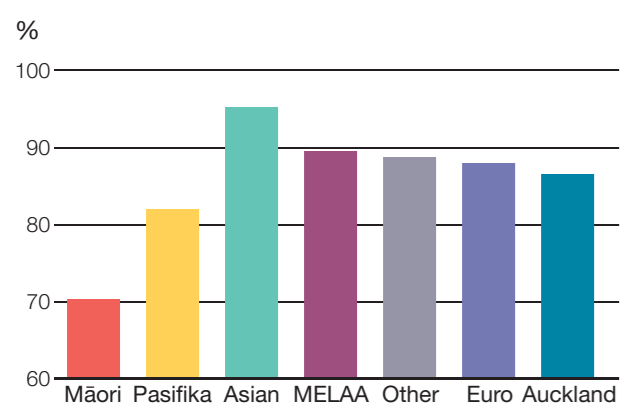
Do schools in our city have enough resources to improve student achievement?

Year 8 students achieving At or Above in National Standards³

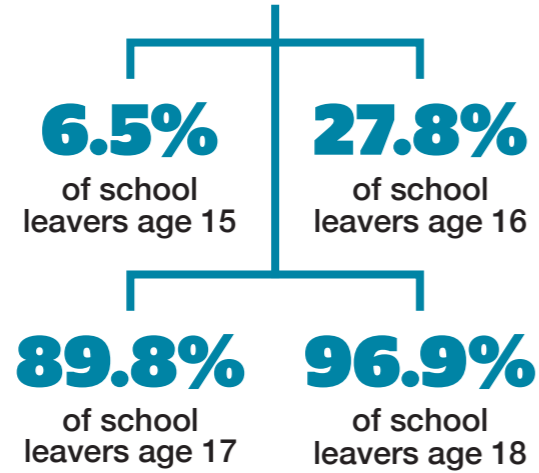


98,624
secondary students (2017)³

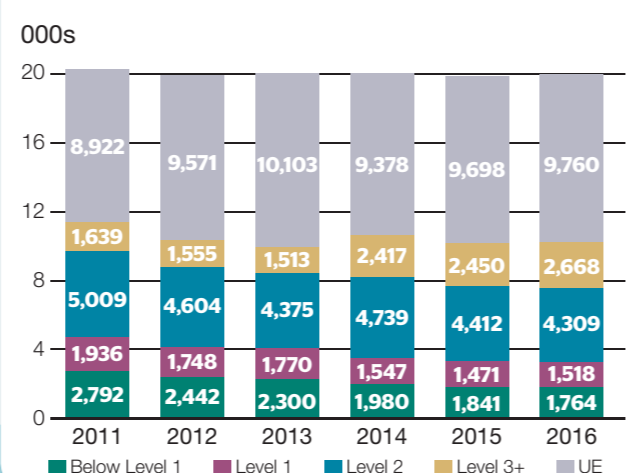
Students who remained in school until age 17 (2016)³



School leavers with minimum NCEA Level 2 or above (2016)³



School leavers by highest qualifications³

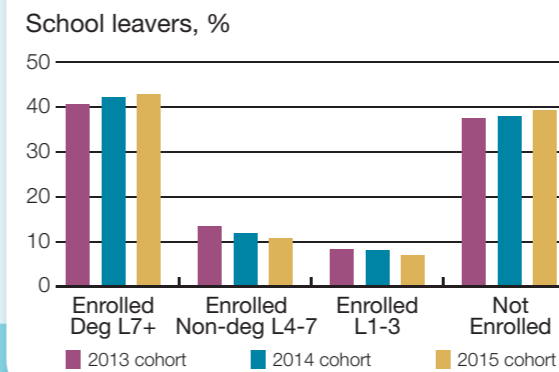


3.7%
school leavers with little or no formal attainment, DOWN from 5.6% in 2011 (2016)³

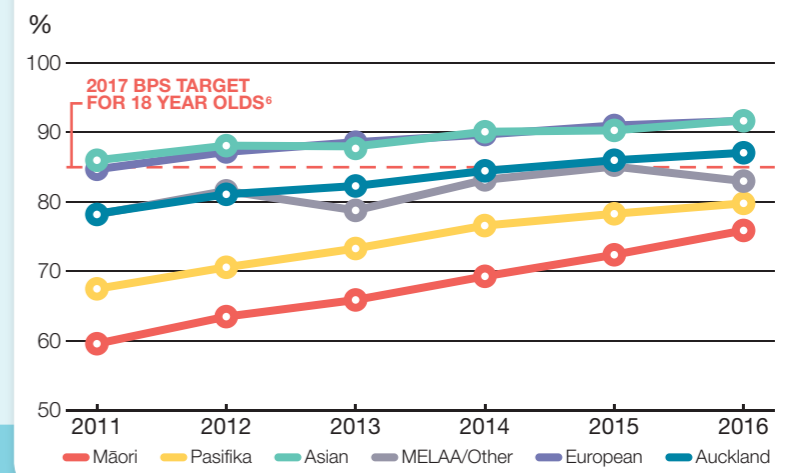
48.8%
school leavers with UE, UP from 44.0% in 2011 (2016)³

The attainment of an upper secondary school qualification is linked to labour force status and incomes.³

School leavers enrolled in tertiary education two years after leaving school (2017)³



18 year olds** with minimum NCEA Level 2 or equivalent (2016)³



87.1%
of Auckland 18 year olds** in 2016 with NCEA L2 or equivalent³

**Excludes International students and students who left school before age 15

TRANSITIONS