

FRANKLIN DISTRICT COMMUNITY REPORT 2008

Acknowledgements

The Ministry of Social Development's Family and Community Services would like to thank all those who helped produce this report, including:

- The Franklin Local Services Mapping (LSM) Steering Group:
 - Jill Dean - Pukekohe Family Support Centre
 - Whare Hike - Raukura Hauora o Tainui
 - Diane Pentz - Franklin District Council
 - Wanda Rapana Kiel - Huakina Development Trust
 - Ada Wanoa Armstrong - Procure.
- All those agencies and community organisations that provided time and information during the consultation process.

This report is based on the information made available during this project. Although efforts have been made to ensure accuracy, Family and Community Services cannot guarantee there are no errors or that information has not become outdated since publication.

Photographs courtesy of:

- Franklin District Council
- John Carr, Enterprise Franklin
- Angie Tangaere.

Foreword

Tena koutou katoa

He mihi nui ki a koutou

Greetings one and all

It is with pleasure that I support this community report as Mayor of Franklin District Council.

This report has been developed as the first phase in a three phase Local Services Mapping (LSM) process, which is designed to map services within the district and to identify critical issues for local families and whanau. This process offers an opportunity to create local solutions for local issues.

The value of this process is that the priority areas have been identified and developed by the community. The identified priorities include:

- Young people
- Family violence
- Social service sector development.

The report should be regarded as a critical step in the process of improving delivery of services in the district and Council looks forward to positive outcomes.

I look forward to the action planning stage of this process which will allow community and local and central government to focus on the identified priorities, and enhance the wellbeing of our families and communities in Franklin.

Mark Ball

MAYOR

Franklin District Council

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Executive Summary

AIM

This report highlights priorities as identified through a process of consultation in the Franklin area. The report provides a context to those priorities through qualitative information gathered from providers in the area, and through statistical data.

LSM PARTNERS

The work for this report has been lead by the Ministry of Social Development's Family and Community Services, but has been in conjunction with the Franklin LSM Steering Group, whose membership includes local and central government representatives as well as social service providers and community members. The Steering Group was integral in terms of ensuring that the report resonated the appropriate 'Franklin' character, and is true to the consultation that had been undertaken.

The Steering Group members are:

- Jill Dean - Pukekohe Family Support Centre
- Whare Hika - Raukura Hauora o Tainui
- Wanda Rapana Kiel - Huakina Development Trust
- Diane Pentz - Franklin District Council
- Ada Wanoa Armstrong - Procure.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

Consultations which discussed the proposed Franklin Local Services Mapping (LSM) process and identified issues for the Franklin district began in October 2006 with tangata whenua, non-government organisations, social service providers, community groups and local and central government agencies. This involved over 80 face-to-face consultations with key stakeholders, as well as presentations to community networks, marae and local and central government organisations.

A workshop was also undertaken in November 2006 with the aim of getting all relevant stakeholders together in the one room to identify and discuss what people thought to be the issues in Franklin and to set up the Steering Group.

That workshop was attended by 21 community, and local and central government organisations and was facilitated by the Regional Relationship Manager from Family and Community Services. Participants were asked to work in smaller groups to identify issues of concern for the Franklin area. A full forum discussion of the issues then took place. The Steering Group was also formed at the workshop, with agencies and organisations volunteering to participate.

Further analysis of this information was then undertaken to identify the key priority areas and all attendees of the workshop were provided information on the LSM process that took place and the final key areas of priorities.

A draft of this community report was peer reviewed by the Steering Group.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR ACTION

The consultation process and subsequent analysis of the information gathered in Franklin produced the following three priority areas for action which were confirmed by the Steering Group in January 2007:

1. **Young people** - there is a perceived lack of appropriate facilities and services for young people in Franklin outside of sporting clubs. Those consulted consider that there are no youth forums or opportunities for young people to participate in the determination of services and factors that directly affect their wellbeing. There is also a perceived lack of co-ordination in terms of a youth development approach across the region.
2. **Family violence** - this has been identified as a social priority by a range of key stakeholders including service providers, the community, and local and central government. There is a perceived lack of appropriate services to address family violence issues. In particular there is a need to increase provider capacity to deliver programmes for non-mandated clients within Franklin.
3. **Social service sector development** - there is a feeling that social services (eg counselling, budgeting, transport etc) and social infrastructure (eg collaborative forums, good practise/peer support groups etc) in general need to be further developed within the Franklin area. There is a need to increase awareness about the social services available within the area and there is difficulty in accessing some providers that are located outside the area. There exists provider and community frustration at being unable to influence policy concerning social service gaps and issues around providers accessing funding and meeting compliance requirements.

AVAILABLE SOCIAL SERVICES

Information on social service providers available in Franklin District is not included in this report but can be readily found in the Family and Community Services (FACS) National Directory (see www.familyservices.govt.nz/directory).

If a known service and/or programme is not listed on the FACS National Directory, it can be added by completing the form at the back of this community report.

A separate printed document containing details of social services in Franklin District will be available for distribution by 1 June 2008. This, together with a copy of this community report will be posted on the LSM website (www.familyservices.govt.nz/our-work/community-development/local-services-mapping/index.html).

NEXT STEPS

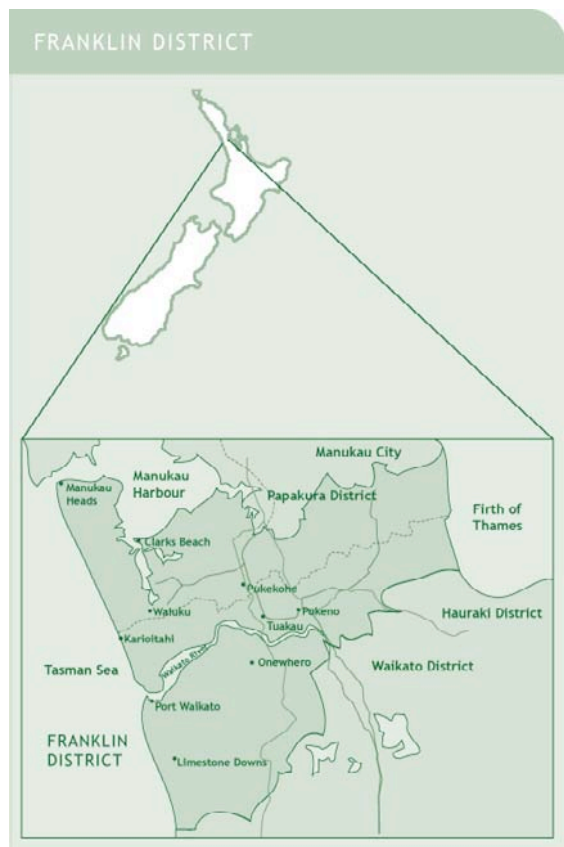
The LSM process in Franklin is seen as an opportunity to initiate collaboration across all sectors in the community. It is also an opportunity to co-ordinate service provision for Franklin residents. The success of this process will be contingent on the depth of collaboration that occurs across the various sectors of the community.

This report is a common starting point for all parties to begin meaningful and robust discussion about social development in Franklin. The Steering Group has made some recommendations which will be addressed during the next (action planning) phase of the LSM process. These are listed under the individual priority areas for action sections of this report.

The next step will be to develop an action plan. During the action planning phase of the LSM process, the three priority issues and the other issues mentioned in this community report will be addressed.

Franklin District Profile¹

OUR PLACE



Source: *Franklin District Council*

Settled in the southernmost part of the Auckland Regional area, Franklin is a large agriculture community. It has Papakura District at its most northern boundary, and the Environment Waikato region at its most southern. The area is predominantly farmland and stretches from coast to coast.

There are four wards within the Franklin District area: the Northern Ward, which is located at the northern most part of the district; the Pukekohe Ward which is primarily the Pukekohe town area; the Waiuku-Awhitu Ward which includes Waiuku and the peninsula; and the Southern Ward which covers the southernmost area of Franklin and the eastern part of the district. Further details on the four wards can be found in Appendix 3.

The region features several spectacular facilities and land marks. Pukekohe has a Council-owned recreation centre with a gym and indoor heated swimming pool along with outdoor pools around the district. The district is also well known for horse racing and motor sports including the Pukekohe Race track which has successfully hosted the V8 racing for several years. We also have the Waikato river and adjacent marae community, and beautiful coast on both sides including the black sand beach of Karioitahi, and the beaches of Port Waikato and the Awhitu Peninsula.

Franklin is approximately 30 minutes from Manukau City Centre, 50 minutes from downtown Auckland and approximately an hour from Hamilton.

¹ This profile information is sourced from Franklin District Council’s website - www.franklin.govt.nz. Further statistics on the area can be found in Appendix 2 of this report.

OUR HISTORY

The tangata whenua of Franklin trace their ancestry back to the Tainui canoe. Marriage and wars through the centuries gave different tribes influence over what is now called Franklin.

In 1840 four tribes dominated - Ngati Te Ata, Ngati Tamaoho, Ngati Tipa and Ngati Paoa. No definite boundaries between the tribes existed but Ngati Te Ata were situated in the Waiuku area while Ngati Tamaoho claimed the central area from Patumahoe-Drury area to Pokeno and Mangatangi. Ngati Tipa occupied the south bank of the Waikato and the Ngati Paoa were over on the Thames Coast. In the early nineteenth century Ngapuhi from north of Auckland, armed with muskets and led by Hongi Hika, had a devastating impact on the local tribes who scattered to escape the invaders before regrouping to resist later raids.

Traders first appeared on the West Coast in the 1830's buying flax, and settlers began to arrive in the 1850's taking up land between Waiuku and Hunua. Waiuku grew to become a busy port at the Manukau end of the harbour en route to the Waikato River. From the 1840's on, canoes laden with produce to feed the population of Auckland, used the portage making it the main route to and from the growing city. Missionaries and explorers travelled the same way into the 'interior'. There was also much traffic through the Hauraki Gulf.

During the 1860's Franklin was in the front line of the Land Wars as imperial troops battled into the Waikato to seize Maori land. After the wars, large tracts of land in Franklin, mainly from Pollok south to Mairoa, around Pukekohe and Tuakau, in the Pokeno - Mangatawhiri area and the western half of the Hunua Ranges, were confiscated by the Government and sold to European settlers. From the end of the Land Wars, those blocks of land either confiscated or purchased from Maori, were rapidly settled by European farmers.

Franklin's name may originate with Lady Jane Franklin, wife of Arctic explorer and Governor of Tasmania, Sir John Franklin. Lady Franklin explored the region in the 1840's. The name Franklin was first taken by the electorate in 1860 and by the County Council formed some 50 years later, at the same time as the Pukekohe Borough.

OUR PEOPLE

At the time of the 2006 census, Franklin District was home to 58,932 people and growing. Seventy-five (75) percent of those people identified as European, 15% as Maori, 11% as a New Zealander, 5% as belonging to an Asian ethnic group, and less than 4% identified as Pacific Peoples.²

In 2006, 16,170 families were present in Franklin district with the most numerous family type (at almost 47%) being couples with children.

OUR ECONOMY

The main industry in Franklin is primary including cropping, dairy, sheep and cattle and sections of forestry. There is also considerable light industry in the three main towns, especially Pukekohe. Most of this services the rural sector but some supports the country's largest steel mill located at Glenbrook.

The other industry in Franklin, which is small as yet but growing fast, is tourism. Much of the tourism has developed around the natural and cultural features of the district notably the forests of the Hunua Ranges, the coastal bird sanctuaries at Miranda and along the south shore of the Manukau harbour, the limestone caves at Waikaretu and the historic aspects of life especially around Waiuku.

² Percentages total more than 100 because an individual can identify with more than one ethnic group and all are counted.

LSM Process in Context



LINKS TO THE FRANKLIN DISTRICT COUNCIL'S LTCCP³

LSM supports the LTCCP process by providing a vehicle for bringing together a wide range of partners to work collaboratively and in a co-ordinated way to help realise some of the community outcomes stated in the LTCCP.

The community outcomes identified in the Franklin District Council's LTCCP as required under the Local Government Act 2002 are:

FRANKLIN: AN ECONOMICALLY STRONG COMMUNITY

- Business and appropriate industry is encouraged in and into the District
- Employment opportunities in the District are promoted
- The District hosts a wide range of sporting, cultural and community activities and events
- All town centres are developed to their potential and maintained.

FRANKLIN: A DISTRICT THAT IS EASY TO GET AROUND

- To enhance the safety of the transport network
- To provide and maintain roads to a standard appropriate for their level of usage
- To provide improved opportunities for the use of public transport
- The District and its amenities are easily accessible to all groups.

FRANKLIN: A SAFE, HEALTHY AND ACTIVE COMMUNITY

- The District is a safe place to live in
- Adequate, appropriate and accessible health services are available within the District
- High quality recreational facilities and activities are available throughout the district, which are accessible to all groups.

FRANKLIN: A CULTURALLY AND SOCIALLY VIBRANT AND INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY

- Individuals, communities and community groups are valued and fostered
- We are a family-focused community where all families are valued and supported
- The District's rich cultural make-up is valued and fostered
- The District's elderly citizens are valued and cared for
- The District's young citizens are valued and catered for
- The District's citizens with disabilities are valued and catered for.

FRANKLIN: A PLACE OF SPECIAL CHARACTER AND HEALTHY NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- The special character of the area is preserved and enhanced
- The natural environment is preserved and enhanced.

FRANKLIN: WELL-MANAGED GROWTH FOR QUALITY LIVING ENVIRONMENTS

- Infrastructure meets current needs and expected growth in the future

³ Franklin District Council Community Plan 2006-2016: Our Blueprint for the Future (June, 2006).

- Living environments are attractive, well designed and safe.

FRANKLIN: AN EDUCATED AND ENABLED COMMUNITY

- High quality education facilities meet all the needs of the community
- Education options meet all the needs of the community
- Education goals are set to meet the expectations of the community.

LINKS TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S SOCIAL POLICY PRIORITIES: FAMILIES - YOUNG AND OLD

The central government has adopted three priority themes for the next decade: Economic Transformation; National Identity; and Families - Young and Old.

Families - Young and Old focuses on the following social policy priorities, many of which are related to the priority areas identified by the district's LSM process:

- Strong families - all families and whanau have the support and choices they need to be secure and support each other to reach their full potential. People will also be supported if care and support from within the family is not available.
- Healthy, confident kids - all children participate in a range of life contexts and are equipped to contribute to the future of New Zealand socially, culturally, economically, and environmentally.
- Better health for all - New Zealanders are able to promote and protect their health and participate in their communities.
- Strong and safe communities - people are able to participate in their community and their rights and interests are protected and promoted.
- Positive aging - older New Zealanders are able to live healthy, productive lives.

Priority Area for Action: Young People

In consultations with young people, tangata whenua, social service providers and agencies, and the community, the following issues relating to young people (those aged 12 to 24 years inclusive) were identified in the Franklin area:

- 1. Appropriate⁴ facilities and services for young people.*
- 2. Opportunities for young people to participate.*
- 3. A co-ordinated youth development approach.*

1. APPROPRIATE FACILITIES AND SERVICES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

There was a feeling that young people were ‘roaming the streets late at night and being destructive’. Tagging and destruction of property were mentioned as some of the symptoms of this destructive behaviour. It was generally accepted by those consulted that this behaviour was due to there being few appropriate facilities and services for young people in Franklin outside of sporting clubs.

2. OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE

It was generally accepted by those consulted that there were no forums for young people or opportunities for them to participate in the determination of services and factors that directly affect their wellbeing. There was a perceived need to provide appropriate opportunities for young people to participate in decision-making regarding youth facilities and services.

It has been recognised that it is important to have young people involved in decisions that affect them, their family, their community and their country, and putting into practice and reviewing those decisions.

It has also been recognised that youth development is triggered when young people fully participate. The Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa (YDSA),⁵ published by the Ministry of Youth Affairs in 2002 acknowledges the importance of providing opportunities for young people to increase their control of what happens to them and around them, through advice, participation and engagement.

3. A CO-ORDINATED YOUTH DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

There was a perceived need by those consulted for a co-ordinated youth development approach across the

⁴ Appropriate means youth specific and youth friendly.

⁵ Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa: Action for Child and Youth Development, January 2002.

region - one that is based on a shared direction and youth development principles. This approach should inform all sectors (including the community and central and local government) and be aimed at enhancing the wellbeing of young people in the Franklin area.

According to the Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa (YDSA), which may be used to inform a Youth Policy in the next phase of the LSM process, youth development involves growing and developing the skills and attitudes young people need to take part in society (now and in the future) including gaining a:

- sense of contributing something of value to society
- feeling of connectedness to others and to society
- belief that they have choices about their future
- feeling of being positive and comfortable with their own identity.

Youth development is about building strong connections and active involvement in all areas of life including:

- family and whanau
- schools, training institutions and workplaces
- communities (sports, church, cultural groups)
- peer groups.

The vision of the YDSA is ‘a country where young people are vibrant and optimistic through being supported and encouraged to take up challenges’. The YDSA recognises that young people’s healthy development can be enhanced by creating opportunities for them to influence, solve problems, inform, shape, design and contribute to an activity or idea. Effective participation means involving young people - not only by asking for their opinions and advice (consultation), but also offering your support, as leaders, advisers and decision-makers. This can lead to more ‘ownership’ of the activity/idea and help ensure policies, services and programmes meet young peoples’ needs.

‘Involved’ young people build not only their individual capacity but also the community’s capacity to respond to change. Working in effective partnerships with well trained adults, they contribute to community change and are on their way to becoming innovative, informed, flexible and creative citizens and employees.

The vision, outcomes, aims and goals of the YDSA are encapsulated in the following six principles:

- Youth development is shaped by the big picture.
- Youth development is about young people being connected.
- Youth development is based on a consistent strengths-based approach.
- Youth development happens through quality relationships.
- Youth development is triggered when young people fully participate.
- Youth development needs good information.

WHAT THE DATA TELL US

According to the YSDA, there is a great deal of evidence on what young people need to develop in positive ways. They need to be successful: at school; in relating to friends and partners; at work; and emotionally.

There is also a tremendous diversity in young peoples’ individual characteristics and backgrounds, such as gender, ethnicity, being a recent migrant, socio-economic status, sexual orientation, rural or urban location, disability, religious affiliation and family structure. The interaction of these characteristics has a significant effect on the development process, life experience and outcomes and, therefore, needs to be carefully considered in a youth development approach.

The following summaries of data from Statistics New Zealand, Ministry of Education and New Zealand Police address some of these factors. More detailed statistics can be found in Appendix 2.

- At the 2006 census, children under the age of 15 years made up 25% of the district's residents compared with a little under 22% nationwide. Conversely, 15-29 year-olds were under-represented at 16% (20% nationally).
- The Maori population of Franklin District had a young age profile with 39% aged 0-14 years and 15% aged 15-24 years. The Pacific population also had a young age profile with 44% aged 0-14 years and 17% aged 15-24 years.
- In August 2006, a Ministry of Education survey showed that Franklin District had an overall truancy rate of 4.6%, just slightly higher than the country as a whole. The largest difference between Franklin and New Zealand as a whole occurred in secondary schools (years 7 to 15), where Franklin's 12.8% truancy rate was two-and-a-half times the 5.0% nationwide.
- The 2006 stand down rate in Franklin was 30 stand down cases per 1,000 (31 per 1,000 nationally). Following the national pattern, the highest stand down rates were recorded among Franklin's male students, Maori and Pacific students and those aged 10-14 years. Physical assault on other students was the most common reason for the stand downs.
- In 2006, the district had a rate of 5 suspension cases per 1,000 students compared with 7 per 1,000 nationally. Again, the highest suspension rates were recorded by males and Maori and Pacific students. However, students aged 15 years and over were the most likely to be suspended. Drugs, physical assault on other students and continual disobedience were the three main reasons for suspension.
- A very low number of students are expelled from Franklin schools, with fewer than 5 expulsions recorded annually in recent years.
- From 1993 to 2006, the proportion of students leaving Franklin District secondary schools with no formal qualifications has fluctuated above and below the national proportion. Most recently, the two proportions have been very close with 12% of Franklin's school leavers lacking qualifications in 2006 compared with 11% nationwide.
- In 2006, just under 7% of all live births in Franklin District were to teenage mothers compared with just over 7% across the country.
- In 2004, around 880 Franklin District residents commenced mental health treatment within the public health system. Children aged under 15 made up 10% of new clients both locally and nationally. Young adults aged 15-29 accounted for a slightly smaller proportion of clients in Franklin than across the country (26% compared with 28%).
- From 1992 to 2004 inclusive, a total of 84 Franklin residents took their own lives. Twenty-two (22) of the suicide deaths were young people aged between 15 and 24 years. The highest number of 3 occurred in five of the 12 years while no youth suicides were reported in 2002 or 2003.
- In 2006, there were around 2,300 apprehensions⁶ in Franklin District (1.1% of the country's total). Children under the age of 14 years accounted for 4% of these (the same as nationally), teens aged 14-16 years accounted for 19% (15% nationally) and 17-20 year-olds accounted for just 17% (compared with just over 24% nationally). The apprehension of children and young people (under the age of 17 years) followed a different pattern to that of adults, both locally and nationally with dishonesty offences being by far the most important reason for apprehension (at 39% in Franklin compared to 49% nationally).

⁶ The number of apprehensions is not the same as the number of offenders. Apprehensions do not count distinct individuals as a person apprehended for multiple offences will be counted multiple times in the data. An 'apprehension' means that a person has been dealt with by police in some manner to resolve an offence.

IDEAS FOR ACTION PLANNING

Information sharing and networking for those that work with young people in Franklin were identified as areas of opportunities.

The Steering Group made the following recommendations which will be considered during the action planning phase:

- The establishment of a Youth Network to enhance co-ordination of services, activities and information for young people.
- The establishment of a Youth Council or other appropriate vehicle that will allow for the participation and engagement of young people in Franklin in regard to services and issues that affect their wellbeing.
- The initiation of a co-ordinated youth development approach which is based on the Youth Development Strategy Aotearoa (YDSA) and which may be reflected in a Youth Policy.

Priority Area for Action: Family Violence

Family violence in Franklin has been identified as a social priority by a range of key stakeholders including service providers, the community, and local and central government.

Service providers have identified a number of families in Franklin, who have intergenerational and multi-systemic issues. These families often require the assistance of several agencies and services.

At the time of consultation, it was felt that there were insufficient family violence related services and programmes available in Franklin district to meet client demand in general. It was felt that there was a lack of resources (in terms of information and funding etc) and provider capacity for the delivery of such services and programmes.

Related to this, there was a perception that there was a need to increase service provision for non-mandated clients⁷ in particular. The Ministry of Justice currently provides access to services for those that are seeking support to address family violence issues through the court system (ie mandated clients). However, if a person should seek support to address violent behaviour and they have not been through the court system (ie non-mandated clients), they are required to resource their own counselling sessions or programmes. This cost may deter those on low incomes from accessing the support they need.

In addition to these perceptions of insufficient services and programmes, stakeholders also felt that some of the services that did exist were lacking in matters such as cultural appropriateness, best practise and relevance for both men and women.

There were also concerns expressed about the lack of appropriate housing for women, children and young men, where they were unable to remain in their homes due to family violence.

WHAT THE DATA TELL US

POL 400 STATISTICS FOR FRANKLIN DISTRICT

The POL 400 form is used by Police staff at initial attendance of incidents that have been identified as Domestic or Family Violence related.⁸ The following table includes the POL 400 statistics for Franklin District's three police stations (Pukekohe, Tuakau and Waiuku) combined for the 2005 to 2007 calendar years. The individual tables for the three stations can be found in Appendix 4 of this report.

It is important to note that the table below and those in Appendix 4 contain information that is not part of the

⁷ Non-mandated clients are people who have not been through the court system but want to access a course or counselling in regard to family violence.

⁸ The Police Family Violence Policy 1996 interprets domestic relationships in accordance with the Domestic Violence Act 1995.

official statistics released by New Zealand Police and therefore are not to be reproduced elsewhere.

FAMILY VIOLENCE : POL 400 REPORTS				Scene Stations: Pukekohe, Tuakau, Waiuku			
Counties Manukau Area (CM South)							
Calendar Years				Variations			
Month	2005	2006	2007*	2005/06	%	2006/07*	%*
January	66	84	90	18	27%	6	7%
February	56	75	75	19	34%	0	0%
March	56	77	80	21	38%	3	4%
April	45	76	62	31	69%	-14	-18%
May	56	61	90	5	9%	29	48%
June	58	63	64	5	9%	1	2%
July	58	63	79	5	9%	16	25%
August	71	70	70	-1	-1%	0	0%
September	61	65	78	4	7%	13	20%
October	83	75	106	-8	-10%	31	41%
November	59	65	72	6	10%	7	11%
December	104	81	90	-23	-22%	9	11%
Total	773	855	956	82	11%	101	12%

Source: Counties Manukau Police District

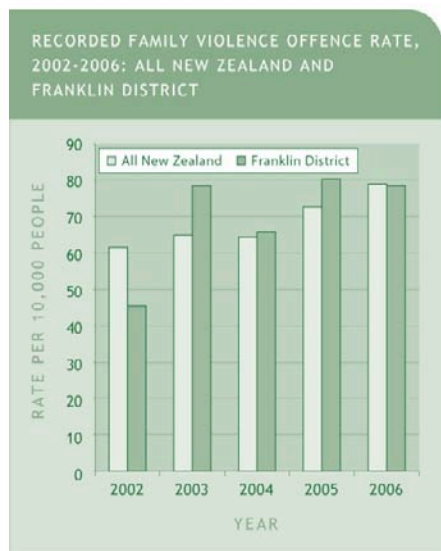
* The figures in the three columns relating to 2007 were accurate as of 8 March 2008, but may change due to further POL 400 forms being processed. These changes (if any) are not expected to be substantial.

NEW ZEALAND POLICE STATISTICS

Police hold statistics on the number of recorded offences that involved some degree of family violence,⁹ as determined by the attending officer. From 2002 to 2006, family violence offences recorded within Franklin District police station boundaries totalled around 1,970, an average of 395 per year.

Over the five-year period, the number of family violence offences recorded in the district increased. From around 250 offences in 2002, the number rose sharply in 2003 to 435. A fall to around 370 followed in 2004, but the number rose again in 2005 to around 460 and stayed at that level through 2006. In 2002, the rate of recorded family violence in Franklin was lower than the New Zealand rate. However, the sharp rise in recorded offences in 2003 saw the district's rate overtake the national rate and it stayed above average for the next three years. Most recently, in 2006, the district recorded 78 family violence offences per 10,000 population compared with 79 per 10,000 nationwide.

⁹ The term 'family violence' includes violence that is physical, emotional or psychological, plus sexual abuse, and it includes intimidation or threats of violence. The term 'family' includes such people as parents, children, extended family members and whanau, or any other people involved in relationships. Examples of such relationships include partners, caregivers, boarders, flatmates, and people in same-sex relationships. This definition applies irrespective of the type of offence that occurred.



Source: *New Zealand Police*

It should be noted that any increase or decrease in recorded family violence may not reflect an actual change in incidence but may also reflect the public’s changing attitudes to reporting family violence or a changing propensity by police to classify and record an offence as ‘family violence’.

Over the period from 2002 to 2006:

- Serious assaults were the most commonly recorded family violence offence, making up 32% of all family violence offences recorded over the five years in Franklin (30% nationwide). On average, 126 were recorded in the district annually.
- The destruction of property accounted for 11% of family violence offences recorded locally (10% nationally). Each year saw an average 44 property destruction offences classified as family violence in Franklin.
- Breaches of the Domestic Violence Act 1995 were almost as numerous, at an average of 42 per year (11% in Franklin as opposed to 14% nationally).
- Intimidation and threats made up 10% in the district - an average of 40 per year (9% nationwide).
- Minor assaults and disorder offences each averaged 35 per year in Franklin. They each accounted for 9% of the district’s recorded family violence offences compared with 12% and 7% across the country respectively.



Source: *New Zealand Police*

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

According to the Ministry of Justice, the number of final protection orders granted in the Pukekohe District Court and the number of commitments by the court to pay for referrals to attend domestic violence programmes have both increased over the last three fiscal years.

FINAL PROTECTION ORDERS GRANTED

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-June 2007
Pukekohe District Court	25	17	38

COMMITMENTS TO ATTEND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROGRAMMES

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-June 2007
Pukekohe District Court	4	23	61

Source: *Ministry of Justice*

IDEAS FOR ACTION PLANNING

As a result of the community consultation, the Steering Group recommends convening a forum focussed on reducing family violence in Franklin at the action planning phase. The purpose of the interagency forum would be to:

- identify what services currently exist
- identify any specific needs that are not being met by current services
- work together on possible collaborative solutions aimed at reducing family violence within the Franklin district - the resources and expertise already available from national initiatives could be applied to the local situation and used to contribute to these solutions.

Priority Area for Action: Social Service Sector Development

There was a feeling that all social services (eg counselling, budgeting, transport etc) and social infrastructure (eg collaborative forums, good practise/peer support groups etc) in general need to be further developed within the Franklin area. The specific issues raised during consultations under this key priority area were:

- 1. Information sharing.*
- 2. Number of and access to social services.*
- 3. Influencing policy.*
- 4. Accessing funding and provider compliance.*

1. INFORMATION SHARING

It was apparent from consultations with the community, social service providers, and agencies that they were sometimes unaware of the services provided in the Franklin area. This created difficulties in terms of referring on to the appropriate provider where a family or individual presented with issues that could not be addressed by the initial provider. It also created difficulties where an individual or family presented with issues that required specialist support. This meant that the family or individual was not able to access the full extent of services that were available, or that information about the available social services in Franklin was not readily available.

2. NUMBER OF AND ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

As well as the perception that there were not enough social services located within the Franklin area, there was also a perception that providers based outside of the Franklin area were difficult to access due to limited transport options to those services. There was also feedback given during consultations that these providers were difficult to contact by phone, and often enquiries were not responded to. Generally, there was scepticism that these providers were actually delivering in the Franklin area, particularly where they were not 'visible' in the community.

3. INFLUENCING POLICY

Providers and the community have expressed frustration at being unable to influence policy concerning social service gaps that affects them or has a local impact. There was a feeling that without the ability to directly input into local and central government policy, many of the issues identified, including those in this report, would continue.

4. ACCESSING FUNDING AND PROVIDER COMPLIANCE

The issues of accessing funding and meeting compliance requirements were also raised by social service providers. The *Pathway to Partnership* initiative¹⁰ is designed to address these issues by providing a multi-year plan aimed at building strong, sustainable and more effective services for families, children and young people. The plan is about strong, supportive relationships between government and the community sector and includes a funding package that supports sustainable funding for essential services.

WHAT THE DATA TELL US

Given the broad nature of this key priority area, there is a lack of statistical information to illustrate the perceived need for social services development in the Franklin area.

IDEAS FOR ACTION PLANNING

The Steering Group recommends the following as a result of the community consultation which will be addressed at the action planning phase:

- Building the capacity of the social service sector within Franklin.
- Supporting good practice for those involved in social service provision in Franklin.
- Regular updates of resources that provide information on social services in Franklin District.

¹⁰ More information on the *Pathway to Partnership* initiative can be obtained from the Family and Community Services website www.facs.govt.nz.

Other Issues

There were other issues that, from the consultations, were certainly perceived to be of importance within the community but were not identified as key priorities. Given this, these issues will not be explored in any great detail but may be included in discussion at the action planning or implementation stages of the LSM process.

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

This featured as an issue that appears to underline or contribute to many of the social issues that have a negative impact on families in the Franklin area.

Alcohol and drug issues appear to be indiscriminate, with users represented across all socio-economic groups. Those presenting with an alcohol and drug problem usually have several other social issues that need to be addressed eg family violence. The Franklin area also has a high rate of drink driving.

There are limited services and resources available to Franklin residents to address alcohol and drug issues.

AGED PERSONS

This issue includes access to or availability of appropriate services for aged persons. Access is particularly impeded for older persons living in rural areas. Where aged persons move closer to amenities (doctors, pharmacies etc), they are often leaving their established support networks and this may contribute to isolation and depression.

Many social services are restricted in their service provision and do not meet the needs of older persons. For instance, there is currently a lack of supported accommodation for older persons in Franklin. As a result, those aged persons with supported accommodation needs have to move out of Franklin.

Safety has also been raised as an issue for aged persons in that older people can feel intimidated by congregating young people.

HEALTHCARE

Access to health services and healthcare is certainly perceived to be an issue of concern within the community. The key health services in Franklin are located in the townships and the secondary/specialist health services are usually located outside of the area altogether. With the lack of public transport it makes it difficult for those living in rural areas to access these services. Furthermore, there is no emergency after-hours facility in Franklin.

EFFECTS OF TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES

Often differing local and central government agencies will cover the Franklin area, for example Environment Waikato and the Auckland Regional Council. This has created challenges for this district in terms of

infrastructure development particularly around transport and roading. It has also created challenges in regard to a collaborative agency approach.

Appendix 1:

Local Services Mapping in Franklin District

LSM OVERVIEW

The Franklin District Community Report is the first phase of Local Services Mapping (LSM), a community-owned, cross-sectoral process focused on improving the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery to families in communities.

This community report identifies the local social priorities as determined through consultation. The report is the foundation for local collaborative action, and most importantly is the conduit for the collaborative relationships which are a critical success factor in enhancing social outcomes for families. The report is designed to initiate the dialogue needed to progress collaborative action regarding the identified social priorities.

The second phase of the LSM process will be the production of a Community Action Plan which provides the opportunity for key stakeholders to identify actions to address the social priorities collaboratively and as individual organisations. The action plan will help provider and funder organisations in the region improve the quality and effectiveness of services for families. The action plan builds on the priorities that are identified in this community report.

The third phase will put the action plan into operation. This phase ensures that the actions (as identified in the action plan) are implemented in a timely fashion and lead to the desired outcomes.

LSM was born out of a commitment by central government to build viable partnerships with local communities, non-government and volunteer organisations, and iwi/Maori.

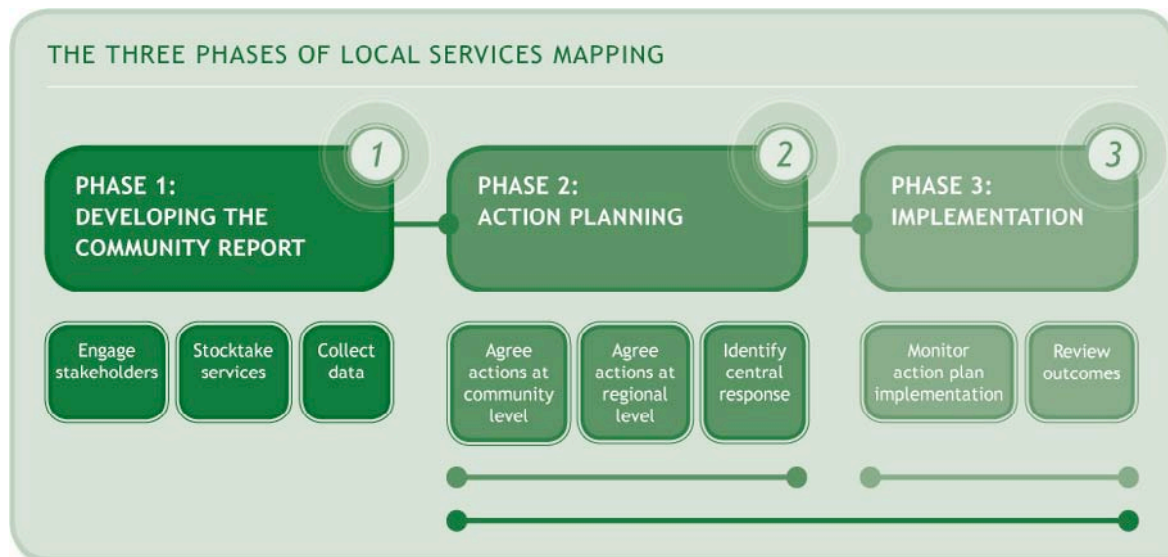
With a strong focus on community outcomes, LSM has become a vehicle for this partnership to flourish. LSM is a collaborative process, one that is 'owned' by local communities and facilitated by the Ministry of Social Development's Family and Community Services.

In 'mapping' services available in communities, building strong links between these services and between community and government, the LSM process strengthens the entire framework of each community, and lays a solid foundation for the future health and wellbeing of the country as a whole.

BENEFITS OF LSM

The following outcomes are being realised from the LSM process:

- Communities, services and agencies provide coherent, integrated family-centred responses to families' needs.
- Communities build strong relationships within themselves and can help connect families to supportive networks and services.
- Communities understand their social issues and patterns of disparities of family outcomes and have knowledge and tools to develop effective local responses.
- Local services and agencies operate in a collaborative environment that fosters a network of strong, well-coordinated and responsive services.
- Local communities, services and agencies learn from each other's experience.



LSM PROCESS STEPS IN THE FRANKLIN DISTRICT

The LSM process steps undertaken in the development of this community report were:

1. Engaging with stakeholders through one-on-one consultations undertaken over a period of months and a consultation workshop.
2. Formation of the Franklin LSM Steering Group.
3. Undertaking of a stocktake of local services that support families.
4. Collecting supporting data and information.
5. Analysing and documenting findings.
6. Building an indicative list of ideas for action planning that will improve service delivery.

KEY DATA SOURCES

This community report has been developed as a collaborative, community-owned document that has drawn extensively from a range of data sources, including:

- Reference documents used (eg 2006 census).
- Other Franklin District reports (eg *Franklin District Community Plan 2006-2016*).
- Information collected from the community consultation workshop.
- Information gathered from other one-on-one consultations.

From this information, three key areas of focus were identified and confirmed by the Steering Group in January 2007.

Appendix 2:

Statistical Overview of Franklin District

GENERAL

Franklin District straddles the Auckland/Waikato boundary, with some of its area in both regions. With its western boundary consisting of Tasman coastline and its eastern boundary on the Firth of Thames, the district has three territorial authority neighbours - Manukau City and Papakura District to the north and Waikato District to the south.

POPULATION

2006 — At the time of the 2006 Population Census, Franklin District was home to 58,930 people, a 14.1% increase on the 2001 total. That growth was larger than the 7.8% national increase in the resident population, and it followed an 8% increase recorded in the district between 1996 and 2001. The 23 area units of Franklin District and their 1996, 2001 and 2006 usually-resident population totals follow.

USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION OF FRANKLIN DISTRICT BY AREA UNIT, 1996, 2001 AND 2006			
Area Unit	1996	2001	2006
Pukekohe North	5,151	6,039	7,437
Kingseat	4,974	5,433	6,099
Waiuku	5,052	5,478	6,087
Pukekohe West	4,386	5,037	5,844
Hunua	3,591	3,963	4,374
Onewhero	3,411	3,453	3,774
Tuakau	2,715	2,856	3,504
Awhitu	2,172	2,340	2,535
Bledisloe Park	1,908	2,037	2,415
Patumahoe	2,127	2,163	2,259
Glenbrook	1,812	1,935	2,073
Otaua	1,827	1,905	2,004
Mangatawhiri	1,890	1,911	1,977
Pokeno	1,320	1,482	1,761
South Waiuku	1,008	1,191	1,638
Buckland	1,119	1,257	1,458
Paerata-Cape Hill	714	717	864
Bombay	828	690	753
Eden Road-Hill Top	552	510	585
Whangapouri Creek	471	489	579
Runciman	426	411	504
Opuawhanga	198	177	219
Redoubt	171	195	192
Total	47,826	51,669	58,932

Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

Pukekohe North not only maintained its status as the district's most populous area unit but it also

recorded the largest numerical increase between 2001 and 2006, adding 1,400 people to its population to reach almost 7,440. Large increases also occurred in Pukekohe West (810), Kingseat (670), Tuakau (650), Waiuku (610) and South Waiuku (450). South Waiuku recorded the largest proportionate increase in the district, growing by 38% between 2001 and 2006. Pukekohe North and Tuakau recorded more than 20% growth, as did the smaller area units of Opuawhanga, Runciman and Paerata-Cape Hill.

2016 AND 2026 - The latest projections from Statistics New Zealand indicate ongoing growth for Franklin District. The resident population is projected to increase to 71,500 in 2016 and then to 81,400 in 2026.¹¹

AGE GROUPS

TOTAL POPULATION

The age distribution of Franklin District’s population differs from that of New Zealand in two respects: there are proportionately more children but fewer young adults. At the 2006 census, children under the age of 15 years made up one-quarter (25%) of the district’s residents compared with a little under 22% nationwide. Conversely, 15-29 year-olds were under-represented at 16% (20% nationally). All other age groups differed from their national proportions by around 1 percentage point or less.



Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

The 2006 census recorded around 14,480 children aged under 15 years living in Franklin District:

- 4,520 children under 5 years
- 4,860 aged 5-9 years
- 5,100 aged 10-14 years.

MAORI POPULATION

Fifteen percent of the Franklin District population was MAori in 2006. There were 8,529 Maori people and 46,977 non-Maori people living in the district at the time of the census. The Maori population had a young age profile with 39% aged 0-14 years and 15% aged 15-24 years.

Franklin Maori had a larger proportion of people aged 0-14 years than the New Zealand Maori population, with 39% of Franklin and 34% of total New Zealand Maori in the age group. In other age groups the differences between the two populations was small.

PACIFIC POPULATION

Pacific people made up 4% of the Franklin District population in 2006. There were 1,989 people of Pacific ethnicity (1,005 males and 981 females) and 53,520 non-Pacific people living in the district at the time of the census. The Pacific population had a young age profile, with 44% aged 0-14 years and

¹¹ These population projections assume medium rates of fertility, mortality and migration.

17% aged 15-24 years.

By comparison with Pacific people nationally, a larger proportion of Franklin District's Pacific population were in the under 15 years age group. Forty-four (44) percent of Franklin Pacific people were in this age group, compared with 38% nationally. However at ages 20-29 years the position was reversed, with 11% of Franklin Pacific people in the age group, compared with 15% nationally. The differences between the two populations in other age groups were small.

ASIAN POPULATION

Asian people made up 5% of the Franklin District population in 2006. There were 2,832 people of Asian ethnicity (1,401 males and 1,431 females) and 52,674 non-Asian people living in the district at the time of the census. The Asian people had a younger age profile than non-Asian people in Franklin, with higher proportions in almost all age-groups below 50 years. The differences were particularly large in the 10-19 year age group where the proportion of Asian people was 19% compared with 15% for non-Asian people.

Asian people in Franklin had a higher proportion of people aged 0-14 years than the New Zealand Asian population, with 27% of Franklin and 22% of total New Zealand Asian people in the age group. In contrast, the Franklin Asian population had a much lower proportion of people aged 20-34 years (18%) than the Asian population nationally (30%).

SEX

In 2006, females made up just over 50% of the district's population, outnumbering males by around 350. Although males outnumbered females in every age group up to 24 years, after the age of 25 the gender balance swung the other way and, with a few exceptions, women exceeded men in each age group. In most parts of the country, the largest gender gap generally occurs among a territorial authority's oldest residents, with elderly women outnumbering men by a considerable margin. However, in Franklin, the 2006 census showed the largest numerical gaps to be among people in their late 20s, 30s and early 40s. Franklin women aged 25 to 44 years outnumbered their male counterparts by around 1,040.

ETHNIC DIVERSITY

Franklin District has a different ethnic composition from the country as a whole. At the 2006 census, three-quarters (75%) of the district's population identified as European compared with 68% nationwide. Both locally and nationally, 15%¹² of the population identified as Maori, and 11% specified New Zealander as their ethnic group.

Smaller ethnic groups are under-represented in the district. In 2006, just 5% stated an affiliation to an Asian ethnic group (9% nationally), and less than 4% identified as Pacific Peoples (7% nationwide). Other smaller ethnic groups were practically non-existent in Franklin whereas nationally these groups constituted 1% of the population.

¹² Percentages total more than 100 because an individual can identify with more than one ethnic group and all are counted.

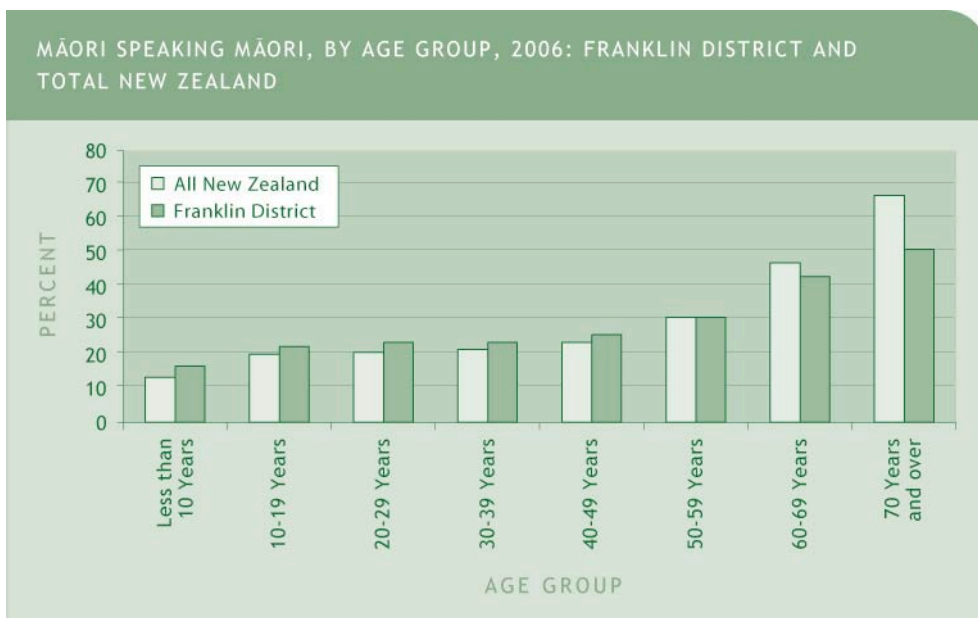


Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

MAORI LANGUAGE SPEAKERS

Franklin District Maori were less likely to speak the Maori language than Maori nationally. In 2006, 22% of Maori in the Franklin District could speak Maori (24% nationally). Only a very small proportion of non-Maori spoke Maori in either the Franklin or national populations.

Young Maori in the Franklin District spoke Maori at lower rates than the total Maori population, but the rates were the same at age 50-59 years. Beyond that age group, older Maori in Franklin were more likely to speak the Maori language than their counterparts in the total New Zealand Maori population.



Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

IWI AFFILIATION

The top ten iwi identified by people of Maori descent living in the Franklin District are given in the table below.¹³

TOP TEN IWI IDENTIFIED BY PEOPLE OF MAORI DESCENT LIVING IN THE FRANKLIN DISTRICT	
Name of Iwi	Number
Waikato	2,340
Ngapuhi	2,139
Ngati Porou	660
Tainui	651
Ngati Maniapoto	648
Ngati Tuwharetoa	300
Ngai Tahu/Kai Tahu	255
Tuhoe	231
Ngati Whatua	228
Te Arawa	219

Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

OVERSEAS BORN

In 2006, 17% of Franklin's residents were overseas born compared with 23% nationally. New Zealand's most common overseas birthplace - the UK and Ireland - accounted for 8% of Franklin's residents (7% nationwide). As might be expected from the ethnic make-up of the population, Asia and the Pacific Islands were the most under-represented overseas birthplaces.

FAMILIES

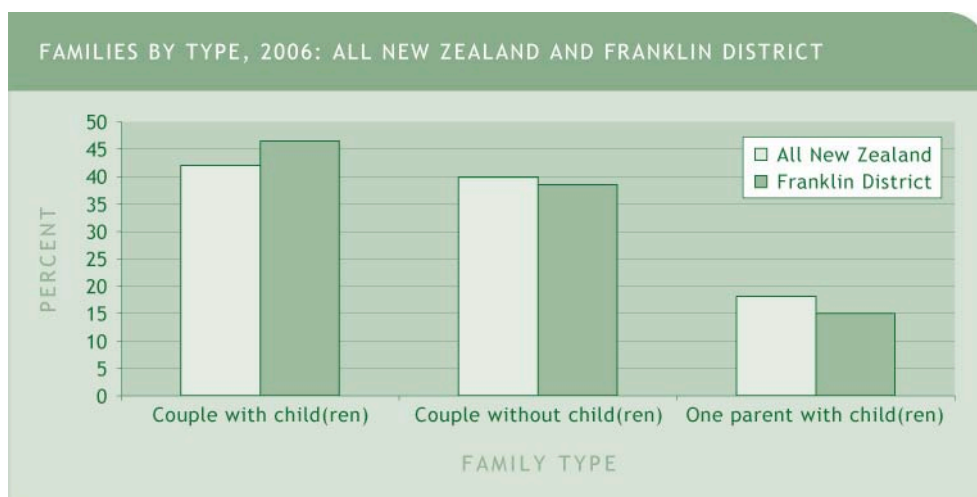
In 2006, Franklin was home to around 16,170 families.¹⁴ As with the country as a whole, the most numerous family type in the territorial authority was couples with children. Numbering around 7,520 in Franklin in 2006, they made up almost 47% of all families in the district, a higher proportion than the 42% nationwide.

Couples without children numbered around 6,220. They accounted for 38% of the district's families - a slightly smaller proportion than the 40% nationally.

In 2006, Franklin District was home to 2,430 families consisting of one parent and children. This was 15% of all families in the district, a little less than the 18% nationally.

¹³ A total of 2,067 people of Maori descent in the district did not know their iwi. People can specify more than one iwi affiliation.

¹⁴ In the 2006 census, a family is defined by the presence, in one household, of a 'family nucleus' (a couple, or parent(s) and child(ren)). Child dependency is not a component of the definition. This means that a 90 year-old woman living with her 60 year-old daughter, who does not have children of her own in the same household, would be classified as 'one parent with children'.



Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

Statistics New Zealand projects the number of couples without children in Franklin District to increase steadily over the next couple of decades. A figure of 7,800 is projected for 2011, increasing to 10,300 by 2021. At that stage, couples without children are projected to account for 50% of all families in the district. Two-parent families are projected to stay quite static in number (7,100 in 2011 decreasing slightly to 7,000 in 2021). The number of one-parent families is projected to increase to 2,900 in 2011, and then to 3,500 by 2021.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND COMPOSITION

In 2006, one-family households (with or without other people) made up just over three-quarters (76%) of Franklin households (69% nationwide). One-person households were less numerous than average, with 18% of the district's households consisting of individuals living alone (23% nationally). Other multi-person households, the majority of which would be flats containing unrelated people, accounted for 3% of households (5% nationally).

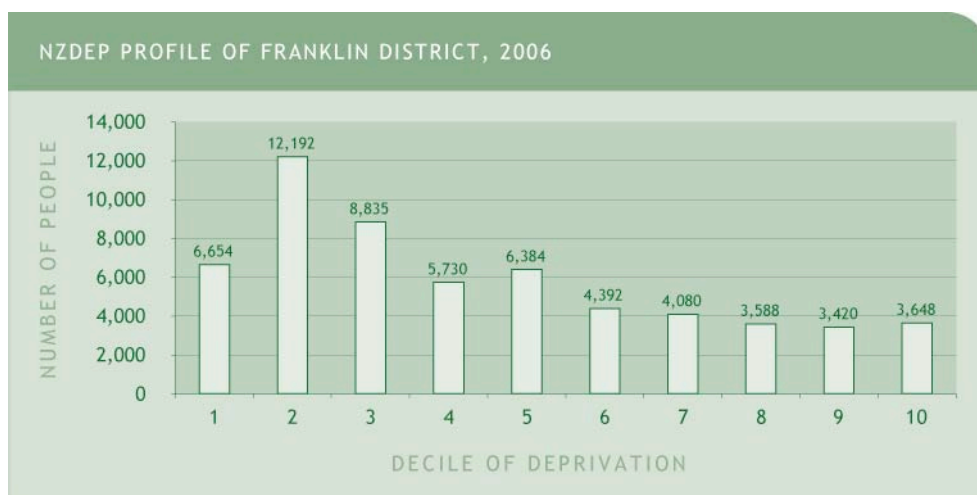
ECONOMIC SITUATION

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION

The NZDep2006 index of deprivation¹⁵ shows that Franklin District has a considerably lower level of socio-economic deprivation than the country as a whole. Across New Zealand, roughly equal numbers of people live in areas at each of the 10 levels of deprivation. This means that at the time of the 2006 census, 50% of New Zealand's population lived in decile 1 to 5 areas (ie the less deprived areas in the country). In Franklin, just over two-thirds (68%) of residents lived in those deciles.

The profile below shows the spread of the district's population across the 10 deciles. It shows a clustering of residents in deciles 2 and 3, and a comparative lack of people in deciles 6 to 10. In 2006, just 6% of the district's population lived in decile 10 areas (the 10% most socio-economically deprived areas of the country). At the other end of the scale, a slightly higher-than-average 11% lived in decile 1 areas (the 10% least deprived areas in New Zealand).

¹⁵ Salmond C, Crampton P, Atkinson J, *NZDep 2006 Index of Deprivation*. The NZDep2006 index of deprivation was created from data from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. The index describes the deprivation experienced by groups of people in small areas. Nine deprivation variables were used in the construction of the index, reflecting eight dimensions of deprivation. The variables used were the proportions of people: aged 18-64 receiving a means-tested benefit; living in households with income below an income threshold adjusted for household size; not living in own home; aged less than 65 living in a single-parent family; aged 18-64 unemployed; aged 18-64 without any qualifications; living in households below a bedroom occupancy threshold adjusted for household size; with no access to a telephone; and with no access to a car.



Source: NZDep 2006 Index of Deprivation

Although the process of averaging can mask some substantial variation in deprivation among small areas, it can be useful to look at average deprivation scores for census area units. In Franklin District, no area units were identified as being among the 10% most deprived in New Zealand (decile 10). Two area units, Pukekohe North and Tuakau, were in decile 9, but the next highest average scores were two area units in decile 6. Two of the district's area units were assessed as being in decile 1 (ie among the 10% least socio-economically deprived in the country). These were Hunua and Whangapouri Creek. Seven more area units (Buckland, Glenbrook, Kingseat, Otatau, Patumahoe, Runciman and South Waiuku) averaged out as decile 2.

PERSONAL INCOME

TOTAL POPULATION

In 2006, Franklin residents aged 15 years and over had a higher median¹⁶ personal income than the general adult population (\$27,800 compared with \$24,400 nationally).

The district's population was under-represented in each income band up to \$40,000, with the largest differences occurring at the lowest end of the scale. A little under 20% of the district's adults received \$10,000 or less compared with just over 21% nationally, and 19% reported \$10,001 to \$20,000 (22% nationwide). At the higher end of the scale, the largest differences between the distribution of income in Franklin and across New Zealand occurred in two income bands. A little over 12% of the district's adults reported incomes between \$50,001 and \$70,000 (10% nationally), and 6% received \$70,001 to \$100,000 (4% nationally).

¹⁶ The median is the midpoint in a set of values which have been arranged in order of magnitude. It is the result that indicates that one half of the set of values is higher and one half lower. For example, the median personal income is the amount which divides the personal income distribution into two equal groups, half having personal income above that amount and half having personal income below that amount.



Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

MAORI POPULATION

In the Franklin District in 2006, more Maori than non-Maori had incomes under \$40,000 (78% and 65% respectively). Above this amount the positions reversed with more non-Maori than Maori having incomes above \$40,000.

Maori in the Franklin District had slightly higher incomes than Maori in the total population. Nationally 48% of Maori had less than \$20,000 of annual income (46% in Franklin). Whereas 13% of Franklin Maori had incomes of \$50,000 or more, the proportion in the total Maori population was 10%.

PACIFIC POPULATION

In Franklin District in 2006, 50% of the Pacific population had incomes of less than \$20,000, compared with 38% of the non-Pacific population. Beyond that level of income, Pacific people were more likely than non-Pacific people to have incomes between \$20,001 and \$30,000, but less likely to have incomes above that amount.

Pacific people in Franklin had slightly higher incomes compared with Pacific people nationally. Nationally, 49% of the Pacific population had less than \$20,000 of annual income (50% in Franklin). In Franklin, 11% had incomes of \$50,000 or more, compared with 7% of Pacific people nationally.

ASIAN POPULATION

In the Franklin District in 2006, a higher proportion of Asian people than non-Asian people had incomes of less than \$10,000 per year. Thirty-one percent of Franklin Asian people were in this income group, compared with just 19% of non-Asian people in the district. The high number of younger people in the Asian population helps account for this trend. Beyond that level, proportions in each income-group are similar until \$30,000 or more when non-Asian people predominate.

Asian people in Franklin had higher incomes than Asian people in the total population. Nationally, 58% of the Asian population had less than \$20,000 of annual income (51% in Franklin). In Franklin, 11% had incomes of \$50,000 or more compared with 10% nationally.

INCOME SUPPORT

PEOPLE AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER

At the end of December 2007, around 6,210 Franklin District residents¹⁷ aged 65 years and over were in

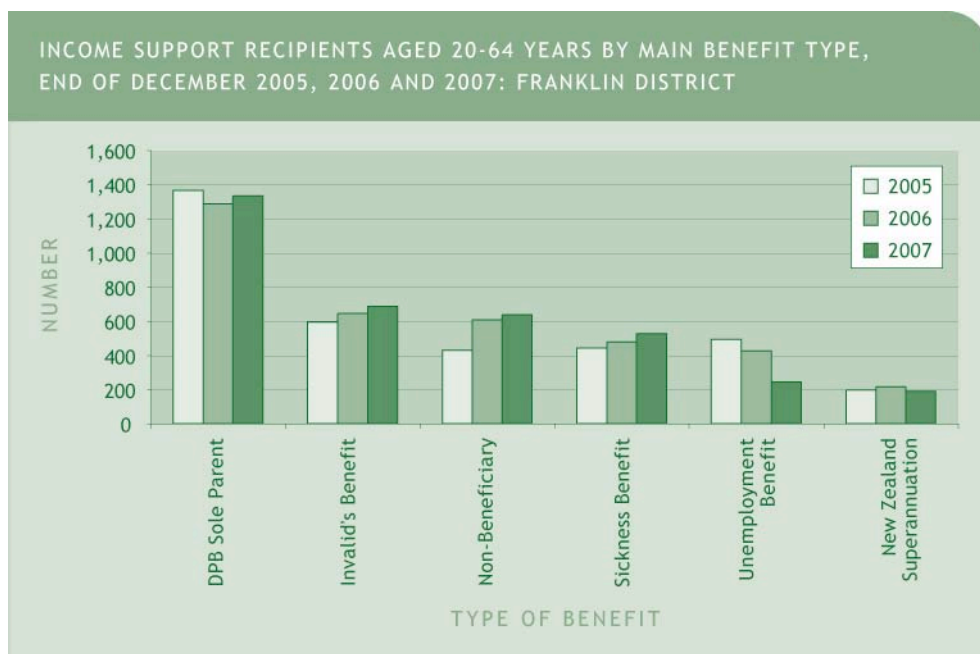
¹⁷ The statistics included in this section have been produced by the geocoding of MSD client addresses. The figures represent all clients who lived within Franklin District boundaries at the end of December 2005, 2006 or 2007. This method of assigning a geographic location to a client based on their address is different from the method used to produce figures for many of the other LSM reports. These earlier reports relied on identifying service centres within territorial authority boundaries and assigning a geographic location to clients with claims managed in those relevant service centres.

receipt of New Zealand Superannuation.¹⁸ This number was around 320 higher than at the same time the previous year and around 870 more than in December 2005. Of those New Zealand Superannuitants in 2007, around 1,200 were also receiving a Disability Allowance and just over 330 were in receipt of an Accommodation Supplement.

PEOPLE AGED 20 TO 64 YEARS

At the end of December 2007, the largest income support groups among 20-64 year-olds in Franklin District were:

- Almost 1,340 DPB Sole Parent Beneficiaries¹⁹ (around 30 fewer than in 2005 but around 50 more than in 2006).
- Around 690 Invalid's Beneficiaries (an increase of around 90 on the total two years earlier).
- Nearly 640 Non-Beneficiaries²⁰ (almost 210 more than in December 2005). At least some of this increase is likely to have been due to the expansion of eligibility for supplementary benefits arising from the 'Working for Families' package.
- Around 530 Sickness Beneficiaries²¹ (an increase of just over 80 since 2005).
- Just over 240 Unemployment Beneficiaries²² (250 fewer than in 2005). This large decrease reflects a substantial fall in unemployment across New Zealand as a whole.
- Around 190 New Zealand Superannuitants²³ (similar to the number in both 2005 and 2006).



Source: Ministry of Social Development

At the end of December 2007, Franklin District's income support recipients aged 20-64 years were responsible for around 3,900 children - of whom just over 2,480 were in the families of DPB Sole

¹⁸ New Zealand Superannuation is not income tested for recipients aged 65 years and over. Supplementary benefits (eg Accommodation Supplement, Disability Allowance) are, however, subject to an income test, so their receipt indicates clients with low incomes.

¹⁹ Includes DPB Sole Parent and Emergency Maintenance Allowance.

²⁰ Non-beneficiaries are low-income people who are not receiving a main benefit or pension from Work and Income, but who do receive a Work and Income supplementary benefit (eg an Accommodation Supplement, a Childcare Subsidy).

²¹ Includes Sickness Benefit and Sickness Benefit Hardship.

²² Includes Unemployment Benefit and Unemployment Benefit Hardship.

²³ Individuals under the age of 65 years whose spouse qualifies for National Superannuation by meeting the age and residency criteria may be eligible to receive National Superannuation as a 'non-qualified spouse'.

Parent recipients.²⁴ Of those DPB recipients with children:

- 47% had youngest children aged under 5 years
- 29% had youngest children aged 5 to 9 years
- 15% had youngest children aged between 10 and 13 years
- 9% had youngest children aged 14 and over.

PEOPLE AGED UNDER 20 YEARS

At the end of December 2007, around 180 Franklin teenagers were receiving some form of income support, including supplementary benefits.

- 30% of them (54 people) were receiving the DPB Sole Parent.²⁵ This figure was little different from either 2005 or 2006.
- Around 15% (27 people) were in receipt of the Invalid's Benefit, a slight increase over each of the two preceding years.
- A similar number (25 teenagers) were receiving the Sickness Benefit.²⁶ This was similar to the previous year but was more than double the 2005 figure.
- Teenage Non-Beneficiaries numbered 22, almost three times higher than in December 2006.
- 19 teens were in receipt of the Unemployment Benefit²⁷ - around half the number of recipients in 2005.
- 16 people were receiving the Independent Youth Benefit - similar to the number of recipients one year earlier but around half the number in 2005.

Between them, Franklin District's teenage income support recipients had 70 children in December 2007.

HOUSEHOLD FACILITIES

The percentages of Franklin households with access to a telephone, the internet, or a vehicle in 2006 were as follows:

- 91% had a telephone (92% nationwide)
- 78% had access to a cell phone or mobile phone (74% nationally)
- 62% had internet access (61% nationally)
- 96% had access to a motor vehicle (92% nationally).

At 71%, the proportion of 12-14 year-olds in Franklin living in households with access to the internet was the same as across the country. The district's 15-19 year-olds were slightly more likely than average to have internet access at home (71% compared with 68% nationwide), while the opposite was true of 20-24 year-olds (57% versus 61% nationally).

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

TOTAL POPULATION

The distribution of educational qualifications across Franklin's population differs a little from the national picture. In 2006, 28% of the district's residents aged 15 years or over had no formal educational qualification. This was slightly higher than the national proportion of 25%. The proportion with school qualifications as their highest educational attainment was similar to the

²⁴ Includes DPB Sole Parent and Emergency Maintenance Allowance.

²⁵ Includes DPB Sole Parent and Emergency Maintenance Allowance.

²⁶ Includes Sickness Benefit and Sickness Benefit Hardship.

²⁷ Includes Unemployment Benefit and Unemployment Benefit Hardship.

national figure (36% of Franklin adults, 35% nationwide). Post-school certificates or diplomas were the highest qualification of 26% of the local population (24% nationally), but other tertiary qualifications were held by smaller proportions of the population in Franklin than nationally. Almost 8% had bachelor's degrees or the equivalent (11% nationwide), and just over 2% had post-graduate qualifications compared with almost 5% of the country's adults.



Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

MAORI POPULATION

In 2006, Maori were less likely to have a school or post-school qualification than non-Maori and were more likely to have no qualification.

Maori in the Franklin District were less qualified than total New Zealand Maori. In Franklin, 47% had no qualification (40% nationally), 30% had a school qualification as their highest qualification (32% nationally) and 23% had a post-school qualification (28% nationally).

PACIFIC POPULATION

In Franklin District in 2006, Pacific males (42%) were more likely to have no qualification than Pacific females (35%), and both were far more likely than the district's non-Pacific people (28%) to have no qualification. Pacific people were slightly more likely to have school qualifications as their highest qualification than non-Pacific people, and much less likely to have a post-school qualification.

Pacific people in Franklin were slightly less qualified than Pacific people nationally. In Franklin, 38% had no qualification (35% nationally), 40% had a school qualification as their highest qualification (43% nationally) and both populations had 22% with a post-school qualification.

ASIAN POPULATION

In the Franklin District in 2006, Asian females (24%) were slightly more likely to have no qualification than Asian males (19%), but both were less likely than the district's non-Asian people (28%) to have no qualification. Asian people were more likely to have school qualifications as their highest qualification than non-Asian people (47% Asian versus 35% non-Asian), and were also more likely to have bachelor degree or higher level qualifications than the non-Asian population (17% and 10% respectively). Non-Asian people were more likely to have qualifications at the level of post-school certificates and diplomas which are predominately vocational qualifications.

Asian people in the Franklin District were considerably less qualified than Asian people nationally. Twenty-two percent of the district's Asian population had no qualification compared with 12% nationally, and 31% of Franklin Asian people had a post school qualification compared with 45% nationally.

EMPLOYMENT

TOTAL POPULATION

At the time of the 2006 census, around 29,750 Franklin District residents were employed. This was 71% of the population aged 15 and over (65% nationally). Around 79% of the district's employed residents worked full time (77% nationwide).

The 2006 census recorded 3.8% of the Franklin labour force as unemployed, a considerably smaller proportion than the 5.1% national average at the time. In March 2006, this equated to 1,170 people unemployed in the district.

Young adults in the district were more likely to be in the labour force than their counterparts across the country. Around 27% of 15-19 year-olds were recorded as working full time at the time of the 2006 census (21% nationally), and another 27% worked part time (26% nationwide). Full-time employment was also more common than average among the district's 20-24 year-olds, with 64% employed full time compared with 53% nationally. Just 12% were employed part time (16% across the country). Around 9% of Franklin's 15-19 year-olds and 6% of the 20-24 year-olds were unemployed at the time of the census - both 1 to 2 percentage points lower than those age groups nationally.

MAORI POPULATION

In the Franklin District in 2006, Maori were less likely to be employed than non-Maori. Sixty-four (64) percent of Maori were employed compared to 72% of non-Maori. Fifty-one (51) percent of the Maori population in the district were employed full time (56% non-Maori) and 12% were part-time workers (15% non-Maori).

The Maori unemployment rate in Franklin in 2006 was 10% compared to 2.9% for non-Maori.

Maori in the Franklin District had higher employment rates than total New Zealand Maori, with 64% and 62% respectively, of the population in employment. However, Franklin Maori were slightly less likely to be unemployed than their national counterparts (10% Franklin versus 11% nationally).

PACIFIC POPULATION

In the Franklin District in 2006, Pacific people had an employment rate of 63% compared with 71% for non-Pacific people. Pacific men were more likely to be in employment than Pacific women, with employment rates of 69% and 57% respectively. Seventy-nine (79) percent of non-Pacific males were employed, and non-Pacific females were also more likely to be employed (63%) than Pacific females.

Full-time work was the choice of 49% of Pacific people and 56% of non-Pacific people. Fourteen (14) percent of Pacific people worked part time (20% of females and 7% of males), compared with 15% of non-Pacific people (22% of females and 7% of males). The relatively high proportion of older non-Pacific people in the district could account for the higher incidence of part-time work.

The Pacific unemployment rate in Franklin in 2006 was 9.3% compared with 3.6% for non-Pacific people. Pacific women had a higher unemployment rate than Pacific men (13.3% and 6.1% respectively).

Pacific people in the Franklin District had higher employment rates than Pacific people nationally, with 63% and 58% respectively, of the population in employment. They also had slightly lower unemployment rates than their national counterparts (9.3% Franklin versus 10.7% nationally).

ASIAN POPULATION

In Franklin District in 2006, Asian people had a similar employment rate to non-Asian people. Sixty-nine (69) percent of Asian people were employed compared with 71% of non-Asian people. Asian men were more likely to be in employment than Asian women, with employment rates of 76% and 63% respectively.

Full-time work was the choice of 54% of Asian people and 56% of non-Asian people. Fifteen (15) percent of both Asian and non-Asian people worked part time. Twenty percent of Asian females and 10% of males worked part time, compared with 22% of non-Asian females and 7% of males.

The Asian unemployment rate in Franklin in 2006 was 4% compared with 3.8% for non-Asian people. Asian women had a higher unemployment rate than Asian men (5.2% and 3.4% respectively).

Asian people in Franklin District had much higher employment rates than total New Zealand Asian people, with 69% and 57% respectively, of the population in employment. They also had

considerably lower rates of unemployment than their national counterparts (4% Franklin versus 8.5% nationally).

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT

In 2006, around 15,160 Franklin District residents (62% of those who answered the workplace question in the census) lived and worked in the same district. Manukau City was the next most popular work location (15%), followed closely by Auckland City (13%). Papakura District absorbed another 8%.

MAIN LOCATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF FRANKLIN DISTRICT RESIDENTS, 2006	
Location of employment	Number of Franklin District residents employed
Franklin District	15,165
Manukau City	3,720
Auckland City	3,117
Papakura District	1,869

Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

In 2006, around 18,400 people were employed within Franklin District's boundaries. As well as the 15,160 workers sourced locally, Franklin attracted around 880 workers from Manukau City, 710 from Papakura District and 670 from Auckland City. Waikato District contributed 230 workers, North Shore City added a further 200 and another 160 travelled from Waitakere City.

OCCUPATION

In 2006, Franklin District had comparatively more people in some 'rural' occupations than the country as a whole. Managers, the occupational category in which farmers are now classified, were the largest occupation group, making up 22% of all employed compared with 18% across the country. On the other hand, professionals were the next largest group but were under-represented in the district (15% of employed compared with 20% nationally). Technicians and trades workers also made up 15% of the local workforce (13% nationally).

Clerical and administrative workers and labourers both accounted for the same proportions workers in Franklin as they did nationally (13% and 12% respectively). Sales workers were close to their national proportion at 9% (10% nationwide), while machinery operators and drivers made up 8% of the district's employed (6% nationally). The smallest occupation group in the district was community and personal service workers at 7% (8% nationwide).

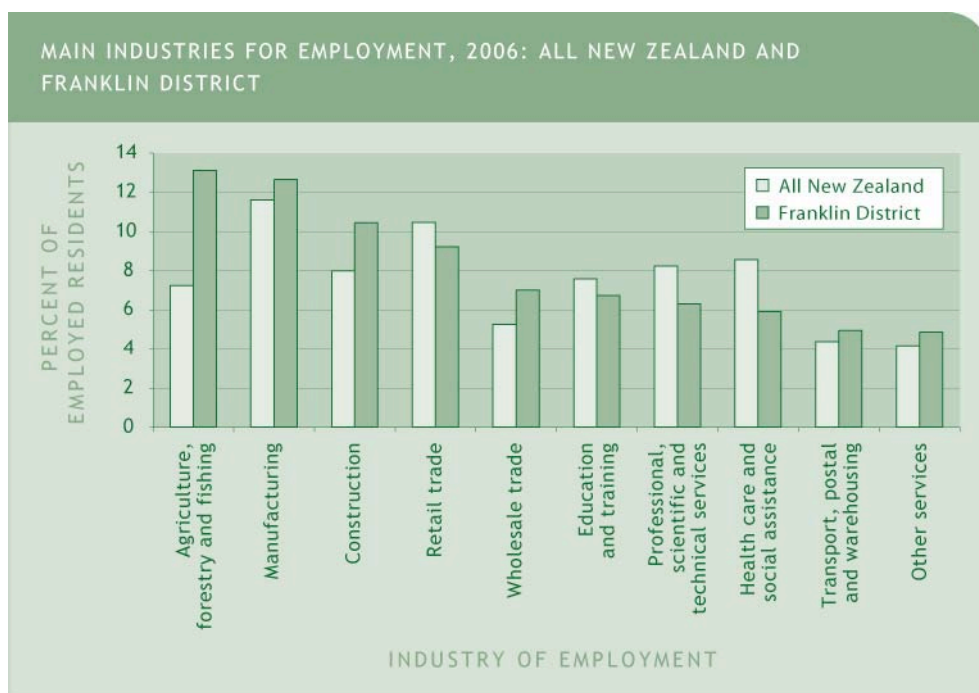


Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

The occupational pattern of young workers in Franklin District is also different from nationally. In 2006, the largest differences involved technicians and trades workers. Both age groups were more likely than average to be working in this occupation - 19% of Franklin’s employed 15-19 year-olds (13% nationally) and 24% of employed 20-24 year-olds (17% nationwide). That made technicians and trades workers the largest occupation group among the district’s 20-24 year-olds, with labourers the second largest at 15%. Labouring and sales work were the most common occupations for the district’s 15-19 year-olds, at 26% and 24% of employed respectively.

INDUSTRIES

The 2006 census showed the importance of farming to Franklin District, with 13% of all employed people working in agriculture, forestry and fishing (almost twice the 7% employed nationally). Manufacturing, the country’s largest employer, was the district’s second largest at almost 13% (12% nationwide). That was followed by construction (10%) and the retail trade (9%). The wholesale trade and education and training were the district’s fifth and sixth largest employers, at 7% each. Professional, scientific and technical services and health care and social assistance were slightly smaller employers than average, both accounting for 6% of Franklin’s employed residents.



Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

The two main industries employing Franklin District’s 15-19 year-olds are the same as around the country. In 2006, the district’s 15-19 year-olds were most likely to be working in the retail trade (26% of all employed in that age group) or accommodation and food services (13%). The construction industry was a close third, at 12%, followed by agriculture, forestry and fishing (10%) and manufacturing (8%). The district’s 20-24 year-olds were spread differently across industries compared with the country as a whole. The largest employers of Franklin’s 20-24 year-olds were construction (15%), manufacturing and the retail trade (both 12%), and agriculture, forestry and fishing (11%).

TRAVEL TO WORK

In 2006, the two main means of travel used by Franklin residents to get to work were the same as workers across the country. Driving a private vehicle was by far the single most popular way to travel to work on Census Day 2006, with 51% of all employed using this method, both locally and nationally. Driving a work vehicle was second on the list, at 15% (11% nationally). Working at home was more common in Franklin than nationally (13% of employed compared with 9% nationwide) - undoubtedly the result of farming being such an important employer in the district.

HOURS OF WORK

The impact of farming is also obvious in the longer hours of work reported by Franklin residents. At the 2006 census, they were slightly less likely to work part time - with 20% of the district’s employed reporting fewer than 30 hours per week compared with 22% nationally. Among those employed full time, ‘normal’ hours of work were less common than average, with 40-49 hours reported by 41% of Franklin’s employed residents compared with 43% nationally. Around 15% reported working 50-59 hours per week (12% nationally), and 13% worked 60 or more hours (10% nationwide).



Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

HOUSING

TENURE

TOTAL POPULATION

In 2006, Franklin households had a higher rate of home ownership than households across the country (61% compared with 55% nationally). Another 12% had their homes held in a family trust, the same as the national proportion. Just over one-quarter (27%) of the district’s households did not own their dwelling compared with one-third (33%) nationally.



Source: *Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006*

At all ages, Franklin’s youth population is more likely than their counterparts nationally to live in dwellings owned by their occupants. In 2006, 57% of the district’s 12-14 year-olds lived in dwellings owned or partly owned by the occupants. This increased slightly to 59% of 15-19 year-olds but fell for the next age group (48% of 20-24 year-olds). Living in a property not owned by its occupants was the norm for 31% of Franklin’s 12-14 year-olds, 28% of the 15-19 year-olds and 41% of the 20-24 year-olds. Across New Zealand higher proportions of all these age groups lived in unowned properties, with the largest differences occurring among older youth (37% of 15-19 year-olds and 58% of 20-24 year-olds).

MAORI POPULATION

In the Franklin District in 2006, 40% of Maori owned or partly owned their usual residence, and a further 8% held their dwellings in a family trust. By comparison 64% of non-Maori owned their homes and 13%

held them in a trust. Both Maori and non-Maori in Franklin District were more likely than their counterparts in New Zealand as a whole to own their own dwelling. Nationally 39% of Maori and 57% of non-Maori were home owners with a further 6 percent and 13 percent respectively holding their dwellings in trusts.

PACIFIC POPULATION

In the Franklin District in 2006, 29% of Pacific people owned or partly owned their usual residence, and a further 7% held their dwellings in a family trust. By comparison 62% of non-Pacific people owned their homes and 13% held them in a trust. Sixty-three (63) percent of Franklin Pacific people lived in a dwelling that was not owned by the usual residents, compared with 26% of non-Pacific people.

Pacific people in the Franklin District were slightly less likely to live in their own home, compared with their national counterparts. Nationally, 31% of Pacific people were home owners with a further 6% holding their dwellings in trusts.

ASIAN POPULATION

In the Franklin District in 2006, 57% of Asian people owned or partly owned their usual residence, and a further 11% held their dwellings in a family trust. By comparison, 61% of non-Asian people owned their homes and 13% held them in a trust. Thirty-two (32) percent of Franklin Asian people lived in a dwelling that was not owned by the usual residents, compared with 27% of non-Asian people.

Both Asian and non-Asian people in the Franklin District were more likely to live in their own home, including those owned by a trust, compared with their national counterparts. Nationally, 50% of Asian people and 55% of non-Asian people were home owners with a further 11% and 12% respectively holding their dwellings in trusts.

SECTOR OF LANDLORD

The 2006 census showed that, as is the case across the country, the private sector owns the overwhelming majority (90%) of properties rented by households in Franklin District. Housing New Zealand Corporation (HNZC) was the next largest landlord but its 6% of rental properties was less than half the 13% nationally. Local authority housing and properties owned by other state-owned agencies each accounted for 2% of Franklin's rentals.

STATE HOUSING

At the end of 2007, HNZC managed 315 properties in Franklin District. Pukekohe North contained the bulk of these state houses (191 properties or 61% of the total). Other area units with two dozen or more were Tuakau (46), Pukekohe West (27) and Waiuku (25). Three-bedroom dwellings were the district's most common type of HNZC property, making up 50% of Franklin's state housing stock. Two-bedroom properties accounted for 30%.

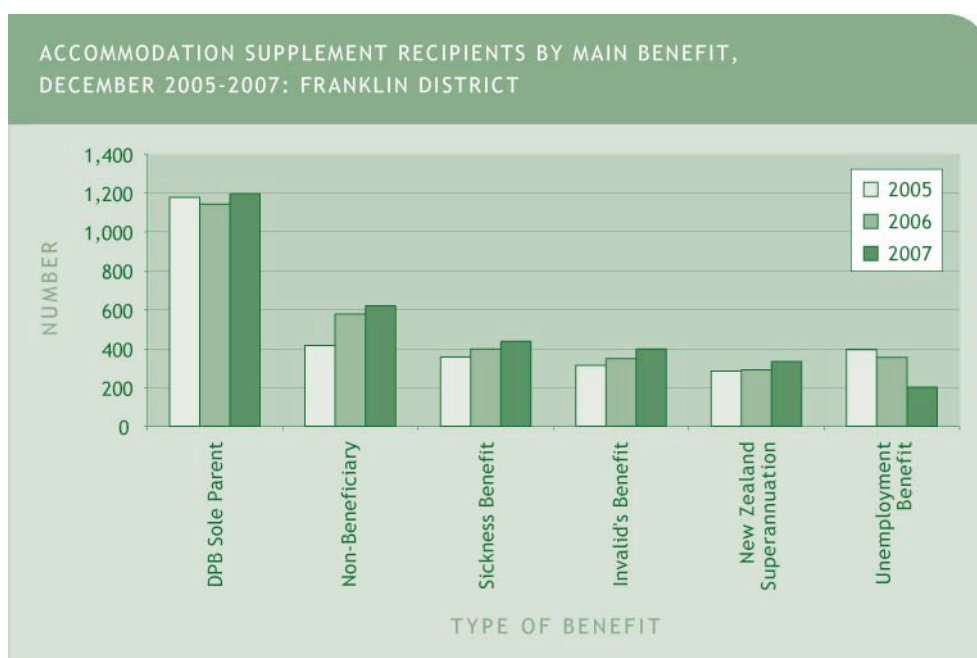
RENTS

Tenancy Services data for the six months ending January 2008 shows that rents in Franklin District are a little below the national average. Between August 2007 and January 2008, three-bedroom houses were the most popular type of rental property in Franklin. They averaged \$307 in weekly rent in both Pukekohe/Tuakau and in rural parts of the district, compared with \$315 per week across the country.

ACCOMMODATION SUPPLEMENT (AS)

At the end of December 2007, 3,360 Franklin District residents²⁸ were being paid the Accommodation Supplement (AS) - an increase of around 220 over the previous two years. In 2007, the largest groups of AS recipients in Franklin were:

- Around 1,200 DPB Sole Parent²⁹ recipients, only around 20 more than in December 2005.
- 620 Non-Beneficiaries.³⁰ This group showed the largest rise, increasing by around 200 over the preceding two years. At least some of this increase is likely to have been due to the expansion of eligibility for supplementary benefits arising from the 'Working for Families' package.
- Around 440 Sickness Beneficiaries,³¹ an increase of around 80 since December 2005.
- Almost 400 Invalid's Beneficiaries, also around 80 more over the same period.
- Just over 330 New Zealand Superannuitants, a rise of around 50 since 2005.
- Just over 200 Unemployment Beneficiaries.³² This group showed the largest fall, almost halving since December 2005 - a reflection of the fall in unemployment across New Zealand and the subsequent drop in the number of Unemployment Beneficiaries generally.



Source: Ministry of Social Development

In December 2007, just 4% of the AS recipients in Franklin were under the age of 20 years, 85% were aged 20-64 years, and 11% were aged 65 or over. The majority of the district's AS recipients (62%) were in rented accommodation, 20% were boarding and 17% owned their own home.

²⁸ The statistics included in this section have been produced by the geocoding of MSD client addresses. The figures represent all clients who lived within Franklin District boundaries at the end of December 2005, 2006 or 2007. This method of assigning a geographic location to a client based on their address is different from the method used to produce figures for many of the other LSM reports. These earlier reports relied on identifying service centres within territorial authority boundaries and assigning a geographic location to clients with claims managed in those relevant service centres.

²⁹ Includes DPB Sole Parent and Emergency Maintenance Allowance.

³⁰ Non-Beneficiaries are low-income people who are not receiving a main benefit or pension from Work and Income, but who do receive a Work and Income supplementary benefit (eg an Accommodation Supplement, a Childcare Subsidy).

³¹ Includes Sickness Benefit and Sickness Benefit Hardship.

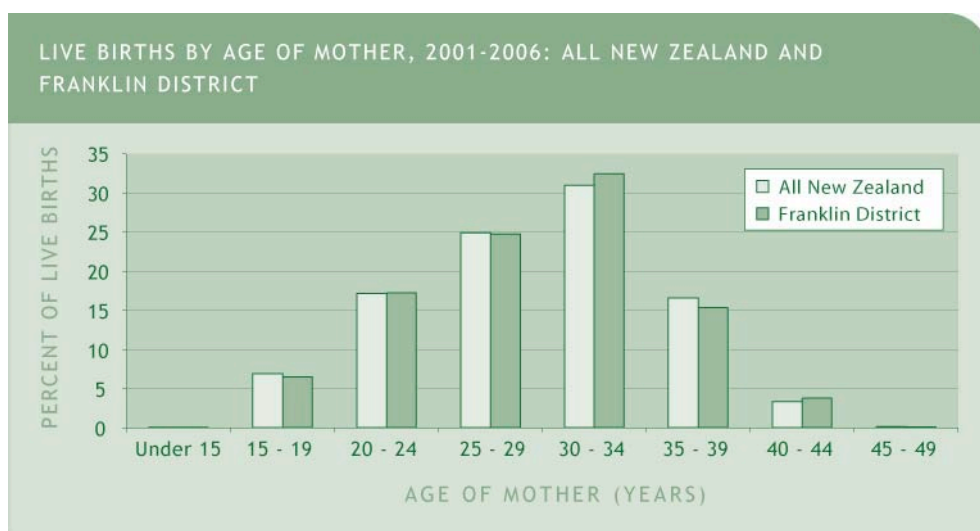
³² Includes Unemployment Benefit and Unemployment Benefit Hardship.

HEALTH

BIRTHS

From 2001 to 2006, around 5,070 live births were registered to women living in Franklin District - an average of 844 per year. With regard to maternal age, the district has a similar pattern of childbearing to the country as a whole. Women aged under 30 years were responsible for 48% of the live births registered to Franklin mothers between 2001 and 2006 (49% nationally).

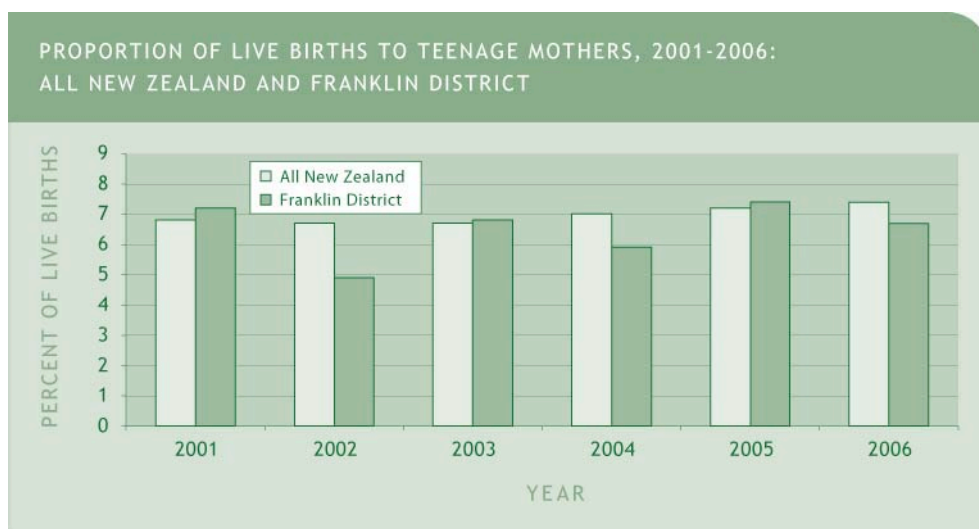
Over the six-year period, each maternal age group in Franklin made a similar contribution to the number of newborns as nationally. The age of 30-34 years was the most common for women to give birth, with that age group responsible for 32% of the district's newborns (31% across the country). Both locally and nationally 25-29 years was the second most common age for giving birth (25% of the babies born over the six-year period).



Source: Statistics New Zealand

TEENAGE MOTHERS

From 2001 to 2006, teenage mothers accounted for a similar proportion of live births in Franklin as they did across the country (6% compared with 7% nationwide). In 2002 and 2004, the Franklin proportion was between 1 and 2 percentage points lower than the national proportion. However, in each of the other four years the two proportions were closer. In 2006, just under 7% of all live births in Franklin District were to teenage mothers compared with just over 7% across the country.



Source: *Statistics New Zealand*

Over the six years from 2001 to 2006, just a couple of births were registered in the district to girls under the age of 15 years. This equated to less than 0.1% of all live births - similar to the national figure.

PLUNKET INFORMATION

The Royal New Zealand Plunket Society estimates that it provides Well Child services to around 92% of the country's newborns. In 2006, Plunket reported just over 820 new baby cases in Franklin District (92% of the total live births registered to mothers in the district that year). Almost one-third (31%) of the district's Plunket babies were Maori and 6% were of Pacific ethnicity.

Plunket records showed that in 2006, 12% of the district's newborns were living in an NZDep decile 10 area (the 10% most socio-economically deprived in the country). More than half those babies were Maori. Another 16% of the district's Plunket babies were living in decile 8 or 9 areas.

In 2006, Plunket made just over 270 referrals in Franklin. The most common reasons for referral were dental health (40%), vision (17%), suspected hearing loss or impairment (9%), and child health and illness (7%). In addition, Plunket made just over 1,730 recommendations in Franklin District during 2006. The largest proportion of these (41%) related to immunisation, while another 32% related to dental health.

IMMUNISATION

Based on reports from parents, Plunket estimates that 79% of the children in its client families in Franklin District were fully immunised in 2006 - a slightly lower proportion than the 81% nationwide. Complete immunisation was slightly less likely for Maori children (69% compared with 73% nationally), and they were more likely to have incomplete immunisation (24% in Franklin compared with 19% across New Zealand).

CIGARETTE SMOKING

TOTAL POPULATION

The 2006 census asked people aged 15 years and over about their cigarette smoking habits. The pattern in Franklin District was similar to the country as a whole.

- 21% of adults reported being regular smokers
- 23% were ex-smokers
- 56% had never smoked cigarettes regularly.

The smoking habits of Franklin's 15-19 year-olds also followed the national pattern with around 19% of that age group being regular smokers. Those aged 20-24, however, reported higher rates than their counterparts around the country (34% as opposed to 30%), while 55% had never smoked (59% nationwide).

MAORI POPULATION

In 2006, 43% of Maori living in the Franklin District were regular smokers compared with 18% of non-Maori. A similar difference between the two populations applied to people who had never smoked - 39% of Maori and 59% of non-Maori.

Maori in Franklin had similar rates to total New Zealand Maori for all categories of smoking habits. Regular smokers made up 43% of the Franklin Maori population (42% nationally), 18% were ex-smokers (19% nationally) and both had 39% who had never smoked regularly.

PACIFIC POPULATION

In 2006, 27% of Pacific people living in the Franklin District were regular smokers compared with 20% of the non-Pacific population. Pacific men were more likely to smoke than Pacific women (33% and 21% respectively). Pacific females were also more likely to have never smoked regularly (63%) than Pacific males (52%).

Overall, 58% of Franklin Pacific people and 56% of the district's non-Pacific people had never smoked regularly, while ex-smokers made up 15% of the Pacific population and 23% of the non-Pacific population.

Pacific people in Franklin had lower smoking rates than the total Pacific population. In Franklin 27% smoked regularly compared with 30% nationally, while 15% were ex-smokers compared with 11% nationally. Similar proportions of Pacific people in Franklin and nationally had never smoked regularly (58% and 59% respectively).

ASIAN POPULATION

In 2006, 10% of Asian people living in the Franklin District were regular smokers compared with 21% of the non-Asian population. Asian women were much less likely to smoke than Asian men (5% and 15% respectively). Asian women were also much less likely to smoke than non-Asian women (5% Asian versus 21% non-Asian). Ninety-one (91) percent of Asian females had never smoked regularly, compared with 74% of Asian males.

Overall, 83% of Franklin Asian people and 55% of the district's non-Asian people had never smoked regularly, while ex-smokers made up 7% of the Asian population and 24% of the non-Asian population.

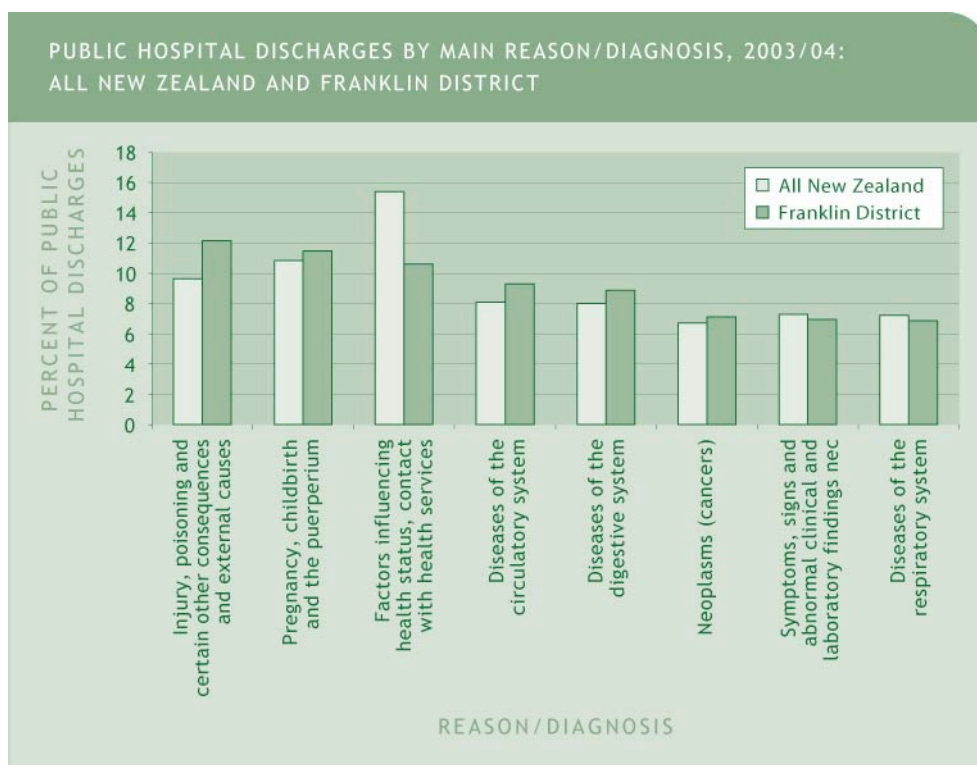
Asian people in Franklin were slightly less likely to be regular smokers than the total Asian population. Ten (10) percent of the Franklin Asian population were regular smokers compared with 11% nationally, both populations had 7% who were non-smokers and 83% of the Franklin Asian population had never smoked regularly, compared with 82% nationally.

PUBLIC HOSPITAL DISCHARGES

In the financial year ending 30 June 2004, there were around 9,860 public hospital discharges of Franklin District residents.³³ This gave the district a lower hospitalisation rate than average (an estimated 175 discharges per 1,000 people compared with 209 per 1,000 nationally).

In 2003/2004, the three main reasons behind Franklin District residents being in hospital were the same as nationally, except in reverse order. Accidental injury was the most important reason for hospitalisation in Franklin, accounting for 12% of public hospital discharges compared with 10% nationally. Pregnancy and childbirth were the second main reason at 11%, both locally and nationally. They were followed by 'factors influencing health status, contact with health services' - 11% in Franklin District compared with 15% nationally, making it the country's main reason. This covers circumstances other than a disease, injury or external cause, and includes people encountering health services for examination, investigation, specific procedures and health care.

³³ These statistics count all discharge events rather than individuals, so if a person was discharged from hospital several times during the reference year they will count more than once in the statistics.



Source: *New Zealand Health Information Service*

NOTE: nec = not elsewhere classified

Other main causes accounted for similar proportions of discharges locally and nationally: diseases of the circulatory system and the digestive system (9% each), and neoplasms (or cancers), symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, and diseases of the respiratory system (all 7%).

In 2003/04, most age groups made similar contributions to public hospital discharges in Franklin as they did nationally. The largest contributions came from children aged under 5 years (16%), 25-44 year-olds (23%), 45-64 year-olds (20%) and 65-84 year-olds (21%).

MENTAL HEALTH

In 2004, around 880 Franklin District residents commenced mental health treatment within the public health system. Maori made up 18% of these new clients.

The age distribution of new clients from Franklin differed in some respects from the national picture.

- Children aged under 15 made up 10% of new clients both locally and nationally.
- Young adults aged 15-29 accounted for a slightly smaller proportion of clients in Franklin than across the country (26% compared with 28%).
- Those aged 30-44 years also made a smaller contribution in Franklin (29%) than nationally (32%).
- 17% of new clients were aged 45-59 years, both in Franklin and across New Zealand.
- People aged 60-74 years accounted for 7% of new clients locally (6% nationally).
- Despite being slightly under-represented in the district's population at the last census, Franklin's oldest residents (aged 75 years and over) accounted for just under 11% of new clients from the area - almost double the national proportion.

Mental health teams had around 1,130 Franklin clients commence treatment during 2004.³⁴

- Both locally and nationally the Community Team³⁵ saw the largest proportion of new clients

³⁴ One person can be seen by more than one team so the number of clients seen by teams will be larger than the number of individual clients from a territorial authority.

(40% in Franklin and 42% nationwide).

- The Child, Adolescent and Family Team³⁶ had the next highest workload in the district, seeing 14% of new clients in Franklin (12% nationally).
- Around 13% of the new clients from Franklin were seen by the Psychogeriatric Team,³⁷ a much higher proportion than the 5% nationwide.
- The Alcohol and Drug Team was next on the list, seeing 11% of new Franklin clients (14% nationwide).
- Around 5% of new clients from the district were seen by the Inpatient Team³⁸ (7% nationally).

DEATHS

In the 10 years from 1997 to 2006, an average of 305 Franklin District residents died each year. Over that period most age groups accounted for similar proportions of deaths in the district as they did nationally. As would be expected the oldest age groups made up the bulk of the district's deaths over the 10 years but they contributed smaller proportions than their counterparts nationally (23% of all deaths occurred among those aged 85 and over compared with 28% nationwide).

Statistics New Zealand's life tables show that life expectancy in Franklin District is slightly higher than average for males and slightly lower than average for females. A newborn baby boy has a life expectancy of 77 years (0.5 of a year more than the average for a male in New Zealand), and a newborn girl can expect to live 80.7 years (0.7 of a year less than the female national average).

Over the seven years from 1998 to 2004, the main causes of death in Franklin District were the same as those experienced across the country. Diseases of the circulatory system were the main cause of death, accounting for 41% of deaths both locally and nationally. Neoplasms (cancers) were the second main cause of death (30% in Franklin and 29% nationwide), while 9% resulted from diseases of the respiratory system (both locally and nationally).

SUICIDES

From 1992 to 2004 inclusive, a total of 84 Franklin residents took their own lives. While that produced an average of 6.5 suicides per year, the number fluctuated markedly over the 12 years, from a high of 11 in 1994 to just 4 in 1992, 2002 and 2003.

From 1992 to 2004, 22 of the suicide deaths were young people aged between 15 and 24 years. The highest number of 3 occurred in five of the 12 years while no suicides involving young people were reported in 2002 or 2003.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Over the five years from 2002 to 2006, around 1,390 drivers were involved in road accidents in Franklin District. As was the situation across the country, young drivers were involved in a disproportionate number of these accidents. In Franklin District, 15-19 year-olds accounted for 9% of the population aged 15 and over but drivers of that age were involved in 17% of the accidents, while 20-24 year-olds made up 6% of the adult population and drivers in that age group were

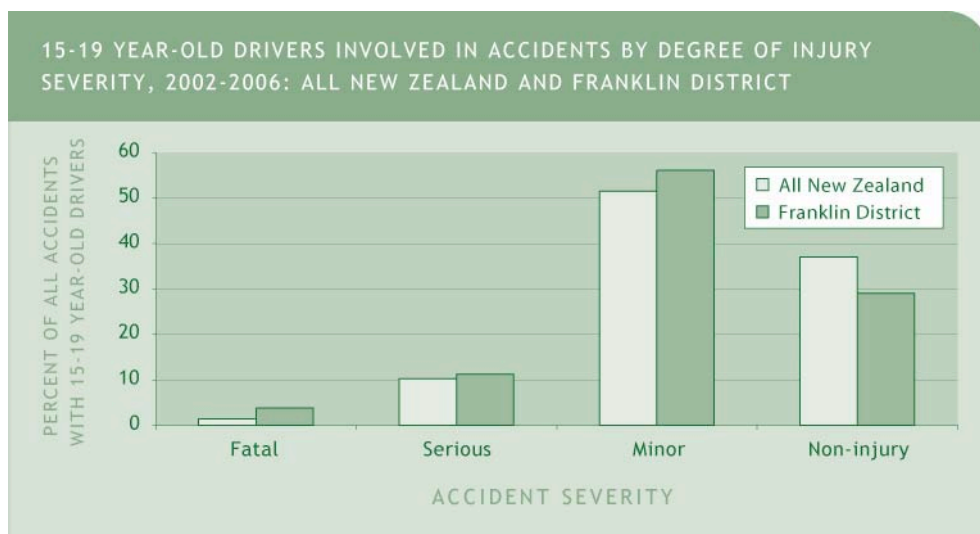
³⁵ Community teams provide non-residential assessment and treatment services, including outpatient services.

³⁶ Child, adolescent and family teams provide assessment and treatment services to people aged 0-19 years inclusive. Includes inpatient, residential or community-based child, adolescent and family teams.

³⁷ Psychogeriatric teams provide assessment and treatment services to people aged 65 and older with some flexibility based on the nature of the presenting problems. Includes inpatient, residential or community-based psychogeriatric teams.

³⁸ Inpatient teams provide services in a medical environment, such as a hospital, to eligible persons who are in need of a period of close observation, intensive investigation or intervention.

involved in 13% of the accidents. The district's youngest drivers tended to be involved in more serious accidents than their counterparts across New Zealand (eg over the five years, around 4% of the accidents in the district involving 15-19 year-old drivers were fatal compared with 1% nationally). Just 29% of the Franklin accidents involving 15-19 year-old drivers and 24% of those involving 20-24 year-old drivers were non-injury compared with 37% and 42% nationwide.



Source: Ministry of Transport

CRIME

RECORDED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

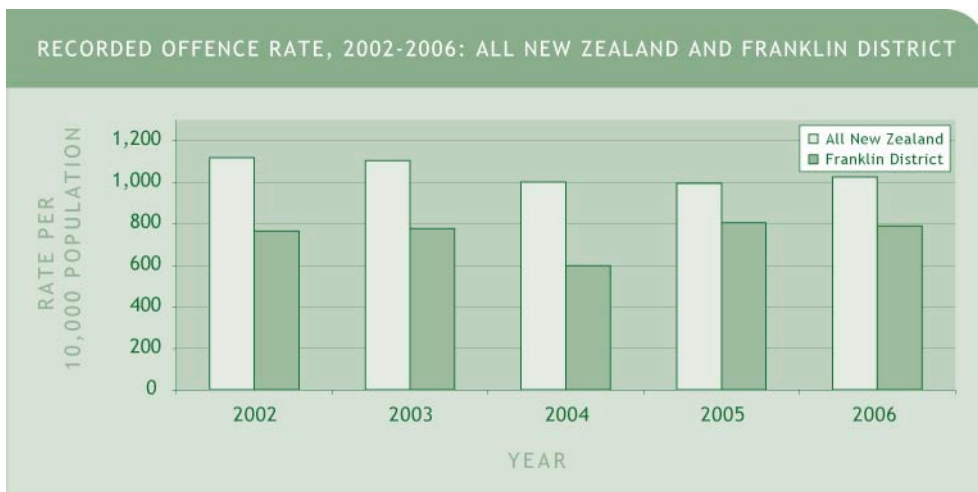
Franklin District contains three police stations: Pukekohe, Tuakau and Waiuku.³⁹ From 2002 to 2006, the areas served by these stations were estimated to have contained an average of 56,488 residents (1.4% of New Zealand's estimated resident population). Over those five years, the three police stations recorded an average of 4,217 criminal offences⁴⁰ each year (1.0% of the country's total).

Following the national pattern, the number of offences recorded by Franklin police stations increased between 2002 and 2003, from around 4,150 to 4,310. There was a fall in 2004, to 3,380 offences, but then a steep rise the following year to 4,630. In 2006, the number of offences recorded remained at around that same level. That saw the district's 2006 total 11% higher than in 2002. Nationally over the same five-year period the country experienced an almost 4% fall.

Despite the rise in the number of offences recorded in Franklin between 2002 and 2006, the recorded offence rate in the district was considerably lower than the national rate in each of those five years.

³⁹ Police administrative boundaries do not necessarily match to territorial authority boundaries. The statistics in this section are from the police stations that serve the residents of Franklin District. These have been used as the 'scene stations' (ie the police stations within whose boundaries criminal offences were recorded by police). This area may not correspond exactly to Franklin District but it is the best fit available.

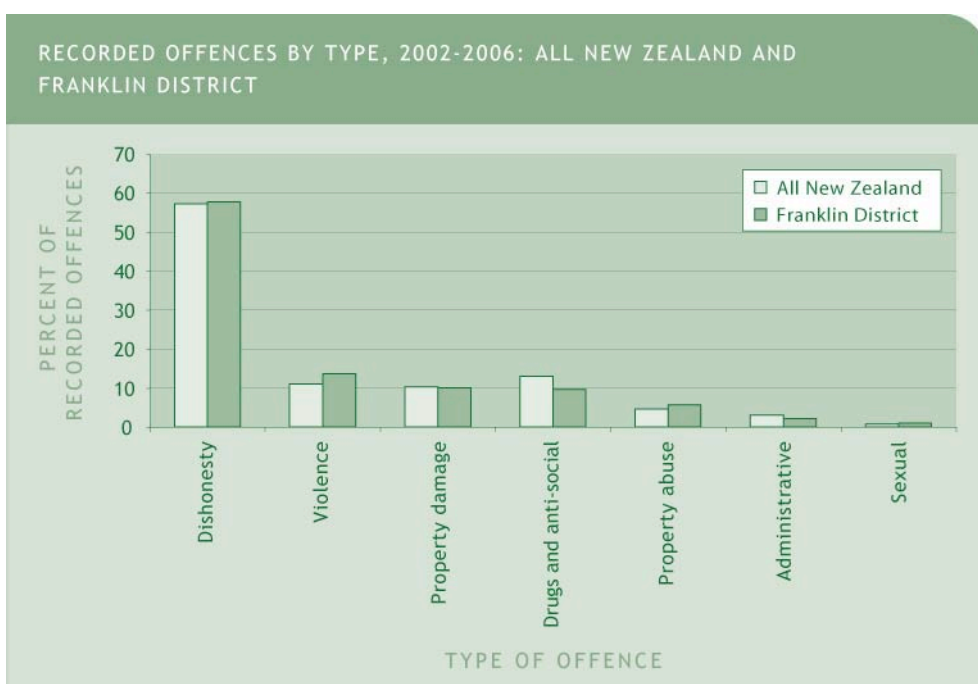
⁴⁰ It is possible that multiple offences will be recorded in association with a single incident. For example, where an occupant is assaulted during a burglary, offences of burglary and assault will both be recorded.



Source: New Zealand Police

From 2002 to 2006:

- Dishonesty offences were by far the most commonly recorded, both in Franklin and around New Zealand (58% and 57% respectively). Within the dishonesty category, theft was the most commonly recorded offence type (an average of 1,053 theft offences in Franklin each year), followed by 891 burglaries and 357 car conversions.
- Violence made up almost 14% of Franklin’s recorded crime (11% nationally). Offences in the district included an average 221 serious assaults per year, 155 offences of intimidation/threats, 116 minor assaults and 54 grievous assaults.
- Property damage accounted for 10% of recorded offences both locally and nationally. The destruction of property made up the large majority of these offences, with an average 419 recorded in Franklin each year.
- Drugs and anti-social offences also accounted for 10% of Franklin’s recorded crime, a smaller share than the 13% nationwide. Within this category, an average 215 disorder offences were recorded each year along with 88 cannabis offences.
- Property abuses accounted for 6% of all recorded offences locally (5% nationally). An average of around 137 trespass offences each year made up the bulk of crime in that category.
- Administrative offences accounted for 2% of the district’s total (3% nationwide), with sexual offences making up the final 1%.

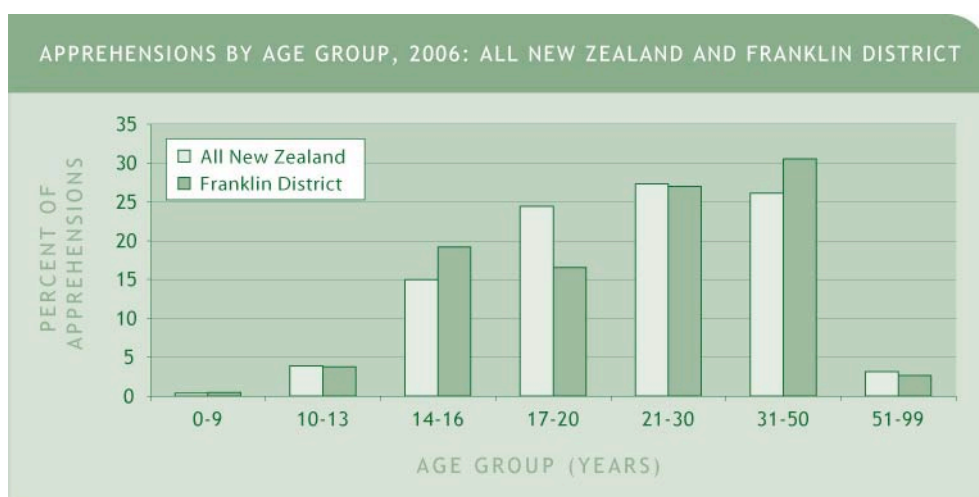


Source: New Zealand Police

APPREHENSIONS

In 2006, there were around 2,300 apprehensions⁴¹ in Franklin District (1.1% of the country's total). In some respects, the age pattern of apprehensions in the district differed from the country as a whole:

- Children under the age of 14 years accounted for 4% of the district's apprehensions, the same as nationally.
- Teens aged 14-16 years, on the other hand, contributed a greater share than they did across the country (19% as opposed to 15% nationally).
- The most marked difference occurred among 17-20 year-olds, who accounted for just 17% of the district's apprehensions compared with just over 24% nationwide.
- People aged 21-30 years accounted for 27% of apprehensions, both locally and nationally.
- A difference was evident in the next age group, with 31-50 year-olds contributing 31% of Franklin's apprehensions compared with 26% nationwide.
- The contribution of the oldest age group (51 years and over) was the same locally and nationally, at 3%.



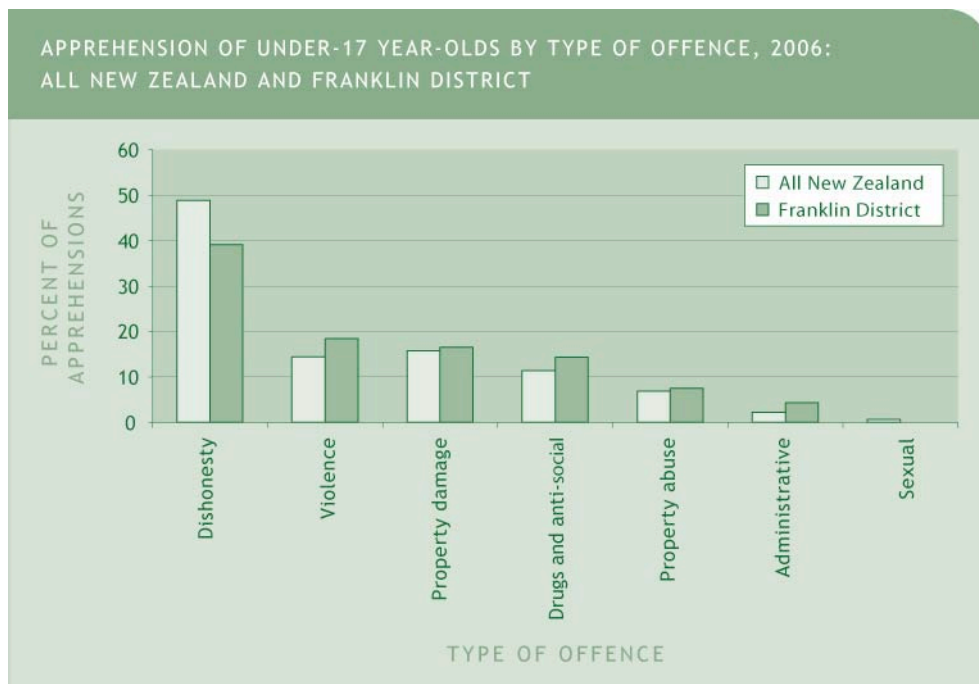
Source: *New Zealand Police*

Both locally and nationally, just under one-third (31%) of apprehensions in 2006 related to dishonesty offences. Violence was comparatively more important in the district as a reason for apprehension (25% of apprehensions compared with 21% nationwide). Conversely, drugs and anti-social offences were less significant (19% locally as opposed to 26% across the country).

The apprehension of adults (aged 17 years and over) in Franklin District followed this pattern in 2006. The largest proportion (28%) related to dishonesty offences, a larger-than-average 27% related to violence (22% nationally), and a considerably smaller-than-average 21% were for drugs and anti-social offences (30% nationwide).

In 2006, the apprehension of children and young people (under the age of 17 years) followed a different pattern to that of adults, both locally and nationally. Dishonesty offences were by far the most important reason for apprehending under-17 year-olds, although the proportion was considerably smaller in Franklin (39%) than nationally (49%).

⁴¹ The number of apprehensions is not the same as the number of offenders. Apprehensions do not count distinct individuals as a person apprehended for multiple offences will be counted multiple times in the data. An 'apprehension' means that a person has been dealt with by police in some manner to resolve an offence.



Source: New Zealand Police

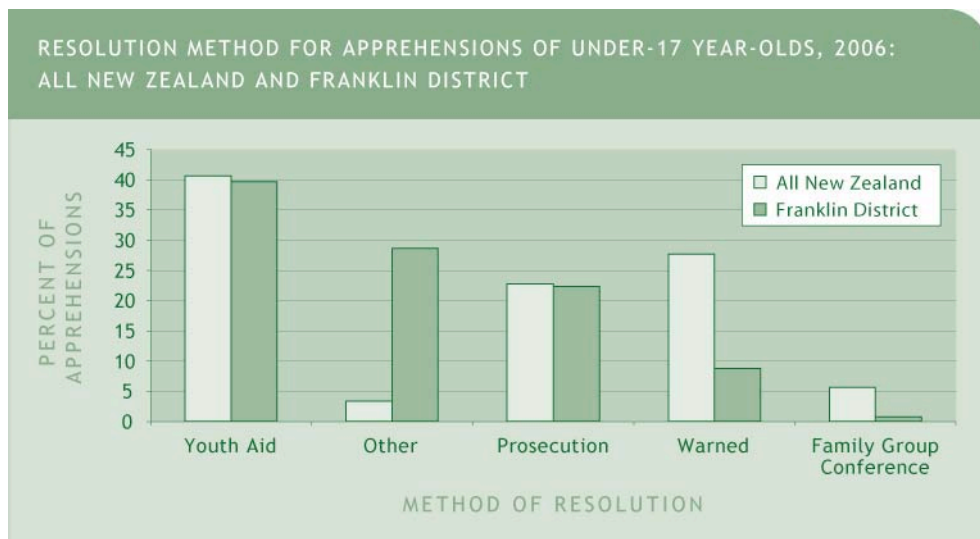
RESOLUTION OF APPREHENSIONS

In 2006, there were around 1,770 apprehensions of adults (aged 17 and over) in Franklin District. Two means of resolution accounted for almost all of them: 87% resulted in prosecution (80% nationally), and warning or cautioning were used to resolve 12% (14% nationwide). 'Other' means⁴² resolved just 2% (5% nationally). Diversion was hardly used at all, whereas nationwide that method resolved almost 2% of adult apprehensions that year.

In 2006, the pattern of resolution for the apprehensions of under-17 year-olds in Franklin District differed in some respects from the national pattern.

- Both locally and nationally, the largest proportion of apprehensions were resolved by referral to Youth Aid (40% in Franklin and 41% nationally).
- A very large 29% were resolved through 'other' means - more than eight times the 3% nationally.
- Around 22% of Franklin apprehensions resulted in prosecution (23% nationally).
- Warning resolved just 9% of Franklin apprehensions, a much smaller proportion than the 28% nationally. Clearly, other methods of resolution are being used in place of warnings.
- Family Group Conferences were hardly used at all in the district, resolving less than 1% of apprehensions compared with 6% nationwide.

⁴² These means include all the ways police may deal with an apprehension other than the formal categories. For example, they may find that the offender is already in custody, has a mental condition, or has died. In those cases, no further action is taken other than to document the offence.



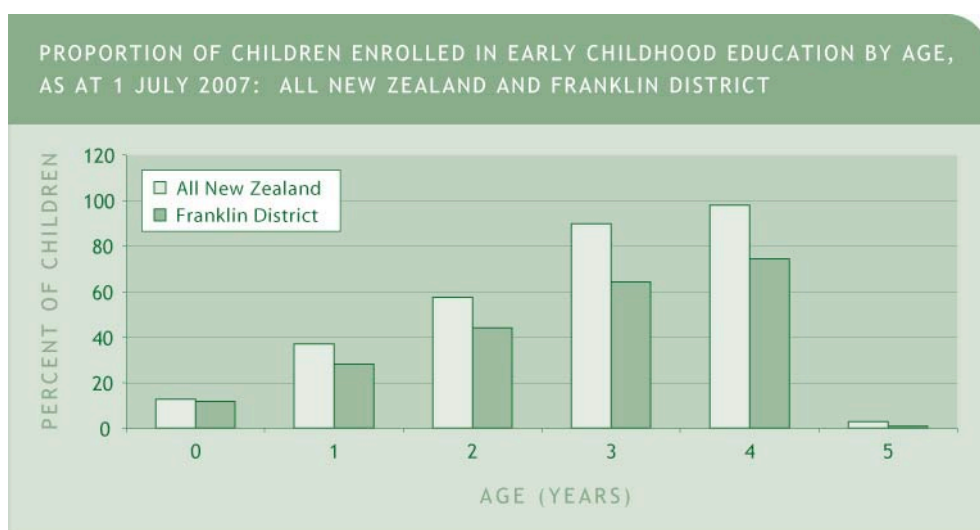
Source: *New Zealand Police*

EDUCATION

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

At 1 July 2007, there were 2,160 children on the regular rolls of licensed early childhood education service providers in Franklin District.⁴³ Excluding the small number of enrolments of 5 year-olds, this was 45% of the estimated number of children aged 0 to 4 years (58% nationally).

As was the case nationwide, 4 year-olds made up the largest proportion of early childhood enrolments (35% locally and 32% nationally). The district's 3 year-olds accounted for another 28% (30% across New Zealand). At every year of age, the proportion of Franklin District children enrolled in early childhood education was lower than the national average. The difference was largest among 3 year-olds (64% of the estimated number of children enrolled in Franklin compared with 90% nationally), but there was also a substantial difference among 4 year-olds (an estimated 74% in Franklin compared with 98% nationwide).



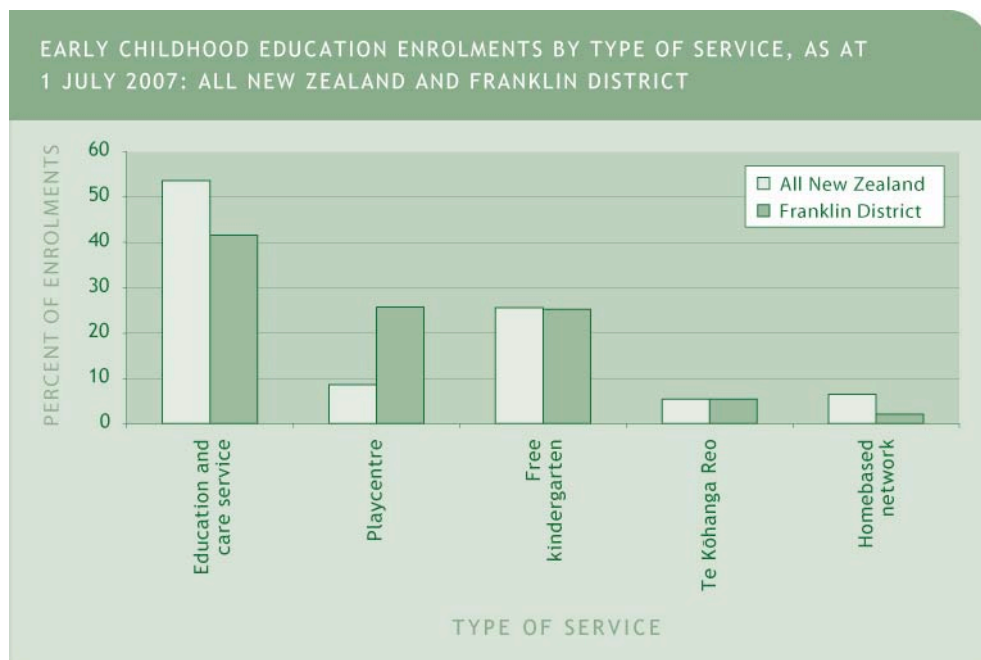
Source: *Ministry of Education*

In mid-2007, early childhood education in Franklin District was dominated by three types of

⁴³ Early childhood education statistics count enrolments and not children. It is possible for one child to be enrolled in two services at the same time and be counted twice.

provider: education and care centres,⁴⁴ playcentres and free kindergartens. Both locally and nationally, education and care centres were the largest provider. However, their share of enrolments in Franklin was considerably smaller than around the country, with 20 centres accounting for 42% of regular enrolments compared with 54% nationally.

The district’s 11 playcentres were responsible for just over one-quarter (26%) of enrolments - almost three times the national proportion of 9%. Seven (7) free kindergartens accounted for almost the same proportion (25%) of enrolments, very close to the national 26%. Smaller services in the district included seven kōhanga reo, which accounted for 5% of regular enrolments (the same as nationally), and one home-based network with the final 2% of enrolments (6% nationally).



Source: Ministry of Education

FRANKLIN DISTRICT SCHOOLS

In July 2007, the district contained 30 full primary schools, 10 contributing schools (offering education up to intermediate school), 2 special schools, 2 composite schools (combining primary, intermediate and secondary education), 1 intermediate school and 4 secondary schools offering education up to year 15. In July 2007, the roll totals of these schools were as follows.

School type	Number of schools	Years	Rolls
Full primary	30	1-8	4,722
Contributing	10	1-6	2,184
Special	2		143
Composite	2	1-13	328
Intermediate	1	7-8	624
Secondary	4	7 or 9-15	3,442
			11,443

Source: Ministry of Education

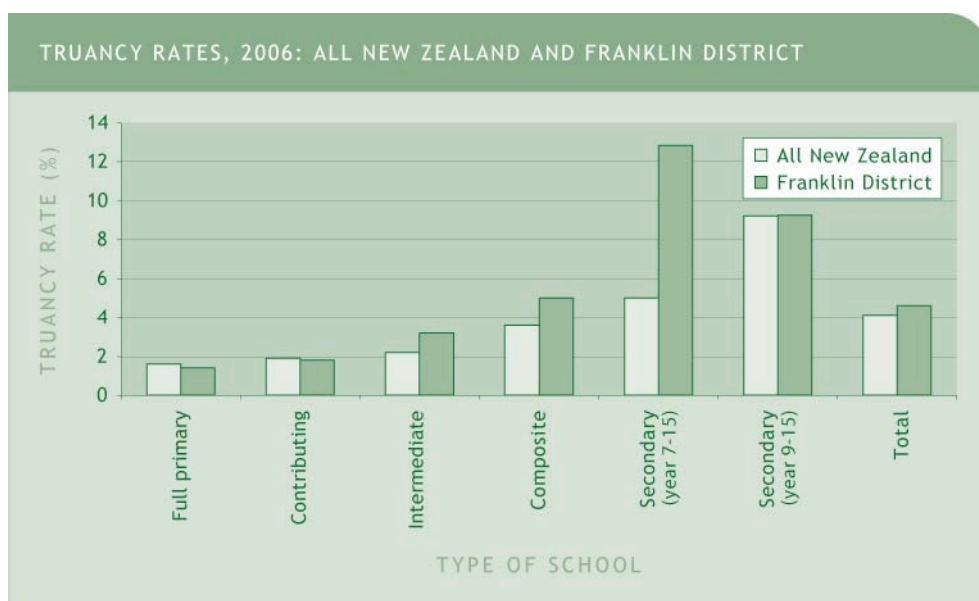
⁴⁴ Education and care centres provide either sessional, all-day, or flexible hour programmes for children from birth to school age. They can be privately owned, non-profit making, or operated as an adjunct to the main purpose of a business or organisation.

For funding purposes the Ministry of Education attaches a decile rating⁴⁵ to each school. These ratings differ from those used for the NZDep2006 index of deprivation. The Ministry of Education ratings indicate the extent to which a school draws its students from low socio-economic communities. Decile 1 schools are the 10% of schools with the highest proportion of students from low socio-economic communities, whereas decile 10 schools are the 10% of schools with the lowest proportion of these students.

In July 2007, two Franklin schools (a full primary school and a special school) were in decile 1, and four schools were assessed as decile 2. Between them, those six schools - judged to be among the 20% of schools in the country with the highest proportions of students from low socio-economic communities - had just 8% of the district's students on their rolls. At the other end of the scale, three schools were in decile 10 and five were in decile 9. Between them, those eight schools were responsible for 10% of the district's school enrolments.

TRUANCY

In August 2006, the Ministry of Education surveyed all state and state integrated schools to capture student attendance and absence over one week.⁴⁶ The survey showed that Franklin District had an overall truancy rate of 4.6%, just slightly higher than the country as a whole. However, various types of school differed significantly from average. Primary, contributing and secondary schools (years 9 to 15) all had truancy rates close to their national averages, at 1.4%, 1.8% and 9.3% respectively. Intermediate and composite schools registered 3.2% and 5.0% respectively, both around 1 percentage point higher than nationally. The largest difference occurred in secondary schools (years 7 to 15), where Franklin's 12.8% truancy rate was two-and-a-half times the 5.0% nationwide.



Source: Ministry of Education

STAND DOWNS AND SUSPENSIONS

Schools have a variety of methods available to deal with student behaviour, and stand downs and

⁴⁵ From 1 January 2005, five factors have been used in determining a school's socio-economic indicator: household income, parents' occupations, household crowding, parents' educational qualifications, and parents receiving income support. These are based on families with school-age children within the catchment area of the school.

⁴⁶ The survey achieved a 91% response rate among schools, representing 92% of the student population in all state and state integrated schools. During the week under study, schools classified absences into justified, unjustified and intermittent unjustified. Truancy was defined as the sum of the last two categories, and a truancy rate was calculated as the average (mean) daily unjustified absence for the week per 100 students.

suspensions are just two of the choices available. Both are seen as a last resort when other options have proved unsuccessful, and only a small number of schools in any territorial authority stand down or suspend students in any one year.

From 2000 to 2006, the number of stand down cases in Franklin District schools ranged from just over 180 in 2000 and 2001 to just over 320 in 2005. Despite the increase, the stand down rate in the district remained below the national average in each of the seven years. In 2000 and 2001, it was three-quarters of the national rate, at 18 stand down cases per 1,000 students. However, more recently the local rate has almost equalled the national rate (30 stand down cases per 1,000 students in 2006 compared with 31 per 1,000 nationally).

Following the national pattern, the highest stand down rates were recorded among Franklin's male students, Maori and Pacific students and those aged 10-14 years. Physical assault on other students was the most common reason for stand downs in the district, accounting for almost one-third (32%) of the seven-year total. Verbal assault on staff, continual disobedience and smoking were the next most common reasons. Nationally, continual disobedience was behind the largest number of stand downs.

Suspensions are far less common than stand downs. From 2000 to 2006, the number of suspension cases in Franklin schools ranged between 45 in 2001 and 61 in 2002. In each of the seven years, Franklin's suspension rate was below the national average. Most recently, in 2006, the district had a rate of 5 suspension cases per 1,000 students compared with 7 per 1,000 nationally. As with stand downs, the highest suspension rates were recorded by males and Maori and Pacific students. However, students aged 15 years and over were the most likely to be suspended. Drugs, physical assault on other students and continual disobedience were the three main reasons for suspension. Nationally these also headed the list, with the second and third in reverse order.

EXCLUSIONS AND EXPULSIONS

Following a suspension, a school's board of trustees can lift the suspension (with or without conditions), extend the suspension (with conditions), or terminate the student's enrolment at the school. If the student is aged under 16, the board may decide to exclude him or her from the school, with the requirement that the student enrolls elsewhere. If the student is aged 16 or over, the board may decide to expel him or her from the school, and the student may enrol at another school.

In the seven years from 2000 to 2006, cases of exclusion from schools in Franklin District ranged from 6 in 2001 to 20 in 2005. Continual disobedience, physical assaults on other students or staff, and drugs were the main reasons for exclusion. A very low number of students are expelled from Franklin schools, with fewer than 5 expulsions recorded annually in recent years.

SCHOOL LEAVERS WITH NO QUALIFICATIONS

From 1993 to 2006, the proportion of students leaving Franklin District secondary schools with no formal qualifications has fluctuated above and below the national proportion. In the early 1990s, a smaller-than-average proportion of Franklin school leavers lacked qualifications, but in 1996 the district's proportion rose above the national proportion and stayed that way for six years. At its largest, in 2000, the difference between the local and national proportions was 10 percentage points, but in most years the difference was much smaller than that. Most recently, the two proportions have been very close with 12% of Franklin's school leavers lacking qualifications in 2006 compared with 11% nationwide.



Source: Ministry of Education

EARLY LEAVING EXEMPTIONS

In each of the years from 2000 to 2006 inclusive, an average of between 55 and 60 students were granted early leaving exemptions from Franklin District schools. Over the seven-year period, around two-thirds of Franklin’s exempted students left school to attend a training provider course and around one-quarter left for full-time employment. The other few left to enrol in polytechnic or university courses, or for some other reason.

TERTIARY DESTINATIONS

In each of the years from 2000 to 2005, the proportion of students leaving Franklin District secondary schools and enrolling in tertiary education or training the next year has been consistently below the national average. The most recent year’s data shows that 42% of Franklin’s school leavers in 2005 went straight onto tertiary education and training the following year compared with 48% nationally.



Source: Ministry of Education

Students who leave Franklin schools for tertiary education tend to make similar choices to students nationwide. Nationally, between 2001 and 2006, the largest proportion of first-year enrolments by people who left school the year before were at universities (46%), followed by polytechnics (31%) and private training establishments (PTEs) (19%). Franklin students also followed this pattern but with a smaller gap between universities (39%) and polytechnics (36%). PTEs attracted 22% of school

leavers' first-year tertiary enrolments over the six years.

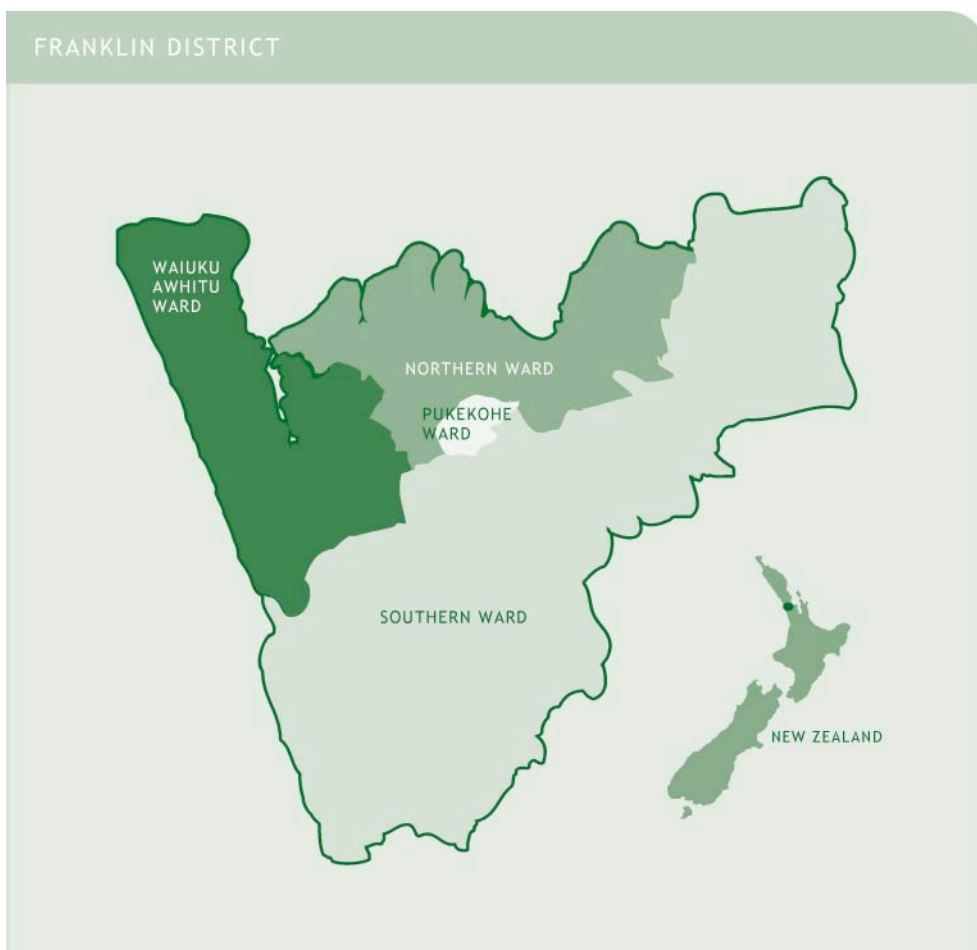
Wananga and colleges of education accounted for the same proportions locally and nationally (2% and 1% respectively).

Particular institutions stood out as attracting students from schools in Franklin District. Of the around 650 first-year university enrolments by young people who left a Franklin school between 2000 and 2005, almost one-third (32%) were at the University of Auckland, 26% were at the University of Waikato, 19% were at the Auckland University of Technology, and 13% were at the University of Otago. Of the just over 600 first-year polytechnic enrolments by students who left a Franklin school in any of the six years, over half (54%) were at the Manukau Institute of Technology. Unitec New Zealand took another 11%.

Appendix 3:

Franklin District Wards

MAP SHOWING WARD BOUNDARIES



Source: *Franklin District Council*

WARD OVERVIEWS

WAIUKU-AWHITU WARD

Waiuku-Awhitu Ward contains the Awhitu Peninsula and the historic town of Waiuku. The peninsula was originally settled by Ngati Te Ata⁴⁷ whom probably harvested the area’s marine resources from temporary campsites. Situated at the southern end of an estuary leading to Manukau Harbour, Waiuku was an important landing site between the harbour and Waikato river for both Maori and Europeans.

Today, the peninsula’s beaches and regional park make it a popular destination for tourists and holidaymakers. The town of Waiuku supports the local farming community, and is home to many of the staff working at the nearby steel plant operated by New Zealand Steel.

⁴⁷ According to the Historic Places Trust website - www.historic.org.nz.

At the 2006 census, there were 14,568 people living in Waiuku-Awhitu Ward, which was approximately a quarter of Franklin District's population.

NORTHERN WARD

Northern Ward's boundaries include Manukau Harbour, Papakura District, and Manukau District. It lies to the east of Awhitu Peninsula.

At the 2006 census, there were 14,760 people living in Northern Ward, which comprises a quarter of Franklin District's population.

PUKEKOHE WARD

Geographically, Pukekohe is the smallest ward in Franklin District, but it contains the district's largest town. The town of Pukekohe services the local horticultural and dairy industries. A number of its residents also commute to Auckland City for work.

At the 2006 census, Pukekohe's population was 15,762, making it the largest of the four wards by a small margin. In 1996, its population was the smallest of the wards.

SOUTHERN WARD

Southern Ward stretches from the Firth of Thames to the black sands of the west coast, and is bisected by the Waikato river. It borders the Waikato region to the south and Manukau City at its northern-most point. The Hunua Ranges extend from Manukau into Southern Ward. Its regional park offers a number of recreational opportunities, including fishing and mountain biking. Four dams in the Hunua Ranges provide Auckland City with 61% of its water supplies.⁴⁸

At the 2006 census, Southern Ward's population was 13,842, making it the smallest of the four wards by a narrow margin.

⁴⁸ Auckland Regional Council website - www.arc.govt.nz.

WARD STATISTICS FROM THE 2006 CENSUS⁴⁹

POPULATION

USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION COUNT						
Ward	Usually Resident Population Count			% of District's 2006 Population	% Change 96 to 01	% Change 01 to 06
	1996 Census	2001 Census	2006 Census			
Waiuku-Awhitu	12,105	13,068	14,568	24.7	+8.0	+11.5
Northern	12,606	13,119	14,760	25.0	+4.1	+12.5
Pukekohe	11,499	13,182	15,762	26.7	+14.6	+19.6
Southern	11,616	12,303	13,842	23.5	+5.9	+12.5
All New Zealand	3,618,300	3,737,280	4,027,947	100.0	+3.3	+7.8

AGE GROUPS (OF THE USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION)										
Ward	0-14 Years	% of Ward	15-29 Years	% of Ward	30-44 Years	% of Ward	45-59 Years	% of Ward	60 Years and Over	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	3,381	23.2	2,241	15.4	3384	23.2	3,186	21.9	2,385	16.4
Northern	3,489	23.7	2,226	15.1	3564	24.2	3,477	23.6	1,995	13.5
Pukekohe	4,074	25.8	2,787	17.7	3624	23.0	2,613	16.6	2,670	16.9
Southern	3,534	25.5	2,109	15.2	3282	23.7	2,967	21.4	1,947	14.1
All New Zealand	867,573	21.5	813,618	20.2	891813	22.1	779,721	19.4	675,219	16.8

MEDIAN ⁵⁰ AGE			
Ward	Median Age (Years)		
	1996	2001	2006
Waiuku-Awhitu	33	35	38
Northern	33	36	37
Pukekohe	32	33	34
Southern	31	34	36
All New Zealand	32	34	35

⁴⁹ All statistics are from the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings. In a couple of instances, 1996 and 2001 census data are also used.

⁵⁰ The median is the midpoint in a set of values which have been arranged in order of magnitude. It is the result that indicates that one half of the set of values is higher and one half lower. For example, median age is the age which divides the population into two equal groups, half having ages above that age, and half having ages below that age.

ETHNIC DIVERSITY ⁵¹ (OF THE USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION)										
Ward	European	% of Ward	Maori	% of Ward	Pacific Peoples	% of Ward	Asian	% of Ward	Other	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	10,854	79.0	1,731	12.6	354	2.6	438	3.2	1,704	12.4
Northern	10,950	78.6	1,251	9.0	300	2.2	699	5.0	1,923	13.8
Pukekohe	10,107	67.9	2,919	19.6	942	6.3	1,239	8.3	1,377	9.2
Southern	9,513	73.5	2,622	20.3	393	3.0	453	3.5	1,491	11.6
All New Zealand	2,609,589	67.6	565,329	14.6	265,974	6.9	354,549	9.2	465,624	12.1

FAMILY TYPE (FOR FAMILIES IN PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS)						
Ward	Couple Without Children	% of Ward	Couple With Child(ren)	% of Ward	One Parent With Child(ren)	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	1,644	40.3	1,833	45.0	600	14.7
Northern	1,635	39.4	2,112	50.9	399	9.6
Pukekohe	1,479	35.9	1,827	44.3	819	19.9
Southern	1,461	38.3	1,743	45.7	612	16.0
All New Zealand	425,973	39.9	447,894	42.0	193,635	18.1

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS)										
Ward	One-Family Household (with or without other people)	% of Ward	Two-Family Household (with or without other people)	% of Ward	Three or More Family Household (with or without other people)	% of Ward	Other Multi-Person Household	% of Ward	One Person Household	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	3,810	75.6	123	2.4	9	0.2	123	2.4	972	19.3
Northern	3,834	81.9	141	3.0	9	0.2	90	1.9	606	12.9
Pukekohe	3,735	69.8	165	3.1	21	0.4	186	3.5	1,242	23.2
Southern	3,498	77.2	141	3.1	12	0.3	114	2.5	765	16.9
All New Zealand	985,545	69.1	37,080	2.6	2,529	0.2	72,660	5.1	328,299	23.0

SIX MOST COMMON LANGUAGES SPOKEN (BY THE USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION)												
Ward	English	% of Ward	Maori	% of Ward	Samoan	% of Ward	NZ Sign Language	% of Ward	Other	% of Ward	None (eg too young to talk)	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	13,311	97.3	375	2.7	30	0.2	60	0.4	942	6.9	261	1.9
Northern	13,557	97.4	258	1.9	30	0.2	90	0.6	1,200	8.6	267	1.9
Pukekohe	14,142	95.5	705	4.8	69	0.5	93	0.6	1,782	12.0	363	2.5
Southern	12,516	97.2	759	5.9	54	0.4	129	1.0	819	6.4	273	2.1
All New Zealand	3,673,623	96.1	157,110	4.1	85,428	2.2	24,087	0.6	509,358	13.3	75,567	2.0

⁵¹ Percentages total more than 100 because an individual can identify with more than one ethnic group and all are counted.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME ⁵²												
(OF THE USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)												
Ward	\$5,000 or Less	% of Ward	\$5,001 - \$10,000	% of Ward	\$10,001 - \$20,000	% of Ward	\$20,001 - \$30,000	% of Ward	\$30,001 - \$50,000	% of Ward	\$50,001 or More	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	1,287	13.0	666	6.7	1,944	19.6	1,434	14.4	2,244	22.6	2,355	23.7
Northern	1,332	13.2	642	6.3	1,449	14.3	1,350	13.3	2,439	24.1	2,901	28.7
Pukekohe	1,275	12.4	729	7.1	2,256	21.9	1,599	15.5	2,496	24.3	1,935	18.8
Southern	1,116	12.4	687	7.6	1,767	19.7	1,368	15.2	2,235	24.9	1,818	20.2
All New Zealand	383,574	13.5	226,797	8.0	615,984	21.7	434,958	15.3	666,372	23.5	511,800	18.0

MEDIAN PERSONAL INCOME	
Ward	Median Personal Income
Waiuku-Awhitu	\$27,300
Northern	\$32,300
Pukekohe	\$25,500
Southern	\$26,600
All New Zealand	\$24,400

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME ⁵³												
(FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS)												
Ward	\$20,000 or Less	% of Ward	\$20,001 - \$30,000	% of Ward	\$30,001 - \$50,000	% of Ward	\$50,001 - \$70,000	% of Ward	\$70,001 - \$100,000	% of Ward	\$100,001 or More	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	567	13.1	495	11.4	774	17.9	672	15.5	789	18.2	1,029	23.8
Northern	312	7.6	306	7.4	591	14.3	621	15.1	807	19.6	1,488	36.1
Pukekohe	705	15.6	561	12.5	834	18.5	753	16.7	795	17.6	858	19.0
Southern	498	13.0	381	10.0	747	19.6	687	18.0	690	18.1	816	21.4
All New Zealand	200,793	16.5	155,661	12.8	238,434	19.6	197,868	16.2	189,720	15.6	235,644	19.3

⁵² Personal income is income accruing to an individual from all sources (eg wages, salary, interest, rents, investments etc).

⁵³ Total household income is income accruing to all members of a household from all sources (eg wages, salary, interest, rents, investments etc). Different families may be sharing accommodation so there may be more than one family in a household. In that case, the total income of all the families combined would be included.

MEDIAN TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Ward	Median Total Household Income
Waiuku-Awhitu	\$59,700
Northern	\$78,700
Pukekohe	\$54,100
Southern	\$58,200
All New Zealand	\$51,400

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION (OF THE USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)										
Ward	No Qualification	% of Ward	School Qualification	% of Ward	Post-School Certificate or Diploma	% of Ward	Bachelor Degree or Equivalent	% of Ward	Post-Graduate Qualification	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	2,835	28.5	3,564	35.8	2694	27.1	630	6.3	225	2.3
Northern	2,211	21.8	3,789	37.3	2844	28.0	1,002	9.9	318	3.1
Pukekohe	3,219	31.3	3,567	34.7	2505	24.4	777	7.6	210	2.0
Southern	2,832	31.3	3,171	35.1	2232	24.7	609	6.7	192	2.1
All New Zealand	708,432	25.0	992,568	35.0	683,583	24.1	315,846	11.2	131,931	4.7

EMPLOYMENT STATUS (OF THE USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER)						
Ward	Employed				Unemployed	
	Number Employed Full Time	% of Employed in Ward	Number Employed Part time	% of Employed in Ward	Total Number Unemployed	% Unemployed in Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	5,766	78.2	1,608	21.8	273	3.6
Northern	6,315	78.4	1,740	21.6	207	2.5
Pukekohe	5,838	80.2	1,437	19.8	417	5.4
Southern	5,535	78.6	1,506	21.4	273	3.7
All New Zealand	1,531,020	77.1	454,758	22.9	106,500	5.1

OCCUPATIONS																
(OF THE USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER AND EMPLOYED)																
Ward	Managers	% of Ward	Professionals	% of Ward	Technicians and Trades Workers	% of Ward	Community and Personal Service Workers	% of Ward	Clerical and Administrative Workers	% of Ward	Sales Workers	% of Ward	Machinery Operators and Drivers	% of Ward	Labourers	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	1,440	20.6	993	14.2	1,125	16.1	492	7.0	846	12.1	612	8.7	633	9.0	855	12.2
Northern	2,013	26.2	1,296	16.9	1,083	14.1	447	5.8	1,062	13.8	627	8.2	462	6.0	681	8.9
Pukekohe	1,155	16.7	1,101	16.0	1,032	15.0	507	7.3	906	13.1	729	10.6	606	8.8	864	12.5
Southern	1,527	23.3	897	13.7	975	14.8	408	6.2	774	11.8	501	7.6	588	9.0	897	13.7
All New Zealand	340,530	18.2	374,328	20.0	241,857	12.9	156,468	8.4	240,813	12.9	186,060	9.9	114,327	6.1	218,991	11.7

TOP FIVE INDUSTRIES ⁵⁴											
(OF THE USUALLY RESIDENT POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER AND EMPLOYED)											
Ward	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	% of Ward	Manufacturing	% of Ward	Construction	% of Ward	Wholesale Trade	% of Ward	Retail Trade	% of Ward	
Waiuku-Awhitu	957	13.6	1,074	15.2	702	10.0	429	6.1	678	9.6	
Northern	1,053	13.7	879	11.5	813	10.6	591	7.7	600	7.8	
Pukekohe	453	6.6	855	12.4	708	10.3	528	7.6	846	12.3	
Southern	1,236	18.8	756	11.5	714	10.9	420	6.4	477	7.3	
All New Zealand	135,426	7.2	217,755	11.6	149,361	8.0	98,340	5.2	196,062	10.5	

⁵⁴ Only the top 5 (out of 18 excluding 'other services') ranked industries in Franklin in terms of number of people employed are shown in the table and therefore the percentages do not add to 100. The 13 remaining industry types not shown and also ranked in order of importance to Franklin are: education and training; professional, scientific and technical services; health care and social assistance; transport, postal and warehousing; financial and insurance services; accommodation and food services; administrative and support services; rental, hiring and real estate services; public administration and safety; arts and recreation services; information media and telecommunications; electricity, gas, water and waste services; and mining.

HOUSING

TENURE

(FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS)

Ward	Dwelling Owned or Partly Owned by Usual Resident(s)	% of Ward	Dwelling Not Owned by Usual Resident(s)	% of Ward	Dwelling Held in a Family Trust by Usual Resident(s)	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	3,216	66.7	1,122	23.3	486	10.1
Northern	2,691	59.5	999	22.1	834	18.4
Pukekohe	2,850	56.0	1,764	34.7	471	9.3
Southern	2,634	61.2	1,149	26.7	522	12.1
All New Zealand	743,952	54.5	451,965	33.1	167,922	12.3

RENTS

Ward	Average Weekly Rent Paid			Median Weekly Rent Paid		
	1996	2001	2006	1996	2001	2006
Waiuku-Awhitu	\$138	\$175	\$221	\$135	\$175	\$211
Northern	\$143	\$193	\$240	\$150	\$190	\$231
Pukekohe	\$167	\$178	\$240	\$165	\$190	\$241
Southern	\$136	\$165	\$198	\$125	\$165	\$201
All New Zealand	\$161	\$174	\$225	\$150	\$160	\$201

OTHER

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES

(HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS HAVE ACCESS TO)

Ward	Number of Motor Vehicles							
	None	% of Ward	One	% of Ward	Two	% of Ward	Three or More	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	180	3.6	1,458	29.5	2,175	43.9	1,137	23.0
Northern	69	1.5	951	20.7	2,160	46.9	1,425	30.9
Pukekohe	417	8.0	1,974	37.7	2,070	39.6	771	14.7
Southern	174	3.9	1,197	27.0	1,983	44.8	1,077	24.3
All New Zealand	112,758	8.1	527,844	37.9	531,624	38.1	222,201	15.9

COMMUNICATION FACILITIES (FOR HOUSEHOLDS IN PRIVATE OCCUPIED DWELLINGS)										
Ward	No Access to Telecommunication Systems	% of Ward	Access to a Cellphone/ Mobile Phone	% of Ward	Access to a Telephone	% of Ward	Access to a Fax Machine	% of Ward	Access to the Internet	% of Ward
Waiuku-Awhitu	84	1.7	3,921	79.2	4,515	91.2	1,638	33.1	3,084	62.3
Northern	48	1.0	3,843	83.6	4,326	94.1	2,160	47.0	3,339	72.6
Pukekohe	141	2.7	3,858	74.0	4,587	88.0	1,188	22.8	2,775	53.2
Southern	105	2.4	3,372	76.3	3,948	89.3	1,560	35.3	2,616	59.2
All New Zealand	28,407	2.0	1,034,529	74.2	1,277,322	91.6	362,040	26.0	843,738	60.5

Appendix 4:

POL 400 Statistics⁵⁵ for Franklin District's Three Police Stations

FAMILY VIOLENCE:POL 400 REPORTS				Scene Station: Pukekohe			
Counties Manukau Area (CM South)							
Month	Calendar Years			Variations			
	2005	2006	2007*	2005/06	%	2006/07*	%*
January	44	52	60	8	18%	8	15%
February	36	42	43	6	17%	1	2%
March	38	44	49	6	16%	5	11%
April	28	45	39	17	61%	-6	-13%
May	39	32	54	-7	-18%	22	69%
June	39	38	39	-1	-3%	1	3%
July	34	39	50	5	15%	11	28%
August	48	44	42	-4	-8%	-2	-5%
September	33	34	43	1	3%	9	26%
October	46	40	64	-6	-13%	24	60%
November	38	36	41	-2	-5%	5	14%
December	62	45	48	-17	-27%	3	7%
Total	485	491	572	6	1%	81	16%

FAMILY VIOLENCE:POL 400 REPORTS				Scene Station: Tuakau			
Counties Manukau Area (CM South)							
Month	Calendar Years			Variations			
	2005	2006	2007*	2005 / 06	%	2006/07*	%*
January	9	14	15	5	56%	1	7%
February	8	11	14	3	38%	3	27%
March	5	16	12	11	220%	-4	-25%
April	4	8	7	4	100%	-1	-13%
May	5	11	11	6	120%	0	0%
June	9	10	8	1	11%	-2	-20%
July	7	10	11	3	43%	1	10%
August	9	13	13	4	44%	0	0%
September	11	14	16	3	27%	2	14%
October	18	11	21	-7	-39%	10	91%
November	4	14	16	10	250%	2	14%
December	18	13	16	-5	-28%	3	23%
Total	107	145	160	38	36%	15	10%

* The figures in the three columns relating to 2007 in the above two tables were accurate as of 8 March 2008, but may change due to further POL 400 forms being processed. These changes (if any) are not expected to be substantial.

⁵⁵ The three tables in this appendix contain information supplied by Counties Manukau Police District that is not part of the official statistics released by New Zealand Police and therefore are not to be reproduced elsewhere.

FAMILY VIOLENCE: POL 400 REPORTS <i>Counties Manukau Area (CM South)</i>				Scene Station: Waiuku			
Month	Calendar Years			Variations			
	2005	2006	2007*	2005/06	%	2006/07*	%*
January	13	18	15	5	38%	-3	-17%
February	12	22	18	10	83%	-4	-18%
March	13	17	19	4	31%	2	12%
April	13	23	16	10	77%	-7	-30%
May	12	18	25	6	50%	7	39%
June	10	15	17	5	50%	2	13%
July	17	14	18	-3	-18%	4	29%
August	14	13	15	-1	-7%	2	15%
September	17	17	19	0	0%	2	12%
October	19	24	21	5	26%	-3	-13%
November	17	15	15	-2	-12%	0	0%
December	24	23	26	-1	-4%	3	13%
Total	181	219	224	38	21%	5	2%

* The figures in the three columns relating to 2007 in this table were accurate as of 8 March 2008, but may change due to further POL 400 forms being processed. These changes (if any) are not expected to be substantial.

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