



SAFE COMMUNITIES NAPIER

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

**Application to become an
International Safe Community of
the World Health Organization
Collaborating Centre on
Community Safety Promotion.**






Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

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Key to symbols

 Crime Prevention	 Injury Prevention	 Health	 Housing, Youth & Community
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Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Message from the Mayor



Kia ora koutou and greetings to all!

Nga mihi nui kia koutou, tena koutou, tena tatou katoa.

We all want Napier City to be a safe and healthy city for our families, children and be a great place to work, live and visit.

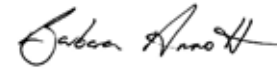
Napier City Council has promoted safety and well being across a diverse range of core City services and in partnership with other providers to make a positive difference for residents and visitors.

The Napier City Council has formally endorsed its commitment to apply to the World Health Organization Collaborating Centre on Community Safety Promotion for Safe Community accreditation as a valuable tangible

framework to increase safety and well being for its citizens.

“Napier ranks at the top of provincial cities in New Zealand and nearly all of our residents are happy with the city environment, services and facilities and opportunities in Napier. Where and how we live, work and play is important to all of us and managing and planning for our changing city is vital.”

As Mayor, I am proud to support this application and to advise you of Napier City’s total commitment to making Napier a safe city.



Barbara Arnott

Mayor



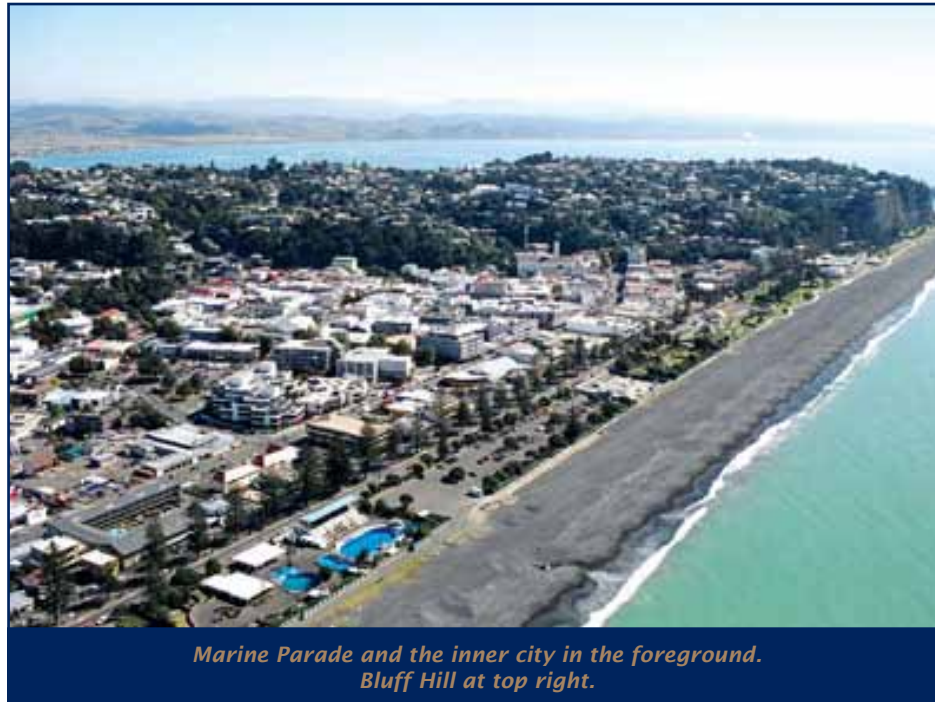
Entrance to the Soundshell on Marine Parade.



Mission Concert from above.

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Introduction



*Marine Parade and the inner city in the foreground.
Bluff Hill at top right.*

Napier City - Pathway to a Safe Community

The Napier community rate safety and security as important and that is reflected in the recent surveys and related reports conducted by Council and other central government agencies evaluating, analysing and measuring community well being, safety and social conditions in Napier.

In 2004 the five Hawke's Bay Councils – Hastings District Council (HDC), Napier City Council (NCC), Central Hawke's Bay District Council (CHBDC), Wairoa District Council (WDC) and the Hawke's Bay Regional Council (HBRC) worked together to identify a long term vision for the future and community outcomes for the Hawke's Bay region for inclusion in the 2004 Long Term Community Council Plan (LTCCP).

A regional survey conducted in 2005 by the National Research Bureau

(NRB) confirmed that 'safe and secure communities' and 'a lifetime of good health and well being' were the top two priorities identified as community outcomes that will provide economic well being, social and cultural well being and environmental well being.

Community outcomes provide focus for all agencies (government and non government) who provide many community services and facilities. The role of Council is to contribute to the community outcomes and to build cooperative and collaborative approaches with other key stakeholders to address important community issues in Napier.

The Napier City Council supports community safety activities across Napier, such as the Napier Neighbourhood Support (NNS), Napier Community Patrols (NACP), Maori Wardens Takitimu (MWT), Napier Community Safety Trust and the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan (MURP). These projects or programmes were initiated by the community and are led by charitable trusts and volunteers.

On 12 February 2007, a Joint Planning and Joint Outcomes Forum was held at the War Memorial Conference Centre in Napier. The Forum came about as a result of a number of agencies, including the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), Ministry of Social Development (MSD), Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC), Hawke's Bay District Health Board (HBDHB), HDC and the NCC wanting to promote and support greater collaboration of local government, central government and community agencies, through the community outcomes process and beyond.

Participating organisations looked at the Safe Communities framework as one model that could promote better collaboration and assist agencies to continuously improve how they do business to enhance the community's well being. It envisaged that by adopting a proven framework the Hawke's Bay region could move forward more cooperatively, minimizing duplication and inefficiencies, to make Hawke's Bay a better place to live, work, and play for all.

Building on the interest and aspirations of the community sector and government agencies, the Council adopted the Safe Communities model as a framework to facilitate collaborative practice to achieve the region's nine community outcomes listed in the LTCCP and endorsed that Safe Communities accreditation was a desired goal for Napier.

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About Napier City

The city is 332 kilometres (about four hours) northeast by road from the capital, Wellington. Napier City is a medium sized city with a population of 55,359 and ranks 19th in size out of the 73 districts in New Zealand. It has a population slightly smaller than Hastings District, which is administered as a district. Hastings City's council lost its city status in 1989 when it was amalgamated with Havelock North, Waimarama and Clive, a set of other villages and a rural hinterland to form the Hastings District.

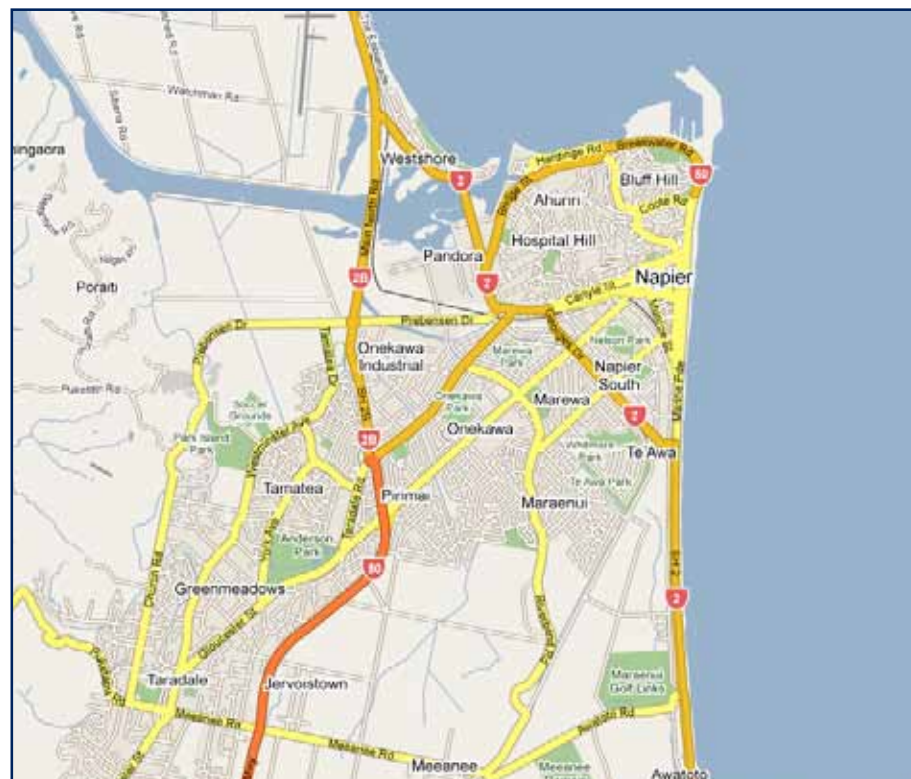
The town sits on the Bluff Hill headland and the surrounding plain at the southeastern edge of Hawke's Bay, a large semi-circular bay that dominates the east coast of New Zealand's North Island. The coastline of the town was substantially altered by a large earthquake in 1931. Other surrounding towns include Bay View, to the north, Clive, to the south, Flaxmere, west of Hastings, and Havelock North.

Statistics of Napier as at the 2006 Census

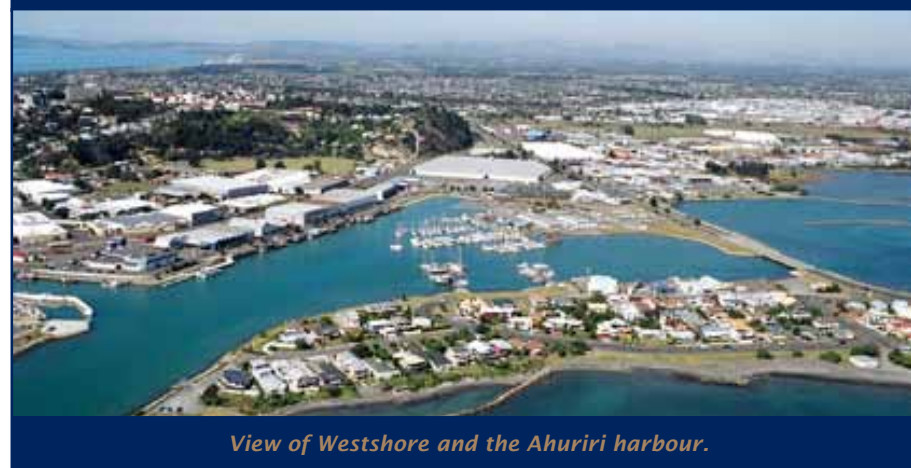
Usually Resident Population 2006	55,359
Usually Resident Population 2001	53,658
Average Annual Percentage Change 2001 - 2006	0.6% (All NZ: 1.6%)
Land Area	106km ²
People Per km ² 2006	524.2 (All NZ: 9.7)
Median Income 2006	\$22,700 (All NZ: \$24,400)

Current Demographics

The current population of Napier is estimated to be 57,200¹ and is made up of 72% Europeans, 18% Maori, 3% Pacific Peoples and the remainder is made up of other ethnicities. Napier's population is aging. Currently 15% of the population is 65 years and over, however it is expected that 27% will be in this older age bracket by 2030.



Napier City



View of Westshore and the Ahuriri harbour.

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Maori History

Napier (Ahuriri in Maori) has well-documented Maori history. When the Ngati Kahungunu party of Taraha reached the district many centuries ago, the Whatumamoa, Rangitane and the Ngati Awa and elements of the Ngati Tara iwi existed in the nearby areas of Petane, Te Whanganui-a-Orotu and Waiohiki. Later, the Ngati Kahungunu became the dominant force from Poverty Bay to Wellington. They were one of the first Maori tribes to come in contact with European settlers.

Chief Te Ahuriri cut a channel into the lagoon space at Ahuriri because the Westshore entrance had become blocked, threatening cultivations surrounding the lagoon and the fishing villages on the islands in the lagoon. The rivers were continually feeding freshwater into the area.



Maori Pou sculpture depicting the historical gathering and trading site at Ahuriri.

European History

The first European to see the future site of Napier was Captain James Cook, who sailed down the east coast in October 1769. He commented: "On each side of this bluff head is a low, narrow sand or stone beach, between these beaches and the mainland is a pretty large lake of salt water I suppose." He said the harbour entrance was at the Westshore end of the shingle beach. In the 1830s, missionaries, traders and whalers began moving into the Napier province later followed by farmers and hotel keepers in the 1850s. The Crown purchased the Ahuriri block (including the site of Napier) in 1851.

In 1854 a plan was prepared and the town named Napier after Sir Charles Napier, the hero of the battle of Meeanee in the Indian Province of Scinde. Many of Napier's streets have names associated with the colonial era relating to the British Indian Empire, famous artists, and literary figures.

Development was generally confined to the hill and to the port area of Ahuriri. In the early days, Napier consisted of an oblong mass of hills (Scinde Island) almost entirely surrounded by water, from which ran out two single spits, one to the north and one to the south. There was a swamp between the now Hastings Street and Wellesley Road and the water extended to Clive Square. Napier soon flourished and became a well established commercial centre with a growing port, servicing a wide area.

The town was constituted a borough in 1874 and development of the surrounding marsh lands and reclamation proceeded slowly. Between 1852 and 1876 Napier was the administrative centre for the Hawke's Bay province, but in 1876 the Abolition of Provinces Act dissolved provincial government.



View from Napier Hospital - Napier 1927.

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Napier Earthquake, 3 February 1931, Hastings Street.

Rebuilding After The 1931 Earthquake

On 3rd February 1931, Napier suffered a disastrous earthquake which rocked the town and levelled many buildings in the inner city. The resulting fires destroyed many of the remaining structures. The collapses and fires killed 258 people. Four thousand hectares of surrounding seabed were raised as much as two and a half metres to become dry land that is today being used for both industrial and residential properties.

In the wake of the earthquake, Napier was presented with a unique opportunity to plan the rebirth of its entire city centre. In the two years following the quake, the city was completely rebuilt, thus making Napier unique with its Art Deco, Spanish Mission and distinctive Maori art forms.

Although a few Art Deco buildings were replaced with contemporary structures during the 1960s, 70s and 80s, most of the centre remained intact for long enough to become recognised as architecturally unique, and from the 1990s onwards protected and restored. Napier and South Beach (Miami) are considered by many Art Deco enthusiasts as the two best preserved Art Deco towns. As of 2007, Napier has been nominated for UNESCO World Heritage Site status, the first cultural site in New Zealand to be nominated.



Art Deco welcome party outside the Art Deco Shop in the old Fire Station, Tennyson St, Napier.

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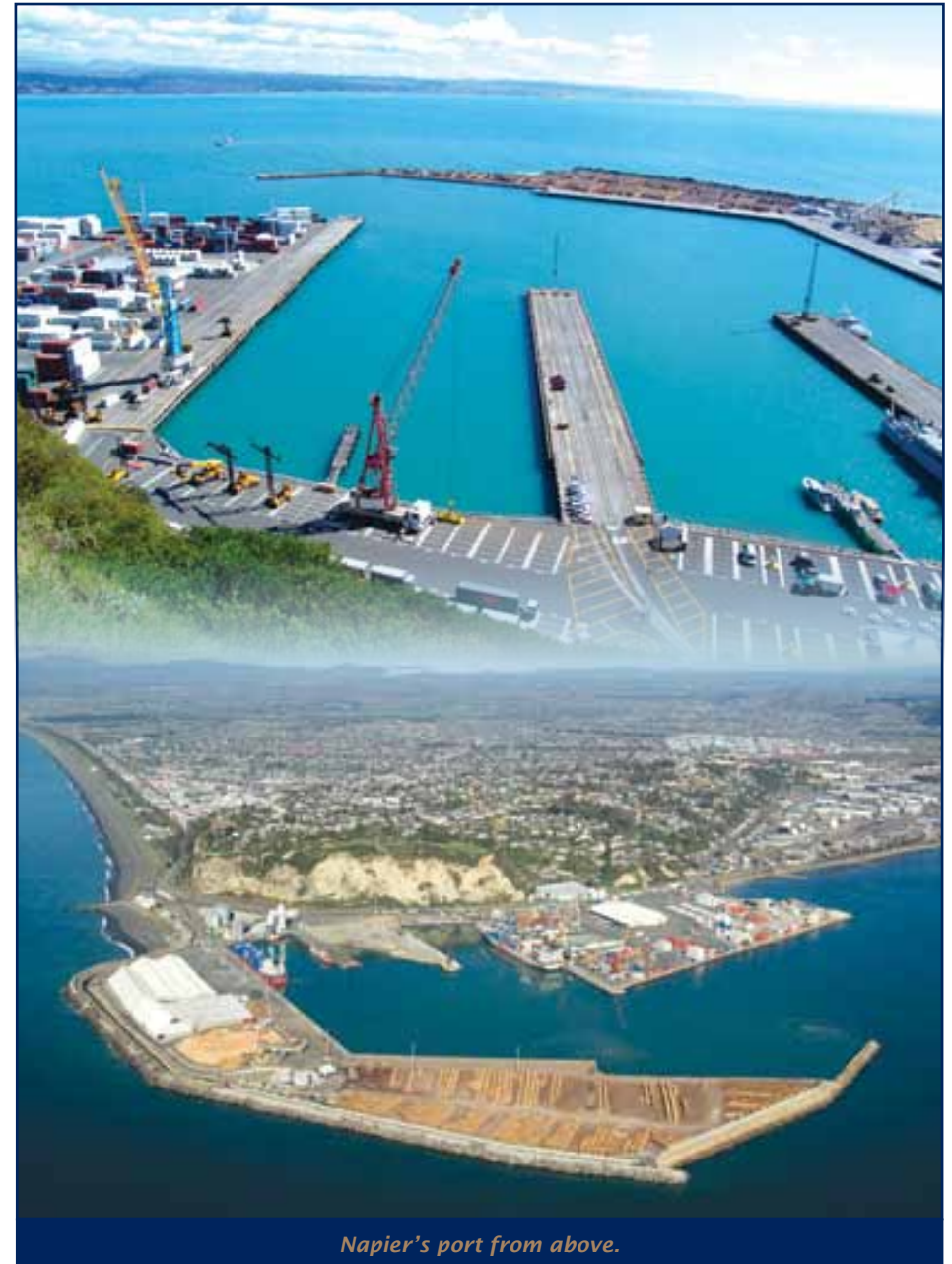
A Developing Economy

Napier is a port city in Hawke's Bay, New Zealand. Twenty-two kilometres to the south lies Hastings, Napier's twin city.

Napier is the largest crossbred wool centre in the Southern Hemisphere and one of the largest apple, pear and stone fruit producing areas in New Zealand. It has also become an important grape growing and wine production area with the fruit passing from the growers around metropolitan Hastings to Napier for exporting. Large tonnages of frozen meat, wool, pulp and timber pass through Napier's port every year.

Napier, gateway to Hawke's Bay Wine Country (as the region is branded), is a popular tourist city and has one of the most photographed tourist attractions in the country, a statue on Marine Parade called Pania of the Reef. Her statue is regarded in Napier in much the same way as Copenhagen's The Little Mermaid statue is.

Thousands of people flock to Napier every February for the Art Deco Weekend event – a celebration of Napier's Art Deco heritage and history. Other notable tourist events include the region's annual Wine and Food Festival (named Harvest Hawke's Bay), and Mission Concert at the Mission Estate Winery in the suburb of Taradale.



Napier's port from above.

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Napier Community Profile

This section gives a short statistical profile of the Napier community. It provides information on population, age, ethnicity, employment, personal income, education, households and dwellings.

The information in this profile is based on the 2006 Census of Population and Dwellings, the 2001 Household Expenditure Survey and the New Zealand Business Demographic Statistics.

All population statistics are for the usually resident population count and have been randomly rounded to base three to preserve confidentiality.

Percentages have been calculated against complete responses; that is, they exclude cases where no answers were provided and have been calculated on the rounded data so do not always total 100%.

Population

At the 2006 Census:

The usually resident population increase for Napier City was 3.2% since 2001².

In comparison, the population for New Zealand as a whole had increased by 7.8% since 2001.

	Napier City	New Zealand
Male	26,520	1,965,618
Female	28,839	2,062,329
Total	55,359	4,027,947
Change Since 2001 Census	1,701	290,670

Age Profile

At the 2006 Census:

21.2% of people in Napier City were under the age of 15 years, compared with 21.5% for all of New Zealand.

15.6% of people in Napier City are aged 65 years and over, compared with 12.3% for all of New Zealand.

¹ Statistics New Zealand Subnational Population Estimates at 1 June 2009.

² The area used for this profile is based on Statistics New Zealand's regional council.

	Napier City	New Zealand
0-14	21.2%	21.5%
15-64	63.2%	66.2%
65+	15.6%	12.3%

Ethnic Groups (Total Responses)

At the 2006 Census:

65.6% of people in Napier City said they belong to the European ethnic group, compared with 61.2% percent for all of New Zealand.

	Napier City	New Zealand
European	65.6%	61.2%
Maori	16.5%	13.3%
Pacific Peoples	2.3%	6.2%
Asian	2.4%	8.3%
MELAA ³	0.3%	0.8%
Other	13.0%	10.1%



³ People represented in MELAA include people of Middle Eastern, Latin American and African ethnicities.

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Employment

At the 2006 Census:

The unemployment rate in Napier City was 3.2%, compared with 3.4% for all of New Zealand.

The most popular occupational group in Napier City was Manufacturing, as it was for New Zealand as a whole.

Income

At the 2006 Census:

The median income of people in Napier City was \$22,700, compared with \$24,400 for all of New Zealand.

	Napier City	New Zealand
\$5,000 or Less	10.1%	12.1%
\$5,001 - \$10,000	7.1%	7.2%
\$10,001 - \$20,000	23.9%	19.5%
\$20,001 - \$30,000	15.5%	13.8%
\$30,001 - \$50,000	21.2%	21.1%
\$50,001 or More	13.2%	16.2%
Not Stated	8.9%	10.2%

Households

At the 2006 Census:

The average household size in Napier City was 2.6 people, compared with 2.8 for all of New Zealand.

89.0% of households in Napier City had access to a telephone, compared with 87.8% for all of New Zealand.

70.3% of households in Napier City had access to a cellphone, compared with 71.1% for all of New Zealand.

54.9% of households in Napier City had access to the Internet, compared with 58.0% for all of New Zealand.

89.0% of households in Napier City had access to a motor vehicle, compared with 88.1% for all of New Zealand.

There were 21,447 households in Napier City.

For dwellings that were rented, the average weekly rent paid for permanent private dwellings in Napier City was \$193, compared with \$225 for New Zealand as a whole.

69.5% of dwellings in Napier City were owned with or without a mortgage, compared with 68.9% for all of New Zealand.

Business

At the 2006 Census there were 4,032 businesses in Napier City compared with 354,087 for all of New Zealand.



View of Napier CBD looking from the eastern end.

Napier – Our Special Approach to Community Safety

Napier's Special Approach

Napier is developing its framework for the Safe Communities model based on the long term community outcomes identified by the local councils in the Hawke's Bay region.

In February 2007 a forum entitled the Hawke's Bay "Joint Planning - Joint Outcomes - Commitment to the Future" was organised by the Ministry of Social Development East Coast Regional Office, Accident Compensation Corporation, the Department of Internal Affairs, Hastings District Council and the Napier City Council. Invitations were sent out to a wide range of social service sector groups and non government organisations across the Hawke's Bay region to participate in the discussion.

The purpose of the forum was to explore ways in which local and central government and key community organisations could work more strategically, efficiently and collaboratively to achieve community outcomes in Hawke's Bay. Other points discussed were barriers and risks in collaboration and how they could be removed or mitigated and to look at a framework that could be used to identify and work on joint initiatives.

About 150 representatives attended the forum to share their activities, outcomes, issues and opportunities regarding their operation. The forum also reviewed the collaboration framework as shown on figure 1 (page 12) and in particular the Safe Communities part that had four outcome strands: housing, youth and community; crime prevention; injury prevention; and health. It was envisaged that by adopting a proven framework the region could move forward cooperatively to make Hawke's Bay a better and safer place to live and work, or to visit.

Many of the representatives advised that their organisations were already working on or had achieved some of the goals of the four outcome strands. Other representatives stated that one or more of the four outcome strands was their core business and their operation

was ultimately geared to achieve those goals, yet for other organisations with limited resources and capacity they provided support to mutual projects being actioned by other stakeholders.

Even at the conclusion of the forum, there was still a lack of clarity as to how these diverse organisations could work or agree on a common direction or focus so they could make progress together. It was decided that a working party would meet to discuss and develop a framework of cooperation and collaboration. Dr Carolyn Coggan, Director of the Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand (SCFNZ), presented a structure and working model that could build on collaboration and shared outcomes for consideration.

Later a small informal working party made up of Napier and Hastings representatives met regularly over six to seven months to establish an action plan for the regional group. Unfortunately after several meetings the working party were not able to agree on a common focus and some of the social service representatives used the meetings to vent concerns about the Hastings and Napier councils. In the meantime, councils and the central government agencies continued to work together with key social service providers on joint activities and projects across the region.

The Napier City Council investigated further into the Safe Communities model and could see the links between the collaboration framework, as discussed at the forum, the Safe Communities model and the priorities of the LTCCP for Hawke's Bay. More importantly the Safe Communities model would provide a link in safety issues and support programmes involved in safety promotion and injury prevention in response to local needs and issues on health, housing, youth and community issues.

In June 2007 the Napier City Council adopted the Safe Communities model as a framework to further enhance a whole of government approach and to build closer working relationships with the wider communities to foster cooperation and collaboration.



Pania Of The Reef statue on Marine Parade.

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Safe Communities as a Strategic Framework

Safe Communities is a World Health Organisation (WHO) concept that recognises safety as a “universal concern” and a responsibility for all. Protecting and improving community safety and well being requires a coordinated and intersectorial approach.

The Safe Communities framework is a proven model that promotes positive collaboration and agreed cooperation with key partners, but more importantly it focuses on working together on injury prevention and crime reduction initiatives that will make the city a safer and healthier place to live, work, learn, travel and play for people.

Waitakere, Whangarei, North Shore, New Plymouth, Tauranga, Porirua, Wellington, Christchurch, Waimakariri, and most recently Taupo, have utilised this framework and as a result of the collective success in their cities have received international accreditation as a Safe City. The plan is for the Napier City Council to take a coordination role for the implementation of Safe Communities in Napier.

Council Leadership and Facilitation

The Napier City Council and central government agencies have been fostering working relationships with each other and, where appropriate, with non government organisations on various projects across Napier to achieve mutual outcomes.

In June 2007 NCC adopted the Safe Communities model as a framework to further enhance a whole of government approach and to build closer working relationships within the wider community.



The Napier City Council at work.

Funding to Become a Safe City

Napier City Council has provided funding and resources to develop and coordinate the Safe Communities Napier project as part of its commitment to community safety and to enhance more collaboration from other key stakeholders from local and central government and non government groups.

Even though Council has committed funds and resources specifically for the Safe Communities project, other key government agencies have also contributed in a number of ways via other activities, projects and programmes. These are covered in more detail in this application.

Collaborative Framework

The framework model that was presented at the 2007 Joint Outcomes Forum for further discussion had been developed by a regional advisory group made up of representatives from the Napier City, Hastings District and Hawke’s Bay Regional Councils and other agencies such as the Ministry of Social Development, Hawke’s Bay District Health Board, Accident Compensation Corporation, Department of Internal Affairs and the Eastern Institute of Technology (EIT).

The main goal of the advisory group was to provide regular reports back to the Hawke’s Bay Chief Executive’s Forum of any progress or outcomes achieved as agreed in the Hawke’s Bay Regional Outcomes Plan adopted in 2006.

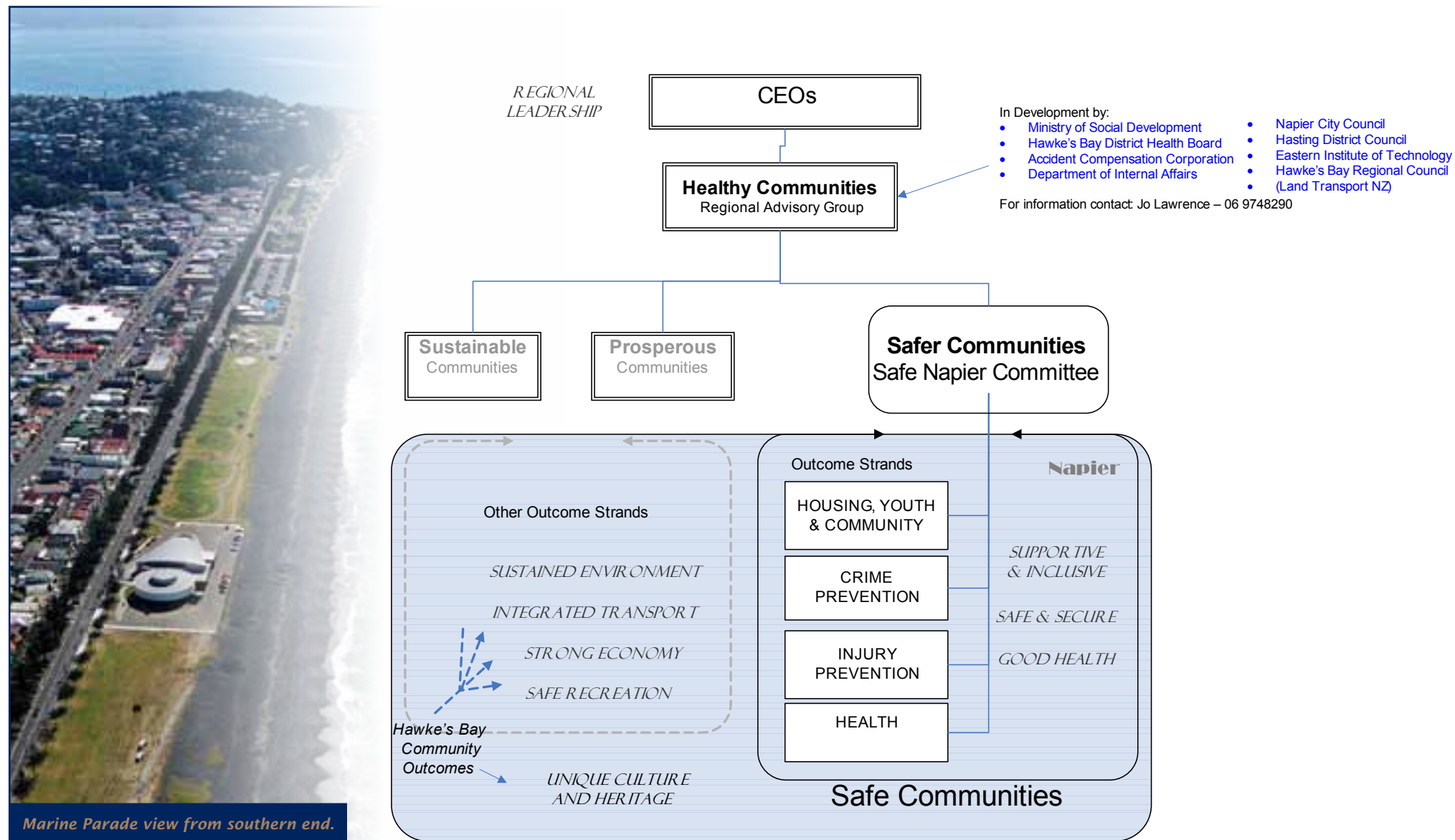
The other goal for the advisory group was to develop a framework that could link up the priorities of the regional plan. The common focus was on healthy communities, as shown in Figure 1, which filtered into 3 key areas of sustainable communities, prosperous communities and safer communities.

The safer communities section of the framework was targeted first, as a number of projects, activities and programmes were already occurring across the city in collaboration with a number of key agencies and providers. Examples of these activities and programmes are highlighted as case studies shown later in this document.

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Figure 1

Hawke's Bay JOINT PLANNING - JOINT OUTCOMES Collaboration Framework



Safe Community Framework and Criteria

Safe Community Framework

As mentioned earlier a forum on “Joint Planning – Joint Outcomes Framework” was held in 2007. Dr Coggan presented a structure and working model of how key stakeholders can build on collaborative work and to support community based safety promotion and injury prevention.

The Safe Communities model needed to be driven through a multi-faceted, all of government and community approach to focus on community safety together. For Napier this would be a means to an end to generate collaborative practice that would add value to obtaining the community outcomes together as identified through the local government LTCCP process and the desires of the community sector.

Another benefit when utilising this model is to get accreditation as a New Zealand Safe City. A unifying goal for all the organisations involved in a Safe Communities model would be to have Napier united as a Safe Community.

Criteria to Become a Safe Community

Designation as a Safe Community is based on meeting the following six criteria:

1. An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community.
2. Long-term, sustainable programmes covering both genders and all ages, environments and situations.
3. Programmes that target high-risk groups and environments and programmes that promote safety for vulnerable groups.
4. Programmes that document the frequency and causes of injuries.
5. Evaluation measures to assess programmes, processes and effects of changes.
6. Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks.

The Value of the Safe Community Accreditation

The value of attaining Safe Community accreditation is that the process is an indication of the level of commitment to a safe and healthy city.

The advantage of the model is that it is a proven framework within which a multitude of agencies and Council work.

Safe Community accreditation would not be about stating that Napier is a “completely safe” community, instead it would be about acknowledging that safety is a prominent issue the Napier community recognises and actively aims to address.

Attaining this international accreditation would add value to the community if it was obtained.



Enjoying coffee at the Dome, Napier CBD.

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CRITERIA 1

An infrastructure based on partnership and collaboration governed by a cross-sectional group responsible for safety promotion in the community

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Safe Communities Napier Committee



The Safe Communities Napier Committee (SCNC) is made up of representatives from a number of central government organisations and non government organisations involved in safety and injury prevention.



This partnership consists of:



1. Central Government Organisations
 - Accident Compensation Corporation
 - Crime Prevention Project - NZ Police (CPP)
 - Department of Internal Affairs - Local Government & Community Development
 - Hawke's Bay District Health Board
 - Housing NZ Corporation (HNZ)
 - Ministry of Social Development
 - NZ Fire Service
 - NZ Police
 - NZ Transport Agency (NZTA)
2. Local Government
 - Napier City Council
 - RoadSafe Hawke's Bay (RSHB) via HBRC
3. Non Government Organisations (NGO)
 - Hawke's Bay Primary Health Organisation (HBPHO)
 - Hawke's Bay Community Workers
 - Information 4 Disability Trust for HB Disability Sector
 - Maori Wardens Takitimu
 - Maraenui Urban Renewal Trust (MURT)
 - Napier Community Patrols
 - Napier Neighbourhood Support
 - Students Against Driving Drunk (SADD)
 - Sport Hawke's Bay (SHB)
 - Te Kupenga Hauora Ahuriri (TKHA)

Background

Initially the core membership of the SCNC was drawn from central government agencies working collaboratively with the NCC on crime reduction activities and positive youth programmes in Maraenui. This Maraenui initiative was known as the Maraenui Action Plan (MAP).

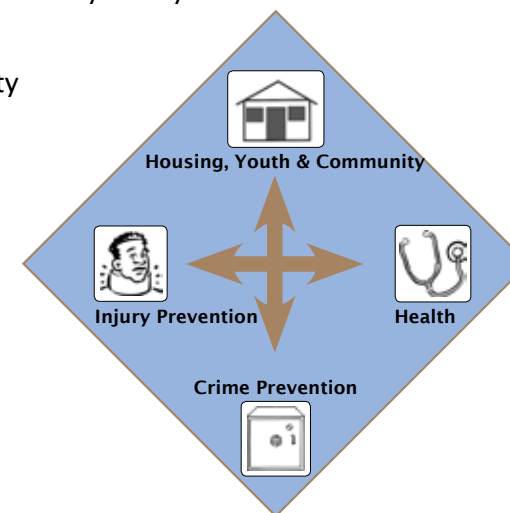
In 2004 Napier City Council, NZ Police, Te Puni Kokiri (TPK), Housing NZ and Ministry of Social Development signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) as the Maraenui Urban Renewal Project to formalise the working relationship to support mutual goals, actions and work outcomes together in Maraenui. The agreement was renewed in 2006 and 2008. It was upgraded to a memorandum of commitment (MOC) that built on the positive working relationship since 2004.

For Napier, Maraenui is the suburb with the greatest need in terms of socio-economic well being.

In 2007 it was agreed that the establishment of the SCNC would elevate the role and focus of MURP and broaden the focus of its members to four outcome strands in line with the HB Joint Planning - Joint Outcomes collaboration framework. Refer to Figure 1 page 12.

Napier's four focus areas of community safety are:

1. Housing, youth & community
2. Crime prevention
3. Injury prevention
4. Health



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Purpose

The purpose of the SCNC is to improve the safety, health and social well being of residents and visitors in Napier.

Objectives

The objectives of the SCNC are:

- To establish and maintain effective partnerships with key stakeholders engaged in improving the safety and social well being of individuals and groups in the Napier community.
- To provide specialist advice and support to partners of Safe Communities Napier relating to injury prevention, crime reduction, health and housing, youth and community issues.
- To educate and provide information to individuals, organisations and the community on injury prevention, crime reduction, health and housing, youth and community issues.
- To inform, lobby and influence relevant organisations to improve levels of safety in Napier.
- To prioritise safety issues for the Napier area and develop policies, injury prevention and safety promotion programmes and projects in response to local needs and issues on health, housing, youth and community issues.

Role of the Committee

The role of the SCNC is to act as a consultative body, which identifies, develops and oversees the activities of projects.

The committee also collects and collates data, provides advice and monitors the implementation of relevant programmes, policies and projects, for example pedestrian safety when using alleyways (see Case Study 1).

The SCNC, made up of key personnel from partner organisations, meets as required to oversee the activities of projects.

The SCNC advises and makes recommendations to key partners on matters relating to safety as defined below.

Examples of safety issues relevant to Napier include:

- Intentional (e.g. domestic violence, suicide, self harming behaviour) and unintentional injuries (e.g. pedestrian safety);
- Falls prevention (e.g. sports safety, child safety);
- Road safety and sustainability (e.g. education, engineering);
- Community safety (e.g. crime prevention, personal safety, perception of safety);
- Home safety (e.g. smoke alarms and fire evacuation, falls at home);
- Risk management (e.g. sports safety recommendations in sporting ground hire agreements).

Community Consultation

The community is consulted on a regular basis to gauge issues and identify needs.

Community consultation guides the committee in prioritising relevant safety issues for Napier.

Community consultation has been undertaken as public forums, phone-ins and/or surveys.

Working Groups

Working groups have been established in response to identified needs and issues of concern. Working groups are normally established by a partner organisation/s.

Working groups are project orientated with a terms of reference consistent with the SCNC's project aims and objectives.

Upon formation, the working group develops an Action Plan with time frames to be ratified by the committee. Where practical, all activities of the working group are discussed by the committee.

During the course of the SCNC development, discussions highlighted projects or programmes that aligned to the four focus areas of community safety for the committee.

Member organisations have been working together on:

- Housing, youth and community - Police Youth Touch (Primary Schools) between NZ Police, Sport HB, MURT and NCC.

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- Crime prevention - neighbourhood safety programme via Napier Neighbourhood Support, NZ Police and NCC.
- Injury prevention project - child restraint compliance with ACC, RoadSafe HB and NZ Police.
- Health - Maraenui on the Move with HBPHO, Sport HB and HBDHB.

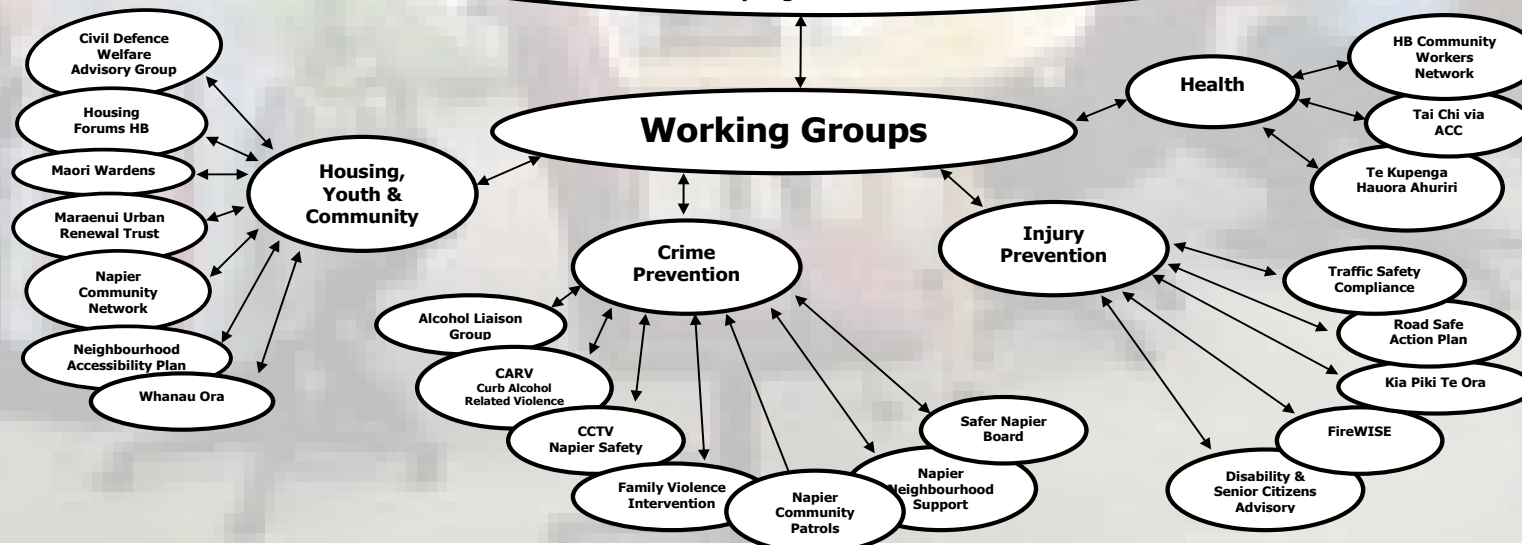
Organisational Structure:



SAFE COMMUNITIES NAPIER

COMMITTEE

Accident Compensation Corporation, Crime Prevention Project – Police, Department of Internal Affairs, Hawke’s Bay Community Workers Network, Hawke’s Bay District Health Board, HB Primary Health Organisation, Housing NZ Corporation, Information 4 Disability Hawke’s Bay, Maori Wardens Takitimu, Maraenui Urban Renewal Trust, Ministry of Social Development, Napier City Council, Napier Community Patrols, Napier Neighbourhood Support, NZ Fire Service, NZ Police, NZ Transport Agency, Road Safe Hawke’s Bay & Hawke’s Bay Regional Council, SADD – Students Against Driving Drunk, Sport Hawke’s Bay, Te Kupenga Hauora Ahuriri



Criteria 1 Case Studies

The following are examples of programmes or projects supported by the collective as they aligned to key focus areas. The programmes were given support either by way of funds and resources from organisations or were actively supported on the day of the community programme.

Case Study 1 - Neighbourhood Accessibility Planning for Napier

In 2008 the SCNC submitted a proposal to the NZTA to look at safety plans for pedestrians, cyclists and other users of transport in the neighbourhoods. NZTA released resources to the SCNC to investigate neighbourhood accessibility plans (NAPS) in Napier.

SCNC had identified safety as a key issue for improving accessibility in the Maraenui and Napier Hill suburbs. For Maraenui NAPS was an opportunity to improve neighbourhood amenities and encourage more people out cycling and walking. It is expected to contribute to better health and safety outcomes within this community. For Napier Hill, improved accessibility would contribute to the safety of cyclists and pedestrians who currently compete with traffic on the narrow and winding hill roads.

Both areas have a network of walkways that have specific access issues around safety, including visibility and condition. This is relevant to the Napier NAPS study where accessways have been identified as an issue due to safety concerns.

Through the Safe Communities Napier Committee, Council commissioned Opus International Consultants Ltd to carry out a preliminary investigation for the two suburbs. The study focused on pedestrian/cycle networks and opportunities within these areas. For Maraenui, the investigations focused on links and relationships within the suburban area; and for Napier Hill, investigations focused on links with the city's commercial business district and schools within the area.

After the investigation was completed, the second part of NAPS planning was to engage the community in the two suburbs to confirm the understanding of issues and solutions from the preliminary investigation and to establish community priorities in relation to these. The information from the community engagement process would provide a basis for developing an accessibility action plan to improve access for pedestrians and cyclists in the study areas. The SCNC gave approval to the MURT to engage the Maraenui area and the Napier Neighbourhood Support organisation to conduct a survey and discussion in Napier Hill.



Example of a walkway in Maraenui.



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Summary of the Investigation and Community Engagement

The key issues identified for Maraenui included:

- safety concerns by neighbours and users of alleyways;
- a real fear of crime;
- getting across roads safely;
- perceived issues with traffic speed;
- lack of lighting at night time.

For Napier Hill the key issues included:

- traffic speed and getting across roads safely;
- parking on footpaths and intermittent footpaths;
- safety concerns by neighbours and users of alleyways;
- and lack of lighting.

Both areas represent good opportunities to improve accessibility for cycling and walking.

Council and stakeholders have also identified concerns in relation to alleyways, both in terms of issues around protecting these as part of the wider pedestrian network and safety issues in using them. Further investigations and community engagement will identify to what extent this is a priority. A range of possible solutions have been suggested and a review of the closure policy to address identified issues is recommended.

The key findings of the investigation could be implemented through the Safe Communities Napier framework.



Richmond Primary School, Maraenui. Top: The crossing at the front of the school. Bottom: Children walking home after school.

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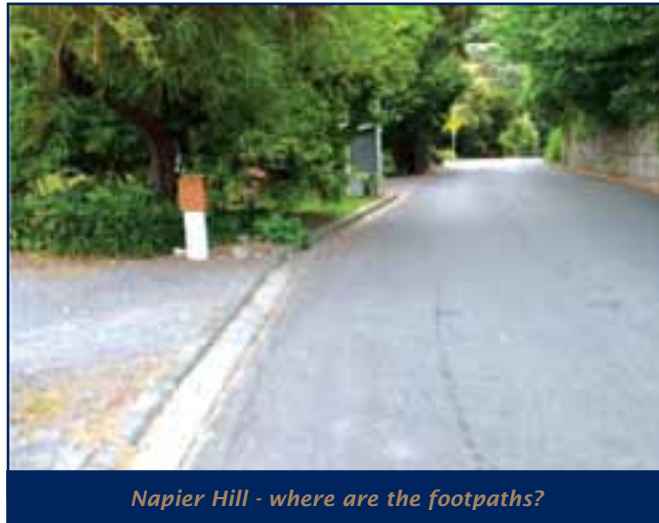


Table 1 - Neighbourhood Accessibility Plan

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
<p>Neighbourhood Accessibility Plan</p> <p>SCNC</p> <p>NZTA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage target groups to use local alleyways to walk to school, shops, friends and other streets. To increase the use of the alleyways to local amenities and encourage more walking. 	<p>Whole community, especially in the suburbs.</p> <p>For this project Napier Hill and Maraenui.</p>	<p>Investigation stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 2008 - August 2009 <p>Implementation stage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 2009 - October 2010 	<p>Most neighbourhoods across Napier city.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of alleyways in the neighbourhood and access to local streets. Improved physical look and feeling of safety that will encourage use by locals. Generate a sense of belonging where locals will look after alleyways and provide indirect surveillance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ Police NCC MURP NNS



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Case Study 2 - Maraenui Community Safety Day



Background



On the 14th November 2009 Maraenui Community Police held a Community Safety Day at the CBD in Maraenui. The objective of the day was to “promote safety within homes, street and roads within Maraenui”. A Community Safety Day Committee was formed which included Maraenui Police Sergeant Phil Rowden, Constable Grant Holder, Community Adviser Thomas Heremia and NCC Crime Reduction Coordinator Robyn Smith.

Key organisations and agencies were invited to attend such as Civil Defence, RSHB, NZ Fire Service, HBDHB, ACC, Plunket and Neighbourhood Support. Various school and church groups entertained the crowd which topped off an extremely successful day.

In order to promote the day and encourage whanau to take part, we approached Maraenui Bilingual and Richmond Primary Schools to get students to design and draw a poster of a “Safe Community”. This competition involved four age groups and the winner of each was chosen by the community on the day of the event. Each winner was awarded a new bicycle funded by the SCNC. This initiative supports the Cycle Helmet initiative recently launched around the local Primary Schools.

Without the key partners, safe community projects and initiatives would not be possible. The Maraenui Community Safety Day is a very good example of how we enhance the community and safe well being of Napier.

Summary of Activity

To promote safety within homes, streets and roads in Maraenui by holding a community day in the town centre. Entertainment and activities were organised including a bouncy castle, Hawke’s Bay rugby players and church and school groups. Displays were put on by the Police Dog Team, NZ Fire Service, NCC Animal Control and various other organisations to raise awareness of such organisations and safety in general.

Other Partners

SCNC, Maraenui Plunket Clinic, HB Waterwise, LIVE HB, Mental Health HB, DARE, Napier Community Patrol, HB Cancer Society, NCC Animal Control, NZ Army, NZ Police Dog Team, Sport HB, Kapa Haka Group, The Rock Church, Maori Wardens Takitimu and Hawke’s Bay Rugby.

Outcomes Achieved

Increased community spirit and pride. Increased awareness of community safety and those organisations and agencies involved. Participation of approximately 700-1000 residents along with approximately 20 organisations.



The new bicycles awarded to the four winners of the poster competition.

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Future for the Safe Communities Napier Project

Like other cities around New Zealand, Napier saw the benefits of the Safe Community model as an effective collaboration framework to link resources and work to support programmes and projects to obtain better outcomes for the city as a whole.

The Safe Communities project has unified these member organisations as a means to an end and has generated collaborative and good practice that has added value to obtaining the community outcomes together as identified through the local government LTCCP process, key central government priorities and the desires of the community sector.

For Napier the focus is on injury prevention and safety promotion in response to local needs and issues on health, housing, youth and community matters. The process of establishing the SCNC and collating the information that met the criteria for accreditation has given Napier City a chance to acknowledge the achievements completed so far and the strength of commitment of the key organisations to think, plan and work in collaboration.

As well as having the Police, ACC, HBDHB and RoadSafe HB on the SCNC, Napier has been fortunate to secure the commitment of other key government agencies such as Housing NZ, Ministry of Social Development, NZ Fire Service, Department of Internal Affairs and NZTA. These agencies also work across Hawke's Bay and the wider region so the SCNC has morphed into a strategic alignment of key priorities and community outcomes of key partners with an influence at local and regional level.

Another important element of the Safe Communities project was the inclusion of key non government agencies onto the SCNC especially service providers involved in injury prevention, crime reduction, health and community work areas. HBPHO and MURT were part of the initial set up of the SCNC. Others were invited as the key focus areas for the SCNC were confirmed such as Te Kupenga Hauora Ahuriri, Sport Hawke's Bay, Information 4 Disability, Napier Neighbourhood Support, Napier Community Patrols, SADD, Maori Wardens Takitimu and the HB Community Workers Network. These community partners will also play a major role in future community engagement across the city.

As a new committee, the collaborative approach has built on the goals of having a robust model that has led to mutual community outcomes

between like-minded organisations to enhance social well being with the main focus on community safety and related initiatives such as NAPS for Maraenui and Napier Hill and the successful Community Safety Day held at Maraenui.

For many of the member organisations, the Safe Community framework on work and outcomes has been completed or progressed within their existing budgets and resources. The Council has coordinated the Safe Communities project since the framework concept was accepted in 2007 and has invested funds and resources to develop the SCNC and collate the application. Other government agencies and community groups have also contributed in other ways.

At a project level member organisations have been actively involved in a range of the collaborative projects.

In terms of sustainability, Council has committed funds and resources specifically for the Safe Communities project in anticipation of securing accreditation as an International Safe Community. Other members of the SCNC will continue to manage their core activities and support the joint projects as needed.

The SCNC will continue to review its current projects, priorities and outcomes later in the year and consider key projects, outcomes and resources for the next 2-3 years.



A "Walking School Bus" in action.

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Table 2 - Projects to be considered by the Safe Communities Napier Committee.

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Focus Area for SCNC	Population it Targets	Reach Of Programme
Napier Community Safety Day Police & SCNC as result of Maraenui event in 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of safety at home, around neighbourhood and on the streets. Increase awareness of road safety, checking of smoke alarms, falls prevention programme, community support, Civil Defence readiness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing, youth & community Crime prevention Injury prevention Health 	All ages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole community, especially children and families. Better awareness of injury prevention and community support. Encourage walking and exercise, nutrition, neighbourhood support.
Safer Alleyways in Maraenui SCNC as result of NAP investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve accessibility for walking and cycling to connect to key amenities. Increase awareness of road safety, walking and cycling, link to neighbourhood support, report graffiti or any acts of anti-social behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing, youth & community Crime prevention Injury prevention Health 	All ages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maraenui community, especially children and families. Awareness of injury prevention and community support. Encourage walking and exercise, nutrition, neighbourhood support.
Safer Footpaths and Streets around Napier Hill SCNC as result of NAP investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve pedestrian and cyclist safety around the narrow and congested roads on Napier Hill. Increase awareness of other road users, minimise potential traffic hazards, link to neighbourhood support, report graffiti or acts of anti-social behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing, youth & community Injury prevention Health 	All ages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Napier Hill community especially pedestrians and cyclists. Reduction of near misses or accidents of pedestrians and cyclists in the area. Encourage more walking & exercise, and link to neighbourhood support.



Table 3 - International Safe Community Accreditation

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Safe Communities Napier - ISC Accreditation NCC	Increased awareness of community safety, injury prevention (intentional and unintentional), road safety and sustainability, social housing issues, health and well being.	The local community - people who live, work and play in Napier.	Ongoing every year.	Council and other community partners can facilitate and promote community safety and well being in a collaborative way to all people in the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive collaboration and responsibility with key partners to make Napier a safe and healthy city. Increase awareness that Napier is a safer city. Recognition that community initiatives to enhance safety and well being are a priority and are being actioned. Increased public awareness that Napier has maximised opportunities for a community that is safe and healthy to belong to. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ Police ACC HBDHB HNZ NZTA RSHB DIA NZ Fire Service HBPPO MSD MURP TPK NNS CPNZ MWT



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An aerial photograph of a coastal city, likely Sydney, Australia, showing a dense urban area with a road leading to a beach and the ocean. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent white and blue gradient. A thick, curved gold line arches across the top of the page.

CRITERIA 2

Long-term, sustainable programmes covering both genders and all ages, environments and situations

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In Napier many central government agencies, key community organisations and service providers and Council have either been working individually, or with other partners, on a range of community programmes that have focused on community and home safety, intentional and unintentional injuries, road safety and sustainability, falls prevention and social housing for some years across the city.



The sustainability of some of the programmes has depended on the priority to the host or driver of the programme and its alignment back to core business and strategic importance to the organisation. The capacity of the programme provider and tangible outcomes to be achieved with available resources has limited actual results. The notion of encouraging other key partners to work collaboratively and combine resources to work on mutual outcomes together is more practical, will develop stronger working relationships and foster longer term support and sustainability.

The SCNC will continuously monitor the outcomes of the programmes based on statistics and data information to ensure high risk groups,



Brooke and Sandy Ibbotson for Napier Community Patrols being presented safety jackets from Councillor Rob Lutter.

genders, ages and situations are targeted and, where possible, supported with a collaborative approach. Programmes will be resourced and sustained in the long term based on the value and benefits of enhancing community safety and well being for a safer and healthier Napier as covered in the following points:

- Programmes that are strength-based and aimed for proactive community empowerment. Programmes that will change the nature of communities of interest through a ripple effect and draw on the skills and abilities that exist in the community such as the neighbourhood safety programmes led by NNS and NACP.
- Programmes developed by building relationships and strategic alliances such as Safer Napier, Napier Alcohol Liaison Coalition, HB RoadSafe Collective and HB Regional Outcomes Forum.
- Partnerships formed between local authorities, government agencies and community such as the MURP, Pukemokimoki Marae Trust and MWT.
- Programmes that lever off monitoring and priorities of the central government agencies working in Napier. An aquatic safety audit was done for the Marine Parade beach and was funded by the Surf Life Saving Regional office. The NZTA provided funding to implement NAPS for Napier Hill and Maraenui.

Programmes Meeting Criteria 2

The following tables and case studies are some of the programmes currently operating in the city that meet this criteria. The tables list the programme name and developer (lead organization), what it addresses, population it targets, length of operation, reach of the programme, results and other partners.

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Table 4 - Crime Prevention/Safer Community Initiatives

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Safer Napier Board NCC	Representatives from other government agencies focus and work together on preventative initiatives to reduce or minimise intentional criminal activities across the city.	The local community – people who live, work and play in Napier, and visitors to the city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in 2005 replacing the Napier Safer Community Council. As Safer Community Council it had been operating since the 1980s. Partly funded by Ministry of Justice. 	Whole community and CBD area in Napier with a strong focus on Maraenui suburb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness of laws and responsibilities of on and off licence businesses by liaison of the Napier Alcohol Liaison Group. Support for 'at risk' youth programme for male Maori recidivist offenders. Coordinating Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) initiatives in CBD and West Quay/Ahuriri areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ Police MSD HBDHB CPNZ NZTA DIA MURP HNZ TPK William Colenso College Info. 4 Disability HB TKHA
Liquor Ban Areas NCC	Introduction of liquor bans in the Taradale, Westshore/Ahuriri and CBD areas giving power to Police to remove alcohol being consumed in public spaces within these areas. This assists in the reduction of violence, anti social behaviour and vandalism in public spaces.	All citizens and visitors consuming alcohol in the designated areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBD ban adopted in September 2002. Westshore/Ahuriri adopted in 2007. Taradale ban introduced in December 2007 and reviewed in 2008 with new boundaries. 	All users of the Taradale, Westshore/Ahuriri and CBD public spaces from 8pm – 6am Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday nights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased public awareness of the liquor ban areas. Enhanced sense of safety when people use or visit the areas. Reduction in anti social behaviour in the areas. Reduction of street violence within these areas. Reduction of vandalism in these areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ Police CPNZ NACP



Two generations of Napier enjoying life.

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Table 4 - Crime Prevention/Safer Community Initiatives cont.

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) NCC	CPTED assists in enhancing the safety of physical environments and addresses situational crime. This includes but is not limited to improved lighting, improved sight lines, natural movement predictors, identifying entrapment zones and encourages the use of public space for its intended purposes.	All citizens and visitors using public space.	NCC adopted the CPTED Plan and principles in 2003.	All users of public spaces. (Various Council Departments adhere to CPTED when upgrading public spaces.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safer more user friendly public spaces. • Reduction of anti social behaviour in the areas. • Increase of public surveillance or observation of areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NZ Police • Business owners • Residents
Alcohol Liaison Group NCC	The Napier Alcohol Liaison Group is a forum for on and off licensees, NCC and NZ Police to discuss any issues that are related to on and off licence premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On and off licence managers/owners, NCC and NZ Police working in a collaborative manner. • Citizens and visitors who frequent on and off licence premises. 	Napier Alcohol Liaison Group established in February 2002.	All citizens and visitors who frequent on and off licence premises.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved knowledge of the law and rights and responsibilities of on and off licences staff. • Improved information sharing between on and off licence premises. • Reduction in violence and anti social behaviour in and around on and off licence premises. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On/off licence managers/owners • NZ Police • RSHB • HBDHB
Graffiti Removal Policy NCC	Removal of graffiti vandalism on public amenities and Council property and, when needed, assist graffiti removal from private walls and fences on the road boundary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public amenities and Council property. • Private properties sharing on road boundaries. 	NCC Graffiti Removal Policy was adopted September 2007.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All public amenities and Council property. • Private walls and fences of residences on road boundaries across the city. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better coordinated response to remove graffiti vandalism. • Improved physical look of public amenities and Council sites. • Increased awareness of the community to report any graffiti damage and related vandalism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private residents • NACP

Criteria 2 Case Studies

Case Study 1 - Napier Neighbourhood Support

Background

Napier Neighbourhood Support has operated in Napier for 25 years and still flourishes today. The organisation is an incorporated society and a member of the national Neighbourhood Support NZ organisation. A memorandum of understanding between the NZ Police and Neighbourhood Support NZ has recently been updated and ratified.

The NNS coordinator is employed by an executive committee of volunteers and is mainly funded by NCC through a community grant and secured as a service agreement. The Napier Police provide assistance in kind, including office space, phones, crime prevention resources and materials, street signs and other information. A website provides related information and news to local contacts and tools to maintain ongoing liaison with the many neighbourhood networks around the city.

The prime task of the coordinator is to set up and maintain neighbourhood support groups in the residential areas of Napier. Groups are provided with a range of crime prevention resources via the Police that offer advice on ways to protect themselves and their neighbours. There are over 740 active neighbourhood support groups in Napier and this represents about 8,500 houses or 37% of total dwellings in the city boundaries. These numbers will continue to grow subject to increased funding becoming available.

Neighbourhood support groups receive regular newsletters as well as crime alerts where residents in specific areas are advised of any criminal activity or increased risk to people or property such as acts of anti-social behaviour, damage to private property, graffiti vandalism, burglary and car damage or theft.

All members are encouraged to report any activity inconsistent with a safe community. In its early days people who started neighbourhood support groups were primarily concerned with crime and protecting themselves from it. Nowadays the common factor motivating people to start or be part of a neighbourhood support group is to



Neighbourhood Support
New Zealand



engage with their neighbours and enhance a sense of belonging in the community. Groups vary in size and include only those who wish to be involved.

Evidence has shown that people who are linked to a neighbourhood support group are looking out and caring for their neighbours and are more aware of local activities. Police have also been able to respond more quickly to many incidents raised by neighbourhood support groups and so offer assistance and gather information to follow up incidents.

Another advantage of being part of a neighbourhood support group is the increased awareness of neighbours to families with preschool children, people requiring medication, people with special needs and the elderly. NNS works closely with the local Civil Defence Manager and encourages all groups to be prepared for any civil emergencies.

Based on information, discussion and feedback from groups, NNS believes that developing and maintaining these neighbourhood support groups across the city has enhanced a shared community goal for local residents, that is, that they care about where they live and those who live near them as neighbours. This goal links back to the NNS's aim to make for an altogether safer street, a safer community and ultimately a safer city.

Groups are commonly formed to:

- Prevent the occurrence of residential crime in their neighbourhood.
- Address problems in the neighbourhood such as excessive noise, reckless driving, anti-social behaviour and acts of criminal offending.
- Enable residents to meet others in their street and develop more care and awareness of their neighbours.
- Provide a common voice to address local issues of concern.

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Partnership with Council

The NCC has been the main provider of funds to the operation of the NNS organisation for some years now. In 2002 the Council formally recognised the contribution and benefits of the group towards community safety and crime prevention and service agreements for three contractual year periods were signed.

Ongoing support was based on agreed performance targets as set by NNS after each three year period. Council has been working with NNS and other stakeholders on a number of other community initiatives and projects across Napier in the past eight years.

Goals and objectives of the service agreement:

- To improve the quality of life and promote the safety and protection of the people living in the Napier area by establishing and supporting in the Napier area a neighbourhood support network of household groups.
- To foster co-operation, caring and mutual support amongst the people living in (and around) the Napier area.
- To foster co-operation and understanding between the people living in the Napier area and central and local government representative authorities, departments, agencies, service agencies and organisations and other community groups active in the Napier area or serving the people living in (and around) the Napier area.
- To inform these people of the assistance and services and community groups available to help them and open to them.



Willie Paul with residents at a community workshop in Taradale, Napier.

Neighbourhood Support proves worth in cordon

Monday, 22 June 2009 12:00

In the wake of last month's siege in Napier which left a policeman and the gunman Jan Molenaar dead, Neighbourhood Support groups are urging more residents to join up.

Kapiti support groups said organisations such as theirs did valuable work – but to perform at their best, more residents needed to take part. Neighbourhood Support was set up to ensure members of communities were aware of their neighbourhoods and to make their communities safer places in which to live.

Neighbourhood Support New Zealand Chairman Paul Miller said four Neighbourhood Support groups inside the cordon area in Napier enabled police to make contact with home owners in the early stages of the police operation.

“Neighbourhood Support group listings provided police with alternative phone numbers for those that were still at work, or were wondering about what to do with children picked up from school,” he said. “[They] were also able to assist in pinpointing homes where extra care might be required, including issues such as pets and persons who were unwell.”

Kapiti Neighbourhood Support coordinator Alison Hobcraft said the Napier siege was a classic example of Neighbourhood Support being able to act as a contact point. But to be most effective, it needed more people on the streets helping as “extra eyes and ears” to provide information. Local businesses could also become involved in Neighbourhood Support, to free up police from walking around each business to alert them in an emergency.

Neighbourhood Support National Manager Roger Eynon said communities could help each other simply by being there when neighbours are in need.

by Massey Journalism student Motoko Kakubayashi

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Table 5 - Neighbourhood Support Projects

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Neighbourhood Support	Improve safety and protection for people living in local neighbourhoods by establishing and supporting support network groups made up of neighbours.	Whole community, especially in the suburbs.	Operating in most suburbs in various forms. Each support group liaise as and when needed according to activities in the street.	Most neighbourhoods across Napier city.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of petty crime, break ins, car tampering and damage to private property. Sense of safety as a collective of caring neighbours. Attitudes and behaviours are positive between the neighbours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZ Police NCC NACP



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Case Study 2 - RoadSafe HB



RoadSafe HB is a business unit of the HBRC that works with key stakeholders who focus on all aspects of road safety. Key stakeholders include NZ Police, ACC, HBDHB, HBPHO and community providers. Priority road safety issues for Hawke's Bay include speed, alcohol, loss of control on rural roads, motorcycles, use of restraints and fatigue. These priorities are determined by the collection and analysis of crash data.



The key stakeholders and community providers play a key role in road safety and work collaboratively with RoadSafe HB on specific road safety issues. They provide specific services, education opportunities and work with core groups and individuals to reduce the incidence and severity of road trauma.

Road safety partners use a model called the 3 E's - Education, Enforcement, Engineering. Road safety is structured around safe roads, educating drivers to promote good driver behaviour and attitude change and enforcement.

Specific messages include reducing speed, driving sober, driving to the conditions and wearing seat belts. In the past we have used terminology such as 'accidents' assuming then that we have no control over events. It is intended that we change the language - injury prevention is predictable and therefore preventable. For example, by reducing speed the risk and harm are reduced; by wearing a seat belt it also reduces the risk and harm in a crash.

Recent statistics have identified there has been a reduction in road trauma in some priority road safety issues. However, it is vitally important that a strong focus is retained on the identified priority areas. Although the majority of work is focused at the community level, it directly links with national strategies, including Safer Journeys 2020, New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy and the NZ Land Transport Strategy. By working together at a local and a national level it is intended that New Zealand provide safe and accessible road systems developed for all road users.



Alcohol and Fatigue Education Campaigns

Background

Alcohol has been associated with a significant number of road traffic crashes in the Hawke's Bay region. Although this is in relation to all road users, predominant age groups include male 17 - 24 year olds.

Other factors include, driving to the conditions and driver ability. These factors can increase the severity of the crash, increasing risk and harm.

Fatigue has also been identified as one of the main factors in relation to road traffic crashes. Fatigue has been associated with road traffic crashes around event weekends and holiday periods. Drivers tend to push themselves harder to get to their destination.

Drivers are encouraged to take scheduled breaks. The fatigue stops are designed to educate drivers on the risks of driving while tired.

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Restraint Campaigns

Background

National evidence supports that there has been an increase in the use of restraints. This has been achieved by combined activities nationally and campaigns lead by key agencies locally.

However, local anecdotal evidence has shown that, although there has been an improvement, children are still being restrained in out of date, damaged and/or inappropriate age/weight/height restraints.

The Child Restraint Clinics being run provide an opportunity to fit, free of charge, bolts for restraints and to also check restraints for expiry dates and appropriateness for the intended child.

Results Based on Evidence and Facts

Evidence supports that a child's risk of harm in a road traffic crash is greatly reduced if they are being restrained in a correctly fitted and appropriate restraint for their age/weight/height. Increased education also supports the campaign by raising awareness of the risks of not placing a child in an appropriate child restraint.

Newspaper Articles

Newspaper articles are used for several purposes (see example to right). These include specific education on key road safety issues. These articles are used as part of comprehensive projects raising awareness and also to educate all road users on specific issues. We also include articles that are high impact. In recent times fatal crashes have raised concerns within the community, these have promoted community action and in profiling these fatal crashes it is intended that drivers will take more care on the roads.

Road safety campaign a winner for Hawke's Bay newspaper

23 September 2008

It's the first rule of journalism – expect the unexpected. So when staff at the Hawke's Bay Today newspaper ran a series of hard-hitting articles aimed at raising awareness of road safety issues, they didn't expect it would win them a national road safety award.

But their four month campaign, entitled Keeping the Bay Safe, was recently named as a merit winner in the Community category of the annual Road Safety Innovation and Achievement Awards. Judges of the national awards, which are funded by the Road Safety Trust and administered by The NZ Transport Agency, said the Hawke's Bay newspaper's campaign contributed to raising awareness of road safety and "reflected the importance of the media as a critical road safety partner".

The editor of Hawke's Bay Today, Louis Pierard, said "Our aim when we decided to champion road safety was to create a tangible link between the road toll and people's behaviour on the roads, not to win any awards." It was a chance remark that kicked off the Keeping the Bay Safe campaign, says Louis.

"Late last year, Gordon Hart from the NZ Transport Agency made the comment that the road toll seemed to be going down everywhere except for Hawke's Bay, which struck me as unfortunate."

In fact, it turned out that the region had been experiencing a significantly increasing road crash trend since 2000. Louis says a brainstorming session with his staff showed that all present had been touched by a road crash at some stage of their lives. The concept behind the campaign was to publish a series of road safety articles that would feature prominently on the front or second pages of the daily newspaper.

A cornerstone of the campaign was to focus on the people behind the road toll, so reporters researched and interviewed the victims of road crashes and their parents, road safety and school educators, police education and traffic safety personnel, land transport and road controlling engineers, consulting engineers, emergency services and rescue operation personnel. The series touched many people, says Louis, and in addition to receiving supportive letters to the editor, he's also heard anecdotal feedback that the campaign succeeded in its aim to raise awareness of road safety and the need to change our driving behaviour.

Louis says staff will keep a 'watching brief' on the road safety issue and the road toll, and could revive the campaign if needed.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City



Table 6 - Road Safety Projects

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Road Safety Action Plan (Please see priority areas below.) RSHB	Road issues including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed • Alcohol • Intersections • Vulnerable road users: Cyclists/Motorcyclists • Loss of control on rural roads • Restraints • Fatigue 	All road users, with a focus on male drivers aged 17-24 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going planned activities. • National/Local campaign(s) by the NZ Police. 	The intention of all projects/activities is to reach all road users. Some projects are developed to target specific age groups with specific messages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the incidence and severity of road traffic crashes. • Raise awareness of key road safety issues. • Increase interagency collaboration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC • NZ Police • NZTA
Alcohol • Sober Driver • Grim Reaper • Media Articles RSHB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol related road traffic crashes. • Driver behaviour change. 	All road users, with a focus on male drivers aged 17-24 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going planned activities. • National/Local campaign(s) by the NZ Police. 	The intention of all projects/activities is to reach all road users. Some projects are developed to target specific age groups with specific messages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the incidence and severity of alcohol related road traffic crashes. • Raise awareness of contributory factors of road traffic crashes in relation to alcohol. • Raise awareness of social costs in relation to road traffic crashes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC • NZ Police • NZTA • HBDHB
Speed • Stopping Distances Demonstration • Speed Around Road Works • Speed Around Schools • Drive to the Conditions • Media Articles RSHB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed related road traffic crashes. • Driver behaviour change. 	All road users, with a focus on male drivers aged 17-24 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going planned activities. • National/Local campaign(s) by the NZ Police. 	The intention of all projects/activities is to reach all road users. Some projects are developed to target specific age groups with specific messages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the incidence and severity of speed related road traffic crashes. • Raise awareness of contributory factors of road traffic crashes in relation to speed. • Raise awareness of social costs in relation to road traffic crashes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC • NZ Police • NZTA
Intersections • Caught Being Safe • Enforcement Support • Education • Media Articles RSHB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red light running. • Incorrect indicating at roundabouts. • Incorrect use of uncontrolled intersections. • Letters sent to drivers educating correct use of roundabouts/intersections. • Rewarding good driver behaviour. 	All road users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going planned activities. • National/Local campaign(s) by the NZ Police. 	The intention of all projects/activities is to reach all road users. Some projects are developed to target specific age groups with specific messages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the incidence and severity of road traffic crashes. • Raise awareness of contributory factors of road traffic crashes. • Raise awareness of social costs in relation to road traffic crashes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC • NZ Police • NZTA

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Table 6 - Road Safety Projects continued

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Vulnerable Road Users <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cycle Safety Programmes • Use of hi-vis for motorcyclists/cyclists • Cycle Lane Use • Media Articles RSHB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe cycling. • Safety for motorcyclists. 	All road users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going planned activities. • National/Local campaign(s) by the NZ Police. • Cycling Strategies 	The intention of all projects/activities is to reach all road users. Some projects are developed to target specific age groups with specific messages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the incidence and severity of road traffic crashes. • Raise awareness of contributory factors of road traffic crashes. • Drive way run over. • Raise awareness of social costs in relation to road traffic crashes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC • NZ Police • NZTA • Community Groups
Restraints <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restraint Clinics • Mini Roadshows • Enforcement • Education • Media Articles RSHB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fitting restraint bolts. • Checking child restraints. • Restraint education. • Compliance. 	All road users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going planned activities. • National/Local campaign(s) by the NZ Police. 	The intention of all projects/activities is to reach all road users. Some projects are developed to target specific age groups with specific messages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the incidence and severity of road traffic crashes. • Raise awareness of contributory factors of road traffic crashes. • Raise awareness of social costs in relation to road traffic crashes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC • NZ Police • NZTA • Plunket • Community Groups
Fatigue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatigue Clinics • Compulsory Breath Testing • Education • Media Articles RSHB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving while tired • Driving while intoxicated 	All road users.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On going planned activities. • National/Local campaign(s) by the NZ Police. 	The intention of all projects/activities is to reach all road users. Some projects are developed to target specific age groups with specific messages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the incidence and severity of road traffic crashes. • Raise awareness of contributory factors of road traffic crashes. • Raise awareness of social costs in relation to road traffic crashes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACC • NZ Police • NZTA



Warning sign along State Highway 5, Napier - Taupo and the Kea crossing outside Arthur Miller School, Taradale.



Case Study 3 - Napier Community Patrols



Background

Community Patrols New Zealand (CPNZ) was formed in 2001 to establish and promote a collaborative working relationship with Police and provide resources, support and guidance to affiliated local community patrol groups. A memorandum of understanding was signed with Police in 2002 and renewed in 2006.

Mission Statement

Working together throughout New Zealand to reduce crime and build safer communities.

What is a Community Patrol?

A community patrol is a voluntary group of people giving some of their time and taking responsibility within their own community to help the Police make their community a safer place in which to live. Any citizen who has a caring attitude to their community may offer their services.

Each applicant must agree to undergo vetting by the Police and sign a declaration of confidentiality and a code of conduct upon being accepted.

Community patrols may have links to local councils and organisations sharing a similar interest in community safety but it is important community patrols remain autonomous and are managed by a committee of their members. Members meet regularly for training and to discuss issues and opportunities.



Two of the cars used by the Napier Community Patrol team.

Local patrols are encouraged to affiliate with CPNZ. A condition of affiliation to CPNZ is that the patrol has the support and confidence of the Police and has a police liaison officer allocated to work with it.

Community patrollers act as 'eyes and ears' for the Police. Patrolling their community in pairs, patrollers note anything that could be suspicious and inform the Police immediately of incidents requiring urgent attention. The Police keep the patrol group up to date with information such as where the current "trouble spots" are and vehicles to look out for.

Napier Community Patrol

The Napier Community Patrol (NACP) was set up in October 2006 and developed quickly into a motivated vibrant team of volunteers across the city of diverse backgrounds and cultures. There are 130 volunteers involved with the NACP.

Local Police work very closely with NACP to provide regular guidance, support and training. The group's liaison officer, Senior Constable Pete Gimblett, has commented that the "Napier Community Patrol has established itself as a credible and reliable team of people whom the Police can utterly rely on. As a result of the profile and presence of the Patrol, crime figures have fallen, and will continue to do so."

Council's Community Advice Unit has supported the NACP since 2007 by developing and funding a promotional brochure to enhance the role of community patrols in Napier. An information flyer to reduce and minimise graffiti vandalism to public property was designed and produced for the NACP. Many copies of both documents have been produced, updated and provided to NACP in the past 8 months.

In June 2008 the NACP made a submission to Council's 2008/09 LTCCP and Annual Plan requesting that Council recognise the work and benefits of safety as demonstrated by NACP. A one off grant of \$20,000 was approved by Council.

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Based on the positive result achieved by the NACP, strongly endorsed by the Police, as well as providing volunteers to monitor the closed circuit television network of cameras, a further \$20,000 was granted in 2009/10 to NACP.

Event Patrols

Concerns about the number of vehicles targeted by thieves at Napier Sporting and Cultural Events prompted the Coordinator to formulate a plan to give concentrated coverage of the streets surrounding venues where events are being held.

This has been enormously successful with patrols of up to 35 volunteers doing shifts at over 40 events since early 2007.

The significance of this is illustrated in the following quote in a letter to the Coordinator from Kevin Kalff, Area Commander of Police.

“Where previously, we were plagued by thefts from cars at events, we have enjoyed the confidence of no such reports from these events since the team has directed patrols in those areas. Consequently we have seen a continuous reduction in thefts from cars from 1380 in the 05/06 year to 814 in the last fiscal year. So far this year, we are running a further 13% under last years figures at the same time, so the trend is being maintained. This means that we can expect to have around 500 less victims of thefts from cars annually.”

Inner City Foot Patrols

NACP initiated a Foot Patrol in the Inner City in October 2009. The

volunteers cover from 10pm Saturday night until 4am Sunday morning each week doing three hour shifts in groups of three.

The main aim of the Inner City Patrol is to be alert to what is happening in the City and stop problems before they occur by calling the Police.

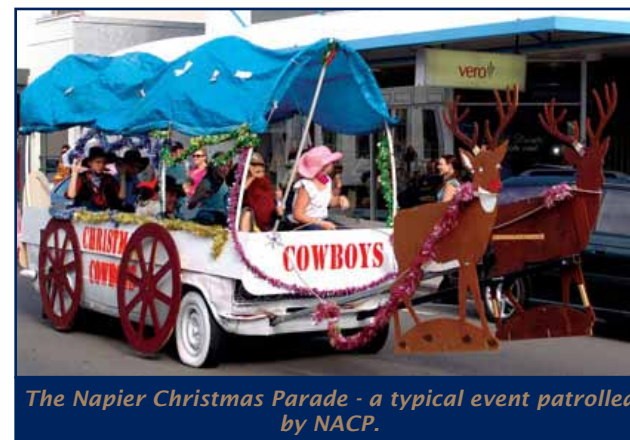
This has happened on numerous occasions to date.

The volunteers also assist people as required – organizing cabs, giving directions and generally providing friendly faces that people can approach if they require assistance.

Many members of the public have commented how the presence of the volunteers reassures them.

The members of NACP are committed to a Safe Napier. Their dedication is proved by the monthly average of 1300 volunteer hours put in – from administration to general patrols included.

Refer to Community Patrol Statistic charts on page 100.



The Napier Christmas Parade - a typical event patrolled by NACP.

Table 7 - Napier Community Patrols

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Napier Community Patrol NZ Police	Neighbours, businesses, service providers and people concerned with increase in burglary, petty theft and disorderly behaviour across the community.	Whole community.	Operating across the whole city for 3 years.	All people across the city mainly in and around the suburbs, neighbourhoods and small shopping centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in number of petty thefts and disorderly behaviour in suburbs. Reduction in number of car break ins at large public events. Attitudes and behaviours have been positive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPNZ NNS NCC



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Community Patrol gains national recognition



LOOKING OUT FOR YOU: Napier Community Patrol co-ordinator, Sandy Johnson and Community Constable Pete Girelli with one of the patrol's distinctive cars. The mascot on the side indicates someone is always watching and alert.

By **TREVOR HALETT**
 News Editor, www.nzherald.co.nz

Napier Community Patrol continues to develop into an important part of crime prevention in Napier.

Co-ordinator Sandy Johnson and Community Constable Pete Girelli have the volunteers, with more starting up regularly.

Napier's success has encouraged Sandy and Pete were both invited to present workshops at a national training seminar in Auckland recently.

Pete unsuccessfully tried to launch a local patrol in 1985. Meeting an enthusiastic Sandy in 2002 helped the project get off the ground. The patrol was the

successful recipient of the Rotary Club of Christchurches Art Exhibition Award the same year.

"This enabled us to purchase two dedicated cars, which is good not just for our own use but for the exposure the government wants give us," Sandy says.

The success of the patrol means Pete has taken up a two year appointment as deputy chief of community patrol, after seven years as a community constable in Mangonui.

The patrol works closely with the police, carrying out numerous crime to assist them, including patrolling hot spots and monitoring the CCTV cameras.

Sandy and Pete see the Napier Community Patrol as a preventative

measure. "My theory is it's much better to get the crime away from the first place," Pete says.

Sandy adds, "We target suburbs as requested by the police. We cover what is needed at the time and focus on where the hot spots are."

Napier Community Patrol has also been successful in reducing incidents of cars being broken into in the streets surrounding major sporting and cultural events.

"This used to be a real problem, due to the sheer number of vehicles there," Pete says. However, Sandy notes, during the past 18 months the patrol has covered only one car was broken into.

Napier Community Patrol is affiliated to Community Patrols of New Zealand (CPNZ). "This

organisation is well structured and traditional and that is why we are happy to align with them," Pete says.

While the people across Napier's volunteer ranks, Sandy points out it is not just the patrol that serves Napier's population.

"People say that the volunteers should be enough but that's just the tip of the iceberg. You can weather the changes that could come with the people in Napier," she says.

Pete says that Napier Community Patrol also promotes our city and makes it a safer place.

"It's about galvanising the community and just making people aware that they don't have to put up with what's. It's not to do something about it."

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Case Study 4 - Community Injury Prevention via ACC

In New Zealand injuries are a leading cause of premature death and disability. ACC manages about 1.7 million injury claims every year.

Injury prevention is an investment in maintaining wellness and provides an opportunity to develop safe environments and a safety culture for individuals, families, businesses and the wider community.

Most injuries and their consequences can be prevented and ACC works collaboratively to achieve this.

Home Safety Checklist Injury Prevention Project

Key Facts

- Injury is the leading cause of death and hospitalization for children.
- 35% of injured children are aged under 5.
- The leading causes are falls, poisonings and burns.
- Most of these injuries happen to children in their own home.

The Initiative

The Home Safety Checklist Project offers safety assessments to low socio-economic families who have children under the age of 5. The project is based on three home visits raising awareness and encouraging the parent/caregiver to make changes in the home around prevention strategies for falls, burns and poisons.

Specific home safety equipment is given to the parent/caregiver with guidelines explaining the use of the pieces of equipment. This equipment includes: safety plug covers, a flexi loop lock for securing cabinet doors; a rubberised nonslip bath mat; a thermometer to test water temperature; sponges for spills and velcro fasteners to secure mats in the home. Print resources are also included in the kits.

The project is delivered in the home, by health workers.

The Benefits

This project is based in the home and involves working face to face with the parent/caregiver. It is a practical project and the follow up visits ensure that the message has some longevity.



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Stopping Distances – An ACC / NZ Police / RoadSafe HB Project

Key Facts

- Raising awareness of the time and distance it takes for a vehicle to stop safely.
- Increased awareness of the dangers of speed.
- Targets young drivers and potential drivers.

The Initiative

This is a practical project for students. The vehicle is driven at varying of speeds and then, under instruction, the driver must apply the brakes and stop. Students record the length of time as well as the distance it takes for the vehicle to come to a complete stop, with and without ABS system braking.

Life sized cardboard cut-outs are placed in 'safe' locations and the students observe what might happen to those not allowing enough distance between them and the braking vehicle.

The vehicle is driven at 40kms/hr; 50kms/hr and 60kms/hr and under different road conditions – e.g. a wet road and a road with a loose gravel surface.

The Benefits

The project works well because it involves practical activity as well as 'driving' home some key road safety messages.

It is an example of strong collaboration with the Police, the school community, the Fire Service, and local government.



A demonstration of the time and distance it takes for a vehicle to stop.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Traffic Safety Compliance Safety Project

Key partners in this project are ACC, Plunket, RoadSafe HB and NZTA.

Key Facts

Child restraint wearing rates are low in Napier with a large number of children not restrained at all while travelling in motor vehicles. Statistics show that many more children are not correctly restrained.

Ministry of Transport restraint wearing rates for Napier City are at 95% compliance, however the results are taken on a small sample and at times of the day not generally consistent with times when children will be in vehicles.

The Initiative

This initiative, in its sixth year of operation, is managed by Sergeant Nigel Hurley. It offers compliance, rather than a fine, for people who don't use child car restraints correctly, if at all.

The fine is waived and compliance is given when the parent/caregiver attends a face to face meeting with the coordinator for education on car seat safety including a practical demonstration on how to fit the child restraint correctly. Non attendance at the education session can result in licence disqualification.

The Benefits

Increasing numbers are being put through the compliance process.

Anecdotal evidence suggests that there is a reduction in the number of people not using child car seats.



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

“Caught at Intersections” Project

A collaborative project involving ACC, Eastern Police and RoadSafe HB.

Key Facts

- 41% of road injuries in this region are caused by crashes at intersections.
- Speed, failure to give way and red light running are the reasons behind the intersection crash statistics.
- Intersection education has been identified as a key priority for Napier City by the NZTA statistics.

The Initiative

There are three parts to this project:

1. Driver behaviour at intersections is videoed and photographed.
Types of behaviour of particular note were: failure to give way when turning, not in the correct lane and speeding to get through the lights (usually on the orange and red signals).
The evidence, along with a letter and some education information on the correct procedures at intersections is sent to the vehicle owner.
2. Police enforcement at the intersections follows for the next two weeks and infringement notices are issued.
3. Motorists are videoed and photographed again – this time, for displaying the correct behaviour, the vehicle driver is sent cinema and restaurant vouchers for “caught being good”.

Media articles complement the education and enforcement activity.

The Benefits

An increase of driver awareness of the dangers at intersections.

A reduction in the number of intersection crashes (after a period of time).



Table 8 - Injury Prevention Programmes

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Home Safety Checklist Project ACC / HBDHB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying potential hazards in the home that may cause slips, trips and falls. It also addresses the potential for harm from poisons in the home. Water safety is also addressed. 	All family members but particularly those 0-4 year olds and 5-9 year olds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project is carried out over a series of 3 visits to the home by the Health Nurse. Information is conveyed to the parents /caregivers and resources are left with the household. 	The programme reaches households identified by the partner organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the number of claims to ACC for injuries occurring in the home and related to falls, poisoning and water injuries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HBDHB Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga HNZ
DIY Safety Programmes – Ladder Safety ACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying that injuries occur when family members tackle the home DIY projects. 	All DIY adults 20 - 60+ years of age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing programme with ACC National Office. Media coverage in particular television advertisements. 	The programme raises awareness for the whole community. The realization that injuries just don't happen on the sports field or in the workplace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The media focus will raise awareness and aims to bring about a change to more safe behaviours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitre 10 Mega DOL
Playground Safety ACC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This addresses the planning of safe playgrounds in the school and community environments. 	0-4 year olds and 5-9 year olds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing where the need has been identified. The issue is raised at the planning stages of new shopping centres, community facilities. 	All younger children in all suburbs/schools.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Playground strategy yet to be included in Council documents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOE Primary Schools
Road Traffic Safety Compliance Programme ACC / Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses child restraint compliance. 	0-9 year olds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The programme runs all year with more emphasis placed on education and enforcement during the months of September and March. 	All families in Napier - surveys will show improved wearing rates for Napier City.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents/caregivers are offered compliance when they do not have the correct child restraint in the vehicle or when they have their children not restrained at all. Compliance involves an education session and the fine is waived if the restraint is checked and fitted correctly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSHB DIA NZTA.
Road Safety – Stopping Distances ACC / RSHB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses education on how long in time and distance it takes for a vehicle to stop. 	14 - 19 year olds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project is repeated with schools each year targeting those thinking about the driver licence process. 	This programme reaches our future licensed drivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in the driving behaviour of young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Napier Police NCC
Road Safety – Caught at Intersections ACC / RSHB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addresses the issue of driver behaviour at intersections – failing to give way, running the red light and not in the correct lane. 	All motorists – all ages, both genders and all ethnicities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project happens at times of the year that coincide with the Police activity on intersections. 	The programme reaches all drivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in driver behaviour at controlled and uncontrolled intersections. Fewer intersection crashes and ACC claims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastern Police Napier Police NCC



Case Study 5 - Napier Safety Trust - CCTV Surveillance

Background

In 2003 the Napier Safety Trust was formed for the purpose of installing, maintaining and monitoring a Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) network for Napier that would contribute to a safer city for all. The key objective of the CCTV network is to reduce crime and the fear of crime by creating an environment where intelligence (information) can be obtained to identify crime and or criminals, and evidence can be obtained to secure a conviction.

The Napier Safety Trust purchased seven CCTV cameras as part of its surveillance network mainly for installation in the inner city area where a high number of crimes and risk to personal safety were occurring, especially later in the evenings and over the weekends.

The Napier Safety Trust secured funds for the cameras from a range of gaming trusts and public donations. NCC provided an annual grant to cover repairs and maintenance of the CCTV network. Police provided support in kind, that is, office space where the Police and volunteers monitor the cameras and report any findings. Police also use the cameras when tracking back evidence on crimes that have been committed.

Currently the Napier Safety Trust has 13 CCTV sites throughout the CBD, Maraenui, Taradale and Ahuriri. The NACP group provide volunteers to cover up to 20 hours per week on the three busiest nights of the week over the year.

The CCTV network is a 24 hour 7 day a week

Late-night relief caught on camera

Napier police are keen to locate and "have a word with" a young lady whose behaviour in a central city location last Thursday night was anything but lady-like.

For police examining security camera footage from the evening, it brought back memories of a similarly-named incident at a Tennyson St parking building last year, which resulted in the offender being dubbed the "yellie on the roof".

Police were not too bothered by the opening date, taken at 11.30pm, which showed the young woman walking about in the city centre of the St John's Cathedral location off Hastings St.

But the video began at 11.30pm didn't go down too well.

Maybe it was the effect of all the splashing, splashing water in the fountain — or whether it was simply that she needed to spread the generalised joy —

but the following shots showed her night shift.

"But the impression given to us is," was the officer's assessment.

He said the incident took place in an area where there were several bars, so finding a toilet would not have been difficult.

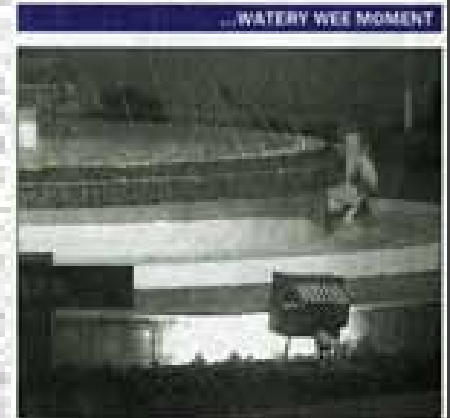
Police said wanting to police was an offence and was one that could prevent some health issues.

There had long been a problem for shops and business owners in the central city who arrived after the weekend to find their doorways had been clogged and people needed to get the message it was not acceptable behaviour, the police spokesman said.

He said people should realise the central city was under surveillance by eight analogue cameras and that incidents recorded would be followed up.



EXPLORING TIME: The initial stages of the woman's antics in the St John's Cathedral fountain.



EXPOSED: An inner-city camera recorded the young woman with her pants down.

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recording monitoring system and is housed at the Napier Police Station watch house. Barry Searle of the Napier Safety Trust advised that in 2008 the cameras led to 51 arrests and “stopped a lot of crime” with Police able to respond to emerging issues. Footage has been recorded on a number of different incidents including arson, burglary, robbery, rape, theft, intentional damage, graffiti vandalism and serious assaults.

In June 2009 the actions of a local 19 year old woman “relieving herself” in the fountain at the St John’s Cathedral were caught on one of the central city’s cameras. The teenager’s mother spotted the photos in the local newspaper and suggested her daughter have a chat with the Police.

Partnership with Council

NCC has continued to provide an annual grant to the Napier Safety Trust since its inception in 2003. In 2007 Council resolved to allocate an annual grant of \$20,000 to pay for the monthly maintenance costs of the CCTV network for at least 12 operating cameras. The Napier Safety Trust still takes complete responsibility for the capital upgrading budget for its CCTV network.



Outcomes Achieved

The Napier Safety Trust provided a summary of outcomes for 2008 to the Council as part of its annual performance report.

Offence	Incidents 08	Police Attended	Arrests 08	Incidents 07	Arrests 07
Disorderly/Breach of Peace /Drunk	30	18	16	3	3
Breach of liquor	19	5	5	2	2
Suspicious behaviour	13	9			
Drink driving	10	8	7	2	2
Burglary	1	1	2	6	3
Assaults	9	9	4	3	1
Intentional damage/ tagging	14	11	11	10	4
Fighting	15	12	7		
Theft	3	3	3		
Attempted suicide	1	1			
Vehicles of interest	1	1	1		
Theft ex cars/interference	1	1	1		
Arson	2	2			
Domestic disputes/breach of bail	1	1		2	2
Robbery	1	1	1		
Rape				2	
TOTAL	121	83	58	30	17

In 2008 the Napier Safety Trust approached Council for more funding to upgrade to fibre optic cabling and increase the number of cameras around the city. The usual community and gaming funders have cut back or not granted any funds to the Trust as a result of the economic recession. Council are currently evaluating its support of grants to the Trust.



Case Study 6 - Community Workers Forum

The physical closeness of the Bay cities, with about 20km between the Napier CBD and the Hastings CBD, has made it practical for organisations to network as a region rather than as separate networks in each city. The Community Workers Forum is a good example of regional networking and collaboration by the not for profit, voluntary and social service sector. This informal collective of community workers and central government representatives has been in operation since 1997 with a focus on the disability and health sector across Hawke's Bay.

The purpose of the forum is to provide a place for community workers as service providers in the disability and health sector to regularly discuss local issues, share ideas, explore solutions and where necessary provide support for progress. Topics shared range from impact of local and central government policies, funding, support and resources, good practice for community workers and, generally getting feedback from those involved or working in the disability and health sector from the community as well as from central government and councils.

The Information 4 Disability group formerly known as the Disability Information Trust has coordinated the bimonthly meetings and the facilitation of the meetings is normally shared amongst the collective. There are about 130 people on the forum database and attendance to the meetings varies from 15 – 40 people.

The Community Workers Forum has lobbied local and central government on policies that impact the disability and health sector. A recent example was a change to the HBRCI's criteria of the Total Mobility Scheme. They succeeded in influencing a policy change to encompass a wider area of the HB population. One or more representatives from the following organisations have attended the meetings in the past:

- ACC
- Age Concern Napier
- Age Concern Hastings, Havelock North, Flaxmere and Central Hawke's Bay
- Alzheimers Society Napier and Hastings
- Arthritis NZ
- Brain Injury Association
- Cancer Society Inc (HB)
- Caring for Carers

- CCS Disability Action
- Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
- Citizens' Advice Bureaux Napier and Hastings
- Community Connection
- Diabetes Hawke's Bay
- Disability Resource Centre (HB) Trust
- EARTH Gardens
- Epilepsy Association Hawke's Bay
- HBDHB
- Multiple Sclerosis Society Hawke's Bay
- Hearing Therapy Services
- Huntington's Disease Association
- Information 4 Disability
- Napier City Council
- Napier Community House
- Options HB
- Parkinsons HB
- Polyventure, EIT
- Presbyterian Support – Enliven
- Taradale Senior Citizens
- Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga
- Work and Income

Representatives of the Community Workers Forum are also involved in the informal Disability & Seniors Advisory group with the Napier City Council. The group discusses accessibility, safety and parking aspects for the disabled and senior citizens in city redevelopments across the city. Council changed some of the road and footpath designs when planning the Dickens Street upgrade in 2009 as recommended by the Advisory group. The Disability & Seniors Advisory group also met with Council in late December to peruse and check the parking and street upgrades for Lee Road carpark and Gloucester Street in Taradale planned for 2010.

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Table 9 - Community Networks



Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Community Workers Forum Information 4 Disability HB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community services involved in the disability and health sector in Napier and Hastings. 	All ages especially those with a disability or health problem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established in 1997 following the closure of the Napier Hospital and the cutback of health and community services in Napier. Ongoing. 	Meet bimonthly to share concerns, ideas, solutions, projects, success stories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration, sharing of good practice and related activities, overarching feeling of support with other field workers. People working in the disability and health community are better informed and able to be more effective as community workers. Enhanced public awareness that the disabled community are also equal citizens and should be considered and consulted accordingly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCC ACC Work & Income MSD Options HB
Disability & Seniors Advisor Group NCC Information 4 Disability HB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential access and public use issues that could affect the disabled & senior citizens when Council are planning street upgrades in and around shopping precincts. 	All ages especially those with a disability or are senior citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First met in 2008 to discuss the Dickens Street upgrade. Meet as needed when Council plan upgrades in shopping precincts. 	Addressing potential issues that may hinder use or safe access to public space around shopping precincts especially to those with a disability or who are senior citizens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The texture of the footpaths, tree planting and visual sight lines along Dickens Street plan were modified. Number and positioning of disabled carparks were changed for Lee Road and Gloucester Street, plus a clear safe path to the carparks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives of the Community Workers Forum



Left: Robin Coyle (Multiple Sclerosis Society HB) and Heather Robertson (Information 4 Disability HB). Right: Napier Community House in Raffles Street, Napier.



Case Study 7 - Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Background

In April 2003 the Napier City Council adopted a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Plan that included a CPTED audit and implementation plan for Napier. Council had also approved funds to implement specific enhancements to address crime and anti-social behaviours such as an inner city lighting strategy, safer streetscape development, activity generators, etc.

Stoks Limited, an independent consultant company based in Wellington, specialise in CPTED plans and policies was contracted by Council to develop a CPTED plan for Napier with priority given to problematic areas such as the inner city.

Cathedral Side Yard in Inner City

The following example is an extract from a NCC Safety Assessments 2003 report that identified a safety issue in the inner city, assessed the problem and recommendations for Council's consideration.

Cathedral Side Yard [31] Assessment:

A side yard [31], on the south edge of the cathedral provides a thoroughfare from Hastings Street to Cathedral Lane. There are several nooks and crannies created by various yard walls and building walls which prevent a person from seeing clear ahead in advance of travel and could be used for entrapment. There are no exit choices. It has all the hallmarks of being a 'dodgy' area, with its broken glass, graffiti, and aggressive security measures by neighbours, including an extended height, brightly floodlit fence, topped with three strands of razor wire.



Lighting has been upgraded in recent months, but the lighting can not address the fact that walls prevent seeing ahead and there is no one to observe what the lights illuminate.



Fig. 3: Napier City Safety Assessments: Hastings Street

Diagram of Hastings Street. 31 is the side yard area.

Recommendations:

- Include the Cathedral side yard among the locations requiring safety improvements under private property CPTED initiatives.
- Lower the concrete block wall (that creates the maze effect) [Cathedral side yard] by at least two or three courses. Ideally the thoroughfare should be gated off at each end after dark.

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The following is an extract from Council's Crime Prevention CPTED Plan:

Category A, Priority I, Recommendations: Usually "quick fixes" i.e. simple fixes and low cost; No significant policy implications; Mostly specific to the zone being assessed, i.e. "micro application", Usually involves such things as lighting, barriers, landscaping maintenance, signs etc. Short time frame implementation. Urgent fixes where there is a substantial risk to safety and security. Ideally for implementation within three to six months, or sooner if urgent.

Crime Prevention Plan	Action	Officer and Timeframe
14. Upgrade the street lighting on the north side of Tennyson Street, between Hastings Street and Hershell Street as required.	Building consent and cost issues will require further investigation.	Traffic Engineer by Dec 2003
15. Include the Cathedral side yard among the locations requiring safety improvements under private property CPTED initiatives.	To be investigated as part of Safer Community Council activities.	Community Development Manager by Dec 2003
16. Lower the concrete block wings (that create the maze effect) [Cathedral side yard] by at least two or three courses. Ideally the thoroughfare should be gated off at each end after dark.	To be investigated as part of Safer Community Council activities.	Community Development Manager by Dec 2003

Completion of actions as per recommendation - completed in November 2003.



Two block walls completely removed. More lighting on right side. Clear view of both ends of the street.

Upgrade of Carparks Behind Taradale Shopping Centre

In 2009, after consultation with the Taradale community the final plans to redevelop the Taradale town centre were approved. Council instigated a CPTED assessment of the whole project. This is part of the CPTED assessment of the carpark behind the shopping centre. The central section of the photo below show cars in the carpark prior to the development.



Frank Stoks of Stoks Consultants, Ralph Jones from Isthmus and Council officers looked around the shopping centre and carpark as part of an evaluation of the CPTED plans for the Lee Road carpark and the Taradale shopping centre. Mr Stoks and Mr Jones reported back that the overall assessment of the proposed plans and landscape design accords with sound CPTED principles. They also raised some matters that could be

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looked at as part of the urban design. These are highlighted in a letter dated 18 February 2010.

The plan was also discussed with a disability and seniors advisory panel made up of key service providers in the disability, health and social services sector for Napier. Council took into consideration the assessment by Mr Stoks and the views of the advisory group when it finalised the plan (see below) for the Lee Road carpark. Council completed the new carpark in May 2010.



18 February, 2010

Mr Mike Owens
Design Engineer
Napier City Council
Private Bag 6010
NAPIER 4142

Dear Mike

CPTED Assessment – Taradale Shopping Centre Project

Further to your letter of 29 January 2010, requesting a CPTED evaluation of the plans for the Lee Road Car Park and the Taradale Shopping Centre Reconstruction, we have looked at the concept plans provided and spoken with Ralph Johns, Isthmus.

Our overall assessment is that the proposed plans and landscape design accords with sound CPTED principles. We note the activation of street edges with seating, the lighting will be upgraded and the development of the new car park. We are aware that public toilets in the car park have been problematic but these are being opened up and made part of the immediate landscaping with seating and trees. We are also aware that the bus stop has been relocated to be outside the public toilets.

Matters that we believe should be looked at as part of the Urban Design of the area include:

- The nature, treatment and control of the lanes between Gloucester Street and Symonds Lane and in particular the lanes between Gloucester Street and the car park with respect to lighting, active edges and suitable exit conditions.
- Relocating the bus stop away from the toilets since the new location allows a prospective offender to loiter around the toilets under the auspices of waiting for a bus. At present there appears to be insufficient clarity of purpose between the bus stop and toilets and we believe these two amenities should be separated. We would like to complete a further safety review of the toilets as the design will be critical to successful CPTED.

CORPORATE SECURITY • RISK MANAGEMENT • CPTED

Level 1, South British Building, 326 Lambton Quay, PO Box 2221, Wellington, New Zealand
Telephone 64-4-471 0471, Facsimile 64-4-499 1979
fstoks@clear.net.nz

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- The layout of the car park has been designed to favour a central pedestrian walkway through it which, mid block and towards the supermarket, continues between the rear of the shops fronting onto Gloucester Street and Lee Road respectively. We understand that some of these shops have double frontages, which we believe should be encouraged as this tidies up what might otherwise be unsightly rear yards. It also provides greater potential for natural supervision and contribution to the lighting from spill from the premises involved. We advise that all rear yards in the Meeanee Road, Gloucester Street, Lee Road block should be reviewed and checked for safety.
- The proposed trees at least as shown on the drawings appear to be large enough to allow clear stems. It is very important the trees that are provided from day one are relatively mature specimens to ensure their respect from the community and thus assure their survival. The size and location of the trees will also impact upon the future CCTV design.
- The luminaries will need to have suitable angle of cut-off and white lamps in order to make sure the proposed CCTV System works properly.
- The outdoor areas should be designed to ensure they do not just provide insular linear bench seating but are configured to include the creation of 'outdoor rooms' on the street frontages to encourage occupation and socialisation.

We trust this review gives you sufficient information on the CPTED aspects of the concept. We look forward to an opportunity to help you with a CPTED design review of the toilet block and providing you with further CPTED advice as the detail design progresses.

Yours sincerely

STOKS LIMITED

Frank Stoks
DIRECTOR

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CRITERIA 3

Programmes that target high-risk groups and environments and programmes that promote safety for vulnerable groups.

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For many years key service providers and organisations in Napier have been working on safety programmes and injury prevention initiatives to make the city a safe and secure place for its residents (and visitors) with other key partners and the wider community.



This message is also captured in the Council's mission is to provide the facilities, services and the environment, leadership, encouragement and economic opportunity to make Napier the best provincial city in New Zealand in which to live, work, raise a family, and enjoy a safe and satisfying life.

Given that, Napier and Hawke's Bay region feature in some disturbing statistics in the injury and safety area.

- HB had the 5th highest rate in NZ for all non-fatal unintentional injuries in 2000-2004 and the 12th highest rate in NZ for all fatal unintentional injuries in 2000-2002.
- HB rates for all non-fatal unintentional injuries have declined 26% during the 16 years 1988-2004, compared to a 16% decline for NZ. (Injury Prevention Research Unit.)
- In 2007 HB injury statistics in 2000-2003 showed 174 injury deaths. 6977 injury hospitalisations in HB compared with Wellington at 4960 = rate of 741 per 100,000 person years.
 - Napier 1171.3 / 100,000 person years
 - Hastings 1201.7 / 100,000 person years
 - Wairoa 1185 / 100,000 person years
 - Central Hawke's Bay (CHB) 1260 / 100,000 person years

Of 74 territorial authorities, HB ranking for death by injury (1 = least deaths by injury):

- Hastings 49th
- Napier 52nd
- CHB 56th
- Wairoa 74th

Of 74 territorial authorities, HB ranking for injury hospitalisation rate (1 = least):

- Napier 47th
- Wairoa 51st
- Hastings 56th

- CHB 61st

Other statistics from the District Health Board (DHB) showed that in 2005 HB ranked 11th among DHBs for chemical injury death rate (4 deaths) and 20th (2nd lowest) for poisoning hospitalisation rate (120 admissions). (ESR Health, 2006a.)

HB had the highest rate in NZ on burns and falls in 0-4 year olds and the 3rd highest rate in NZ for road traffic injury mortality in 15-24 year olds. (Ministry of Health, 2004.)

Statistics sourced from New Zealand Police Crime Statistics, Accident Compensation Corporation, Hawke's Bay District Health Board and the Injury Prevention Information Centre and other data held by local agencies indicate that the highest at risk groups and environments in Napier City are:

Road Safety	Driving, crashes, drink driving
Injury Prevention	Falls by elderly, safety of children
Crime Prevention	Family violence, alcohol related harm and behaviour
Health	Injuries from falls, hospitalisation due to family violence

Many of the safety and injury prevention initiatives in Napier are aimed at the high risk groups which include:

Children

- Not restrained in motor vehicles and at risk as pedestrians
- Cycle Safety in Schools
- Fire risk and hazards

Youth

- Injury prevention with sport clubs
- Accessible sport and recreational opportunities
- Safer cycling and driving
- Youth (programme for repeat offenders)
- Suicide Prevention

Adults

- Falls Prevention for older adults especially Maori and Pacific Islanders
- Vulnerable families (family violence)

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- Work place safety
- Access to health and community services
- Support services in the community

Based on analysis of ACC and HBDHB data, high numbers of injuries occur in sport and recreation environments. Case Study 2 highlights programmes to address this issue. Sport HB is the main corporate sport entity that facilitates training and education using sport and active recreation as a tool to increase fitness, encourage interaction with others, promote teamwork and, to an extent, minimise injuries.

In Napier, Maraenui is the suburb with the greatest number of injuries due to very low social and economic capacity and resources. As highlighted later in this section, many residents in this suburb are dependant on welfare and have high levels of poor health, anti-social behaviour, domestic violence, unintentional and intentional injury, poor nutrition and low standard housing. Case Studies 3, 4 and 5 relate to this high risk community based on analysis of a wide range of social indicators.

Organisations in the SCNC have been involved in a number of initiatives in Napier that contribute to community safety, injury prevention, health, housing, youth and community.



Families enjoying Sprat Fishing Day at Ahuriri.

Injury Prevention

- Child restraint checking clinics to reduce the incidence of injuries to children not restrained correctly in motor vehicles.
- Fall prevention programmes to reduce the incidence of falls and the severity of injuries to people over 65 years.
- Work place training on health and safety and to assist employees to return to work after an injury.
- Sportsmart programme to minimize injuries in the sport and recreation environment.
- Home Safety Plan checking smoke alarms and evacuation plans in the homes led by NZ Fire Service.
- Cycle Safe project at local primary schools promoting the safety use of cycles to families and providing helmets to children.

Crime Prevention

- MURP working in a coordinated approach on safety and healthy initiatives in the community.
- Ka Hao Te Rangitahi youth programme offering positive options and training to youth with a history of violent offending and those at risk of joining gangs.
- Operation Bliss programme that provides support and awareness to reduce family violence over the Christmas and New Year holiday period.
- Family Violence Intervention Programme dealing with the partner and the victim to reduce violence and abuse.

Health

- Paracetamol Awareness programme to prevent unintentional poisoning from this medicine, especially of children.
- Maraenui on the Move programme where workshops were held to increase physical activity and enhance nutrition in the neighbourhood.
- Maraenui Waterwise Day – free swimming lesson programmes offered to children by qualified instructors and to build up confidence in water.

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- Curtain Bank initiative where unwanted or donated curtains are redistributed to families who need them.

Housing, Youth and Community

- Project Te Ara Hou focuses on building the capacity of sport clubs and increasing participation in sports.
- He Oranga Poutama programme encouraging youth to be involved in physical activity and training local people as coaches and administrators to run own events.
- Community Centre in Maraenui run by Housing NZ accessible to local tenants as well as a place for other services such as budget advice, cooking and support for social services.
- Campus Cops initiative enhancing relationships between the local schools and Police.
- Whakamana Te Whanau programme encouraging neighbourhoods to engage with their neighbours in positive ways.
- Maori Wardens involved with community activities and a presence at the Police site.
- FireWISE – a NZ Fire Service programme to develop knowledge and behaviour to keep children safe from fire.

Programmes Meeting Criterion 3

The following tables and case studies are some of the programmes currently operating in the city that meet this criteria. The tables list the programme name and developer (organization), what it addresses, population it targets, length of operation, reach of the programme, results and other partners.



New Zealand artist Otis Frizzell at BayFest09 Youth Festival, Napier.

Criteria 3 Case Studies

Case Study 1 - Community Injury Prevention Programmes

Child Restraint Checking Clinics - Maraenui

The aim of these clinics is to reduce the incidence of injuries to children not restrained correctly in vehicles. Target groups are Maori and Pacific Island people.

Key Facts

Statistics show that child restraint non-compliance is particularly high among Maori and Pacific Island people. These people often have large families and there are often not enough child restraints in the vehicle to accommodate all the children. Unrestrained children can be catapulted through the windscreen or can be projected into the back of a front seat passenger if the vehicle is involved in a crash.

The Initiative

This project was delivered jointly by ACC, RoadSafe HB and Plunket and involved a free clinic checking the safety of child car restraints and offered the fitting of free anchor bolts in vehicles to ensure correct installation and usage of the restraint. Safe to Go trained technicians were on site to explain the stages and ages for correct child restraint usage. Written information was also available and giveaways enforced the key messages of the day.

The Results

The clinic was held in Maraenui at the Samoan Church and resulted in 52 cars being checked and fitted with the necessary equipment. A number of Kohunga Reo vans were also checked.



A RoadSafe HB team member demonstrates using a child restraint correctly.



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Modified Tai Chi Programme - Falls Prevention for the over 65's

Key Facts

Claims to ACC for injuries caused by falls continue to be high. Napier has an ageing population and it is a well known fact that once the older person has suffered injuries from a fall then the fear of falling is increased, loss of independence results and quality of life suffers.

The Initiative

This project aims to continue to work towards a reduction of the incidence of falls and the severity of the injuries caused by falls to the older person in Napier.

It targets lower leg muscle strengthening, improving balance and coordination.

Tai Chi is known to reduce the risk of falls in the older person by 47% when practised on a regular basis.

Modified Tai Chi classes are delivered in community settings. 60% of participants show an increase in strength and improvement in balance. Participants are encouraged to join other activities offered in the community e.g. walking groups.

The other programme linked to this initiative is the Otago Exercise Programme.

The Results

A raised awareness of the benefits of Tai Chi to extend the 'reach' of the programme, resulting in increasing numbers joining the community classes.

Tai Chi Training is delivered annually in this area by ACC and there are increasing numbers of qualified instructors.

The Modified Tai Chi programme and Otago Exercise Programme are delivered by the Sport HB team.



Modified Tai Chi Basic Instructor training.

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Otago Exercise Programme - Falls Prevention for the over 80's (for Maori & Pacific peoples 65+ years)

Key Facts

As with the Modified Tai Chi programme.

The Initiative

ACC supports this home based exercise programme for those over the age of 80 (65+ years for Maori and Pacific peoples). The programme, known as OEP, aims to reach 150 people and is expected to reduce falls by 35%. The programme is delivered by a registered nurse and supervised by a physiotherapist and works on leg strengthening for balance and coordination. The programme relies on a commitment by the participant to exercise at home, weekly for 12 months in order to experience the benefits.

Referrals to the programme are made by GPs and health professionals.

Some work is also done identifying risk in the home and managing/eliminating those risks with the participants.

The Results

The programme will result in a reduction in the number of claims to ACC from those who have suffered a fall. Research, assessment and evaluation is on-going and is carried out by Auckland University of Technology and the University of Otago.

Some of the comments from participants on the programme include; "I am feeling stronger and can now walk without my aids." "My confidence has really improved and I have had no more falls."



MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Te Manatū Whakaitiaki

These 5 things can help reduce your risk of falling over:

Stay fit and active. See your GP for a check up before undertaking new activities. Always use your walking aid if you have one!



Tell your GP immediately if you have a fall, even if you are not hurt.



Get your eyesight checked once a year.

Stand up slowly, especially from lying down. Ask your GP to check your blood pressure.



Ask your doctor or pharmacist to review your medications.

For more information call: 06 873 0267

These 4 things might also help reduce your risk of falling:

Keep your home free from clutter and loose electrical cords.



Install night lights in the bedroom and hallway.



Talk to your GP about a falls prevention programme to help you regain your strength and balance.

Wear flat, well fitting shoes with non-slip soles. Throw away loose slippers.



MINISTRY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Te Manatū Whakaitiaki

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City



Table 10 - Community Injury Prevention Programmes

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Checking Clinics ACC	Child restraint compliance and so safety.	0-9 years	One day clinics are held throughout the year	Education is an integral part of this programme reaching all parents/caregivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restraint wearing rates for Napier City are improving. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSHB Plunket Napier Police
Modified Tai Chi ACC	Falls prevention in the older adult.	Target group 65+ older adults.	This programme is community based and focuses on strengthening and improving balance. 3 year contract.	Also reaches Napier's ageing population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research shows that regular participation in Tai Chi reduces falls by 47% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HBDHB HBPHO SHB
Otago Exercise Programme ACC	Falls prevention in the older adult.	Those referred by a health professional - 80+ years of age.	A 12 month programme delivered by the ACC provider. It is a home based exercise programme. Contract completed 2010.	Napier City's ageing population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research from AUT indicates that the programme reduces falls by 35%. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HBDHB HBPHO SHB
Youth Driver Practice Programme ACC	The driving behaviour of our young people.	Drivers aged 15-24 years. Those 15-19 years who are also referred to as boy racers.	The programme is an online series of modules that help the driver to progress through the Graduated Licence programme and also focuses on safety.	Reaches all young drivers and future licensed drivers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of boy racer behaviour in Napier and improved driving skill for young drivers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NZTA AA
Work Place Safety ACC	Health & Safety in industry.	All workers in priority industries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Construction Forestry Road Transport 	Ongoing training for Health & Safety personnel.	All targeted employers and their employees. Ensuring all assistance given to employees to return to work after an injury.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in work related injury claims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOL Local industry
Sportsmart Activesmart ACC	Injuries in the sport/recreation environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All playing sport or involved in recreation pursuits. 	Ongoing programme.	Sportsmart is delivered to clubs. Activesmart is an online programme for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced sporting injuries and re- injury. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sports clubs SHB HBDHB



The home pages for the Active Smart and Youth Driver Practice websites.



Case Study 2 - Sport Hawke's Bay Programmes

Sport Hawke's Bay

Sport HB is the regional sports trust for Hawke's Bay. The charitable trust was established in 1989 to assist the development of sport and active recreation organisations and structures in the region.

Sport HB is one of 17 such Trusts, which together make up the Sportnet Group. Their major focus is to increase participation in sport and active recreation pursuits by the people of Hawke's Bay. Often this is by improving the delivery structures which make sport and active recreation happen and the Trust's mission statement, "leading the development of sport and active recreation in Hawke's Bay" reflects this.

With increased participation comes the many desirable by-products of a healthy, active community with improved social harmony and total community well being adding to a strong regional economy. Thus Sport HB also has strong links to other sectors such as Health, Education, and Tourism.

The team of sports professionals is dedicated to this task through training, publicity, advocacy and education. We cannot do it all ourselves but we can train, educate and advocate to others in order to provide the tools to deliver for their own organisations. By working in these areas Sport HB is creating more people being more active more often.

What Does Sport Hawke's Bay Do?

Sport HB as an organisation delivers on behalf of its partners in training, education and advocacy using sport and active recreation as its medium. Sport HB's key partners include SPARC (Sport and Recreation New Zealand), Eastern and Central Community Trust, HDC, NCC, Wairoa District Council, CHBDC, HBRC, ACC, HBDHB, HBPHO, Hawke's Bay Secondary School Principal's Association, EIT and MSD.

Above all else, Sport HB is an organisation that works for its community.



Upu Amata touch module

June '09

by Shelly Te Uki

WITH support from Sport Hawke's Bay, HB Primary Health Organisation and the Upu Amata Recreational and Active Living Programme, a touch module took place throughout February, March and April for the Pacific Island community within Maraenui.

The Upu Amata Centre received training for four touch referees who took charge of the 12 registered teams in their weekly games. The games were played at Richmond School grounds with the finals at the Tech Rugby Grounds.

This module has been an exciting initiative and well received by the community, as evidenced by the inclusion of twelve teams of, on average, twelve people. Two women's teams were included in the mix. There was much fun, laughter, good competition and awesome skills on show.

Upu Amata hope to run another touch competition in the summer, and are also working on training up some aerobics instructors to work within their community.





Table 11 - Sport and Recreational Programmes

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Tai Chi Programme SHB	Falls Prevention in elderly/kaumatua. 16 week Tai Chi Courses delivered weekly at four locations.	Maori – over the age of 55. Pakeha/European – over the age of 65.	3 year contract due to be completed December 2010.	Open to all seniors/kaumatua in the following areas: Napier, Bay View, Te Awanga, Hastings, Flaxmere, Wairoa and Central Hawke's Bay. Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participant lives independently (i.e. not in a residential care setting). Aged 65 years or over, or 55 years or over if Maori or Pacific Island. Had a slip, trip or fall in the last 12 months or have been identified as being at risk of falling by health professional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of falls in senior population. Increased confidence to be able to participate in outdoor activities. Improved balance, strength and flexibility. Improved concentration and circulation. Improved cardio/respiratory system. Post balance assessments have shown over 90% improvement in all participants tested. Research: The largest fall prevention study in the world involved 700 people in the community. After 16 weeks of Tai Chi (80% did Tai Chi for Arthritis), Tai Chi significantly reduced the number of falls by 35% and the risk of multiple falls by approximately 70%. It concludes: "Compared with other fall prevention interventions, the trial showed that Tai Chi is one of the most effective ways of preventing falls in older people." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACC HBDHB HBPHO
Project Te Ara Hou SHB	12 month project focussed on building on the capability and the capacity for 2 Maori rugby and sports clubs (Western Suburbs/Flaxmere and Maraenui Rugby and Sports Club). This will lead to increased participation in rugby and other sports. Project Te Ara Hou recognised the great potential offered to the Maraenui and Flaxmere communities by working with these sports clubs.	People of all ages ranging from primary school age right through to adults in Maraenui and Flaxmere Community.	Project ran from July 2008 – June 2009.	All participants throughout the week and on weekends in the Napier and Flaxmere/Hastings area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of SHB's club assist tool (self-review tool) whose recommendations were worked on over the last 12 months with great success. Growth in membership. Rising community pride. Reduction in graffiti – clubrooms have not been tagged for over 4 months. Morale and membership of clubs are up. Club opening hours at Maraenui Rugby/Sports Club is up from 1 day per week to 4 days per week. Positive and growing club pride. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sport and Recreation New Zealand Maraenui Rugby and Sports Club. Western Suburbs Rugby and Sports Club Flaxmere.

Table 11 - Sport and Recreational Programmes continued

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
<p>Maraenui Junior Touch Wero</p> <p>SHB - (He Oranga Poutama, Sport Development)</p>	<p>Using sport as a vehicle to motivate youth in Maraenui get involved in physical activity.</p> <p>Providing opportunity for Rangatahi to be role models within their whanau and community through being developed as coaches.</p>	<p>Primary school children in Maraenui area.</p> <p>120 tamariki from the following kura: Te Kura Kaupapa Maori o Te Ara Hou, Richmond Primary, Te Kura o Maraenui, Te Awa, Marewa and Henry Hill.</p>	<p>Prior to wero, in partnership with Touch HB, SHB/He Oranga Poutama and Community Probation Service adopted a collaborative approach to upskilling youth offenders from Maraenui to become qualified referees in Touch. This involved taking part in a 5 week course.</p>	<p>Wero involved all the primary schools in the Maraenui area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 tamariki participated in event. • 12 teachers from the six kura received lessons from SHB/He Oranga Poutama on how to coach Touch. • 12 Rangatahi with youth offending backgrounds became qualified referees in Touch. 10 out of 12 were Maori. All resided within Maraenui. • As a result of the successful event, Maraenui Rugby and Sports Club have agreed to run a junior touch module to cater for schools in the Maraenui suburb. This commenced in Term 4 2008 and ran through till Term 2 2009. Touch HB supported the module and SHB assisted in the planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Touch HB • Maraenui Rugby & Sports Club
<p>Upu Amata</p> <p>SHB</p>	<p>Build capacity within Upu Amata (Napier) Incorporated and the Maraenui Pacific Island community which will support sustainable physical activity and recreation.</p>	<p>To work with Pacific Island Community and other high deprivation populations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of at least 2 Touch Rugby referees based in Maraenui using sustainable Touch Rugby Framework. • Ongoing training for Touch Rugby referees (3 months). • Identification and training of 2 instructors for Aerobics and Gym Classes. (6 months). 	<p>Pacific Island Community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instructor Training Workshop provided for identified key people from Upu Amata. Ongoing support has been offered to Upu Amata. • Touch Modules and regulations completed. • 10 teams registered to play in regular touch league during the months January 2009 – March 2009. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upu Amata Trust • HBPHO
<p>Lighthouse Trust</p> <p>SHB</p>	<p>Providing a 12 week pilot to ascertain whether the physical and nutritional benefits of Tai Chi and dietary education and support promote sustainable physical activities and healthy eating behaviours for Lighthouse consumers and staff.</p>	<p>Maori, Pacific and other high deprivation mental health clients.</p>	<p>12 weeks.</p> <p>From January 2010 this programme will continue for one year up until December 2010.</p>	<p>Open to all Lighthouse consumers in Napier and Hastings region.</p>	<p>This programme is still in progress but some of the results to date are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumers are responding well to Tai Chi which is being delivered at each location. • Ongoing positive feedback from coordinators and participants. • Dietitian currently working with key people to develop current food service, assisting staff to develop a basic weekly menu based on healthy food principles within a limited budget. • Organisation of nutrition and physical activity education training session scheduled for mid-October. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighthouse Trust • HBPHO



Case Study 3 – Maraenui Community Engagement



Maraenui is a suburb in Napier where many social concerns are accentuated. It has been a community which has for many years rated low on almost every social indicator in areas such as home ownership, education, employment, income earned per household, motor vehicle use and telephone access. The number of residents who are welfare dependent, unemployed, in social housing, have health problems, experience domestic violence, anti-social behaviour and criminal activity is also very high. Many of the economic and social issues in Maraenui are inter-related with one affecting the other.

Demographic Profile

Maraenui had a 2006 census night population of 3,537 residents, an increase of 2% since the 2001 census. Key census statistics include:

- 1,062 occupied dwellings.
- A young population (34.2% under 15) when compared to the rest of Hawke's Bay (23% under 15).
- Significant Maori and Pacific peoples populations (55% and 12.5%) when compared to the rest of Hawke's Bay (23.5% and 3.7%).
- 20.5% of people aged 15 years and over have a post-school qualification compared with 35.7% of people throughout Hawke's Bay.
- Unemployment rate for people aged 15 and over is 13% compared with 4.6 % for all of Hawke's Bay.
- 9.6% of households in Maraenui have access to 3 or more motor vehicles, compared with 15.4% of all households in Hawke's Bay.

Community Initiatives

Over the years, a number of community initiatives have been launched and meetings held in Maraenui to address some of the social issues. In many cases external stakeholders such as central government agencies, key service providers and NCC have tried to respond to the requests by working with the Maraenui community organisations and interest groups with the aim of allowing them to face the problems themselves and to encourage positive outcomes together.

But too often when the external stakeholders moved out the results or momentum gained eventually faded. The community groups were unable to be as effective due to limited abilities and lack of resources.

A good example was a Charette (French word for 'cart') held in Maraenui in 1996. A week of community workshops to generate interest from the Maraenui community in identifying problems, providing possible solutions and commence work on the initiatives was facilitated by Council.

The neighbourhood recommendations were:

- Focus on local residents first.
- Develop the shopping centre core.
- Maraenui commons.
- Develop a Marae/Community Centre.
- Improve safety in walkways.
- Community events.
- Marketing.
- Street design.
- Gateways/entrance ways.
- Tourism potential.
- Community gardens.

The Council stepped back expecting the community to follow up with the recommendations from the Charette, unfortunately the community did not react. Although the community was positive and enthusiastic it was not capable of responding and Council approach was later seen as "piece meal" and fragmented.

Maraenui Action Plan

In 2002, the Council invited key agencies and organisations to work together to address social issues in Maraenui and to develop a collaborative or intersectorial to co-ordinate and sharpen the focus of resources in Maraenui known as the Maraenui Action Plan (MAP). The focus also linked back to the recommendations from the Charette.

The MAP was a working project between these partners and it offered

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a strategic direction. In addition to this it offered a series of short term outcomes set in specific time frames.

Outcomes achieved via the MAP were:

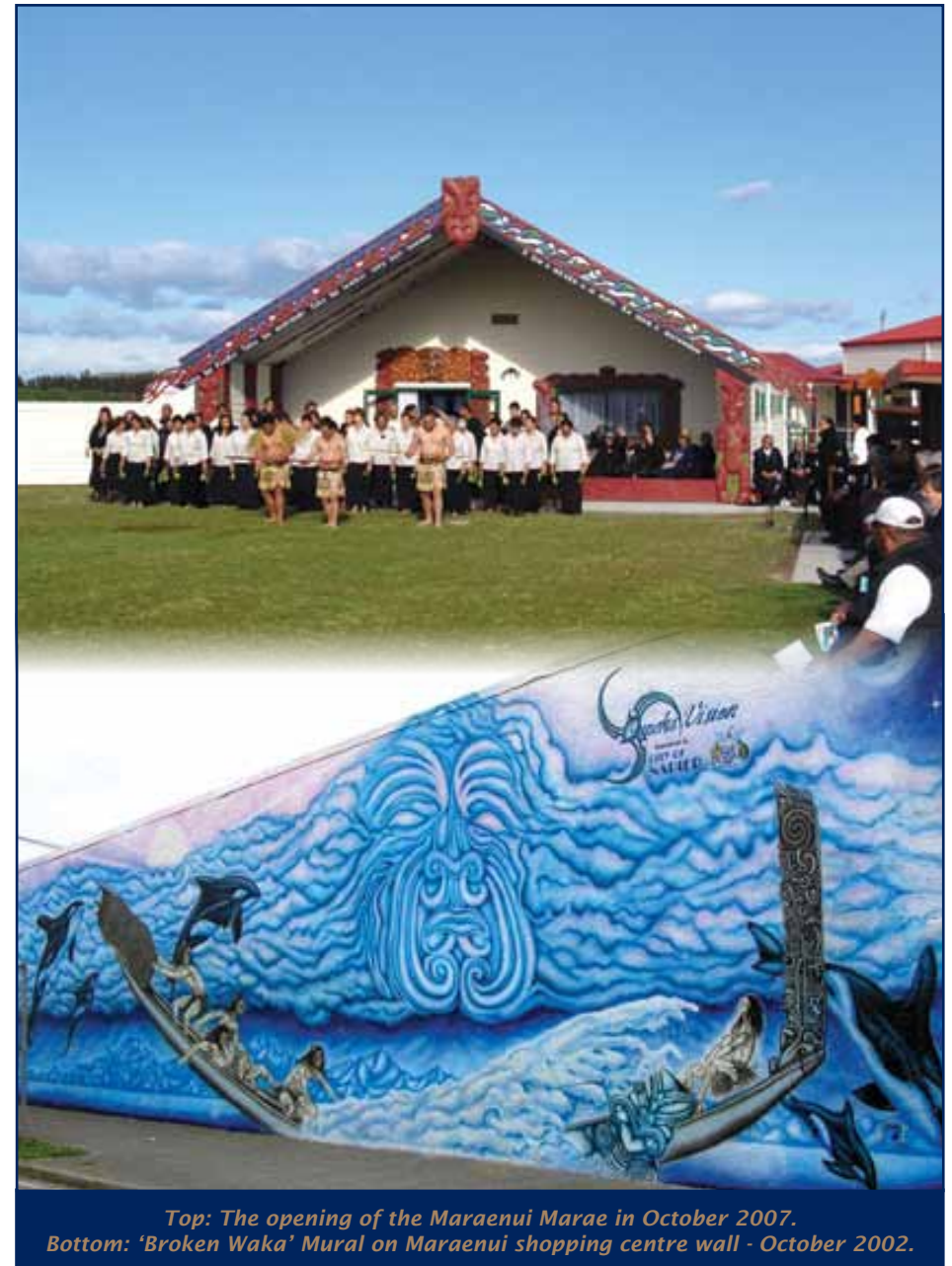
- Funding, support and resources to build a new urban marae in Maraenui.
- Maraenui representation on SCNC and Council's Community Services Grants Committee.
- Support to the Maraenui Community Council Trust, Napier Pacific Peoples Centre, Nga Manukura Youth Centre, Faith Family Fellowship Trust, Samoan Church Projects.
- Resources to paint out graffiti vandalism via Faith Family Fellowship.
- Development of a Maraenui Community Centre in the shopping centre.
- Resources for a local newspaper - He Ngakau Hou (The New Heart).
- Establishment of a local neighbourhood safety patrol Maraenui Whanau Night Patrol.
- Playground and garden upgrade.
- Funds for family fun events in and around the neighbourhood such as U & Me Peace Festival and Specifically PACIFIC Youth Events.
- New community mural by the shopping centre designed and painted by local youth.

The outcomes were tangible stepping stones to the overall aim but more importantly the results would signal to the community that changes were occurring.

Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan

Building on the progress made from the MAP and a growing need for a safer community, a group of agencies began to work more closely and linked strategic goals and shared resources to achieve community outcomes in Maraenui. A collaborative plan of action to improve community safety for Maraenui was developed between the Ministry of Social Development, Napier City Council, NZ Police, Accident Compensation Corporation, NZ Fire Service, Housing NZ, Hawke's Bay District Health Board, Hawke's Bay Primary Health Organisation and Te Puni Kokiri.

This plan became the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan (MURP) with objectives



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and expected outcomes that could be carried out by the different partners already working in Maraenui. In December 2004 a memorandum of understanding was signed between the partners to consolidate on the collaborative approach and outcomes achieved to date.

The six objectives of MURP, outcomes and key partner/s (in brackets) are:

1. Safe, secure and revitalised shopping centre - (NCC)
 - Improved street lighting around the shopping centre and neighbourhood streets.
 - Purchase and renovation of derelict, empty shop sites to attract key services and other businesses into the shopping centre.
 - Improvement of playgrounds, skating bowl, seating and paving.
2. One stop agency shop - (HNZ)
 - A vacant shop was converted into the Maraenui Information Centre to provide easy access and services for tenants of HNZ houses as well as provides a range of other services such as adult literacy and budgeting. The reception is run by volunteers from Maraenui.
3. Whanau ora centre - (HBDHB and HBPHO)
 - A health survey was undertaken in the area as services were fragmented the result is the establishment of a Health Forum.
 - Fruits in schools programme running from both primary schools.
 - Healthy Exercise Healthy Activities programme running in the area through local gyms, the aquatic centre and the local Doctor's surgery.
4. Community safety plan - (NCC, NZ Police and NZ Fire Service)
 - Ka Hao Te Rangatahi youth initiative was established to curb youth offending, gang participation and to support their families to lead positive lives.
 - Smoke alarms and evacuation plans at home led by the NZ Fire Service using local residents as fire safety ambassadors to promote escape plans and install smoke alarms in homes.
 - Supported the need to have more Police in Maraenui.



The 'revamp' of the Maraenui shopping centre. Left: Shop 18 and 20 in 2006. Centre and Right: Shop 18 and 20 in 2007.

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5. Housing upgrade plan - (HNZ)

- Upgrade of rental houses such as replacing kitchens and bathrooms and where appropriate installed heating insulation. Some homes were repainted and others had safer pool fencing erected in place of the old wooden fences.

6. Development of a non government organisation representative of the community

- Research a theme for the area including the history and mythology.
- Local events organised such as best home gardens, healthy cooking classes and community safety.
- Forums convened to discuss safety and health.



Maraenui youth enjoying the outdoors.



Careers Day at William Colenso College.



Cooking classes funded by the HBPHO.



Case Study 4 – Maraenui Initiatives



Ka Hao te Rangatahi



Young people congregating at shopping centres was an issue identified as unsafe according to the Community Safety Audit undertaken in 2004.



In 2006 Police data identified that 60% of all violent offending in Napier took place either in the CBD or at the Maraenui Shopping Centre.

In November 2005 Ka Hao te Rangatahi (KHTR) was developed.

The project targeted male Maori youth from Maraenui with a history of violent offending and those at risk of joining gangs. The youth were referred by Police and William Colenso College for assessment by the KHTR panel. Youth referred were classified as Category 1, 2, or 3. A total of 24 youth were placed over an 18 month period on the 28 week programme. Each must have strong support from whanau/family before being accepted on the programme. Whanau support towards changing or improving their whanau environment is integral to the programme's success.

KHTR is split into two programmes. The first part is the two week noho marae programme. The programme's core activity is "Mau Rakau" which teaches each young person discipline, self identity, self respect and respect for others, including females. Each receives training in anger management, drug and alcohol addiction, problem solving and basic aspects of tikanga Maori. The noho marae is an alcohol and drug free venue with only nutritional food being consumed over the two week period. The noho marae culminates with each young person giving a presentation to whanau on the last day of the programme.

At the end of the two week marae programme, they would have completed a "dream plan" – a career/job plan. The plan is monitored throughout the ensuing 32 weeks. In addition, they are taken for Mau Rakau on a weekly basis. After the 32 weeks, each of them are expected to sit and



KHTR participants at the Marae.

pass the first stage of Mau Rakau (referred to as "Poutahi"). Each young person's whanau are revisited separately every month for six months by three facilitators with the view of changing, improving, and supporting the home environment.

Youth have had their offending rates monitored across all four programmes from 2006 until the end of 2009. At the end of 2009 35 boys had been through the programme. Of these 35, 14 boys collectively had 766 Police offences. In 2007 12 of the 35 boys had 85 offences. In 2008 18 of the 35 boys had 64 offences. At the end of 2009 14 of the 35 boys had 62 offences. It is noteworthy that the offence type changed from mainly theft ex cars and violence in 2006 to driving without a licence and burglary in 2009.

The project has the following intended outcome:

- To create a positive and healthy whanau environment so that targeted Maori youth are proactively participating in their community with a specific career pathway plan thereby reducing the opportunity and motivation to commit violent offences.
- The programme has to date run four times and the fifth programme commenced in October 2009. Funding for the programme has come from the Crime Prevention Unit, Work and Income and the Ministry of Youth Development Partnership Fund. From this a Youth Leadership Coordinator has been employed to work alongside the boys. He is housed at William Colenso College.



KHTR participants demonstrating their Mau Rakau skill and Haka.

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Cycle Safe Maraenui

Summary of Activity

During June 2009 the Maraenui Safe Cycle Project initiative was launched simply due to the number of cyclists in the Maraenui area not wearing cycle helmets. As a road safety issue this was of great concern given the high number of cyclists involved in road crashes either causing death or serious injury.

Constable Holder from Maraenui Police contacted Linda Anderson from RoadSafe HB to discuss the matter further with a view to forming a partnership. Linda then approached other stakeholders, such as the HBPHO, HBDHB, HB Embroidery and the NZ Police Helmet Compliance Scheme. The aim was to provide cycle helmets to school children who did not have them.

Five local schools were approached and all the children were asked if they had a helmet (regardless of whether they rode to school or not). The five schools were Maraenui Bilingual Primary, Richmond Primary, Henry Hill Primary, Meeanee Primary and William Colenso Intermediate. 134 helmets were purchased and distributed throughout October 2009 and all the children's names and particulars documented on a spread sheet.

The challenge however will be to ensure that the children wear their helmets when they are out riding. Fortunately, the Maraenui Police staff have taken on a campus type role with each of the local schools. This will ensure that key safety messages will be communicated to the children on a regular basis. Spot checks will also be done on those children provided with helmets to make sure that they are being worn.

RoadSafe HB has provided the Police with certificates to present to children 'caught being safe'. Several of these certificates have already been presented at school assemblies.

Several other cycling activities have also been considered, these will include a Police/primary cycle safe project followed by a cycle excursion planned for 2010. A reward system will also be put in place so that children who have been identified as displaying safe cycle practices will be recognised. One thousand dollars has been donated by the SCNC and is currently held by MURT for future allocation. Already the interest shown by the children is high with many wearing helmets on both their bikes and skateboards. We are extremely grateful to all the organisations for their support and to the schools themselves.

Partners

SCNC, RSHB, HBDHB, HBPHO, HB Embroidery, NZ Police Helmet Compliance Scheme, MURT, Richmond Primary School, Henry Hill Primary School, Meeanee Primary School, William Colenso Intermediate School, Maraenui Bilingual Primary School.

Outcomes Achieved

Reduction of the risk of road trauma and an increase in the use of cycle helmets.



A young cyclist chuffed with his new helmet.

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Napier Courier Community drive keeps kids alive

Trevor Hallatt
trevorhallatt@stirnet.co.nz

WHEN Councilor Grant Holder used to drive around Marlborough, the number of children

cycling without helmets concerned him. So he decided to do something about it.

The Marlborough Safe Cycle Project has united a number of organisations and businesses, with the goal of delivering 142 cycle helmets to children at five schools.

Along with Marlborough Police and Roadside Hawke's Bay, the project includes the Primary Health Organisation, Hawke's Bay District Health Board and the Police Cycle Helmet Compliance Scheme.

Businesses, Pedal Power and Hawke's Bay Embroidery have also contributed to make the dream of safer children a reality.

"Here in Marlborough, we notice a lot of kids riding around without helmets," Grant says.

To survey the extent of the mission, students from four primary schools and Williams Colenso College's intermediate school were asked how many rode to school without helmets.

Nearly 100 hands went up. Grant discussed the situation with Roadside Hawke's Bay's Linda Anderson.

He says the pair decided the children deserved quality helmets and following a "generous discount" from Pedal Power, 142



SAFETY FIRST: Amica Keele 9, Constable Grant Holder, Kyla Marara 10 at Richmond School, Napier after police handed out some free cycle helmets at the school assembly to children that did not have one.



Avonil helmets were distributed to schools last week.

"Kids had a choice of four colours. The last school to receive their helmets was Marlborough Bilingual School, which received theirs on Friday."

Grant says the largest part of the project is policing cycle safety compliance.

Linda says it is fortunate the police have adopted a "campus cop" approach to each local school.

"This will ensure that key safety cycle messages will be communicated to the kids on a regular basis," she says.

To ensure children continue wearing their helmets, incentives have been put in place.

Children seen wearing their helmets will enter a draw to win prizes. The major prize is a new bike.

"If we catch them wearing them, we get their names and they go in the draw. If they aren't wearing them, they better have a good excuse," Grant says.

He says the police will continue to interact with the children to teach them bike safety, including a "Dike-a-thon" event later this year.

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Table 12 - Maraenui Community Initiatives

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan NCC	Supporting activities that enhance safer neighbourhoods, streets and public areas.	Maraenui community	5 years or more	Maraenui community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key issues and actions identified from safety needs survey. Police and Maori Wardens are more visible and accessible in and around the community. Community Patrols make regular checks after hours. Community events at shopping centre for all families to participate, have fun and be advised of support services and resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HNZ MSD NZ Police Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention HBPPO HBDHB TPK ACC
	Enhance healthy living and nutrition by providing or making key social services more accessible in the community.	Maraenui community	5 years or more	Maraenui community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community 'One Stop Agency Shop' run by HNZ. 10 different agencies have linked with the one stop shop to provide advice and support. HEHA funds activated 'Maraenui on the Move' activity programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HNZ MSD NZ Police Ministry of Justice Crime Prevention HBPPO TPK
	Improvements to physical places and spaces to encourage interaction and connectedness with others.	Maraenui community	5 years or more	Maraenui community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shopping centre carpark, playground and skate bowl areas repaired and improved. Derelict shops revamped to attract businesses and key services such as EIT, bakery, dairy and 4 Square supermarket. Supporting the Maraenui Market at the shopping centre so cheaper goods are available and provide a place where income can be earned for locals and fund raising for community groups. Basketball court improved and new volleyball court added in local park. CCTV installed at shopping centre as deterrent to anti-social behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIT MURT Police Napier Safety Trust
Ka Hao te Rangitahi Youth NCC & NZ Police	Make a positive change to the behaviour and attitude of serious repeat youth offenders	Youth under 18 years of age	3 years	Mainly youth from Maraenui but open to youth referred from other Napier suburbs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the 8 involved in the programme, 4 have reformed and leading positive lifestyles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KHTR Trust William Colenso College
Cycle Safe Maraenui NZ Police & RoadSafe HB	Reduction of injury to cyclist and enhance road safety awareness of cyclists	All community	2009	Napier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 300 cycle helmets allocated to 4 primary schools. School competition increased safety awareness in schools about wearing helmets and road safety for children and their parents/caregivers Reduction of injuries of cyclist and road trauma. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCC HBDHB HBPPO MURP Primary schools



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Table 12 - Maraenui Community Initiatives continued

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Campus Cops NZ Police	Building a relationship with local children and youth in the local intermediate and secondary schools	10 to 17 year old youth	2009	Intermediate and secondary schools in Napier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive engagement with Police in schools. Youth view the Police as role models. Teachers have built a working relationship with Police. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOE Secondary Schools
Operation BLISS NZ Police	Reduce domestic violence over the Christmas and New Year period by checking in on high risk or repeat offenders.	High risk or repeat offenders in Maraenui	2009	Families in Maraenui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 incidents were reported from the 44 families visited. 10 of the incidents led to a more serious charge. Reduction from 2008. Increase in reported incidents meant families were no longer keeping quiet when a situation occurred. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Womens Refuge Victim Support CYF
Whakamana to Whanau NZ Police	Residents in the local neighbourhood encouraged to take ownership for their streets.	Whole community	2009	Maraenui community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BBQs held in streets to foster connectedness and positive engagement amongst neighbourhoods. Opportunity to get feedback from the residents about issues and ideas about their street and suburb. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCC ACC NNS SHB Maori Wardens Te Roopu A Iwi
Maraenui Maori Wardens Te Puni Kokiri & NZ Police	Increasing the physical presence and profile of Wardens around the community.	Whole community	2009	Maraenui community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive engagement with youth, adults, public and local businesses. Supporting Police at community activities. Assisting public enquiries at the Police station in Maraenui. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maraenui Wardens
Maraenui Police Youth Touch Tournament NZ Police	Building positive interaction with children via casual sport activity.	Primary school aged children	2009	Napier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive engagement with children in a fun and active event. Children and school requested more events in the future with the Police. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SHB NCC MURT
Pakeke (Grandparents) Support Group NZ Police	Developed an advisory panel made up of local elders or grand parents to liaise with the Police.	Whole community.	2009	Maraenui community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular dialogue with key elders to discuss upcoming community issues or ideas to improve safety in the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maraenui Elders

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Case Study 5 - Maraenui on the Move Healthy Eating, Healthy Action Project via HBPHO

Background

Health statistics indicate a high level of obesity related health issues within high needs communities. This project was developed to assist the Maraenui community with health improvement.

The HBPHO commenced the implementation of the Maraenui On the Move Healthy Eating Healthy Action (HEHA) project in October 2006. The major stakeholders involved with this contract are MURT, HBDHB, Active Hawke's Bay, Maraenui Medical Centre (and other medical centres with high needs patients that reside in the South Napier region), Sport HB, EIT, TKHA and the SCNC. Since the commencement of the programme the Active HB project was completed.

Although some consultation has occurred during the first few months of this programme, further consultation has occurred alongside consultation for the urban renewal agenda in Maraenui. MURT has agreed to act in the early phases as an advisory and steering group for the HEHA project and a paper of suggested initiatives was presented to the Trust in March 2007. The development of the suggested initiatives was facilitated in the community and there appears to be wide community support. Following the MURT meeting several initiatives have been developed and contracts signed for the provision of various community based activity programmes. These programmes became operational by 1st July 2007. Group Green prescription programmes are continuing to run within the Gym and pool facilities nearest to the target population in Maraenui. As the project has evolved so too has the service with amendments and review of programmes based on user comments.

Within Maraenui, William Colenso College has a number of adult education initiatives and in partnership with the HEHA project there is now a very successful community based nutrition course up and running.

The HBPHO has implemented a PHO wide approach to nutrition and is piloting the use of a Healthy Lifestyle Coach in Maraenui to work alongside families in their journey towards healthier lifestyles. This role has been based within TKHA and is supported by the HBPHO.

EIT has been subcontracted to evaluate this project and will be reporting these findings to the HBPHO on a quarterly basis.



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Project Goal

The goal of Maraenui On the Move Healthy Eating Healthy Action is to improve the health and well being and to reduce the burden of disease through better nutrition and physical activity of the people of Maraenui and other high needs populations enrolled with the HBPHO.

Whanau Ora – a health-focused fun day

The Maraenui shopping centre enjoyed another successful community fun day, with music, stalls, a bouncy castle, games, free icecreams and sausages and lots of giveaways on Saturday the 18th of April.

An inter-agency event, supported by the Cervical Screening programme, Addiction Services, Napier Family Centre, WINZ, MURT, the Police, PHO, Sport HB, and Problem Gambling, the day was seen as a success by all.

"It was an opportunity for the agencies to meet people in a friendly, enjoyable environment close to home," organiser Ariana Frost said. "Whanau ora means family wellness and it gave us all a good opportunity to work together in a holistic way and let Maraenui residents know where they can access help - and have fun at the same time."

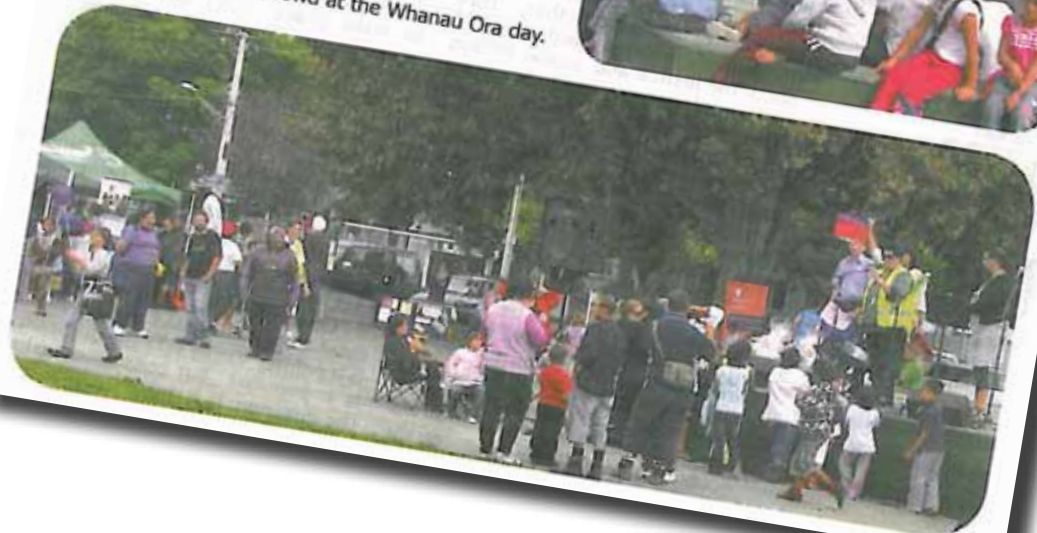
Sport Hawkes Bay provided supervised games

Right: Entertainers Moana Keefe, Shelly Richards and Pereri King charmed the crowd at the Whanau Ora festival

Below: Some of the crowd at the Whanau Ora day.

and activities; the Police and MURT gave away barbecued sausages, free icecreams and apples were handed out; a huge bouncy castle kept many youngsters happy; and beautiful music rang out as whanau moved around the displays, or sat and enjoyed the ambience.

A good (and healthy!) time was had by all. Let's hope there's another such community get-together soon!



Case Study 6 - Regional Paracetamol Poison Project via HBPHO & HBDHB

Background

This project was developed to prevent the injury of children from unintentional poisoning. It was based on evidence from the hospital admission rates for children with poisoning which was substantially higher than the national average.

Unintentional poisonings are the second most common cause of injury related hospitalisations of 0-4 year olds in New Zealand, (2002-2004) yet childhood poisoning is a preventable injury issue.

Childhood poisoning occurs mostly in the home, with more than 60% involving medications and drugs. Analysis of Emergency Department data from a number of hospitals indicates that Paracetamol is the primary cause of medication poisoning. (Safekids Flyer, PPP, 2007)

In 2006/2007 the Paracetamol Poisoning Project, was rolled out to a number of regions. The project was developed with the key objectives of raising awareness of the safe use of paracetamol with parents/caregivers. Also to raise awareness of the safe storage of Paracetamol and a warning to only use Paracetamol as prescribed by a GP or Pharmacist.

Following the project implementation the HBDHB Health Promotion Coordinator approached the HBPHO Health Promotion Manager and Di Vicary of Vicary Pharmacy Services to identify the issues for the Hawke's Bay region.

Discussion topics included, large volumes of Paracetamol being dispensed, mis-use of Paracetamol, inaccurate measures of doses, unsafe storage, the numbers of children presenting at the Emergency Department, GP's lack of understanding around close control prescriptions, along with other issues covered in the project report.

Dr Lester Calder, Medical Officer of Health, HBDHB, identifies poisonings as one of the leading causes of injury in the HBDHB Injury Prevention Strategy (2007).

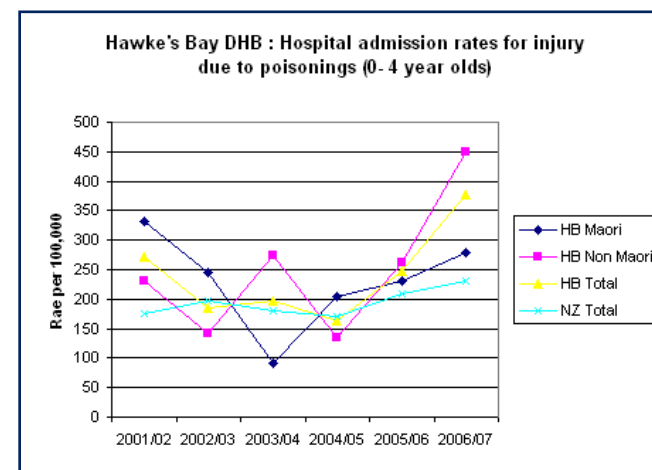
He goes on to say, "in NZ most poisonings resulting in death and hospitalisation are intentional. However, most poisonings in children 0-4 and older people (65+) are unintentional. Childhood poisonings mostly involve medicines (especially Paracetamol) and dishwashing powder or liquid. Therefore the purpose of this project is to address this issue.

The graph at right, supplied by Lisa Jones, Intelligence Analyst, highlights the incidence of childhood poisoning.

Target Group

Based on the information from a number of sources, which included the graph above, the HBDHB Strategy,

statistics from the Injury Prevention Research Unit and abstracts, identified children 0-5 at high risk of potential poisoning from Paracetamol.



Project Plan

A project team was established in November 2007, the partners identified several key issues. These included the incorrect use of measuring devices for medication, the large volumes being prescribed and then subsequently dispensed by Pharmacists, inadequate storage of medicines and the misuse of medication.

Project Goal and Objectives

- To raise the awareness of the safe use of Paracetamol (medicines) with parents/caregivers and also correct dosage.
- To raise the awareness of the safe storage of Paracetamol.
- To raise awareness of the correct use of medicine dispensers, i.e. 'a teaspoon is not 5 mls.'
- To have Paracetamol removed from the STAT list (Pharmac).





Table 13 - Health Projects



Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Regional Paracetamol Poison Project HBDHB		0-5 year olds			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raised awareness of the safe use of Paracetamol (medicines) with parents/ caregivers and also correct dosage. • Raised awareness of the safe storage of Paracetamol. • Raised awareness on the correct use of medicine dispensers. • Paracetamol removed from the STAT list (Pharmac). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HBPHO
A variety of Physical Activity and Nutrition Programmes HBPHO	Focus is on improving health and reducing the incidence of chronic disease.	HBPHO enrolled population with obesity and those with poorest health outcomes – Maori, Pacific Island and people living within areas of high deprivation.	Ongoing across the HBPHO since 2006	Across HB including Napier.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation is ongoing but the interim results indicate that our programmes compare favourably to evaluations internationally. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHB • TKHA • Bay City Gym • GPs
Child Protection and Family Violence Intervention Programmes HBDHB	Recognition, assessment and referral for domestic violence or child abuse. Advocacy for women and children.	All women and children accessing HBDHB health services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection programme implemented 2000 • Family Violence Intervention programme introduced 2002 	All HBDHB staff and patients. Any HB agencies working with families wishing to implement a FVI and CP programme in their organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early detection of domestic violence using empowerment model for intervention. • Early detection of child abuse using strength based intervention approach. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HB Family Support Agencies • HB Domestic Violence Intervention Agencies • CYF • Police • MoH
CARV HBDHB	Develop action plan to reduce alcohol related violence in Napier and Hastings.	Whole community	End June 2008	Napier and Hastings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol harm minimisation. • Survey at ED. • Looking at alcohol related injuries. • Evaluation of Early Bird Bus. • Directory of Services distributed. • Increase liquor licensing activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPU • TA's • NZ Police • MSD • ACC
Child Youth and Mortality Review Committee HBDHB	Review deaths in HB amongst children and young people.	Under 20 year olds		Hawke's Bay region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All deaths of under 20 year olds are reviewed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CYF • Mental Health Service • NZ Police • St Johns • Family Violence Coordinator
HB Healthy Housing HBDHB	Insulation of pre 1977 houses. Improving housing conditions.	High needs areas (set criteria)	2007	Hawke's Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawke's Bay Healthy Housing Profile. • 130 houses insulated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EECA • Contact Energy

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Table 13 - Health Projects cont.

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Cycling Coalition	Promotion and coordination of cycling initiatives.	All community	3 years	Hawke's Bay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of strategic plan. • Support activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HBPHO • RSHB • Roadsense HB • ACC • Police Education Officers • Bike HB • Tour of Bays • HDC • SHB • Active HB • CHBDC
Workfit HBDHB	Work based settings approach to increase health and well being of staff.	All community	2007 revamped framework. Coordinator employed Jan 2008 and based at Sport HB.	Organisations in high % employees of vulnerable populations.	Engaged: Heinz Watties CHB College HBDHB MSD/Work & Income Fulton Hogan Hastings Pak n Save	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SHB • Heart Foundation • Other Provider Organisations/ Groups • HBPHO • Tumeke • ACC • One Heart Many Lives
Health Promoting Schools Resource Group (Fruit in Schools)	Health and well being in school settings.	Primary Schools 4 High Schools	1998	Focus on low decile schools 1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy lunches. • Health policies in schools. • Community school needs assessments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHF • CS • SHB • NGO's • MOE

Maraenui's waterwise day



Styrom, Tyler and Cyrus having fun staying safe.

"This is awesome!" and "A great idea", "Heaps of fun", was what adults and youngsters alike told He Ngakau Hou during the Maraenui Waterwise Day at the Napier Aquatic Centre on 16 May.

Suzie O'Sullivan, the centre's marketing and programme co-ordinator, said the idea for a free afternoon for Maraenui families at the pools, with some water safety skills thrown in, came from the Hawke's Bay water safety forum. Sponsored by the PHO and Napier City Council, the free swim and lessons were a response to the high drowning rate in Hawke's Bay, and was targeting those who might not be able to afford private swimming lessons.

As well as being able to splash and slide,

children were offered four 30-minute free swimming lessons by qualified instructors. These included: how to dive, deep-water diving, reach and catch (how to get someone out of the water without getting in yourself); and Royal lifesaving.

The new Aquatic centre manager, Darrin Ruhi, himself Maraenui born and bred, worked at the centre for 19 years before throwing his hat in the ring for the manager's job. He looked pretty happy as he manned the bar/beer. "I've got a great crew here, and they've made this a real success."

None of the 200 plus swimmers would disagree with him!



Case Study 7 – HBDHB Family Violence Intervention Programme



Over the past five years family violence has become a growing issue for Napier based on 50% increase of reported incidents to Police, reason for injury when people are hospitalised as recorded by the HBDHB and is also on the high level of claims made to ACC.



Family violence (which includes both partner and child abuse) has a high prevalence and many long-term negative health effects. Hawke's Bay District Health Board (HBDHB) Family Violence Intervention Programmes (FVIP) attempt to reduce family violence/child abuse by:



- Using population strategies to reduce violence/abuse.
- Promoting institutional change to enable health service staff to identify, assess and refer victims of violence/abuse.
- A comprehensive ongoing training programme for clinical staff.
- Audit and evaluation and research.

Each year in November HBDHB FVIP joins international “White Ribbon Day” in promoting the elimination of violence against women. It also serves to remind the public of the prevalence of violence against children in the home. The hospital's main entrance is decorated with a huge white ribbon and resource stands are placed throughout the entire hospital. A stall is manned in Napier's main street and 'white ribbons' and resources are given out to passing public. This is extremely well received and thousands of ribbons are distributed and worn. A stark message is given to those at the root of New Zealand's domestic violence epidemic: it's time to stop!

HBDHB FVIP work closely with many of Napier's community agencies and with other government agencies. NZ Police, Women's Refuge, Napier Family Centre and DOVE HB representatives are regularly invited to present at HBDHB FVIP trainings. Strong collaboration exists with these agencies and the sharing of knowledge has greatly increased clinical staff ease and awareness of which agencies they can safely refer to.



HBDHB Family Violence Intervention Programme staff celebrating White Ribbon Day.

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Case Study 8 - Curtain Bank



Background

The Hawke's Bay Healthy Housing Profile was produced in 2008 and indicated a variety of housing related issues across the region. The Curtain Bank was established in Napier in response to the need for improving the warmth of homes.

Curtain Bank Hawke's Bay is a community initiative which will receive donations of used curtains and a team of volunteers will rejuvenate them and then distribute them free to families in need. The aim of Curtain Bank Hawke's Bay is to keep homes and families warmer in winter months and reduce energy wastage and the amount of money spent on heating.

Similar schemes run in a number of areas around New Zealand, including Waikato, Bay of Plenty and Christchurch, have proven successful.

Everyone can donate, from homeowners replacing their old curtains to commercial premises that are undergoing refurbishment. Donating curtains to the Curtain Bank is a way of getting rid of old curtains which are no longer wanted as well as doing something positive for the community.

Curtain Bank Hawke's Bay is an initiative led by energy efficiency company Energy Options, proudly supported by HBDHB, HBPHO and Housing NZ and coordinated by Janice Zachan.



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Case Study 9 – NZ Fire Service Programmes



Te Kotahitanga - a programme employing local people on a temporary contract to call on all householders to deliver fire safety education and install smoke alarms in all homes in Maraenui.



Take Control - a youth driver crash prevention programme delivered in local secondary schools to Year 10 and 11 students to help address the high rate of fatalities and injuries of teenagers involved in motor vehicle crashes.

FireWISE - a programme to develop knowledge and behaviour to keep children safe from fire.

Fire Awareness & Intervention Programme (FAIP) - A specialist intervention programme. A preventative strategy to deal pro actively with individual children and young persons who set fires.

Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE) - A programme run at fire stations, aimed at re-engaging at-risk youth aged 12-17.

FireWISE

The NZ Fire Service has identified children as a specific at-risk group. The FireWISE programme in schools replaced an existing schools programme.

The fire safety programme “Get Firewise” for Year 1 and 2 is a learning programme that develops the knowledge and behaviours five and six year olds need to keep themselves safe from fire.

It focuses on:

- Not playing with matches and lighters.
- Being safe near fires.
- Understanding that fire can be dangerous.
- Knowing what to do if there is a fire in a room.
- Practicing evacuation from a room in a fire emergency.

The programme has an additional section where students learn and practice phoning 111 in an emergency.

The programme is cross-curricula. It reflects the intent of the New Zealand Curriculum (2007) and has a strong literacy component. It can be taught

as a short topic using literacy and topic time over two to three weeks, or it can be used as a whole term topic in sections with an inquiry learning approach.

The fire safety programme “Be Firewise” for Year 7 and 8, builds on Get Firewise for Year 1 and 2.

The resource has been designed to be used as teacher directed units and lessons, or for students to learn from independently - or any combination of both.

It teaches students about:

- The nature and dangers of fire.
- Essential fire safety behaviour that could save lives in an emergency.
- Steps that they can take to prevent fire from happening.

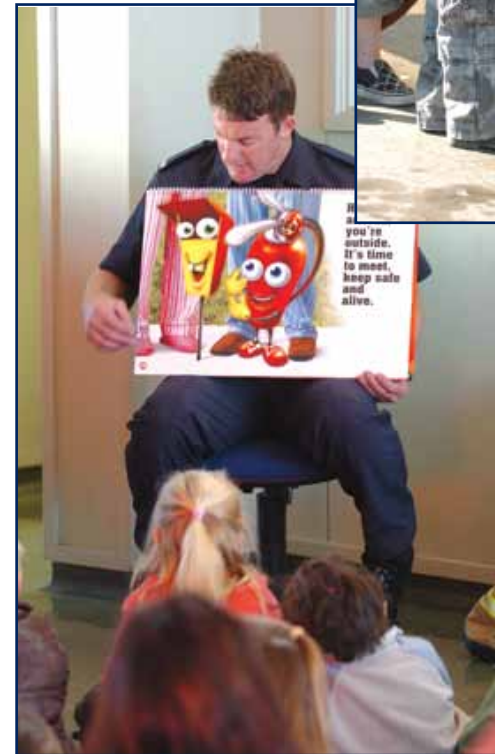
95% of schools in Napier City have taken up the programme and our statistics show a reduction of fires started by children, reduction of children injured by fire and anecdotal evidence of children encouraging the development of fire safe behaviours in their families and taking charge in a fire emergency.



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Fire Officers in schools delivering the FireWISE message.



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Te Kotahitanga

Between 24th October 2007 and 20th March 2008, the New Zealand Fire Service undertook a project called the Te Kotahitanga Programme with support from Housing New Zealand and the Ministry of Social Development.

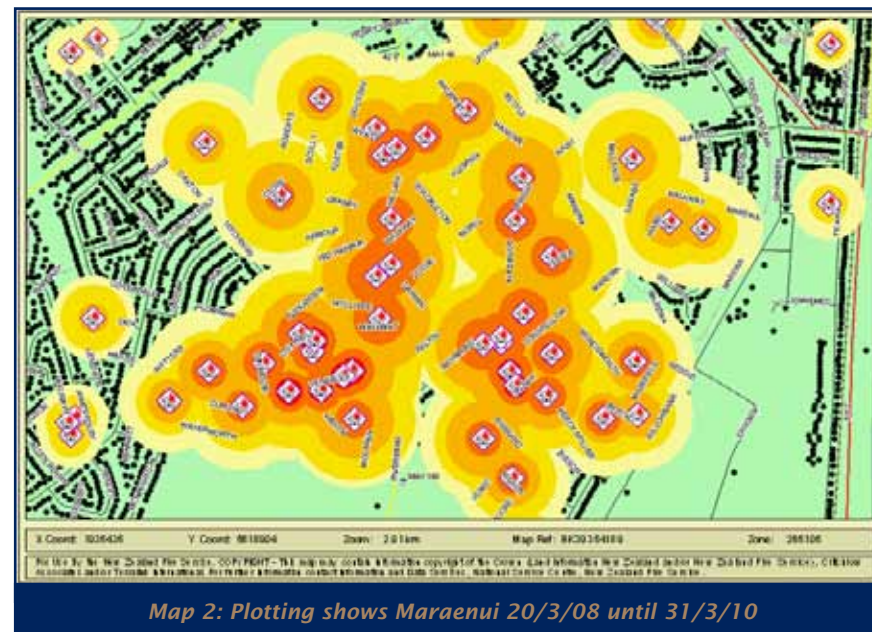
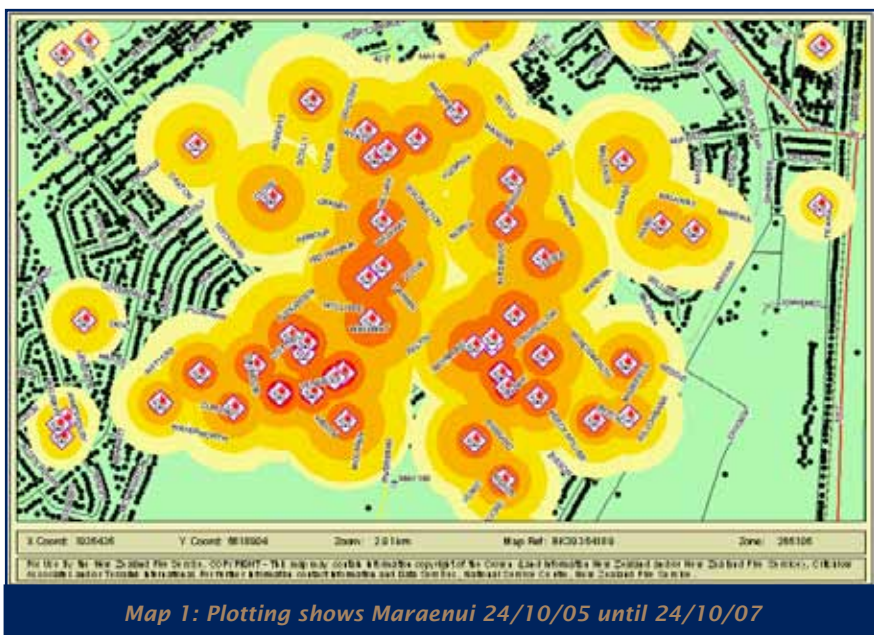
The Te Kotahitanga Programme involves employing local people on a temporary contract to call on all householders in a specified target area to deliver fire safety education and install smoke alarms in all homes.

The Napier suburb of Maraenui was selected due to the high incidence of structure fires occurring there.

The two maps following show structure fires in Maraenui as hot spots. The more intense red hotspot colour, reflects the higher number of structure fires in that area. The first map (below) shows a period of two years pre Te Kotahitanga from 24th October 2005 to 24th October 2007 and the second map shows a period of two years post Te Kotahitanga from 20th March 2008 to 1st April 2010.

The second map (at right) shows a clear reduction in the incidence of

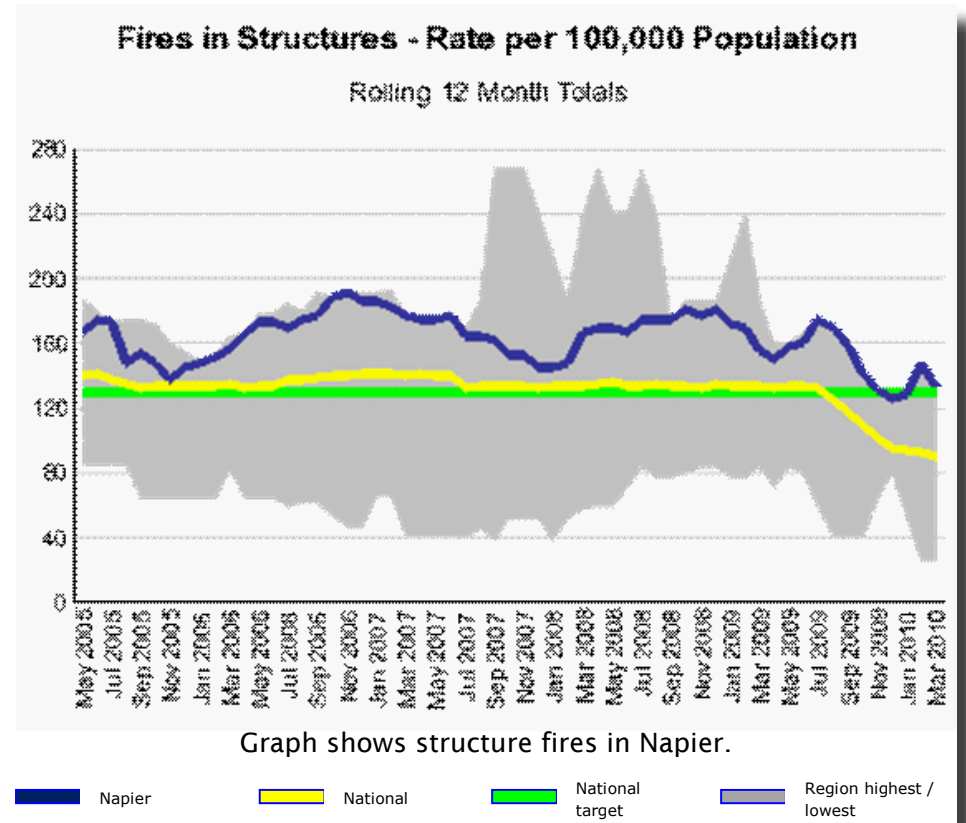
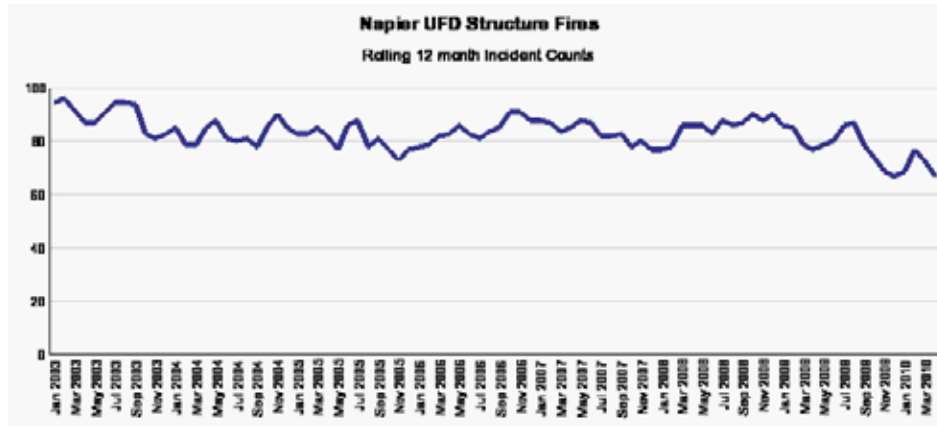
structure fires occurring in Maraenui since the programme delivery; and the programme has realised a significant improvement in the community's wellbeing due to fire safety education and smoke alarm installation.



Further follow up with the Maraenui community is planned in the 2010/2011 financial year to ensure smoke alarms are still working correctly and to also deliver further education.

Incident type	Maraenui 24/10/05 - 20/3/08	Maraenui 24/10/07 - 31/3/10	Napier 24/10/05 - 20/3/08	Napier 24/10/07 - 31/3/10
Chimney fire	13	7	31	19
Structure with damage	21	31	67	80
Structure with no damage	30	22	71	59
Total	64	60	169	158

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Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE)

Three quarters of deliberately lit fires in New Zealand are caused by young people, with official figures showing that of all serious offences committed by children and adolescents, arson is the most common.

Some of the behaviour is put down to a child's natural curiosity about fire, or simply being mischievous.

The NZ Fire Service has a successful fire prevention programme (FAIP) to tackle young arsonists but should the problem be taken more seriously? New research has found that 60 percent of young people who commit arson go on to commit another criminal offence. So does more need to be done to intervene to reduce future offending?

The LIFE programme aims at addressing the bigger picture.

More than a quarter of all crime in New Zealand is committed by young people between the ages of 13 and 18. In England, the figure is 47%, and without intervention, NZ tends to follow such trends.

LIFE is targeted at young people aged 12-17 who have either offended, are at risk of offending, may have been victims of crime, or need motivation and positive encouragement.

Because of the content within the LIFE programme, the fire service can achieve fire risk reduction and other fire service specific goals, whilst also contributing to wider community goals .

The LIFE Programme demonstrates that the fire service is not just an emergency response service, it is committed to building strong safe communities whilst working alongside other organizations including partner agencies: MSD, Work and Income, CYF, NZ Police, Youth Transition Services, St John Ambulance and Neocom.

The fire service has a lot to offer in respect of its standing within the community, being a highly regarded, well structured organization with self-disciplined staff who can serve as role models to disengaged young people.

LIFE is an intensive, hands-on five-day experience, held in a tightly structured team environment delivered by skilled fire service instructors.

LIFE has been specifically designed to change the attitude and behaviour of at-risk young people by challenging them to:

- Adopt a new set of values
- Understand the consequences of fire-setting and anti-social behaviour
- Co-operate with others and work in a team
- Improve their learning, skills and performance
- Face and conquer fears and consequently raise their self esteem and confidence
- Communicate better

LIFE demonstrates the real need for self-discipline, provides a sense of personal achievement and opportunity, and encourages feelings of self-worth. It creates a real understanding that the choices people make will shape their own destiny.

The ratio of instructors to participants (1:2) means that a strong bond of trust is established, and this invariably means that any advice given is listened to and acted upon.

Each young person has their progress evaluated by a fire service LIFE instructor, which assists in the formulation of forward strategies to meet the young persons needs and support them to make positive changes and decisions. This is done in conjunction with the other agencies involved.

Friends, family/whanau, fire service staff, agency representatives and community dignitaries are invited to attend a graduation ceremony at the conclusion of each course.

The survey results from the pilot courses were extremely positive, with 100% of respondents (referrers, caregivers and course participants) saying they would recommend the LIFE course to others. See table 14 for other survey results.

The LIFE programme is pending expansion into other districts and regions within New Zealand. Inter-agency support for the continuation of LIFE is very positive.

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Participants (in the red helmets) of the LIFE programme getting stuck in.

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Table 14 - NZ Fire Service Projects



Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Te Kotahitanga NZ Fire Service Napier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire safety education, and early detection and warning of fire by installing smoke alarms. • Employment of local people to deliver the programme in the suburb they live. 	High risk, low socioeconomic area.	Five months from October 2007 to March 2008 in Napier.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment of local people to deliver targeted fire safety education to a whole suburb of people, of all ages. • Northland, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, East Coast, Gisborne, Hawkes Bay, Tararua areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear reduction in the number of structure fires occurring in Maraenui, Napier. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HNZ • MSD
Take Control NZ Fire Service Napier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth road crash prevention. • Empowering young people to make appropriate choices, and that their choices have consequences; made consciously or unwittingly. 	Young drivers and passengers aged 14-17 years.	September 2006 to present - ongoing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 10 & 11 students. • Young drivers and passengers (future licensed drivers). • Napier, Hastings, Gisborne. 	Results following pilot: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napier Boys High School - delivered to 141 students. • 93% found the presentation excellent. • 88% felt it had changed the way they think about driving. • Similar high percentage results for other schools in HB pilot. 	
FireWISE NZ Fire Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops the knowledge and behaviours children require to keep themselves safe from fire. 	School aged children. Years 1, 2, 7 & 8.	Ongoing.	Whole of family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 95% of schools in Napier City have taken up programme. • Statistics show reduction of fires started by children, fire injuries to children. • Anecdotal evidence of children encouraging development of fire safe behaviour in their families and taking charge in a fire emergency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOE
Fire Awareness Intervention Programme (FAIP) NZ Fire Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addresses fire lighting tendencies, and fire-setting behaviour in children and young people by delivering confidential, individually tailored interventions. 	Children and youth aged 3-17.	1980 - ongoing	Whole of family.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98% success rate - non-recidivist behaviour. • Averaging 20 interventions per year in Napier. • Averaging 600 interventions per year nationally. 	Referrals from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighters • NZ Police Youth Aid • Schools • CYF • Mental Health Professionals • Families etc

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Table 14 - NZ Fire Service Projects continued

Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
<p>Local Intervention Fire Education (LIFE)</p> <p>NZ Fire Service</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive youth re-engagement. • Addressing anti-social and fire-setting behaviour in at-risk youth and young offenders. • Changing attitudes, behaviours and values. 	12-17 year old at-risk youth, young offenders and those at risk of offending.	March 2008 - ongoing. Structured five-day courses on a fire station.	Youth from Napier and Hastings. Proposed expansion to Gisborne and Wanganui then nationally.	<p>Survey results from 3 pilot courses of 39 young people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The young peoples' comments indicate that they have valued the experience, and reflect a positive image of NZ Fire Service, its staff and role in the community. • 100% of respondents (young people, referrers and caregivers) would recommend the course to others. • The majority of young people rated the course to be 'excellent'. • The majority of young people rated the instructor's involvement to be 'excellent'. • Participants could clearly identify what they gained from the LIFE course with the main themes being: teamwork, friendship, motivation, responsibility, confidence, car and fire safety, communication, life skills, respect and discipline, fitness and fun. • 100% of referrers believed the course was useful for the young person they referred and thought the attitudes of the young people had changed for the better. • 81.1% of referrers believe the LIFE course reduced criminal or anti-social behaviour. • 100% of caregivers believed the course was helpful for their young person, noticing improvements in self esteem, attitude, motivation, confidence, and future outlook. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NZ Police Youth Aid • St John • CYF • MSD/Work & Income • Youth Transition Services • Neocom



Case Study 10 – Kia Piki Te Ora – Suicide Prevention



Any person who has lost a loved one to suicide understands the overwhelming impact on family, friends and communities. At the individual level, the personal grief can be devastating. As a society, it is a tragedy that the most vulnerable members feel they have no other option but to take their own lives. Statistics demonstrate that suicide is a major health and social issue within New Zealand, acting as a gauge of the level of both the mental health and the social wellbeing of the population.

In 2006, the HBDHB area had a higher than average rate of suicide compared to the National average across 22 DHB areas. Within Napier we had 11 people take their own lives, 2 of whom were aged 15 - 24 years (MOH, 2009). Of those who died due to suicide 81% were males (MOH, 2009).

Suicide is complex and its prevention requires the combined efforts of many individuals and organisations across a wide range of sectors. In 2006 the Government released the New Zealand Suicide Prevention Strategy and in 2008 the New Zealand Suicide Prevention Action Plan. These documents form the basis for suicide prevention initiatives at both national and local levels. The strategy identifies eight guiding principles (see below) and seven goals. The Action Plan focuses on the following four priority action areas for 2010-2011 using the programme logic framework.

The four actions of the local suicide prevention plan 2010 – 2011 as stipulated by the Ministry of Health are:

1. Promote mental health and wellbeing, and prevent mental health problems - with an emphasis on Maori.
2. Reduce access to the means of suicide.
3. Promote the safe reporting and portrayal of suicidal behaviour by the media.
4. Contribute to improve mental health services for Maori.

An emphasis of the plan is inter-sectoral collaboration at both national and local levels. To facilitate the implementation of the national plan at the local level, the MOH has funded positions for Kia Piki Te Ora Suicide Prevention Coordinators with Te Kupenga Hauora Ahuriri; a Napier based social services and health provider.

A key task of the Kia Piki Te Ora is developing an Inter-Agency Advisory Group (IAAG). The IAAG is an integral element in ensuring that the Kia Piki Te Ora Suicide Prevention Plan reflects the issues and solutions for Hawke's Bay and that the plan has ownership by the community along with commitment from key stakeholders.

A focus of the IAAG is to work with the Kia Piki Te Ora Suicide Prevention Coordinators to implement a comprehensive, integrated and evidence-based suicide prevention plan for Hawke's Bay. The aim of the local plan is to ensure that the national programme of action is appropriately targeted to the specific needs and priorities of local Hawke's Bay communities.

The Safe Community initiative is the "right vehicle" to develop, promote and pilot the Kia Piki Te Ora 2010 -2011 Suicide Prevention Plan within Napier. It is the start of enabling the wider community of Napier to address a range of matters in a holistic manner.

"And yet we must talk, we must share, we must communicate," Hon Tariana Turia at Te Whakauruora launch – SPINZ (Suicide Prevention Intervention New Zealand) Symposium 2009.

National Strategy Principles & Goals

Guiding Principles

1. Be evidence based:

Where possible, all suicide prevention initiatives should be based on the best available research and supported by the experiences and knowledge of those working in suicide prevention, including indigenous time-honoured knowledge. In areas where robust evidence is lacking, a plan to build the evidence base that includes appropriate evaluations is necessary.

2. Be safe and effective:

It is imperative that initiatives are carefully developed, informed by evidence and best practice, assessed for safety issues and comprehensively evaluated to ensure they make a positive difference and do not place vulnerable people at an increased risk of suicide.

3. Be responsive to Maori:

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While it is acknowledged that a range of different strategic frameworks and responses guide work to achieve whanau ora, it is essential that all interventions are accessible and effective, and appropriately reflect realities and priorities for Maori. Achieving whanau ora requires measures that account for the needs and aspirations of Maori in all of an organisation's activities in particular, in its core business activities.

4. Recognise and respect diversity:

To be effective, the design and delivery of prevention programmes and services must be responsive to and respectful of the realities and needs of the population they target such as those based on ethnicity, culture, gender, sexual orientation and age.

5. Reflect a coordinated multi-sectoral approach:

Services will be most effective when they are coordinated, integrated, and supported by collaboration across sectors and communities.

6. Demonstrate sustainability and long-term commitment:

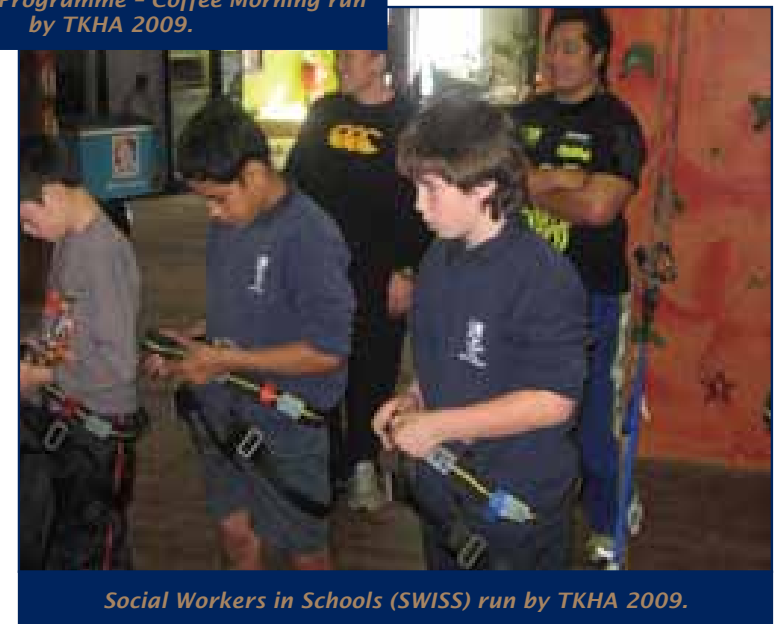
Suicide prevention is a complex issue and requires sustained action at a range of levels, supported by a commitment to long-term investment.

7. Acknowledge that everyone has a role in suicide prevention:

Suicide prevention is a shared responsibility for the whole of New Zealand society. It is most effective when everyone is clear about their specific role and is participating within the parameters of evidence and safety towards a common goal.

8. Have a commitment to reduce inequalities:

It is important that all approaches to suicide prevention focus on addressing the factors that contribute to higher rates of suicide and suicidal behaviour for particular population groups, including Maori.



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Table 15 - Te Kupenga Hauora Ahuriri Activities



Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Population It Targets	Length Of Operation	Reach Of Programme	Results	Partners
Kia Piki te Ora (Suicide Prevention)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote mental health and wellbeing, and prevent mental health problems with an emphasis on Maori. Reduce access to the means of suicide. Promote the safe reporting and portrayal of suicidal behaviour by the media. Contribute to improving mental health services for Maori. Improving health of population. 	Whole community with an emphasis on Maori.	Operating in most suburbs in various forms. Each support group liaises as and when needed according to activities in the street.	All ages especially youth between 15 to 24 years of age.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitating community development initiatives based on the National Suicide Prevention Strategy to reduce suicide. Developed new Inter-Agency Advisory Group (IAAG) to ensure the Kia Piki Te Ora Suicide Prevention Plan reflects the issues and solutions for Hawke's Bay and that the plan has ownership by the community along with commitment from key stakeholders. Implementation of comprehensive, integrated and evidence-based suicide prevention plan for Hawke's Bay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HBDHB HBPHO MOH SCNC Partners



Kahui Pakeke run by TKHA - October 2009.



Ear, nose and throat clinic run by TKHA.

Case Study 11 – Youth Safety – Alcohol and Driving

Students Against Driving Drunk (SADD) is a peer education programme that has been in New Zealand for over 20 years. The primary objective of SADD is to reduce the harm caused on our roads by drink drivers. The peer education programme is run in secondary schools by students, and can be incorporated into the school curriculum. The organisation is open to any student and SADD encourages participation from across the year levels.

SADD believes in the capacity of our youth to take action and to create change. Our initiatives and key messages are driven by young people for young people. SADD is an adaptable programme - enabling students to design and present their activities and events in a way that caters to the unique environment and culture of their school or community.

SADD is a charitable organisation governed by the AA Driver Education Foundation and primarily funded by the NZ Transport Agency.

Mission

To contribute to reducing road deaths and injuries from drink driving by promoting positive behaviour change in 13 to 17 year olds.

Vision

New Zealand young people are not drink driving.

Background

In Napier the latest five year trends remain fairly steady but are hinting at minimal gains being seen in reducing alcohol related crashes in the city. There were 101 alcohol-related injury and 275 non injury crashes reported during the last five years. These crashes have resulted in 2 deaths, 37 serious and 91 minor injuries.

Local roads:

- 2 deaths, 30 serious injuries and 69 minor injuries
- Worst day of week: Saturday (91 crashes)
- Night time: 81%
- At fault male driver (injury crashes): 75%

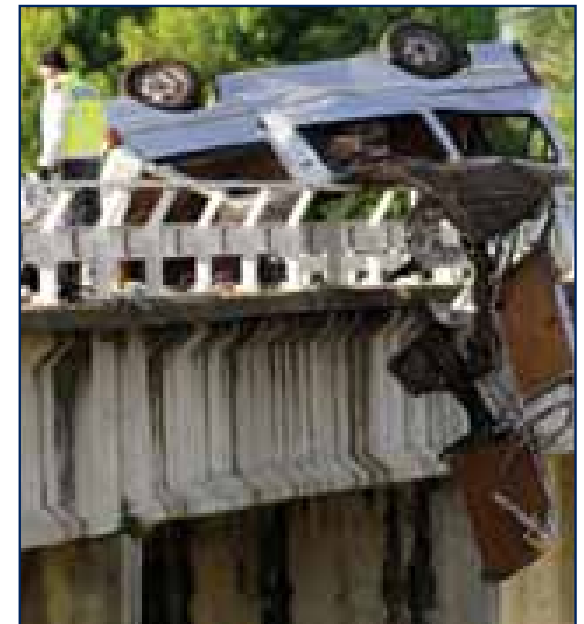
- 54% of drivers at fault (injury crashes) were either on restricted licences, learner licenses or not licensed at all.
- Most common at fault drivers' age range (injury crashes): 15 to 24 years old.

State highways:

- 7 serious injuries and 22 minor injuries
- Worst day of week: Saturday (20 crashes)
- Night time: 88%
- At fault male driver (injury crashes): 82%
- 41% of drivers at fault (injury crashes) were either on restricted licences, learner licenses or not licensed at all.
- Most common at fault drivers' age range (injury crashes): 15 to 19 and 30 to 39 years old.

Recommended actions: Education

- Promoting safe drinking and driving habits, particularly among male drivers aged 15 to 35.
- Consider targeted advertising promotions, involving community and licensee consultation, host responsibility and designated driver schemes.
- Work with community groups such as SADD to convey sober driver messages to young drivers



The crash scene where two lives were lost on 31st October 2009.



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CRITERIA

4

Programmes that document the frequency and cause of injuries.

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The SCNC has been able to access statistics, data, reports and evaluations from the following local and regional sources.



- Accident Compensation Corporation



- Crime Prevention Project – NZ Police



- Department of Internal Affairs

- Hawke's Bay Community Workers Network

- Hawke's Bay District Health Board

- Hawke's Bay Primary Health Organisation

- Housing NZ Corporation

- Information 4 Disability Trust

- Maori Wardens Takitimu

- Maraenui Urban Renewal Trust

- Ministry of Social Development

- Napier City Council

- Napier Community Patrols

- Napier Neighbourhood Support

- NZ Fire Service

- NZ Police

- NZ Transport Agency

- Road Safe Hawke's Bay – Hawke's Bay Regional Council

- Students Against Driving Drunk

- Sport Hawke's Bay

- Te Kupenga Hauora Ahuriri

External resources that have been accessed for national reference:

- Alcohol Liaison Advisory Committee

- Ministry of Justice

- Ministry of Social Development - Social Report

- New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy

- NZ Family Violence Strategy

- NZ Water Safety

- Safe Community Foundation NZ

- Statistics NZ

- Suicide Prevention Information NZ

- Surf Lifesaving Regional Office

Statistics and data in relation to this criteria has been sourced from the following:

- Accident Compensation Corporation (2003 -2009)

- Hawke's Bay District Health Board Healthy Populations (2008-2009)

- Hawke's Bay District Road Safety Report (2003-2007)

- Injury Prevention Research Unit (2001-2005)

- Napier Community Patrol (2008-2009)

- NZ Police Crime Statistics for Napier 2009

- NZ Recorded Crime Tables, Statistics NZ (2003-2008)

- NZ Transport Agency (2008)

A number of the organisations involved with the SCNC document frequency and cause of injury as part of their normal work function and evaluation process.

The SCNC could start to gather the streams of information from different organisations and analyse the key findings to get a better understanding of outcomes in the community. Similar to other cities, this could be an opportunity to benchmark safety and well being levels that would include:

- Perceptions of safety as an overall safety measure.

- High level measures for crime, traffic and injury (i.e. number and rate of total offences, road injury and injury statistics).

- Other measures to describe progress in each programme strand.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Profile of Road Safety

Over the five year period 2005 to 2009 a total of 769 crashes resulted in injury or death. Of these, 80% were minor injuries and 2% fatal.

- 74% of crashes were on other roads, while 26% took place on State Highways.
- There were 70 pedestrian injury crash incidents of which 49 (70%) were minor, 16 were serious and 5 fatal.
- Of the total of 102 cyclist injury crashes, 88.2% (90) were minor and 11.8% were serious. There were no fatalities.
- There were 102 motorcyclist injury crashes, 71 (69.6%) were minor, 30 (29.4%) were serious with only 1 fatality.
- Young drivers, between the age of 15 to 19 years, involved in crashes totalled 108, 89 (82.4%) were minor and 16 (14.8%) were serious. There have been 3 fatalities, 1 in 2005 and 2 in 2009.
- 2009 also an increase of 100% from 2008, 28 minor crashes up from 11 in 2008, 2 fatalities in 2009 and none since 2005.

As part of the research for road and traffic during the five year period 2004 to 2008 in Napier, 27 crashes related to pedestrian movement on pedestrian crossings.

- 7 of the crashes occurred when the pedestrian or wheeled pedestrian was hit on the crossing by a motor vehicle.
- 20 crashes occurred as nose to tail when the following motor vehicle failed to stop when front vehicle stopped to allow the pedestrian to use the crossing.

Profile of Police Statistics

Over the five year period 2006 to 2010, 7,700 crimes were reported to Police, down from the 8,723 crimes reported in 2001 to 2005. There was a decrease of 4% of reported crimes for Napier in the past year.

- Dishonesty, theft from cars and family violence are the main crimes that Police have had to follow up after being reported by the public.
- Reporting of family violence incidences has increased by more than 50% in the past year due to the national 'It's Not OK' campaign aimed at reducing violence in families and to Police undertaking thorough investigations.

Profile of Injury Data

Over the five year period 2003 to 2007, a total of 3,625 people were hospitalised for 24 hours or more as a result of an injury in Napier.

- Falls were the leading cause of hospitalization at 1325 (36.5%), followed by injury via adverse effects at 505 (13.9%) and injured by motor vehicle traffic at 291(8%).
- Injuries from poisoning at 258 (7.1%) and struck by or against an object at 248 (6.8%) injuries were only 40-50 injuries less than motor vehicle injuries.
- Injury at home was the highest common scene of injury with 1376 compared to school, other institution and public administrative area with 608, followed by 420 injuries on the street or the highway.
- Of the 3,625 hospitalizations, two of the older age groups made up 66% with 34.2% (1240) people in the 60 plus age group and 32.41% (1175) people in the 25-59 age group. The 5-14 age group made up 14.17% (514) of hospitalizations.

Over the five year period 2001 to 2005, 129 people died as a result of their injury.

- 34 (26%) from suffocation and 32 (24%) from falls were the highest causes of injury death, followed by motor vehicle traffic 18 (13.95%) and poisoning 14 (10.85%).
- Fire, hot object or substance was the cause of death for 5 people (3.87%) of total injury deaths. Four people died from injuries sustained from being struck by, or against, or by firearm, or other transport.
- The highest scene of injury deaths was at the home with 63, followed by the street and highway with 21, residential institution with 15 and other specified place of occurrence with 14.
- Of the 129 injury deaths, 59 (45.7%) were made up of the 25-59 age group and 48 (37.2%) in the 60 plus age group.

Profile of Fire Statistics

Over the five year period 2004 to 2008, there were 6,837 call outs across Napier.

- Of that, 530 call outs (9.8%) were to attend fire to Structures such as

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

private dwellings, commercial and industrial.

- 473 (6.9%) of the call outs responded to Rescues that involved motor vehicle crashes or petrol spill as result of crash.
- 211 (3.0%) of call outs were in response to Medical call outs.
- Natural disasters attributed to 93 (1.3%) of call outs consisting of Civil Defence type incidences as well as local flooding and roof lifting damage.

In 2008 to 2009 there were 933 call outs across Napier.

- Of that, 98 call outs (10.5%) were to attend fire to Structures such as private dwellings, commercial and industrial.
- 66 call outs (7.9%) were for Rescues that involved motor vehicle crashes or petrol spill as result of crash.
- 36 (3.9%) of call outs were in response to Medical call outs.
- Natural disasters attributed to 1% which included call outs to Civil Defence type incidents as well as local flooding and roof lifting damage.

Please note that total calls includes any false alarms or responding to miscellaneous calls.

Claims to ACC for Injury

Over the five year period 2005 to 2009 the number of ACC claims increased by 33.2% and the cost of the claims increased 91% from \$24 million to over \$46 million in Napier.

- Slips, trips and falls are the highest causes of injury and claims made to ACC. Like the rest of the country, most of these injuries happen at home.
- The second most claims for ACC for injuries at home are from lifting/carrying/strain, followed by collision/knocked over by object and struck by person/animal.
- The most ACC work related claims for injury are in the construction trade services, then agriculture followed by food retailing.
- Injuries at the workplace have been decreasing in Napier and reflect the trend nationally.

Napier City Road Safety Profile

Road safety statistics over the last five years for Napier City still indicate an up and down trend with a gradual rising tendency as far as crashes and injuries are concerned. Most crashes take place at intersections and NCC is actively trying to improve the situation by doing annual Crash Reduction Studies focusing on high crash numbers as well as the severity of injuries.

Seven intersections are to be upgraded in the current financial year and two more after July, after which the next study will be undertaken. NCC is committed to Central Government policy to bring down the number of crashes and reduce the severity of injuries and budgets for remedial works annually. Safety audits are conducted as a means to ensure that all new proposals are soundly based.



Members of the Crash Reduction Study team inspecting intersections in Napier that have a high crash rate or where the severity of injuries resulting from crashes is high.

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Over the last 5 years 769 crashes resulted in injury or death of which 16 (2%) were fatal, 136 (18%) represented serious and 617 (80%) minor injuries. 26% of these crashes took place on State Highways and 74% on other roads.

The main types of movement cause are:

- straight-lost control/head-on: 12%
- crossing/turning: 33%
- bend-lost control/head-on: 18%

- rear-end/obstruction: 25%

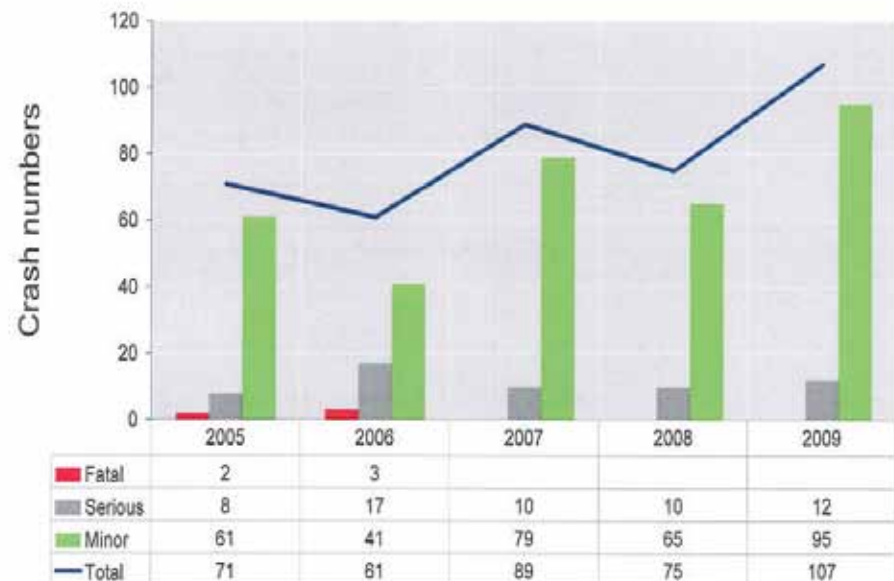
Contributing Factors:

- too fast: 95 (12%)
- poor observation/judgement: 462 (60%)
- alcohol: 261 (34%)
- failed give way/stop: 261 (34%)

Napier City all injury crash trends



Napier City intersection located injury crash trends



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Vulnerable Road Users

Vulnerable road users are those who have very little physical protection in the event of a crash and are therefore more susceptible to severe injuries.

Pedestrians

The use of pedestrian crossings (zebra crossings) is not deemed the best option to ensure safe crossing of a road. Recent research into the statistics on Napier roads indicated that during the five year period 2004 to 2008 a total of 27 crashes related to pedestrian movement took place at formal pedestrian crossings. In seven cases a pedestrian/wheeled pedestrian was actually hit by a car failing to stop in time. The rest were nose/tail crashes where the front car stopped for a pedestrian and the vehicle following collided with it. The NZ figure for crashes at pedestrian crossings over the same time period was 2124. Part of the reason for this seems to be the false sense of security that (especially) the elderly and children have when using pedestrian crossings. Local experience is backed up by Australian research indicating that by removing crossings the crash rate could be lowered by as much as 50% for pedestrians and 80% for crashes overall.

Pedestrian injuries in Napier City represent only 9% of all crashes but the significance of pedestrian crashes is that they constitute 30% of the fatalities on our roads, confirming their vulnerability.



Cyclists

An off-road facility is currently under construction through the Riverbend Road reserve between Kennedy Road and Latham Street. The first phase to widen a footbridge across the drain is almost complete and the shared path will be completed by the end of June. The eventual facility will be 3m wide over a total length of 1.8km stretching to Chambers Street.

After an initial dip in the trend in 2007, the crash rate shows a steady increase again. Council is implementing on and off-road facilities as part of its "BIKE IT" strategy on an ongoing basis. Retrofitting of cycle lanes is always expensive and on-road lanes are mainly provided in conjunction with resurfacing projects.



Motorcyclists

The increase in motorcycle injuries could probably be found in the increase in the use of mopeds for which a motorcycle licence is currently not required. ACC has expressed concerns about the number of injuries in the motorcycle category as well as the cost to the community. Hopefully the new legislation will address the issue of licencing for moped users as motorcyclists are also part of the vulnerable road user group.

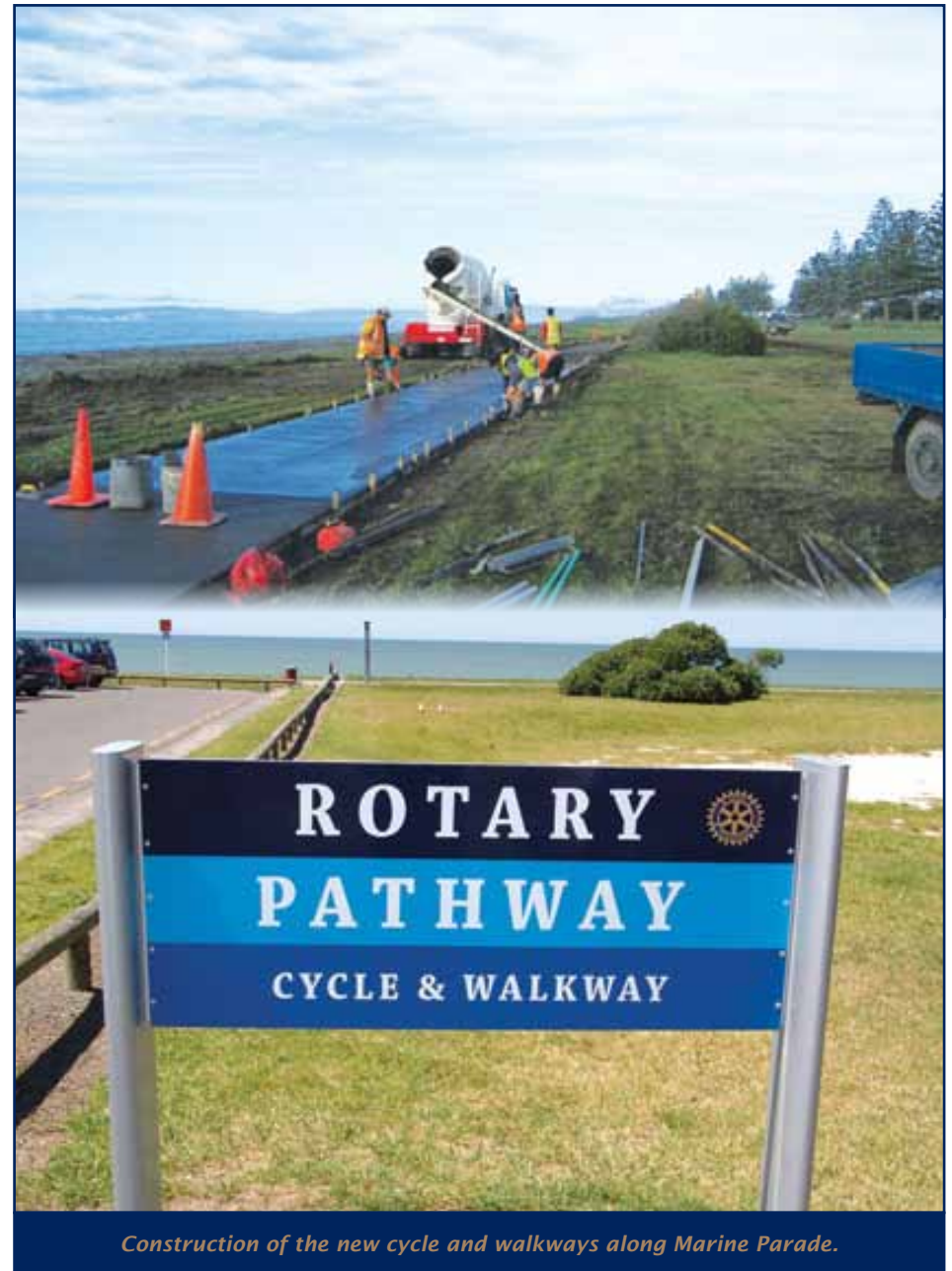
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Young Drivers

After a marked dip during 2008 the number of young drivers involved in crashes has shot up by more than 100% during 2009. This is of great concern as it appears that attitude towards other road users could be a factor here, something that cannot be addressed by mitigating engineering measures.

Raising the age for licencing future drivers is a start but driver training courses and testing should probably be attended to as well.



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Napier Police Statistics

With a strong focus on community engagement, policing in Napier has made some significant gains in reducing the incidents of crime and therefore reducing victims of crime.

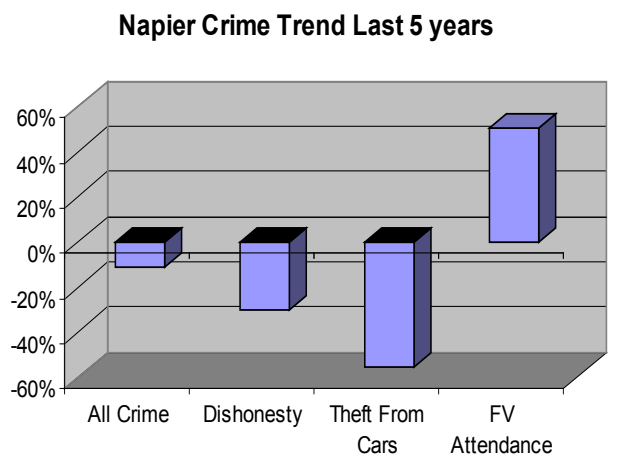
All reported crime has trended down over the last 5 years with 8723 crimes reported in the 2005 - 2006 fiscal year (July to June) as against 7700 this last year ending June 2010. This is a 11% reduction over the period with this last year recording a 4% drop.

Dishonesty crime reductions were a significant contributor to the above result as over the same period there was a 29.8% reduction in this crime type from 5041 offences to 3538.

Similarly a major contributor to dishonesty reductions has been the 55% reduction in thefts from cars. A 05-06 high of 1380 offences being gradually reduced to 09-10 result of 617. As reported on page 37, the engagement of community patrols in a focused and targeted manner has been the great contributor to this excellent result.

On the back of a national anti-family violence campaign of "it's not OK", Napier Police have two dedicated staff working closely with government agencies and anti violence community groups who work together with families to build specific plans to mitigate such events. This approach has seen an increase in reporting and more thorough investigations resulting in more prosecutions.

The graph below endorses this with our attendance at family violence incidents up by 50.5% with 1160 incidents reported in 05/06 and 1746 in 09/10.



Crime Prevention

Napier Community Patrol Statistics

Categories	July-Sept 2008	Oct-Dec 2008	Jan-Mar 2009	Apr-Jun 2009	Annual Total
Vehicle Related	78	112	110	145	445
Property Related	23	28	16	27	94
Damage to Property	Included above	Included above	Included above	Included above	Included above
Disorder Related	1	4	14	0	19
People Related	13	9	2	5	29
Special Service	5	10	4	10	29
Patrol Hours	1577	1754	1677	1638	6646
Patrol Kilometres	9870	10688	9864	10493	31471

Community Patrols of New Zealand Annual Statistics

Categories	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Oct-Dec	Annual Total	%
Vehicle Related	1215	939	1097	1072	4323	27
Property Related	580	416	387	460	1843	11
Damage to Property	532	323	309	271	1435	9
Disorder Related	430	299	346	349	1424	9
People Related	657	277	364	340	1638	10
Special Service	1586	1695	1039	1180	5500	34
					16163	
Patrol Kilometres	118159	89834.5	91570.5	86027	385591	
Patrol Hours	18501	12422	15749	25192.3	71864.3	
Possible Groups	75	75	75	75		
Participating Groups	39	32	34	34		
Possible Groups	52%	43%	45%	45%		

Last updated 30-Sep-2008

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Profile on Injury Data for Napier

This injury report has been compiled by the Safe Communities Foundation of New Zealand (SCFNZ) to support the Napier International Safe Communities initiative.

This report presents all age data on injury hospitalisations and injury death for the most recent five year period. The injury (hospital discharge) data covers the five year period 2003-2007 and is presented first. The injury (death) data covers the five year period 2001-2005 and is presented second. For both injuries and fatalities information on total numbers, cause, gender, ethnicity, scene and age is provided. Information is first provided on total numbers across the five year period, then for each of the years under each of the categories covered. The injury hospitalisation and death data was sourced via the Injury Prevention Research Unit (IPRU) from the New Zealand Health Information Service.

IPRU General Information About the Data

About hospital discharge data:

Includes:

- Discharges from hospital
- Between 2003 and 2007
- To people usually resident in the given TLAs
- Where the principle diagnosis is an injury

Excludes:

- Readmissions for the same incident
- Day patients
- Patients discharged dead

About injury fatality data:

Includes:

- Fatalities
- Between 2001 and 2005
- To people usually resident in the given TLAs
- Where the principle diagnosis is an injury

Values less than 3 have been hidden to protect privacy.

Hospital Discharge Napier Injury Data: 5 Year Period 2003-2007

Total Number of Injuries (hospital discharges) by year for 5 year period 2003-2007:

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Grand Total
756	722	605	757	785	3625

Injuries (hospital discharges) by CAUSE-totals for 5 year period (2003-2007):

CAUSE	Total
Fall	1325
Adverse Effects	505
Motor Vehicle Traffic	291
Poisoning	258
Struck by or against	248
Cut/Pierce	230
Overexertion	133
Other Specified	117
Other Land Transport	115
Pedal Cyclist, other	88
Natural/Environmental	88
Machinery	66
Fire/Hot object or substance	62
Unspecified	34
Other Transport	17
Suffocation	14
Firearm	11
Other Specified, nec	9
Pedestrian, other	8
Drowning	6
Total	3625

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Injuries (hospital discharges) by GENDER-totals for 5 year period (2003-2007):

GENDER	Total
M	1976
F	1649
Total	3625

Injuries (hospital discharges) by GENDER-totals for each year (2003-2007):

GENDER	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Grand Total
M	400	424	349	392	411	1976
F	356	298	256	365	374	1649
Total	756	722	605	757	785	3625

Injuries (hospital discharges) by ETHNICITY-totals for 5 year period (2003-2007):

Ethnicity	Totals
European	2715
Maori	679
Other	146
Pacific Island	58
Asian	27
Total	3625

Injuries (hospital discharges) by ETHNICITY-totals for each year (2003-2007):

ETHNICITY	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Grand Total
European	578	517	452	567	601	2715
Maori	149	154	108	132	136	679
Other	17	34	32	39	24	146
Pacific Is.	9	12	10	14	13	58
Asian	3	5	3	5	11	27
Total	756	722	605	757	785	3625

Injuries (hospital discharges) by SCENE -totals for 5 year period (2003-2007):

SCENE	Total
Home	1376
School, other institution and public administrative area	608
Street and highway	420
Unspecified place of occurrence	320
Other specified place of occurrence	250
Sports and athletics area	230
Residential institution	161
Industrial and construction area	118
Trade and service area	77
Farm	65
Total	3625

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Injuries (hospital discharges) by SCENE-totals for each year (2003-2007):

SCENE	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Grand Total
Home	327	266	200	276	307	1376
School, other institution and public administrative area	92	122	120	139	135	608
Street and highway	85	86	64	91	94	420
Unspecified place of occurrence	53	78	67	63	59	320
Other specified place of occurrence	60	63	32	46	49	250
Sports and athletics area	54	44	30	55	47	230
Residential institution	30	21	35	33	42	161
Industrial and construction area	29	21	22	24	22	118
Trade and service area	17	11	20	14	15	77
Farm	9	10	15	16	15	65
Total	756	722	605	757	785	3625

Injuries (hospital discharges) by AGE -totals for 5 year period (2003-2007):

AGE	Total
00-04 yrs	219
05-14 yrs	514
15-19 yrs	266
20-24 yrs	211
25-59 yrs	1175
60+ yrs	1240
Total	3625

Injuries (hospital discharges) by AGE-totals for each year (2003-2007):

AGE	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Grand Total
00-04 yrs	53	51	36	35	44	219
05-14 yrs	115	114	90	98	97	514
15-19 yrs	55	52	36	43	80	266
20-24 yrs	50	38	34	46	43	211
25-59 yrs	236	231	186	267	255	1175
60+ yrs	247	236	223	268	266	1240
Total	756	722	605	757	785	3625

Napier Injury Death Data : 5 Year Period 2001-2005

Total Number of Injury Deaths by year for 5 year period 2001-2005:

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Grand Total
28	29	13	27	32	129

Injury Deaths by GENDER-totals for 5 year period (2001-2005):

GENDER	Total
M	72
F	57
Total	129

Injury Deaths by GENDER-totals for each year (2001-2005):

GENDER	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Grand Total
M	14	14	7	14	23	72
F	14	15	6	13	9	57
Total	28	29	13	27	32	129

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Injury Deaths by SCENE -totals for 5 year period (2001-2005):

SCENE	Total
Home	63
Street and highway	21
Residential institution	15
Other specified place of occurrence	14
Unspecified place of occurrence	8
School, other institution and public administrative area	4
Farm	3
Industrial and construction area	1
Total	129

Injury Deaths by AGE -totals for 5 year period (2001-2005):

AGE	Total
00-04 yrs	3
05-14 yrs	1
15-19 yrs	7
20-24 yrs	11
25-59 yrs	59
60+ yrs	48
Total	129

Fire Statistics for Napier

Eastern Fire Region geographic boundaries are on the East Coast of the North Island, starting at Lottin Point at the top of the East Cape to Mount Bruce. The inland boundaries are defined by the mountain ranges that divide the central North Island. Eastern Fire Region also includes the Chatham Islands to the southeast of Napier. The population of the region as at the 1996 census was 209,434.

Napier, Hastings and Gisborne have major industrial complexes, and a blossoming rest home and health care industry. The entire region has a large and rapidly increasing forestry industry.

Some parts of our communities have poor fire safety records, and we have been striving to improve this. Many initiatives have been put in place over the last few years and the effect is noticeable.

The region consists of 36 stations, three of which, Gisborne, Napier and Hastings are composite.

Staff numbers are:

- 96 Paid fire officers
- 715 Volunteer fire officers
- 20 management and support
- 829.5 in total

Fire Call Outs for 2008/2009

Station	Structures	Medical	Rescue	Natural disasters	Total Calls
Napier	85	32	45	8	791
Bay View	5	0	11	1	60
Taradale	8	4	10	1	82

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Fire Call Outs for 2004 to 2009

Station	Structures	Medical	Rescue	Natural disasters	Total Calls
Napier	460	167	334	56	5404
Bay View	24	27	77	10	567
Taradale	46	17	52	27	866

Structures include private dwellings, commercial and industrial.

Rescue includes crash and special service (petrol spill as a result of a crash).

Natural disasters includes any response to Civil Defence type incidents and includes the likes of flooding, roof lifting, etc.

Total calls includes false alarms and other miscellaneous calls.



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City



CRITERIA

5

**Evaluation measures to assess programmes,
processes and the effect of change.**

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City



The community outcomes are now well established in Hawke's Bay for the five Hawke's Bay Councils – Hastings District, Napier City, Central Hawke's Bay District, Wairoa District and the Hawke's Bay Regional.



It is important to remember that these outcomes belong to the community, they are not Council outcomes. They were determined from an extensive consultation process with the community in 2003/04, which included telephone surveys, district meetings with key stakeholders, mail outs, media campaigns and interviews.



The outcomes that have been developed represent the views of individuals and organisations on the important ingredients for the future economic, social, cultural and environmental well being of the region.

The community aspirations (outcomes) are generally similar across the region, with some priority of outcomes specific to Napier City. The nine community outcomes which provide economic, environmental and social and cultural well being, in priority order for Napier City, are as follows:

Well-Being

- Health – A lifetime of good health and well being.
- Safety – Safe and secure communities.

Environmental

- Sustainability – An environment that is appreciated, protected and sustained for future generations.
- Transport – Infrastructure and services that are safe, effective and integrated.

Economic

- Economy – A strong, prosperous and thriving economy.
- Leadership – Strong regional leadership and a sense of belonging.
- Community – Supportive, caring and inclusive communities.
- Recreation – Safe and accessible recreational facilities.

Social and Cultural

- Heritage – Communities that value and promote their unique culture and heritage.

Community outcomes provide focus for all agencies (government and non government) who work in many different aspects of community services and facilities, and allow monitoring of progress toward community well being. The role of Council is to be involved in activities that can be demonstrated to contribute to some, or all, of the community outcomes thus contributing to the well being of Hawke's Bay.

The broad scope of the outcomes and their highly integrated nature require a great emphasis on cooperative and collaborative approaches to addressing important community issues. The Council will continue to work closely with other organisations in the city and region, as appropriate, in addressing the various community outcomes.

Community outcomes provide a longer-term perspective on the development of Napier City and provide the Council with a framework for contributing to these community aspirations through Council activities.

Quality of Life

The Council has developed a Napier Quality of Life Index to measure the quality of life in Napier. The index is based on factors that Napier residents have identified as most influencing their quality of life in the city. In broad terms these influencing factors are proximity to family and friends, quality of the local neighbourhood, personal health, climate, physical environment in the city, employment and income, cost of living, public facilities, access to community services, recreation and leisure opportunities and educational opportunities.

These influencing factors have been further classified into four main categories and form the desired outcomes or strategic goals for Napier:

- Lifestyle Opportunities
- Quality Infrastructure
- Leading Commercial and Tourism Centre
- Affordable Services

Progress and performance against these goals is measured annually through a range of specific local indicators. Local indicators include economic measures, attitude survey results and measurable environmental changes.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Napier City Satisfaction Surveys

As part of its ongoing commitment to actively seeking the opinions and involvement of citizens, Napier City Council has commissioned a number of research survey providers to conduct a wide ranging survey of its citizens. The two surveys that will be outlined in this section are:

- Customer satisfaction survey on the services provided by Council via the National Research Bureau (NRB).
- Social monitor satisfaction survey on housing, health, safety, employment and other key social issues done by APR Consultants Limited.

Satisfaction of Council Services

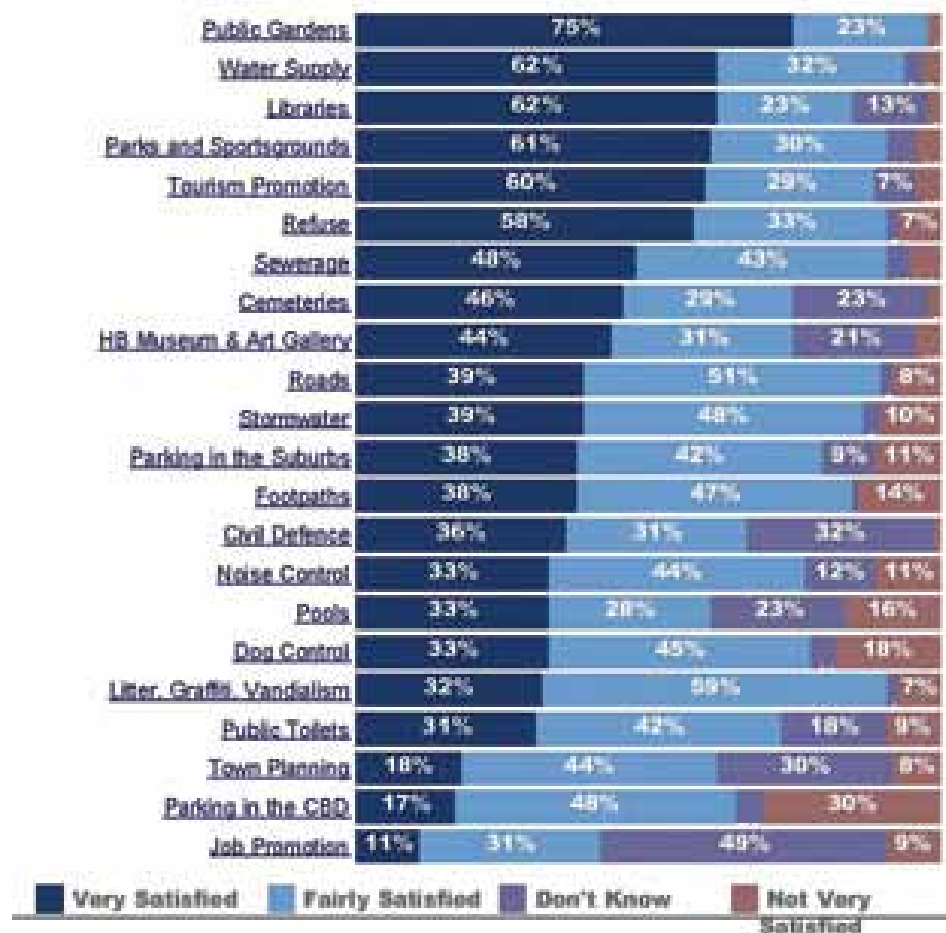
Council has conducted the satisfaction surveys on services provided since 1995. The results of the survey are used in the Council's planning processes and are also included in the annual report performance results for the various significant activities carried out by the Council.

Council Services:

- Cemeteries (incl Maintenance)
- Civil Defence
- Control of Dogs
- Footpaths
- HB Museum & Art Gallery
- Job Promotion & Employment Creation
- Library Service
- Litter, Graffiti, Vandalism
- Noise Control
- Parking in City Centre
- Parking in Suburbs
- Parks & Sport Fields
- Public Gardens, Street Beds & Trees
- Public Toilets
- Refuse Collection
- Roads

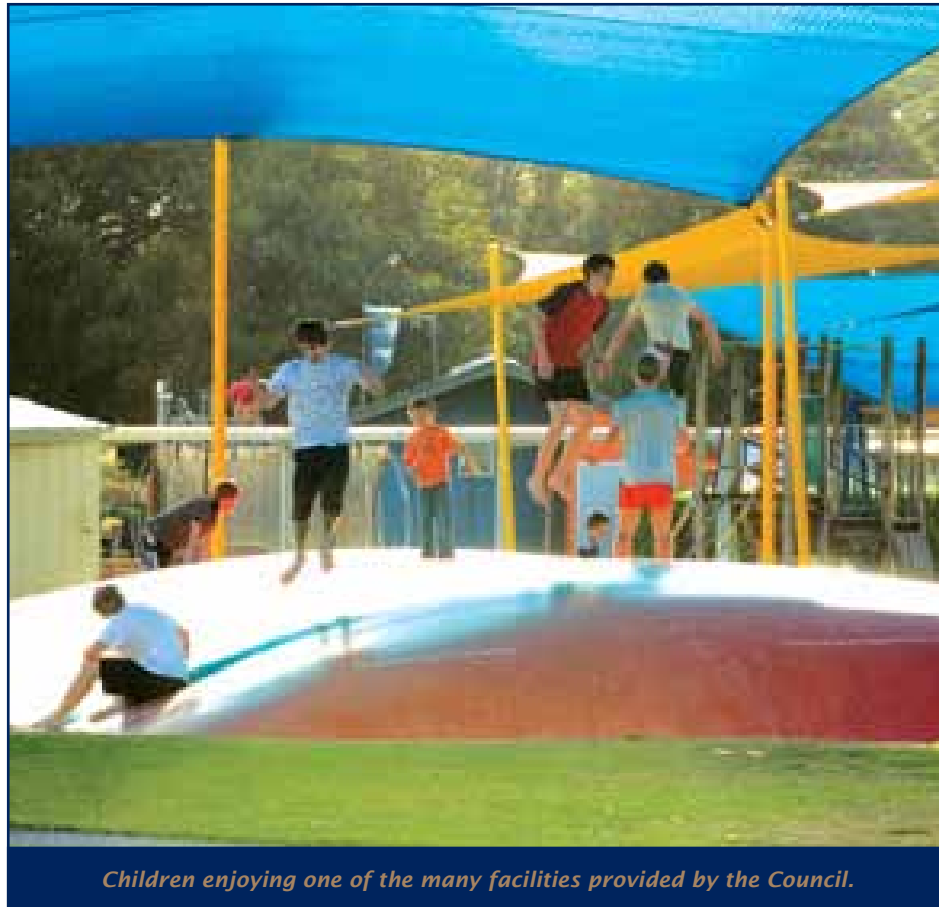
- Sewerage System
- Stormwater Services
- Swimming Pools
- Tourism Promotion
- Town Planning
- Water Supply

NRB Survey Results for 2009



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

The targets are measured by the NRB Customer Satisfaction Survey. Interviews were carried out with 450 residents of Napier throughout the city. Weightings were applied to the sample data to reflect the actual male/female/age/ethnic proportions in the area as determined by the Department of Statistics Census data.



Children enjoying one of the many facilities provided by the Council.

Satisfaction of Social Conditions in the City

To get a better understanding of the social well being in the city, Council has surveyed its residents since 1998 for their views on various social conditions.

The Napier Social Monitor survey sets out a framework for considering social well being and provides important information about what is happening to the quality of life of Napier citizens. Surveys are normally undertaken in October with about 400 residents surveyed.

The results were weighted against age and gender to account for sampling differences and ensure the results were representative of the Napier population. The survey provides a general, but brief, insight into the social status of a small number of local residents of Napier.

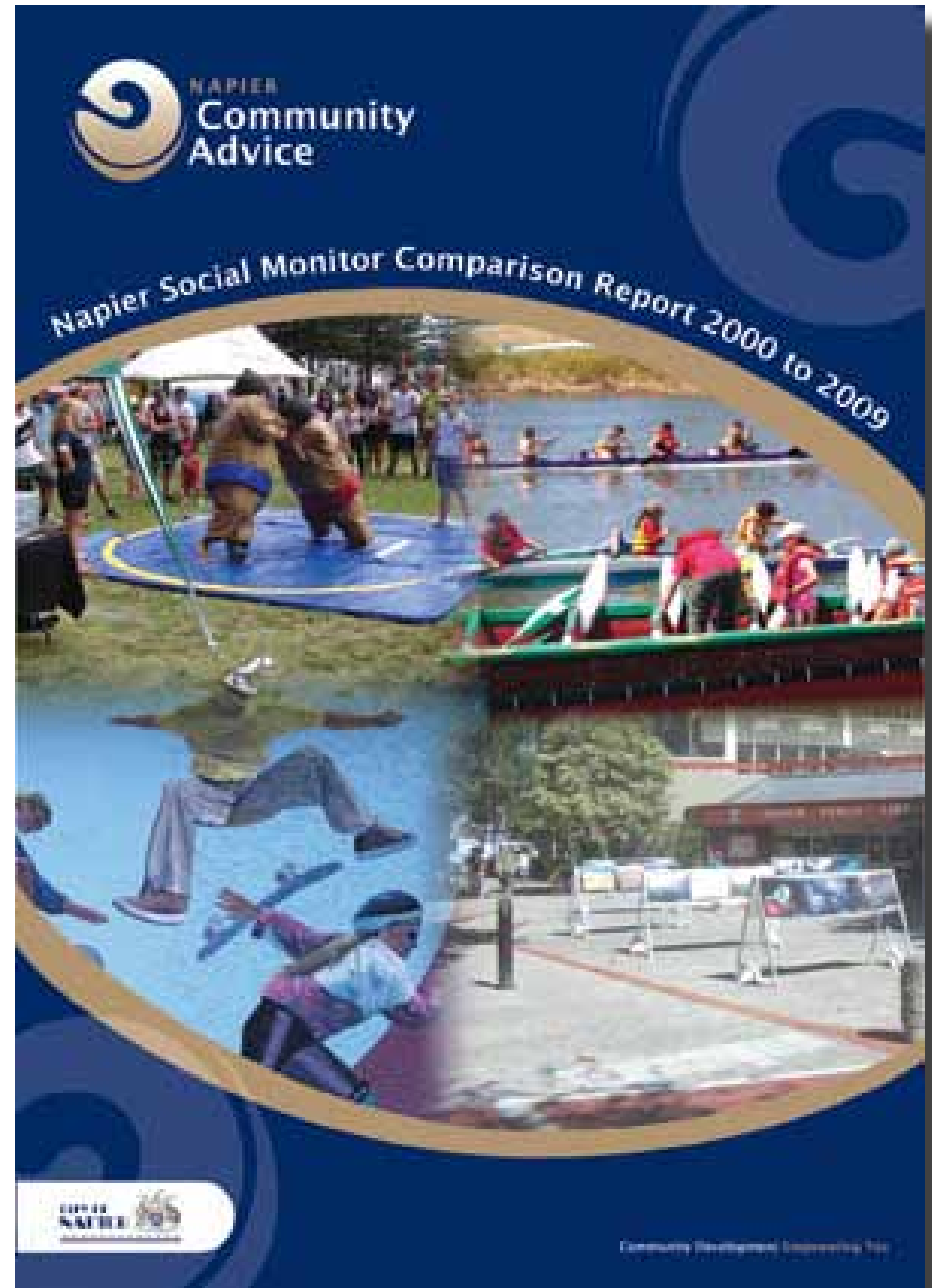
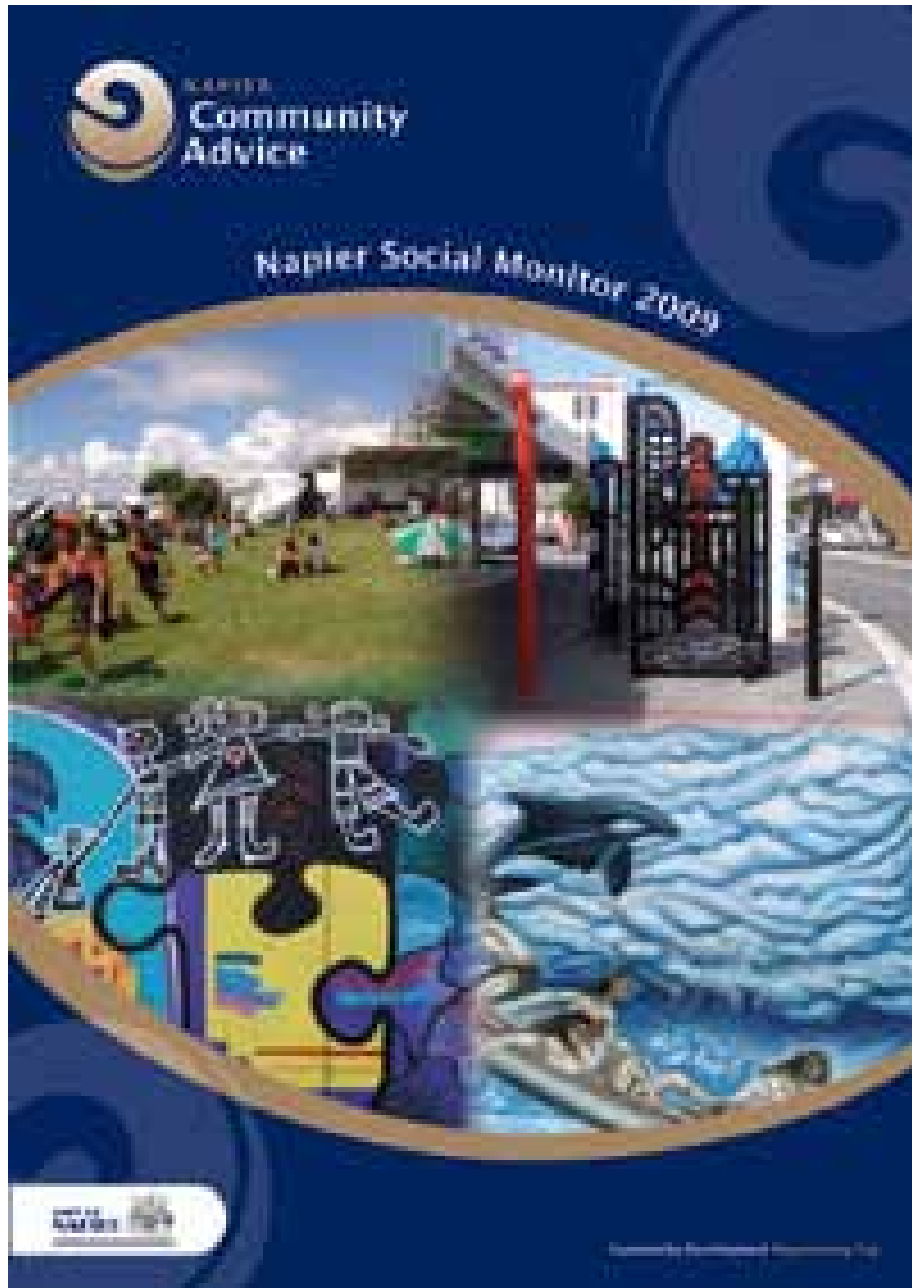
The key findings of the survey are descriptive only and provide a snapshot of the respondents' status in respect to a limited number of variables. Items measured relate to:

- Housing
- Health
- Safety
- Education and Training
- Employment
- Nature of Community and Community Relationships
- Caring Community
- Quality of Life
- Future Issues
- Access - Vehicle and Internet

The survey has been completed by a Rotorua based specialist survey company, APR Consultants Ltd, that involved telephone-based random questioning of Napier households/residents from all parts of the City, on a wide range of social issues.

The key information from the survey particularly the trends of the social conditions are used as a tool to support the activities and potential projects, where relevant, by the Community Development Department. The survey is linked to Council's Long Term Community Council Plan and is part of the Community Advice activity management plan.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

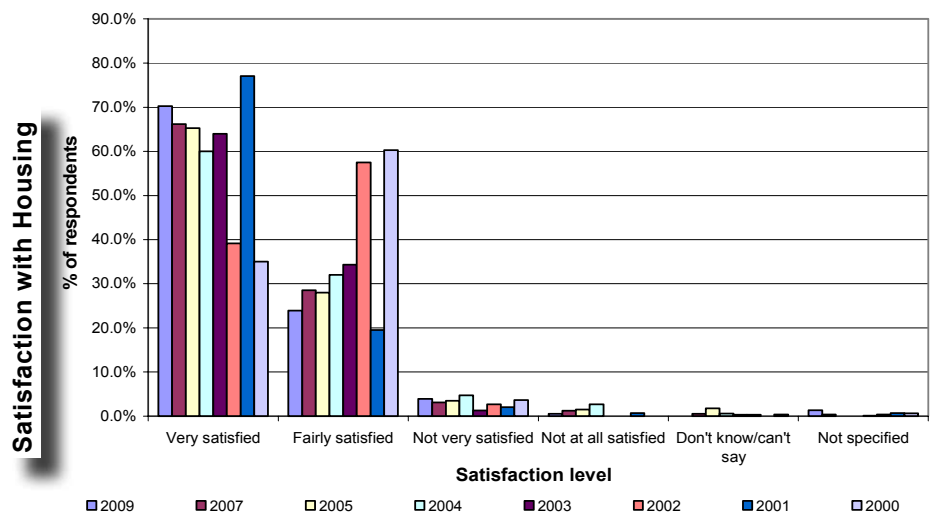


Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Summary of Trends

Housing

- Although there was a dramatic drop in satisfaction, from 77.1% in 2001 to 39.1% in 2002, of respondents who stated they were 'very satisfied' with their current housing, there has been an overall increase in respondents who were 'very satisfied'.
- Home ownership increased from 59.3% in 2000 to 73.6% in 2001, this was followed by a decrease the following year to 54.8%. While the following years increased to 80.5% in 2005, the subsequent years have had a steady decrease in respondents who own their own home.



Comparison results:

	2009	2007	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Owned	73.8%	78.2%	80.5%	67.3%	66.7%	54.8%	73.6%	59.3%
Rented	25.2%	21.0%	19.0%	30.7%	33.0%	44.9%	26.4%	40.7%
Don't know	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Not specified	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

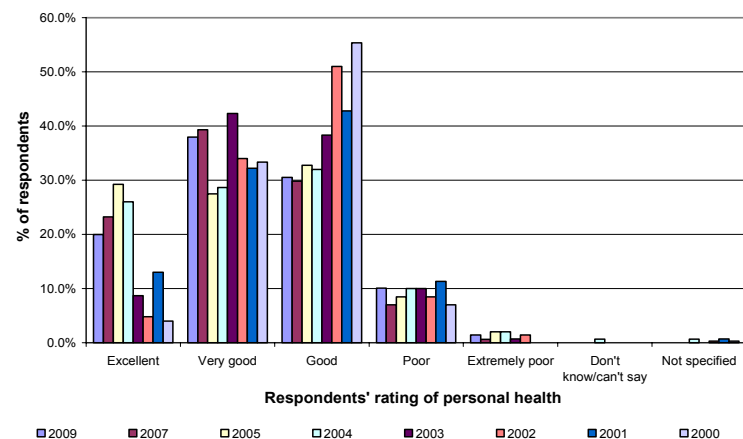
Comparison results:

	2009	2007	2005	2004	2003*	2002*	2001*	2000*
Very satisfied	70.2%	66.2%	65.3%	60.0%	64.0%	39.1%	77.1%	35.0%
Fairly satisfied	23.9%	28.5%	28.0%	14.7%	28.0%	44.6%	16.1%	43.3%
Average	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.3%	6.3%	12.9%	3.4%	17.0%
Not very satisfied	3.9%	3.1%	3.5%	4.7%	1.3%	2.7%	2.1%	3.7%
Not at all satisfied	0.6%	1.3%	1.5%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Don't know/can't say	0.0%	0.5%	1.8%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Not specified	1.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note (*): Average was recorded in these years. For comparison purposes, it has been added to the fairly satisfied category

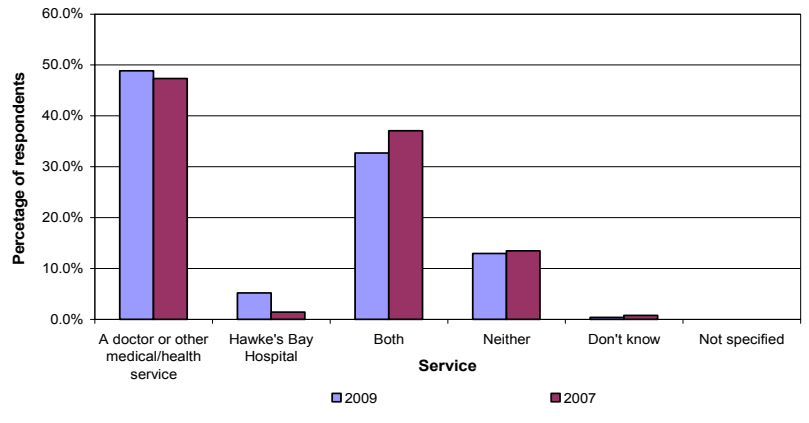
Health

- Respondents who were generally happy with their personal health have remained consistent, ranging from a low of 86.7% in 2004 to a high of 92.3% in 2007.
- Over four-fifths (86.6%) of respondents in 2009 had sought health care services, compared to 85.8% in 2007 (this question was only introduced from the 2007 survey).
- Only 25.3% of respondents in 2000, compared to 2009 where the majority (91.1%) of respondents did not have problems in getting healthcare at the doctor or medical health/service, shows a strong steady increase in respondents who did not have any problems.
- Respondents who did not have problems in getting healthcare at Hawke's Bay Hospital has dropped from 97.3% in 2000 to 68.3% in 2009.



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Use of Doctor or Health Service



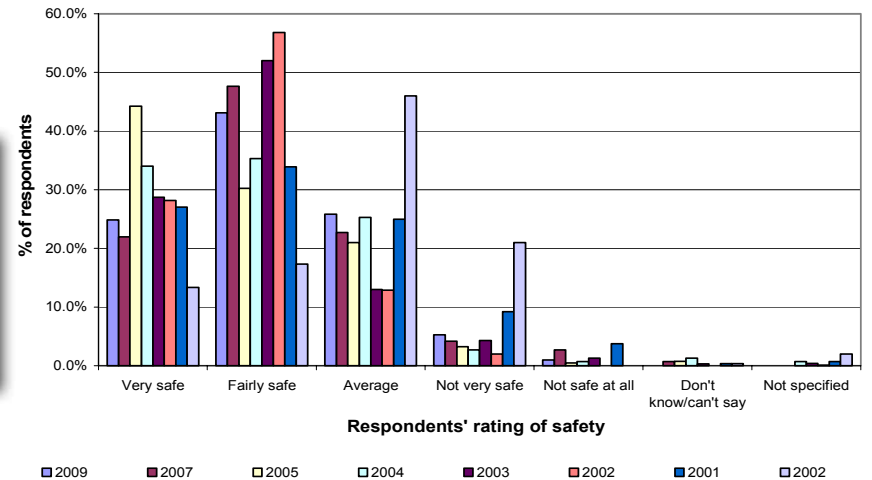
Comparison results:

	2009	2007	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Excellent	20.0%	23.2%	29.3%	26.0%	8.7%	4.8%	13.0%	4.0%
Very good	38.0%	39.3%	27.5%	28.7%	42.3%	34.0%	32.2%	33.3%
Good	30.5%	29.8%	32.8%	32.0%	38.3%	51.0%	42.8%	55.3%
Poor	10.1%	7.0%	8.5%	10.0%	10.0%	8.5%	11.3%	7.0%
Extremely poor	1.4%	0.6%	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Don't know/can't say	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not specified	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.7%	0.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Safety

- The percentage of respondents who gave a rating to safety has remained fairly consistent, with the majority of all respondents giving a rating of 'average' or above.
- The survey undertaken in 2005 had the largest, 44.3%, percentage of respondents rating their safety as 'very safe', while 2002 had the largest, 56.8%, percentage of respondents rating their safety as 'fairly safe' and 21.0% of respondents from 2000 rated their safety as 'not very safe' and 'not safe at all'.

Feelings of Safety



Comparison results:

	2009	2007	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Very safe	24.9%	22.0%	44.3%	34.0%	28.7%	28.2%	27.1%	13.3%
Fairly safe	43.1%	47.6%	30.3%	35.3%	52.0%	56.8%	33.9%	17.3%
Average	25.8%	22.7%	21.0%	25.3%	13.0%	12.9%	25.0%	46.0%
Not very safe	5.3%	4.2%	3.3%	2.7%	4.3%	2.0%	9.2%	21.0%
Not safe at all	1.0%	2.7%	0.5%	0.7%	1.3%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
Don't know/can't say	0.0%	0.7%	0.8%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Not specified	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.4%	0.1%	0.7%	2.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

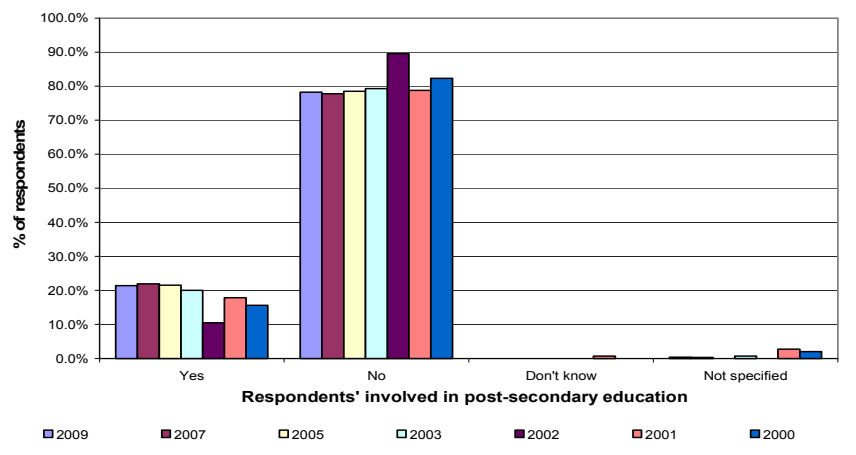


Napier's youth enjoying Kidzfest.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Education and Training

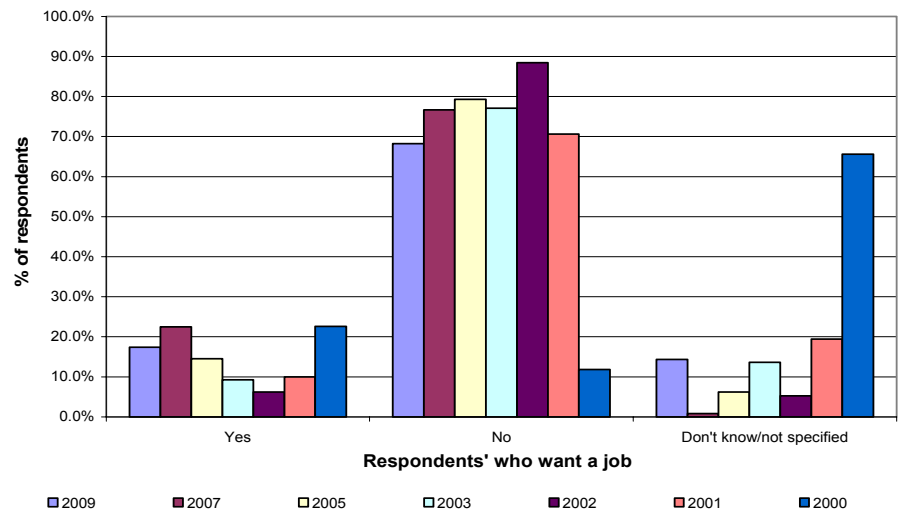
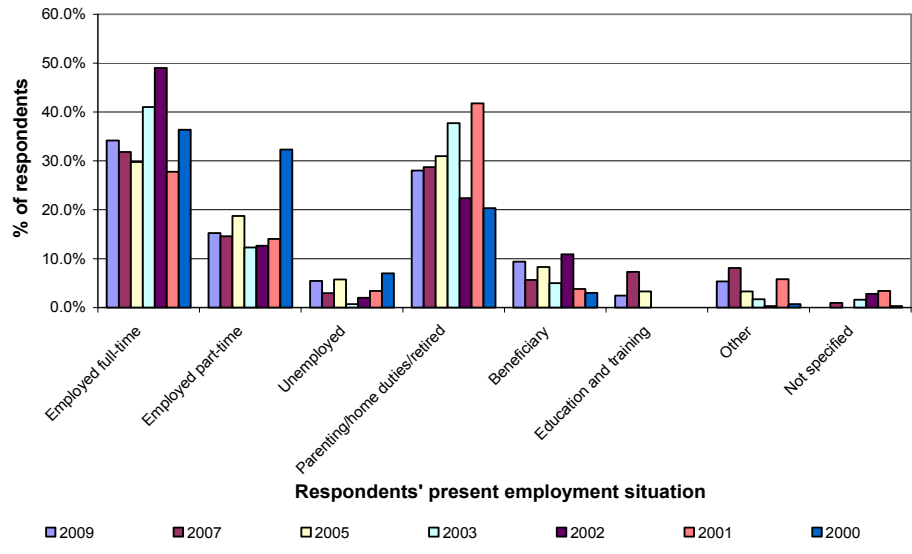
- The percentage of respondents who stated that they have not been involved in post-secondary education and/or training in the last 12 months has remained fairly consistent, with the majority, over three-quarters, of respondents from all seven surveys stating 'no' they have not attended post-secondary education and/or training in the last 12 months.
- Respondents from the past two surveys appear happy sourcing post-secondary education and training from a wide variety of organisations, both within the region and nationally.
- Respondents who stated that the course they attended provided them with the training they needed has remained fairly consistent, with the majority of respondents, over three-quarters, stating 'yes' the course provided them with the training they needed.
- Respondents who would consider taking further education or training has remained fairly consistent, with approximately half of all respondents stating they would consider taking further education or training. The exception are the surveys undertaken in 2000, 2002 and 2003 where under one-fifth of respondents stated they would consider taking further education or training.



Employment

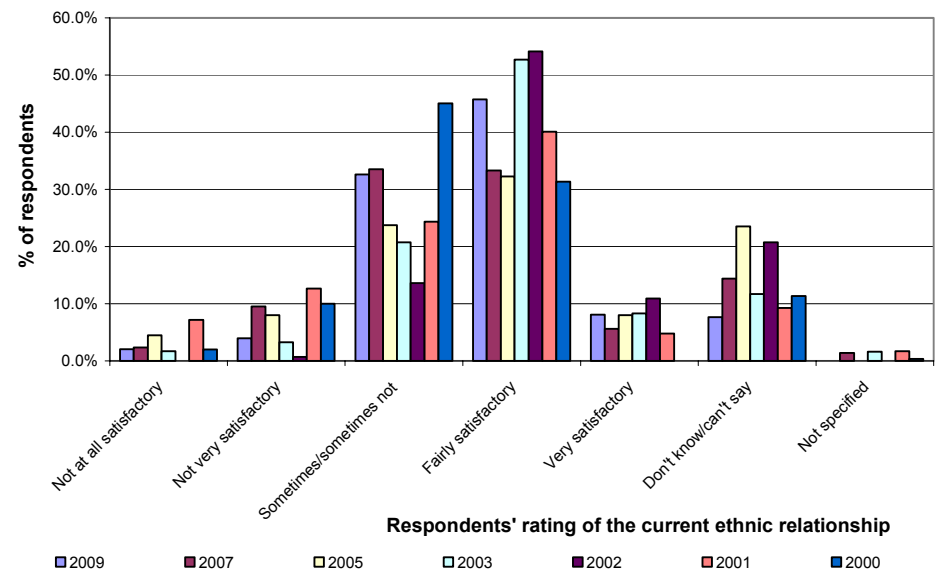
- The percentage of respondents who commented on their present employment situation has remained relatively consistent over the seven surveys with the majority of respondents indicating they were employed full-time or were parenting, had home duties or retired.
- The survey undertaken in 2002 had the most respondents; 49.0%, employed full-time. While 2001 had the most, 41.8%, who were parenting, had home duties or retired.
- Although there was a dramatic increase in respondents who were beneficiaries from 3.0% in 2000, to 10.9% in 2002 this was followed by a dramatic decrease the following year to 5.0% of respondents. The following years remained relatively consistent, with a small decrease in respondents who were beneficiaries. However, the 2009 survey results indicated that the percentage of respondents who are beneficiaries has increased again to just shy of 2002 levels (9.4% in 2009).
- The percentage of respondents currently not working who stated 'yes they would like a job now' has remained relatively consistent over the seven surveys. 2000 had the largest percentage, 22.6%, of respondents who stated that 'yes they would like a job', compared to 6.2% in 2002. The 2009 results decreased from 22.4% in 2007 to 17.4%.
- There has been a steady overall decrease of respondents, who currently had a part-time job, who stated that they would prefer to work full-time, over the six surveys (this question was not asked in 2004 and 2001) from 83.5% in 2000 to 12.7% in 2009.
- There has been a steady decrease in respondents from the seven surveys, from 13.6% in 2000 to 8.0% in 2009, who currently have more than one job.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City



Community Relationships

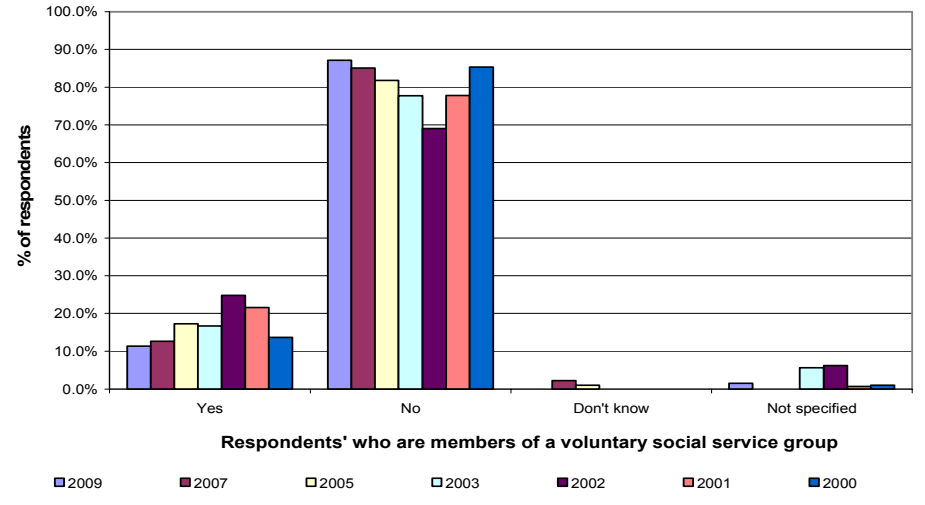
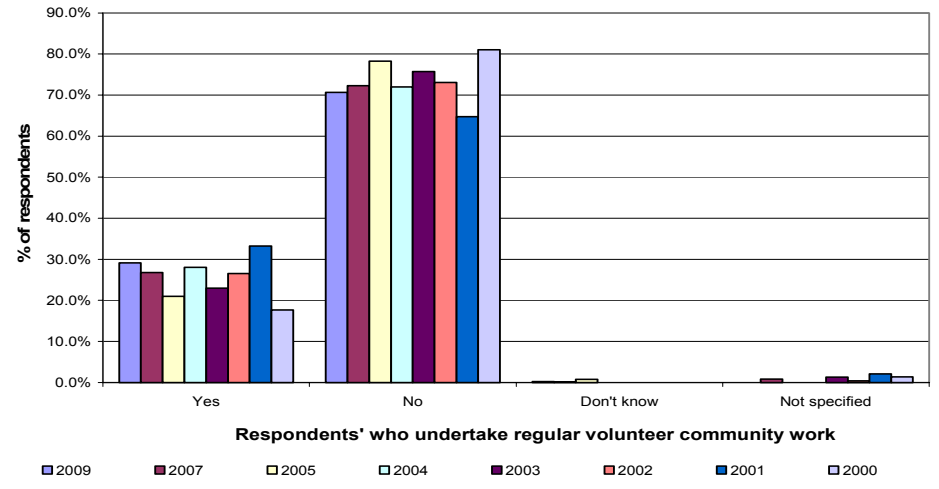
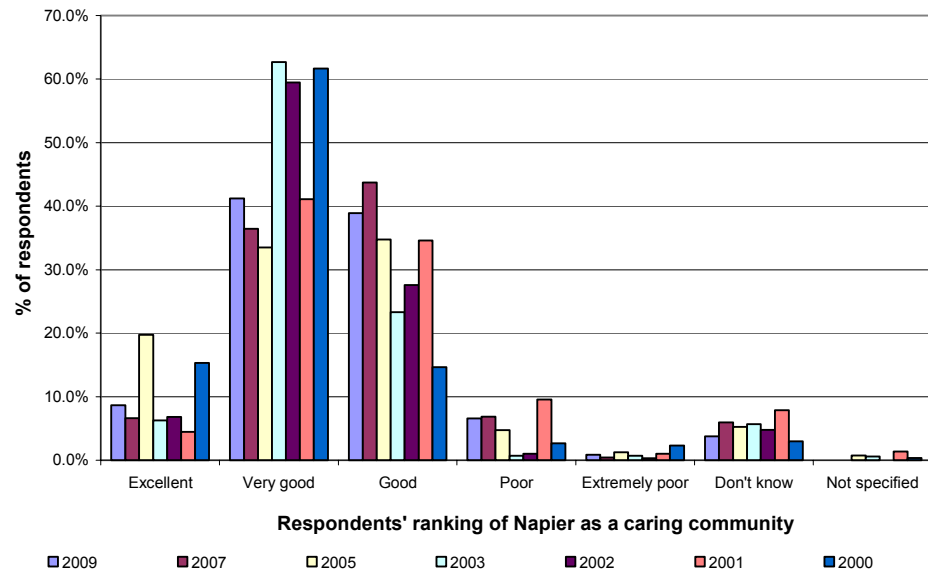
- Respondents who gave a positive rating on the current relationship between different ethnic groups in Napier have remained relatively consistent over the seven surveys.
- The percentage of respondents who stated the relationship was 'fairly satisfactory' or 'very satisfactory' was increasing when the survey programme started. However, there was a significant decrease in 2007, but the 2009 results have recovered to increase by 14.9%.
- The percentage of respondents who stated the relationship was 'not very satisfactory' or 'not at all satisfactory' has decreased overall, from 12.0% in 2000 to 6.0% in 2009.



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Caring Community

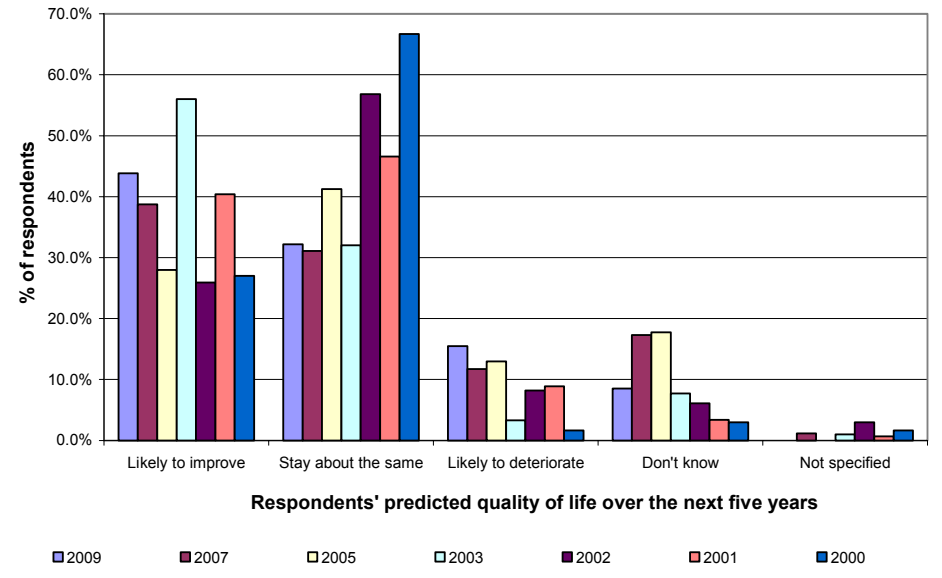
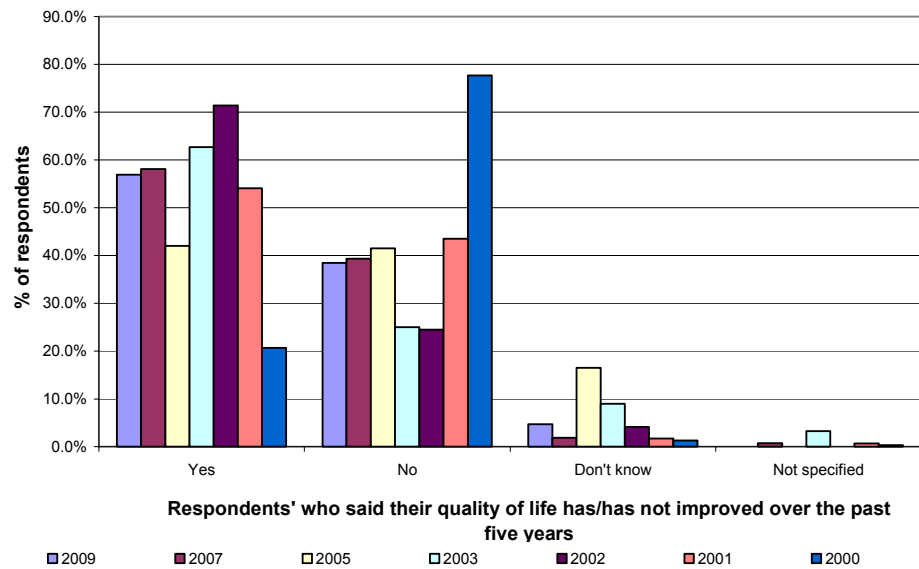
- There has been a steady overall increase in the percentage of respondents over the seven surveys who perceived Napier as having an 'excellent' caring community.
- There has been a steady increase in the percentage of respondents who perceive Napier as having a 'poor' caring community.
- There has been a steady increase in respondents who stated that they do undertake regular volunteer community work. The survey undertaken in 2001 with 33.2% of respondents had the largest percentage of respondents.
- There has been a steady decrease (this question was not asked in the 2004 survey) in respondents who stated that they are members of a voluntary social service group. The 2002 survey with 24.8% had the largest percentage of respondents.
- There has been a steady increase in respondents who stated they do use local social service groups.



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Quality of Life

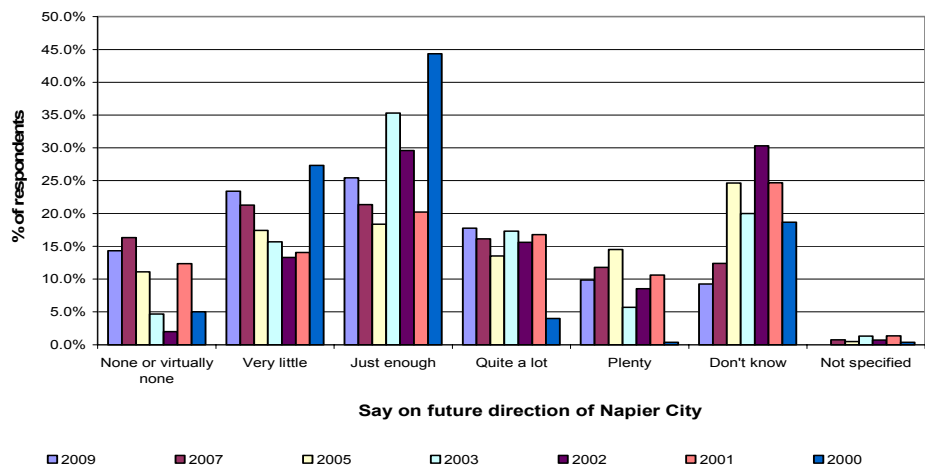
- The survey began with a positive trend in respondents who believed that their quality of life over the past five years had improved, but the surveys conducted from 2002 through to 2005 declined. The last two surveys increased slightly from the results in 2005 to over half of the respondents believing they have experienced an improvement.
- Over the seven surveys there has been an increase in respondents who believe that their quality of life is likely to deteriorate over the next five years, from 1.7% in 2000 to 15.5% in 2009. On the positive side there has also been an increase in respondents who believe their quality of life is likely to improve from 27.0% in 2000 to 43.8% in 2009.



Future Issues

- Respondents were asked to identify how much opportunity they felt they had to express their views about the future direction of Napier city and New Zealand.
- For Napier: Over the seven surveys, respondents believing they have 'just enough' and 'very little opportunity' to express their views has remained consistent, with the only exception being the survey results from 2000 where there was a much larger percentage of respondents stating they have 'just enough'.
- For New Zealand: Over the seven surveys there has been a declining trend with more respondents in the surveys undertaken in 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 believing they had 'just enough' and 'quite a lot', to more respondents from the 2005, 2007 and 2009 surveys believing they have 'very little' and 'none or virtually none'.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City



Access

- Over the eight surveys an increase in respondents who have access to a vehicle during the day has been experienced.
- The 2005 (introduction of internet access question) survey had the least number of respondents with access to the internet, while the majority of respondents from both 2009 and 2007 had access to the internet.

Table 1 - Access to a vehicle during the day

	2009	2007	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Yes	91.8%	89.5%	83.5%	86.7%	80.0%	69.0%	83.2%	84.0%
No	8.0%	10.5%	16.0%	13.3%	18.0%	21.1%	14.7%	15.0%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not specified	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%	9.9%	2.1%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

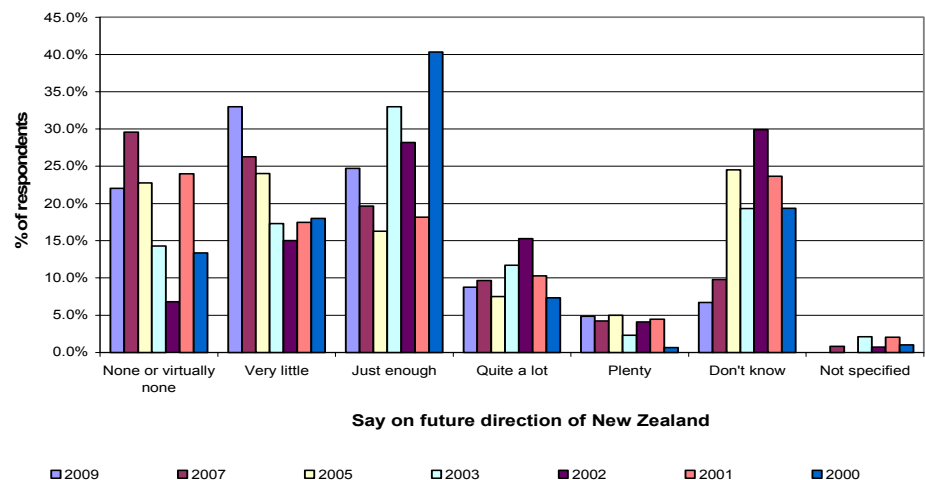


Table 2 - Access to the internet

	2009	2007	2005
Yes	83.3%	81.1%	55.8%
No	16.7%	18.9%	44.3%
Don't know	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Not specified	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

East Coast Regional Plan 2009/2010

The annual East Coast Regional Plan is produced by the Ministry of Social Development to inform the region that encompasses Napier, Hastings, Central Hawke's Bay, Wairoa and Gisborne of it's work priorities, actions and expected outcomes.

The plan also highlights goals achieved in the previous year through its core business and in partnership with other government departments, individuals and organisations over a variety of initiatives to address important social and community issues in the region.

Highlights of the East Coast region:

- 192,282 people live in the region.
- The East Coast offers unique tourism experiences including stunning coastal scenery, authentic cultural tourism and the world's longest place name.
- Our superb climate fuels our other major industries - agriculture, horticulture and viticulture.
- At 28%, the region's Maori population is double the national average.
- Hawke's Bay area is the largest apple producing region in the country.
- Gisborne is the first city in the world to see the sunrise.
- 34% of Gisborne's population is under the age of 20 years.
- We celebrate our diverse culture hosting events from the Spacifically Pacific Youth Festival, International Cultures Day in Hastings to Napier's Art Deco Weekend.



EAST COAST

EAST COAST REGIONAL PLAN FOR 2009/2010

THE EAST COAST OFFERS UNIQUE TOURISM EXPERIENCES INCLUDING STUNNING COASTAL SCENERY, AUTHENTIC CULTURAL TOURISM AND THE WORLD'S LONGEST PLACE NAME.

OUR SUPERB CLIMATE FUELS OUR OTHER MAJOR INDUSTRIES: HORTICULTURE, VITICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE.

AT 28% THE REGION'S MAORI POPULATION IS DOUBLE THE NATIONAL AVERAGE.

HAWKE'S BAY IS NEW ZEALAND'S LARGEST PRODUCER OF APPLES.

WE CELEBRATE OUR DIVERSE CULTURE HOSTING EVENTS FROM THE SPACIFICALLY PACIFIC FESTIVAL TO NAPIER'S ANNUAL ART DECO WEEKEND.

MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
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Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

KEEPING KIDS SAFE

CHILDREN'S EARLY YEARS ARE VITAL TO THEIR LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT; THEY ARE ALSO THE TIME CHILDREN ARE MOST AT RISK.

All families want to do their best by raising their children in a healthy, safe and nurturing environment, but some families are more vulnerable and need additional support. From experience we know that the earlier families get support, the better off their children are in the long term. Our focus will be on getting this help to all families who need support but with a particular emphasis on families with children aged under two years.

Never Ever Shake a Baby

The Government recently announced a set of initiatives to further protect vulnerable infants, including a new campaign reminding people to Never Ever Shake a Baby. The initiatives are designed to help protect our children aged under two years and feature advertising, new parent education, community worker support for abused children and for families, and protection of abuse victims. It focuses on new parents (especially young men) and it is expected to reach up to 1,000 new parents a year.

In 2009/2010, we will

- put Child, Youth and Family social workers in six hospitals around the country
- develop multi-agency plans to protect hospitalised children on their release
- run a multimedia awareness campaign.

Promoting child development

We know that for children to develop to their full potential they need to have a sense of belonging - to a place and to their siblings. We are making sure children and young people spend as little time as possible in care. Living with siblings, or their broader family or in care helps them to feel secure.

Responding when we're needed

Differential Response means we can respond more creatively to families' needs when they come to the attention of Child, Youth and Family and we can work more closely with social service providers in the community. In our region, we work with organisations to support families who don't need our help but who would benefit from community-based social services. All of our offices are using this new approach.

Teen Parent Service Co-ordinators

Teen parents can face more obstacles than other parents, in particular they can be reluctant to ask for the services they need. Our Teen Parent Service Co-ordinators are based in Dalhousie (with Te Aka Ora) and in Hastings (with Te Tāwhiri o Hōwhiriwhiri). The Co-ordinators make sure young parents are connected to local support networks and services. We also work with teen parents at the William Cassels Teen Parent Unit, to help them to stay in education throughout their pregnancy and in motherhood.

Violence-free relationships

Everyone should feel safe and nurtured in their own family in the Hauraki Bay. We are working with a number of other agencies in the Local Initiative for Violence Elimination (LIVE). This group invests in preventing family violence through culturally aware approaches. Teahiri Māori against violence is continuing to engage their community in promoting positive parenting and, especially, reducing being a dad.

VALUE FOR MONEY

THE MINISTRY IS A LARGE ORGANISATION AND SEES A HUGE INVESTMENT FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

Given the current economic circumstances we must be prudent with our allocation of this investment. Our size is our strength, we have the opportunity to re-evaluate how we do things, and to make our processes more efficient and become more productive.

More importantly we need to make sure we have the resources we need at the frontline, where our services are delivered.

Because of the recession more people need our help. We need to meet that demand for our services by providing increased resources to the frontline. We have made some tough decisions about our structure to make sure our people are where they need to be. This has already started happening. For example, we have recruited more Work and Income case managers and we have redeployed our qualified registered social work staff to frontline roles in our Child, Youth and Family sites offices. This will continue to strengthen our resourcing at the frontline.

We are also improving our systems, redesigning our business processes and further reducing our overhead costs. One of the ways we are doing this is by developing technology to improve our clients' ability to help themselves. We are working on online tools for students and apprenticeships so they can find out about their eligibility and make simple transactions. This will free up staff to help those with more complex needs.

EAST COAST REGIONAL PLAN FOR 2009/2010

We have put some strategies in place to help us manage through this time and we are preparing ourselves to meet future demands on our services. We are using the Lean Six Sigma business improvement method. This method works by making sure we are not duplicating work across groups, by removing unnecessary process steps and by building on staff solutions, with the aim of improving client services.

In March 2009 we opened a Community Link centre in Fiermore. A Community Link centre lets people tell their story only once to get access to the social services they need from one location. This improves our ability to help our clients, especially when some of their needs are closely linked, for example income, housing, health and employment.

We will find the best solution to make a positive difference for the East Coast.

WHAT WE DO

THIS PLAN HIGHLIGHTS SOME OF THE PROGRAMMES AND INITIATIVES OUR REGION IS UNDERTAKING TO MAKE PEOPLE'S LIVES BETTER. ALL THESE THINGS EXPAND ON OUR CORE BUSINESS.

Our core business is about providing services to those in need, helping people to help themselves be successful in their lives. We take pride in helping the people in our region through:

- employment services - Work and Income
- income support and supplementary services - Work and Income and Senior Services
- the care and protection of at-risk children and young people and youth justice services - Child, Youth and Family
- connecting families with their communities and funding early intervention programmes - Family and Community Services
- student allowances and loans - StudLink
- funding youth development programmes and supporting young people to have a say in decision making processes - Ministry of Youth Development
- protecting taxpayers' money through fraud investigations and debt collection - Integrity Services

To do this we work with other government agencies, non-government organisations, advocacy and voluntary groups and communities and so. Together we aim to make a positive and lasting difference in the lives of the people of the East Coast.

The priorities for East Coast in 2009/2010 are:

Employment
We want to keep as many East Coast people in work as possible. We will work with businesses and industries to help them stay viable and to be ready for the economic upswing.

Young People
We want our young people to thrive. We want them to be able to make positive choices about their lives and to influence their own futures. We will help them to engage in education, training or work. We want to help young offenders to break cycles of offending and to get back on the right path. To do this, we are implementing the Government's Youth Opportunities and Fresh Start packages.

Keeping Kids Safe
We want children to have the best start in life. We offer parents access to resources to build their parenting skills, especially young parents. We will keep children safe - particularly at risk under two year olds.

Value for Money
We will make sure there is value for money in everything we do by running efficient and effective programmes and by sharing resources to keep overhead costs low.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Health Report by HBDHB

The twin cities of Napier and Hastings, though only 17 kms apart, were supported by two separate hospitals for nearly 70 years. Hawke's Bay's first purpose built hospital was situated on Napier Hill and opened in 1880. In 1928 a cottage hospital comprising a few maternity and emergency beds was built in Hastings and dedicated to the memory of the fallen soldiers of the first World War.

The 1931 earthquake almost completely destroyed the Napier hospital, while the Hastings buildings were relatively unscathed. Over the years rural hospitals were developed in Wairoa and Central Hawke's Bay, which provided comprehensive services to their populations. An all encompassing consolidation and modernisation programme resulted in regionalisation of secondary care services and the establishment of Hawke's Bay Hospital Soldiers' Memorial in 1999.

The 400 bed hospital, based on the Heretaunga Health Village site in Hastings, provides acute services and is supported by satellite facilities in Napier, Wairoa, Waipukurau and the Chatham Islands.

Hawke's Bay – the healthiest families in New Zealand

The vision for the HBDHB is that Hawke's Bay will be known not only for its climate, wine and people but also because it has the healthiest families in New Zealand. We recognise that families take many forms and our definition is inclusive to recognise whanau and individuals who live in a matrix of relationships. We also recognise that our goal will not be achieved through the efforts of the District Health Board alone. Partnerships with families and working across professional and organisational boundaries are central to realising our goal.

The Healthy Population Group is a department in the HBDHB that focuses on the health of whole populations and provides a strategic planning and intelligence function. Every year the Group provides a summary of highlights and outcomes to the HBDHB, to other stakeholders and the wider community.

The HBDHB Health report is a great tool to measure outcomes in the health sector as well as related roles in other projects with other stakeholders.



HEALTHY PEOPLE, HEALTHY PLACES HBDHB Health Status Review Executive Summary 2010

Healthy People

The first section of this report describes our community in terms of numbers, age groups, and ethnicity. These basic descriptors of a community can account for many of the difference seen between communities in terms of health needs – for example: a community with an elderly population will have quite different health needs from a younger community and communities with higher Māori populations often have higher rates of disease due to persistent disparities in health between Māori and non-Māori. The next section then looks at the main conditions or diseases affecting Hawke's Bay people – differences in disease rates between Hawke's Bay and New Zealand are highlighted and comments made on the difference (if any) between Māori and non-Māori disease statistics.

Healthy Places

The final section looks at the main risk and protective factors which may impact and influence health and well-being in a community.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

DEMOGRAPHICS – WHO ARE WE?

The Hawke's Bay District Health Board region lies on the east coast of the North Island. Covering 14,164sq km, it accounts for 5.1% of New Zealand's land area. The region comprises Napier City, Hastings, Central Hawke's Bay and Wairoa Districts. It also includes the Chatham Islands.

The region has a projected population in 2008 of 153,650 (based on the 2006 census) - this is about 3.6% of the total New Zealand population. Hawke's Bay has a higher proportion of Māori and lower proportion of Pacific people than the New Zealand average - 24.5% of the population are Māori compared to 15.1% nationally, and 3.2% are Pacific people compared to 6.3% nationally.

Hawke's Bay also has a different population profile than the New Zealand average with more children under 15 years (22.4% compared to 20.8% nationally), more people aged over 65 years (14.3% compared to 12.6% nationally) and less people aged 20-44 years (29.7% compared to 34.4% nationally).

Māori and Pacific populations have a younger population profile than other ethnicities - and over half (52.6%) of the Māori population in Hawke's Bay are under the age of 25 years. For the Hawke's Bay population as a whole 37.8% of children less than 15 years are Māori, and 4.8% are Pacific, the remaining 57.5% of other ethnicity. At the other end of the spectrum only 8.2% of the over 65 population are Māori with 0.9% Pacific, and other ethnicities make up 90.9%.

There are 5 territorial authorities in the HBDHB region - Wairoa, Hastings, Napier, Central Hawke's Bay and the Chatham Islands Territory. The largest of these is Hastings District with 68,076 people, the smallest Chatham Islands Territory with 573 people. Just under half of all Māori in the HBDHB region live in the Hastings District. While the Pacific Island population is small in Hawke's Bay most live in the Hastings District. 13.2% of our population are defined as living in a rural location compared to 14.0% nationally.

The region is projected to grow slowly over the next 25 years by about 3%. This growth is mainly occurring amongst Māori and Pacific populations with a projected almost doubling in the number of Pacific people from 4550 to 8100 people. The population groups 0-14 years, 15-24 years and 25-44 year olds are all expected to reduce in numbers but the ethnic composition will change. By 2031 nearly 50% of those aged 0-14 years will be Māori. This change is being driven by the higher birth rates amongst Māori - in 2008 45.3% of all babies born in Hawke's Bay are Māori.

Conversely it is projected that the numbers of 65-84 year olds and 85 plus years will increase in number - by 2031 people aged between 65-84 years in Hawke's Bay will have increased from 12.5% of the total population to 21.5% of the total population, with the 85 plus age group increasing from 1.8% to 3.6% of the total population.

Hawke's Bay consists of a number of vulnerable populations, ranging from immigrants and refugees to a prison population and the large influx of seasonal workers every summer in the horticultural and viticulture industries.

These demographic changes and patterns will have implications on health need and health services demand.



The Napier Health Centre which houses many services, on Wellesley Road.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

HEALTHY PEOPLE - HEALTH STATUS IN HAWKE'S BAY

HEALTHY PEOPLE - HEALTH STATUS IN HAWKE'S BAY	
<p>Hawke's Bay trend improving ▲ New Zealand trend worsening ▼</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falls (65+ years) hospitalisations ♦ Falls (0-4 years) hospitalisations ♦ Asthma (all ages) hospitalisations ♦ Land transport hospitalisations ♦ Land transport (15-24 years) hospitalisations Melanoma registrations Adults who participate in regular physical activity Adults with hazardous drinking patterns Obesity (≥30) for adults (15+ years) 	<p>Hawke's Bay trend improving ▲ New Zealand trend improving ▲</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoidable (0-74 years) mortality • Heart failure mortality Cerebrovascular disease hospitalisations • Cerebrovascular disease mortality Child (0-14 years) mortality Youth (15-24 years) mortality Land transport mortality Land transport (15-24 years) mortality Hip & knee replacement procedures Cataract procedures Leptospirosis notification rates Meningococcal Disease notification rates Pertussis (Whooping Cough) notification rates Tuberculosis (TB) notification rates Campylobacter notification rates Salmonellosis notification rates
<p>Hawke's Bay trend improving ▲ New Zealand trend stable ↔</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) mortality 	<p>Hawke's Bay trend worsening ▼ New Zealand trend worsening ▼</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) hospitalisations • Poisoning (0-4 years) hospitalisations Melanoma mortality Adequate vegetable consumption for adults (3 servings per day) Teenage (13-17 year) medical abortion hospitalisations Teenage (13-17 years) pregnancy hospitalisations Breast cancer registrations Diabetes hospitalisations Diabetes mortality Bronchiolitis (under 1 year) hospitalisations • Cellulitis hospitalisations Dermatitis & eczema hospitalisations
<p>Hawke's Bay trend stable ↔ New Zealand trend improving ▲</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung registrations 	<p>Hawke's Bay trend worsening ▼ New Zealand trend stable ↔</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart failure hospitalisations • Influenza & Pneumonia hospitalisations
<p>Hawke's Bay trend stable ↔ New Zealand trend improving ▲</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung registrations 	<p>Hawke's Bay trend worsening ▼ New Zealand trend improving ▲</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breast cancer mortality Intentional self-harm mortality Infant mortality Ischaemic Heart Disease hospitalisations •

Note: Trends based on linear trend over time. No formal test of significance has been undertaken to compare linear trends and data periods investigated vary based on the dataset used. A statistical test has been used to establish statistical significance in the most recent year

- Hawke's Bays most recent year statistically significantly higher than NZ
- ♦ Hawke's Bays most recent year statistically significantly lower than NZ

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

ACC Claims for Napier

Over the last five years ACC claims for Napier City have increased from 3778 in 2004 to 5035 in 2009 with an increase in the cost of claims from over \$24,000,000 to over \$46,000,000.

Claims data shows more males than females are accessing the ACC services and entitlements. Across the age groups the claiming rate for the 20-25 year olds age group is increasing.

	Number of New Claims	Cost of Claims	Number of Active Claims	Cost of Claims
2003-07/2004-06	1,439	\$5,416,641	2,339	\$19,226,008
2004-07/2005-06	1,518	\$6,775,384	2,526	\$20,399,110
2005-07/2006-06	1,617	\$7,829,187	2,692	\$22,428,990
2006-07/2007-06	1,786	\$9,887,085	3,006	\$26,313,639
2007-07/2008-06	1,696	\$10,507,709	3,038	\$30,010,548
2008-07/2009-06	1,771	\$12,440,202	3,264	\$34,069,458

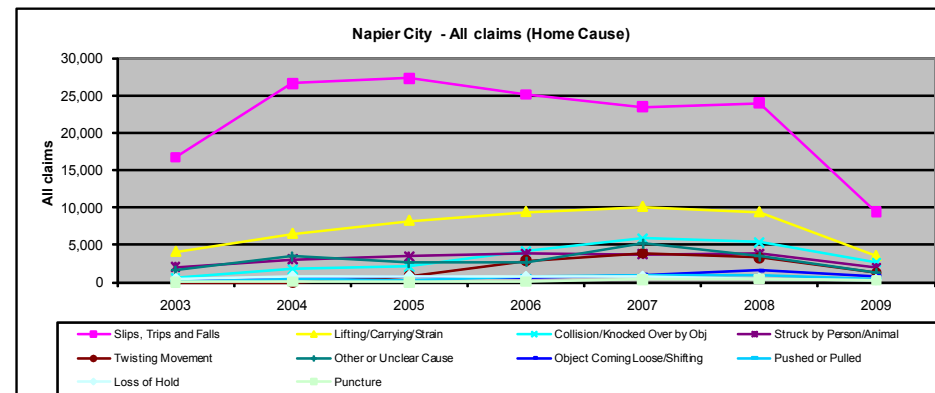
Injury – Leading causes:

- For people 20-74 years of age suicide is the leading cause of injury resulting in death.
- For children aged 5-9, motor vehicle traffic crashes where the child is a pedestrian are the leading cause of injuries resulting in death.
- For 10-19 year olds, motor vehicle traffic crashes where the person is a motor vehicle occupant are the leading causes of injury resulting in death.
- Motor vehicle crashes are the second major cause of injuries resulting in death for people aged 20-84 years.
- Falls are the leading cause of injury resulting in hospitalisation for the over 65 year olds.¹

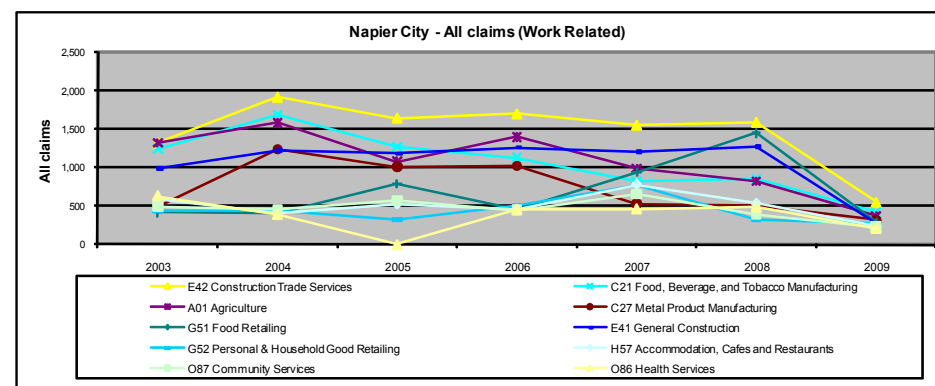
¹ IPNANZ Injury Prevention Network of Aotearoa New Zealand

At the national level data shows that most injuries occur in the home environment. Napier City statistics concur with this.

The graph below shows the causes of home injuries in Napier City.

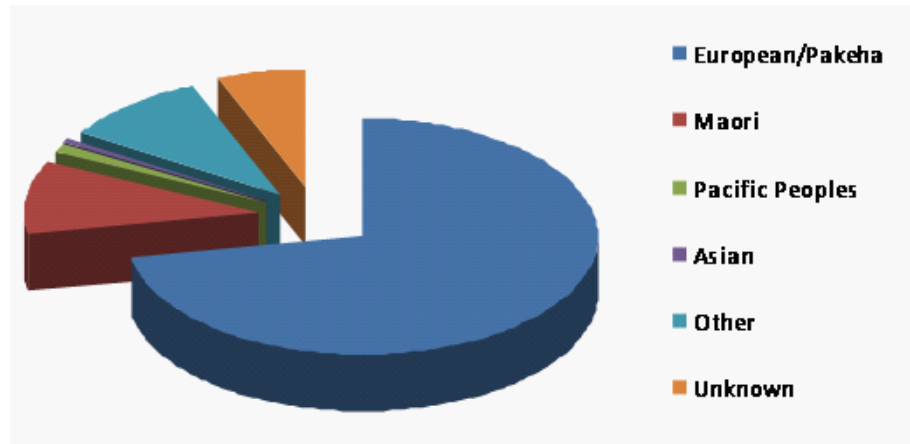


Injuries in the workplace for Napier City have been trending downwards which is consistent with the national trend. See graph below.



Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Napier City Claims by Ethnicity 2008/2009



Napier City Fatality Claims

	Number of Claims
2003-07/2004-06	15
2004-07/2005-06	10
2005-07/2006-06	30
2006-07/2007-06	28
2007-07/2008-06	31
2008-07/2009-06	32



For the over 65 year age group falls are of biggest concern.

Ministry of Social Development Social Report

The Social Report 2009 provides a comprehensive picture of how New Zealand is doing on a range of important social indicators. The regional indicators report is published in conjunction with the social report, and uses similar data at a regional and local level to show how outcomes vary across the country. It is intended to support regional and local councils with decision making.

Indicator data is provided for the 10 social report domains: Health, Knowledge and Skills, Paid Work, Economic Standard of Living, Civil and Political Rights, Cultural Identity, Physical Environment, Leisure and Recreation, Safety and Social Connectedness. The regional indicators website monitors outcomes across 22 core indicators at a regional council level and 21 core indicators at a territorial authority (TA) level.

The MSD have updated a majority of the regional indicators presented in this report (13 out of 22). At the territorial authority level, where the census provides data for many of the indicators, 11 out of 21 indicators have been updated. A range of descriptive information has also been updated.

Information is not always available for every region or territorial authority. In some instances regions are combined, for example Tasman/Nelson/Marlborough. Data sources and indicators can vary between the main social report, regional data and territorial authority data, reflecting data availability.

For further information on data sources, and changes in the data from 2008, see the technical details.

Note that, because of data limitations, the information provides a partial picture of regional and local performance and may not necessarily reflect the total wellbeing across an area.

Ethnicity by age, proportion in the area and sex: Census 2006

Ethnicity	European		Māori		Pacific		Asian		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age												
0 - 14	9,066	19.7	3,645	37.2	576	41.6	324	23.1	66	29.7	11,718	21.2
15 - 24	5,274	11.5	1,698	17.3	249	18.0	234	16.7	30	13.5	6,789	12.3
25 - 44	11,535	25.1	2,664	27.2	357	25.8	444	31.6	90	40.5	14,340	25.9
45 - 64	12,126	26.3	1,422	14.5	162	11.7	279	19.9	27	12.2	13,878	25.1
65 - 74	4,059	8.8	282	2.9	27	2.0	78	5.6	3	1.4	4,458	8.1
75+	3,972	8.6	93	0.9	9	0.7	48	3.4	3	1.4	4,179	7.5
Total	46,035	100.0	9,810	100.0	1,383	100.0	1,404	100.0	222	100.0	55,359	100.0
Ethnic % in the area	85.3		18.2		2.6		2.6		0.4		109.0	
Sex												
Male	21,927	47.6	4,650	47.4	711	51.4	660	47.0	120	54.1	26,520	47.9
Female	24,111	52.4	5,160	52.6	672	48.6	747	53.2	102	45.9	28,836	52.1
		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0

Estimated population change, births, deaths and natural increase from 1996

Year	Estimated resident population at June	Population change		Registered births December year	Registered deaths December year	Natural increase December year
		Number	%			
1996	54,900	-	-	877	511	366
1997	55,200	300	0.5	827	532	295
1998	55,400	200	0.4	735	471	264
1999	55,300	-100	-0.2	765	545	220
2000	55,300	0	0.0	735	499	236
2001	55,200	-100	-0.2	740	498	242
2002	55,500	300	0.5	716	525	191
2003	55,900	400	0.7	782	509	273
2004	56,200	300	0.5	765	483	282
2005	56,500	300	0.5	750	529	221
2006	56,800	300	0.5	745	522	223
2007	56,900	100	0.2	791	524	267
2008	57,000	100	0.2	858	481	377

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Projected population change

Variant	Population at 30 June						Change 2006 - 2031	
	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031	Number	%
High		59,000	60,700	62,200	63,400	64,300	7,500	13.0
Medium	56,800	57,700	58,200	58,300	58,200	57,700	900	2.0
Low		56,400	55,600	54,500	53,100	51,400	-5,400	-10.0

Household composition

Household composition	1986		1991		1996		2001		2006	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Couples with children	6,630	37.5	5,862	31.4	5,571	28.4	5,004	24.6	5,295	24.9
Couples without children	4,455	25.2	4,935	26.5	5,556	28.3	5,781	28.4	6,123	28.8
Multi-family	273	1.5	306	1.6	393	2.0	327	1.6	423	2.0
One parent family	1,845	10.4	2,520	13.5	2,739	14.0	2,955	14.5	2,838	13.4
One person	3,624	20.5	4,158	22.3	4,491	22.9	5,316	26.1	5,583	26.3
Other multi-person	855	4.8	867	4.7	882	4.5	948	4.7	969	4.6
Total	17,685	100.0	18,645	100.0	19,626	100.0	20,331	100.0	21,234	100.0

Indicator data for Napier City

Health

Life expectancy

Life expectancy at birth indicates the total number of years a person could expect to live, based on the mortality rates of the population at each age in a given year or period.

	1995 - 1997		2000 - 2002		2005 - 2007	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.4	79.7	75.5	80.1	77.4	80.3

Cigarette smoking

The proportion (%) of the population in the area aged 15 years and over who currently smoke cigarettes.

The age-standardised prevalence (%) of cigarette smoking by sex

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1981	6,354	37.0	6,015	33.1	12,375	35.0
1996	4,725	27.2	5,175	27.7	9,906	27.5
2006	4,542	26.6	5,013	26.8	9,552	26.7

The age-specific prevalence (%) of cigarette smoking (not age-standardised)

Year	15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65+	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1981	3,123	36.3	4,929	38.0	3,174	34.5	1,149	20.7
1996	2,118	32.0	4,443	31.8	2,508	23.3	837	11.5
2006	1,923	30.8	4,143	31.3	2,832	21.9	654	8.2

The age-standardised prevalence (%) of cigarette smoking by ethnicity 2006

Sex	European		Māori		Pacific		Asian		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	3,081	25.7	1,020	37.6	99	28.0	87	19.9	597	20.5	4,542	26.6
Female	3,465	25.4	1,509	45.7	99	25.1	24	4.8	555	20.5	5,013	26.8
Total	6,546	25.5	2,520	41.7	189	24.0	111	11.3	1,158	20.6	9,552	26.7

Knowledge and Skills

Participation in early childhood education

The number of 3 and 4 year olds enrolled in early childhood education centres or home-based education programmes as a proportion of all 3 and 4 year olds, and the number and proportion of Year 1 students who indicated they have attended some form of early childhood education.

"Apparent" participation rate, 3 and 4 year olds (numbers can add to more than 100%)

Year	Participation rate %			Number enrolled		
	3 year	4 year	Total	3 year	4 year	Total
2001	104	114	109	805	866	1,671
2002	106	110	108	773	851	1,624
2003	107	113	110	848	848	1,696
2004	115	112	113	836	909	1,745
2005	120	125	122	882	915	1,797
2006	108	112	110	804	826	1,630
2007	117	114	115	884	829	1,713
2008	110	119	114	859	896	1,755

Early childhood attendance by Year 1 students, by ethnic group

Year	European		Māori		Pacific		Asian		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2000	551	98.0	218	96.9	25	89.3	17	94.4	1	50.0	812	97.2
2001	543	99.5	204	91.5	24	88.9	9	81.8	3	100.0	783	96.7
2002	494	98.8	206	87.7	19	86.4	16	100.0	6	100.0	741	95.1
2003	517	99.0	237	93.7	30	93.8	20	87.0	3	75.0	808	96.8
2004	479	99.8	246	93.5	24	92.3	14	100.0	5	100.0	768	97.5
2005	491	98.6	253	92.3	33	97.1	15	100.0	9	100.0	801	96.5
2006	411	99.0	244	97.2	22	91.7	9	100.0	9	100.0	695	98.2
2007	439	98.4	268	95.4	26	89.7	11	100.0	5	100.0	749	97.0
2008	433	98.9	236	95.2	34	97.1	13	100.0	5	100.0	721	97.6

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

School leavers with higher qualifications

The proportion of school leavers who had attained a qualification at National Certificate of Educational Achievement (NCEA) Level 2 or above, and the proportion who leave with Bursary and above.

School leavers with higher qualifications, by sex

Year	NCEA Level 2 or higher				Bursary or higher			
	Sex (%)		Total		Sex (%)		Total	
	Male	Female	Number	%	Male	Female	Number	%
2005	58.4	65.7	633	62.4	24.9	34.0	304	30.0
2006	55.4	64.5	588	60.4	24.8	37.4	309	31.8
2007	54.9	73.3	586	65.1	26.7	47.7	345	38.3

School leavers with higher qualifications, by ethnicity

NCEA Level 2 or higher

Year	European		Māori		Pacific		Asian		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2005	499	68.2	112	45.3	7	41.2	10	83.3	5	83.3	633	62.4
2006	456	65.5	97	44.9	16	43.2	16	84.2	3	60.0	588	60.4
2007	441	70.3	118	51.3	16	64.0	8	80.0	3	37.5	586	65.1

Bursary or higher

Year	European		Māori		Pacific		Asian		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2005	248	33.9	42	17.0	2	11.8	7	58.3	5	83.3	304	30.0
2006	251	36.1	43	19.9	2	5.4	11	57.9	2	40.0	309	31.8
2007	263	41.9	68	29.6	6	24.0	8	80.0	0	0.0	345	38.3

Educational attainment of the adult population

The proportion of adults aged 25 - 64 years with an educational attainment of at least upper secondary school level.

Proportion (%) and number aged 25 - 64 with higher qualifications, by age and sex, 2006

Sex	25 - 44		45 - 64		25 - 64	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
At least upper secondary						
Male	4,782	78.0	4,341	70.8	9,120	74.4
Female	5,859	82.4	4,446	67.4	10,305	75.2
Total	10,638	80.3	8,787	69.0	19,425	74.8
At least tertiary						
Male	843	13.8	723	11.8	1,566	12.8
Female	1,341	18.9	714	10.8	2,055	15.0
Total	2,187	16.5	1,434	11.3	3,621	13.9

Proportion (%) and number aged 25 - 64 with higher qualifications, by ethnic group and year

Year	European		Māori		Pacific		Asian		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
At least upper secondary												
1986	11,941	58.3	693	31.3	78	42.6	153	53.1	15	100.0	12,690	55.7
1991	12,837	61.8	930	36.1	93	44.9	222	56.5	9	60.0	13,844	58.8
1996	13,968	62.6	1,410	42.5	153	44.7	342	56.4	30	66.7	15,219	59.7
2001	15,301	73.1	1,557	50.1	198	60.0	420	76.9	48	94.1	16,866	70.3
2006	17,475	77.4	2,145	58.7	273	63.2	540	82.6	90	83.3	19,425	74.8
At least tertiary												
1986	1,079	5.3	21	1.0	3	1.6	24	8.3	0	0.0	1,120	4.9
1991	1,122	5.4	33	1.3	6	2.9	45	11.5	3	20.0	1,195	5.1
1996	1,592	7.1	48	1.5	6	1.8	150	24.8	9	20.0	1,776	7.0
2001	2,018	9.6	108	3.5	15	4.6	120	22.0	15	29.4	2,226	9.3
2006	3,285	14.6	288	7.9	39	9.0	183	28.0	27	25.0	3,621	13.9

Paid Work

Workplace injury claims

The number of workplace accident insurance claims reported to the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC), excluding those employees who received accident and emergency treatment only.

December year	Number of claims by sex			% of claims by sex	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2002	3,136	990	4,126	76.0	24.0
2003	3,251	1,053	4,304	75.5	24.5
2004	3,093	977	4,070	76.0	24.0
2005	3,054	1,063	4,117	74.2	25.8
2006	2,968	1,046	4,014	73.9	26.1
2007	2,875	1,076	3,951	72.8	27.2

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Economic Standard of Living

Population with low incomes

The proportion of people living in households with real gross income less than 60 per cent of the median household equivalised national income benchmarked at 2001.

Population with low incomes, by ethnicity

Year	European		Māori		Pacific		Asian		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1986	6,186	16.6	1,407	29.5	84	23.3	102	22.2	21	29.2	7,605	18.1
1991	9,708	26.7	2,361	47.1	171	46.0	174	29.4	3	12.5	12,003	29.0
1996	9,333	24.4	2,691	41.9	252	39.6	303	33.4	30	38.5	11,529	26.5
2001	7,563	21.2	2,430	39.6	267	39.6	273	32.0	21	28.0	9,717	23.7
2006	6,891	18.0	1,980	28.9	303	35.7	339	32.7	45	30.6	8,691	19.9

Population with low incomes, by age

Year	0 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65+		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1986	2,286	22.3	591	9.2	1,266	10.8	1,188	14.6	2,277	42.1	7,605	18.1
1991	3,216	34.6	1,179	20.3	2,220	19.3	2,058	23.9	3,330	54.4	12,003	29.0
1996	3,363	34.1	1,149	21.4	2,349	19.2	1,743	18.5	2,922	44.8	11,529	26.5
2001	3,018	32.1	912	21.6	2,064	18.4	1,500	15.2	2,226	35.5	9,717	23.7
2006	2,337	25.0	708	14.9	1,542	13.5	1,530	13.5	2,571	37.5	8,691	19.9

Population with low incomes, by sex

Year	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
1986	3,114	15.4	4,491	20.7
1991	4,884	24.8	7,119	32.8
1996	4,785	23.0	6,744	29.8
2001	3,981	20.3	5,736	26.9
2006	3,711	17.8	4,977	21.8

Household crowding

The proportion of the population living in crowded housing (ie requiring one or more additional bedrooms, as defined by the Canadian Crowding Index).

Household crowding, by ethnicity

Year	European		Māori		Pacific		Asian		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1986	3,531	8.4	2,118	35.0	201	40.9	75	13.0	27	36.0	5,826	11.9
1991	2,805	6.8	1,914	30.2	156	30.8	162	21.3	3	12.5	4,980	10.2
1996	2,278	5.4	2,062	26.3	297	34.4	230	19.4	8	9.0	4,514	9.0
2001	2,004	4.9	2,028	24.6	282	26.9	150	12.5	9	8.6	4,173	8.4
2006	2,019	4.7	2,214	24.6	411	33.3	156	12.0	39	20.3	4,326	8.3

Household crowding, by age

Year	0 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 44		45 - 64		65+		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1986	1,293	17.6	783	16.2	1,683	20.8	1,419	10.3	564	6.1	87	1.6	5,826	11.9
1991	1,089	14.9	606	15.6	1,431	18.9	1,299	9.5	468	4.7	81	1.3	4,980	10.2
1996	1,203	15.6	465	12.7	1,041	15.3	1,256	8.8	458	4.2	91	1.3	4,514	9.0
2001	1,212	16.1	486	12.2	861	14.5	1,149	8.4	384	3.3	84	1.2	4,173	8.4
2006	1,161	16.1	549	13.4	951	14.8	1,107	8.2	465	3.5	90	1.2	4,326	8.3

Household crowding, by sex

Year	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
1986	2,961	12.5	2,868	11.4
1991	2,439	10.4	2,541	10.0
1996	2,225	9.2	2,289	8.8
2001	2,040	8.5	2,133	8.2
2006	2,070	8.3	2,259	8.4

Civil and Political Rights

Voter turnout - local authority elections

The proportion of all enrolled electors (both resident and ratepayer) who cast a vote in territorial authority elections.

Election year	1989	1992	1995	1998	2001	2004	2007
Voter turnout (%)	60.0	54.0	60.7	59.0	56.0	48.0	46.0

Representation of women in local government

The proportion of female council and mayoral candidates, and elected members or mayors, in local authority elections.

Election activity	2001				2004				2007			
	Council		Mayor		Council		Mayor		Council		Mayor	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Women candidates	6	21.0	1	50.0	6	32.0	1	50.0	8	32.0	1	50.0
Women voted in	4	33.0	1	n/a	3	25.0	1	n/a	4	33.0	1	n/a

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Cultural Identity

Māori language speakers

The number of Māori who can hold a conversation about everyday things in Māori, as a proportion of the Māori population, and the total number of Māori speakers as a proportion of the total population.

Speakers of Māori		0 - 14		15 - 29		30 - 49		50 - 64		65+		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1996	Māori	648	20.1	507	22.0	507	25.0	276	40.4	129	54.4	2,061	24.3
	Total population	732	6.2	621	5.7	600	4.0	318	4.1	150	1.9	2,427	4.5
2001	Māori	711	20.3	558	23.8	513	23.2	246	32.7	153	53.7	2,187	24.0
	Total population	807	6.8	657	6.7	642	4.3	306	3.4	180	2.2	2,592	4.8
2006	Māori	612	16.8	603	25.2	570	22.8	246	27.2	171	45.2	2,199	22.4
	Total population	678	5.8	705	7.3	693	4.5	330	3.3	204	2.4	2,610	4.7

Language retention

The proportion of people who can speak the "first language" (excluding English) of their ethnic group, for ethnic groups (other than Māori) with an established resident population in New Zealand.

	Born in NZ		Overseas born		Total	
	2001	2006	2001	2006	2001	2006
Language retention (%)	20.0	21.4	74.5	75.2	48.7	49.4

Physical Environment

Drinking water quality (can be more than 100% and highly variable)

The proportion of the estimated resident population who receive their water from community water supplies whose drinking water complies with either the 2000 or 2005 Drinking-water standards for New Zealand relating to *E. coli* and *Cryptosporidium*.

Year	<i>E. coli</i> (%)	<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (%)
2001	89.2	40.0
2002	86.5	88.6
2003	88.0	88.0
2004	87.5	87.5
2005	89.9	87.0
2006/2007	89.3	89.3
2007/2008	89.3	89.1

Safety

Road casualties

The number of people injured or killed in motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 of the total population.

Year	Injuries		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 100,000	Number	Rate per 100,000
2001	139	256.9		3.7
2002	148	266.7		1.8
2003	167	299.3		10.8
2004	177	315.5		7.1
2005	179	317.4		5.3
2006	164	289.8		10.6
2007	213	374.3		5.3
2008	180	315.8		0.0

Social Connectedness

Telephone and internet access in the home

The proportion of the population with telephone and internet access in the home.

Telephone access (%)

Year	Ethnicity					Sex		Age					Total
	European	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Other	Male	Female	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
1996	97.4	84.6	81.3	94.9	96.6	95.0	95.8	92.9	93.5	95.3	97.6	98.2	95.4
2001	97.8	86.9	81.0	95.9	97.1	95.5	96.1	93.6	93.9	95.0	97.8	98.8	95.8
2006	98.9	93.9	93.7	98.6	98.4	97.6	98.2	97.3	96.8	97.7	98.4	99.1	97.9

Internet access (%)

Year	Ethnicity					Sex		Age					Total
	European	Māori	Pacific	Asian	Other	Male	Female	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65+	
2001	41.2	23.0	19.0	50.4	55.9	40.1	37.3	42.3	40.3	42.1	44.8	15.0	38.7
2006	66.9	43.7	37.1	63.6	74.6	64.4	61.7	66.3	62.4	67.8	70.5	37.1	63.0

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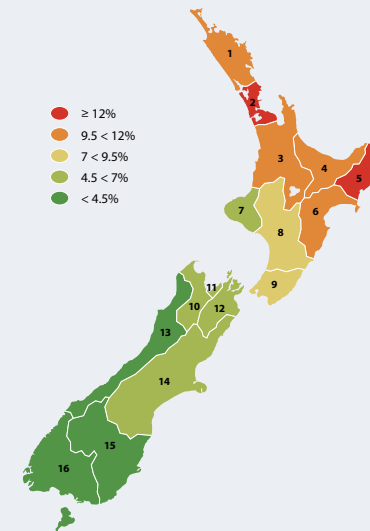
the social report 2009 REGIONAL INDICATORS

ECONOMIC STANDARD OF LIVING

Household crowding

The proportion of the population living in crowded housing (ie requiring one or more additional bedrooms, as defined by the Canadian Crowding Index).

2006



POPULATION IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH FEWER BEDROOMS THAN NEEDED (%)

REGION	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006
1 Northland	15.9	14.5	13.2	11.6	11.9
2 Auckland	16.4	15.7	15.8	15.3	15.7
3 Waikato	12.9	11.8	10.5	9.4	9.6
4 Bay of Plenty	15.5	13.3	12.2	10.4	10.4
5 Gisborne	18.3	16.8	15.6	14.6	15.2
6 Hawke's Bay	13.6	12.5	10.9	10.5	10.5
7 Taranaki	10.1	8.8	6.9	5.8	6.1
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	10.8	9.9	8.1	7.0	7.1
9 Wellington	12.1	11.3	10.1	9.3	9.1
10 Tasman	9.6	7.6	5.9	5.3	4.7
11 Nelson	9.1	8.0	6.6	6.0	5.2
12 Marlborough	8.2	8.0	6.1	5.1	5.4
13 West Coast	9.9	7.6	6.0	4.2	4.2
14 Canterbury	8.5	7.7	6.3	5.0	5.6
15 Otago	8.0	6.9	5.3	4.2	4.3
16 Southland	10.1	8.5	5.7	4.1	4.1



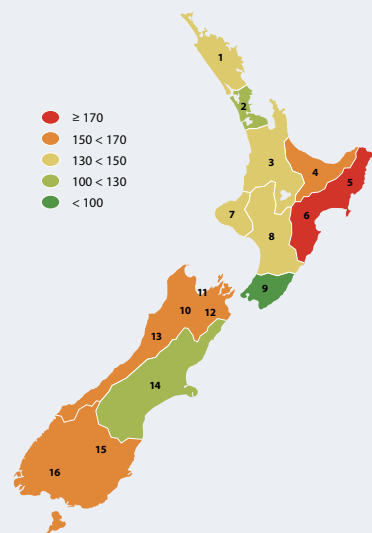
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PAID WORK

Workplace injury claims

The number of workplace accident insurance claims reported to the Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC) per 1,000 full-time equivalent employees (FTEs), excluding those employees who received accident and emergency treatment only.

2007



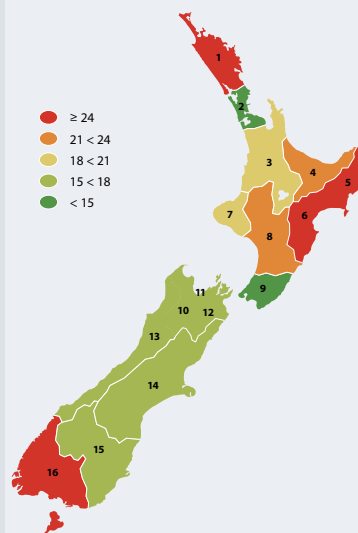
REGION	RATE PER 1,000 FTES					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1 Northland	200.1	196.0	192.5	164.5	158.9	148.0
2 Auckland	118.2	119.8	118.7	116.8	109.6	105.0
3 Waikato	172.0	167.1	175.9	171.8	155.1	143.0
4 Bay of Plenty	171.4	178.2	173.9	197.2	174.4	157.0
5 Gisborne	189.7	194.1	187.1	179.7	171.5	180.0
6 Hawke's Bay						
7 Taranaki	163.6	155.4	155.8	143.2	140.1	134.0
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	155.4	149.7	148.5	136.0	134.7	139.0
9 Wellington	81.8	80.3	77.2	74.1	68.9	69.0
10 Tasman						
11 Nelson						
12 Marlborough	163.0	165.1	149.0	143.6	146.8	150.0
13 West Coast						
14 Canterbury	145.5	147.6	136.2	121.9	118.5	118.0
15 Otago						
16 Southland	170.8	243.6	154.3	160.4	162.8	160.0

HEALTH

Suicide

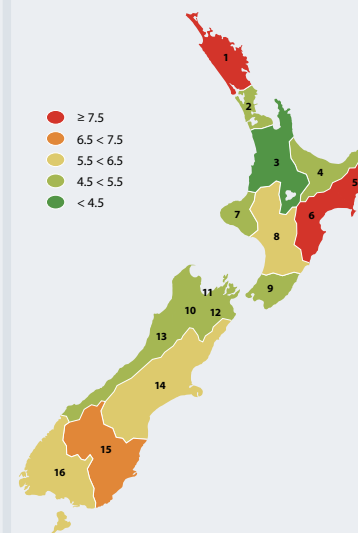
The number of suicide deaths per 100,000 population, expressed as an age-standardised rate, for the population aged 5 years and over.

MALE: 2002-2006



REGION	SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
	2002-2006
1 Northland	24.4
2 Auckland	14.2
3 Waikato	18.3
4 Bay of Plenty	22.9
5 Gisborne	
6 Hawke's Bay	24.3
7 Taranaki	18.3
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	21.8
9 Wellington	14.7
10 Tasman	
11 Nelson	
12 Marlborough	16.2
13 West Coast	
14 Canterbury	16.7
15 Otago	15.4
16 Southland	24.5

FEMALE: 2005-2007



REGION	SUICIDE RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION
	2002-2006
1 Northland	7.5
2 Auckland	5.2
3 Waikato	4.2
4 Bay of Plenty	5.0
5 Gisborne	
6 Hawke's Bay	7.7
7 Taranaki	5.0
8 Manawatu-Wanganui	6.3
9 Wellington	5.3
10 Tasman	
11 Nelson	
12 Marlborough	5.1
13 West Coast	
14 Canterbury	5.7
15 Otago	6.5
16 Southland	6.2

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Civil Defence for Napier

Napier's Civil Defence operates as a section within the NCC's Community Development Department. The Council employs a full-time manager of Civil Defence and Emergency Management. The role includes recruiting and training volunteers and organising training exercises.

But Civil Defence Emergency Management is not just a local government response to disaster - it is an integrated function that involves many agencies to ensure a comprehensive, collective and successful community response.

NCC coordinates Napier's community-integrated emergency management planning and ensures a Civil Defence plan is in place for the city. The plan identifies the organisations needed to maintain social stability and encourage rapid recovery in the event of a disaster.

Civil Defence Emergency Management sets priorities and coordinates the disaster response. In the event of a disaster, emergency, medical



Civil Defence volunteers undergoing training.

and health services, utility operators and welfare agencies will continue managing their organisations and individual responses, but they will be required to work with the priorities set and coordinated at Napier's Civil Defence Emergency Management operations centre, located in the Civic Building in Hastings Street.

In the past 12 months the Civil Defence has been involved or prepared for a number of local events such as the Pacific Tsunami in October 2009 and the Napier Hill Siege in May 2009.

2009 Siege

Type of Event: Terrorism

When: 8am on Thursday, 7 May 2009

Where: 41 Chaucer Road, Napier Hill

At 8am on Thursday, 7 May 2009 at 41 Chaucer Road, Napier Hill, Jan Molenaar shot and killed a Napier police officer and seriously injured two others. A civilian was also shot and injured whilst coming to the aid of the police officers who were at the address serving a routine search warrant for cannabis.

Initially it was unknown what type and how many weapons Jan Molenaar had in his possession, and to ensure no further loss of life and secure the safety of the public, the police's main priority was to make the area safe.

This involved:

- The lockdown of Napier Central School, Napier Girls' High School, Nelson Park School, Sacred Heart College, Port Ahuriri School and Napier Boys' High School.
- Cordoning off nearly 100 Napier Hill properties, which meant affected residents couldn't return to homes within the cordon (see picture below).
- The lockdown of residents already in their homes.
- Setting up a reception centre at the Army Cadet Hall to allow parents to meet up with children from affected schools. School staff escorted children to the hall.

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Napier Civil Defence Support

Napier Civil Defence supported the police response by setting up a welfare centre for people who couldn't return to homes within the cordoned-off area of Napier Hill.

From Thursday afternoon on 7 May to midday on Sunday 10 May, Napier Civil Defence:

- Set up and ran the welfare centre at Napier Intermediate School for people who couldn't get home.
- Worked with other agencies such as the Salvation Army on catering, Red Cross to supply toiletries and blankets, the Ministry of Social Development for financial assistance and Victim Support.
- Arranged for accommodation for 210 people with the help and support of local hoteliers.

Napier Civil Defence and Emergency Management volunteers ran the welfare centre 24/7 during the four-day siege. They registered 294 people and collectively worked a total of 484 hours.



Top: The Civil Defence siren in Maraenui. Bottom: Civil Defence centre in Napier South.

Benchmark of Indicators

Prior to Safe Community Model

As seen across the country, the Safe Communities model is a proven collaborative framework for Councils, central government agencies and key community organisations to focus together on community safety. The framework builds on existing collaborative work amongst the stakeholders and is an opportunity to align strategic outcomes to support other community based safety priorities.

For Napier City, the establishment of the Safe Communities Napier Committee has epitomised the spirit and intent of mutual collaboration, cooperation and coordination between the stakeholders to improve the safety, health and social well being of residents and visitors in Napier.

Napier's four focus areas of community safety are:

1. Housing, youth & community
2. Crime prevention
3. Injury prevention
4. Health



Working Groups

The benefits of being part of the SCNC is that members could raise issues, ideas, priorities and possible projects that link to the four focus areas for further discussion, consideration and, where relevant, identify possible resources that could add value to the mutual project.

The SCNC would prioritise the relevance of projects, how it fits in the big picture of the group's goals and it would allow member organisations to redirect or link current budgets and resources to support the joint project.

The Organisational Structure diagram on the next page shows the SCNC and how Working Groups are sorted in the four focus areas and shows how projects, advisory groups and activities link to these areas. Some of these working groups were active prior to the development of the SCNC such as HB Community Workers Network, MURT and Road Safe Action Plan. New working groups were set up to follow up on projects instigated by the SCNC such as Neighbourhood Accessibility Plan.

The table on the next page lists 3 possible projects from page 25 for further discussion. Each project could have a separate Working Group to progress the tasks and outcomes and would report back to the SCNC meetings.

Benchmarking of Indicators

Taking into consideration the data and information in the application and sources from New Zealand Police Crime Statistics, Accident Compensation Corporation, Hawke's Bay District Health Board and the Injury Prevention Information Centre and other data held by local agencies, there is an indication that the highest at risk groups and environments in Napier City are:

- Road Safety Driving, crashes, drink driving
- Injury Prevention Falls by elderly, safety of children
- Crime Prevention Family violence, alcohol related harm and behaviour
- Health Injuries from falls, hospitalisation due to family violence

This is an opportunity to benchmark safety and well being levels that would include:

- Perceptions of safety as an overall safety measure.
- High level measures for crime, traffic and injury (i.e. number and rate of total offences, road injury and injury statistics).
- Other measures to describe progress in each programme strand.

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Chart from page 18.

Organisational Structure:



Table 2 (from page 25) - Projects to be considered by the Safe Communities Napier Committee.



Programme Name & Developer	What It Addresses	Focus Area for SCNC	Population it Targets	Reach Of Programme
Napier Community Safety Day NXPolice & SCNC as result of Maraenui event in 2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of safety at home, around neighbourhood and on the streets. Increase awareness of road safety, checking of smoke alarms, falls prevention programme, community support, Civil Defence readiness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing, youth & community Crime prevention Injury prevention Health 	All ages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole community, especially children and families. Better awareness of injury prevention and community support. Encourage walking and exercise, nutrition, neighbourhood support.
Safer Alleyways in Maraenui SCNC as result of NAP investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve accessibility for walking and cycling to connect to key amenities. Increase awareness of road safety, walking and cycling, link to neighbourhood support, report graffiti or any acts of anti-social behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing, youth & community Crime prevention Injury prevention Health 	All ages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maraenui community, especially children and families. Awareness of injury prevention and community support. Encourage walking and exercise, nutrition, neighbourhood support.
Safer Footpaths and Streets around Napier Hill SCNC as result of NAP investigation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve pedestrian and cyclist safety around the narrow and congested roads on Napier Hill. Increase awareness of other road users, minimise potential traffic hazards, link to neighbourhood support, report graffiti or acts of anti-social behaviour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing, youth & community Injury prevention Health 	All ages.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Napier Hill community especially pedestrians and cyclists. Reduction of near misses or accidents of pedestrians and cyclists in the area. Encourage more walking & exercise, and link to neighbourhood support.



CRITERIA

6

**Ongoing participation in National and International
Safe Communities Networks**

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As explained in the introduction to Criteria 1, the Safe Communities Napier Committee is made up of representatives from local and central government organisations and non-government organisations that are involved in safety and injury prevention across Napier City.



For Napier City, gaining accreditation as an International Safe Community is important because the Safe Communities model has been proven, both nationally and internationally, as an effective intervention to promote community safety, reduce the injury burden and enhance the community and social well being of the city.



The SCNC is focused on meeting the criteria for accreditation. The Napier Mayor, Councillors and the various Chief Executive Officers or Managers of the partner organisations endorse the role, purpose, need and collective benefit of the SCNC.

The following are some examples of our ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities Networks and related local activities and committee involvement.

- Nationally we have liaised and sought direction and support from the Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand and from other internationally accredited cities such as Waitakere, Wellington, Porirua, New Plymouth, Christchurch and North Shore.
- Since 2007 we have benefited from attending the Safe Community Annual National Network Forum.
- Ongoing liaison with other cities seeking accreditation such as Taupo, Gisborne, Hutt City, Manukau and Rotorua.
- Participated in relevant conferences, such as the 17th International Safe Communities Conference held in Christchurch. Involved as a site observer at the International Safe Community designation process for the Taupo District in April 2010.
- National membership or affiliation with Ministry of Justice, NZ Injury Prevention Strategy Network, Community Patrols NZ, Neighbourhood Support NZ.

Committee members participate in the following committees and projects:

1. Housing, Youth & Community
 - Big Brother, Big Sister Project
 - Blue Light Police
 - Campus Cops
 - Hawke's Bay Community Outcomes Forum
 - Hawke's Bay Housing Forums
 - Hawke's Bay Youth Workers Collective
 - Maraenui Safety Day
 - Maraenui Urban Renewal Trust
 - Napier Community Network
 - Napier Youth Council
 - Project Te Hou Ora
 - Social Workers in Schools
2. Crime Prevention
 - CARV – Curb Alcohol Related Violence Project
 - Hawke's Bay Family Violence Intervention Network
 - Ka Hao Te Rangatahi Youth Programme
 - Napier Alcohol Liaison Coalition
 - Napier Community Patrols
 - Napier Neighbourhood Support
 - Napier Safety Trust (CCTV Surveillance)
 - Parent Packs
 - Safer Napier Board
 - Takitimu Maori Wardens
 - White Ribbon Day
 - Youth Aid via Police
3. Injury Prevention
 - Cycle Safe at Schools Project
 - Elderly Falls Prevention – Tai Chi
 - FireWISE Safety with Primary Schools
 - Hawke's Bay Road Safe Collective

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- Home Safety Project
- Kia Piki te Ora (Suicide Prevention)
- Playground Safety
- Road Safety at Schools – safety belts, stopping distances
- Safety Week Activities
- Smoke Alarms & Evacuation Project in Maraenui
- Students Against Driving Drunk
- Traffic Safety Compliance
- Work Place Safety

4. Health

- ACC Safety Week
- Hawke's Bay Disability Community Workers Network
- Hawke's Bay Strengthening Families
- He Oranga Poutama
- Healthy Eating Healthy Action Programme
- Paracetamol Awareness Programme
- Sports Smart Programme
- Whanau Ora Community Day
- Whanau Ora Health Services
- Workfit – work place programmes



The recently completed cycle/walkway at Ironpot, Ahuriri.

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APPENDICES

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Appendix 1 - Terms of Reference

Safe Communities Napier

Purpose

To improve the safety, health and social well being of residents and visitors in Napier.

Objectives

- To establish and maintain effective partnerships with key stakeholders engaged in improving the safety and social well being of individuals and groups in the Napier community.
- To provide specialist advice and support to SCNC's partners relating to injury prevention, crime reduction, health and housing, youth and community issues.
- To educate and provide information to individuals, organisations and the community on injury prevention, crime reduction, health and housing, youth and community issues.
- To inform, lobby and influence relevant organisations to improve levels of safety in Napier.
- To prioritise safety issues for the Napier area and develop policies, injury prevention and safety promotion programmes and projects in response to local needs and issues on health, housing, youth and community issues.

Membership

The SCNC consists of representatives from a number of local, central government and relevant non-government organisations with an interest in, or who are already involved in the objectives, as listed above, and supporting action toward the community outcomes.

The membership of the committee are either representatives or members of current working groups/committees and/or representatives of organisations focused on dealing with safety concerns and enhancing social well being.



This partnership consists of:

- Local authorities: NCC and HBRC via RoadSafe HB.
- Government agencies: ACC, Department of Internal Affairs (DIA), NZ Fire Service, HBDHB, HNZ, MSD, NZ Police, NZTA and Te Puni Kokiri (TPK).
- Local community organisations: MURT, HBPHO, SHB, CPNZ, MWT and NNS.
- Representatives from specific sector networks: Napier Council of Social Services (NCOSS) for local social services, Age Concern Napier for senior citizens, and the disability and health sector.

At a later stage, representatives with specialist skills and professional interest in safety and injury prevention and representatives for people who reside, work or visit the Napier City area with a demonstrated commitment to safety and well being are invited to be part of the committee.

Role of Committee Members

- To provide the support structure of the SCNC and are vital to the project. A mix of professions and disciplines will produce a multi-disciplinary approach.
- Be responsible for driving the programme, implementing and measuring the objectives and strategies of the committee's strategic plan.
- To contact both private and public organisations to find people willing to join and contribute to the committee.
- Rob Lutter was nominated and approved as chairperson.

Roles and Responsibilities

The role of the SCNC is to act as a consultative body, which identifies,

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develops and oversees the activities of projects.

The committee also collects and collates data, provides advice and monitors the implementation of relevant programmes, policies and projects, e.g. Driveway Safety initiative, through the use of specific working parties.

The SCNC oversees the activities of the project, made up of key personnel from partner organisations to meet and consult as required, initially monthly.

The SCNC advises and makes recommendations to key partners on matters relating to safety as defined below.

Some examples of safety issues relevant to Napier include:

- Intentional (e.g. domestic violence, suicide, self harming behaviour) and unintentional injuries (e.g. pedestrian safety);
- Falls prevention (e.g. sports safety, child safety);
- Road safety and sustainability (e.g. education, engineering);
- Community safety (e.g. crime prevention, personal safety, perception of safety);
- Home safety (e.g. smoke alarms and fire evacuation, falls at home);
- Risk management (e.g. sports safety recommendations in sporting ground hire agreements).

Meetings

- Held quarterly, or at such other times as the committee determines.
- A quorum is one half plus one of the current members of the committee.
- All meetings are convened at the Napier City Council and be chaired by Rob Lutter.
- Minutes and relevant documents are circulated 2 weeks after each meeting.

Review Date

The Terms of Reference and review of this committee should be reviewed annually.

Community Consultation

- The community will be consulted on an annual basis, to gauge issues and identify needs.
- Community consultation will provide an impetus to guide the coalition in prioritising relevant safety issues for Napier.
- This could be taken as part of a public forum, phone-ins or a survey.

Working Groups

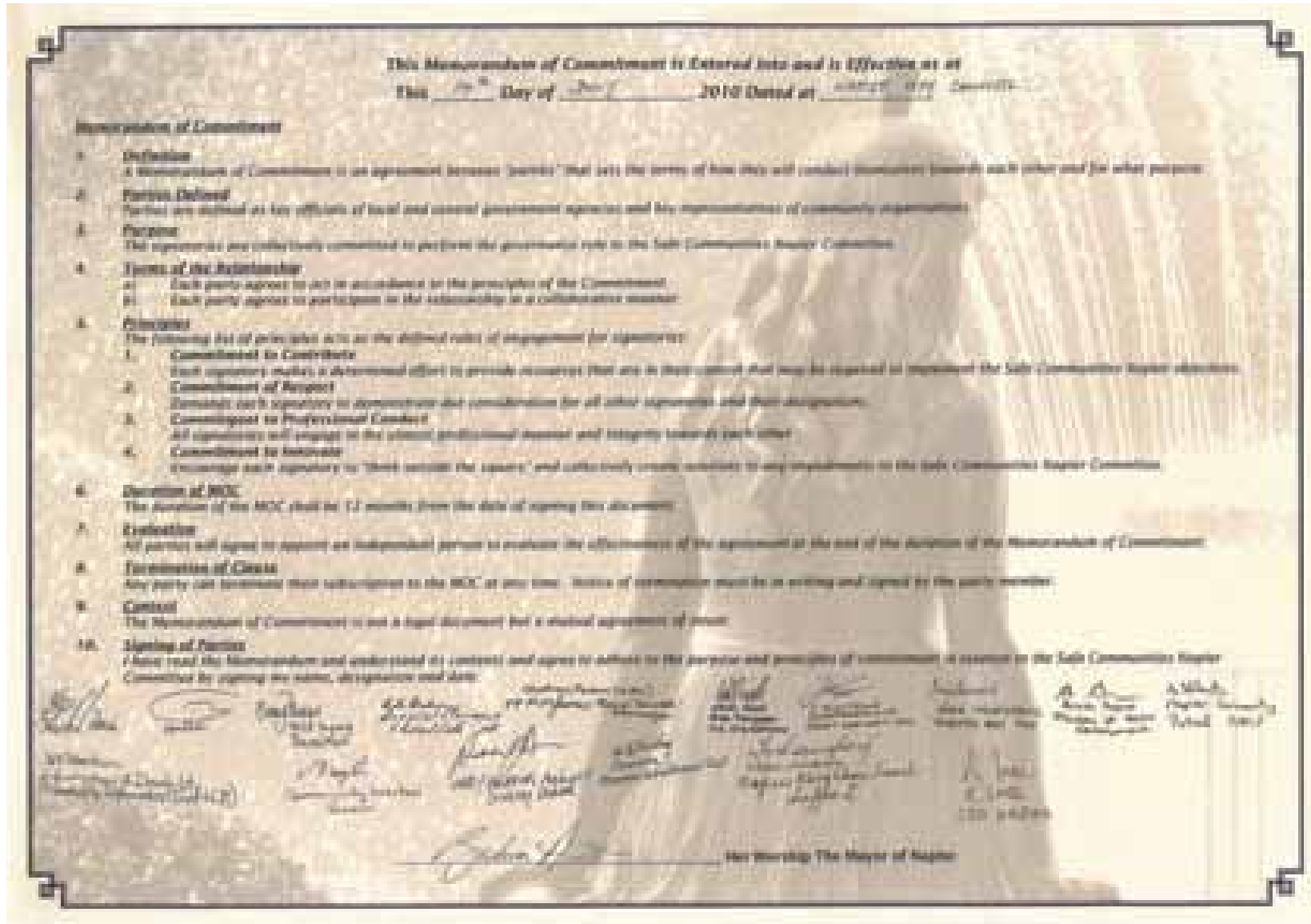
- Working groups will be established from time to time in response to identified needs and issues of concern.
- A working group will normally be established by a partner organisation/s.
- The working group will be project orientated with a ToR consistent with the SCNC's project's aims and objectives.
- On formation the working group will develop an Action Plan with time frames to be ratified by the committee.
- Where practical, all activities of a working group need to be ratified by the committee.
- Specific working groups are formed from the coalition under the leadership of the committee to work on specific injury prevention or safety promotion initiatives.
- These working groups should be project orientated and need to be consistent with the objectives and activities of the agreed Safe Community Programme.

Appendix 2 - Memoranda Standing

1. Memorandum of Commitment - 2010 for Safe Communities Napier Committee
2. Memorandum of Commitment - 2008 for the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan
3. Memorandum of Commitment - 2006 for the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan
4. Memorandum of Understanding - 2004 for the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan

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Memorandum of Commitment - 2010 for Safe Communities Napier Committee



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Memorandum of Commitment - 2008 for the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan

*The Memorandum of Commitment is Entered into and is Effective as at
 The 14th Day of November 2008 Read at Napier City Council.*

Memorandum of Commitment

1. **Options**
 A Memorandum of Commitment is an agreement between 'parties' that at the time of their signing and execution is intended to be a legal document.
2. **Terms 'Parties'**
 Means an applicant or owner, applicant of land and central government organisations.
3. **Scope**
 The scope is defined as the subject matter of the Memorandum of Commitment.
4. **Consent of the Council**
 a) Each party agrees to act in accordance with the principles of the Memorandum.
 b) Each party agrees to participate in the relationship in a collaborative manner.
5. **Principles**
 The following list of principles are to be the guiding principles of the Memorandum of Commitment:
 1. **Transparency & Honesty**
 Each party will enter a relationship in a transparent manner that is in the interest of the public and the community.
 2. **Transparency of Objectives**
 General and specific objectives of the Memorandum of Commitment, in all other respects and their objectives.
 3. **Transparency in Financial Matters**
 All expenses and costs in the relationship will be transparent and agreed in advance.
 4. **Transparency in Dispute Resolution**
 Disputes will be resolved in a timely and efficient manner in a way consistent with the Memorandum of Commitment.
6. **Duration of the Memorandum of Commitment**
 The duration of the Memorandum of Commitment shall be 12 months from the date of signing the document.
7. **Termination**
 All parties will agree to terminate the Memorandum of Commitment at the end of the duration of the Memorandum of Commitment.
8. **Consent of the Council**
 Any party will ensure that the Memorandum of Commitment is approved by the Council of the Council of the City of Napier.
9. **Other**
 The Memorandum of Commitment is not a legal document for a formal agreement of terms.
10. **Signature of Parties**

If any party to this Memorandum of Commitment is unable to sign or affix their name to this document, they may sign on behalf of the party in accordance with the Memorandum of Commitment by signing on behalf of the party in accordance with the Memorandum of Commitment.

									
Mark Taylor Mayor of Napier	John Gifford Mayor of Napier	Murray Gifford Mayor of Napier	John Gifford Mayor of Napier	John Gifford Mayor of Napier	John Gifford Mayor of Napier	John Gifford Mayor of Napier	John Gifford Mayor of Napier	John Gifford Mayor of Napier	John Gifford Mayor of Napier

Witnessed by John Gifford, Mayor of Napier

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Memorandum of Commitment - 2006 for the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan

*The Memorandum of Commitment is Entered into and is Effective as of
 the 17th Day of August 2006 at Christchurch*

Memorandum of Commitment

1. **Object**
 1.1 Memorandum of Commitment is an agreement between parties that set the terms of how they will conduct themselves towards each other and for what purpose
2. **Parties**
 Parties are defined as those officials of local and central government organisations
3. **Scope**
 The agreement covers Maraenui area's public domain and is for the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan
4. **Terms of the Relationship**
 - a) Each party agrees to act in accordance with the principles of the Memorandum
 - b) Each party agrees to participate in the relationship in a collaborative manner
5. **Objectives**
 The following list of principles set out the defined role of signatories to agreement
 1. **Commitment to Maraenui**
 All signatories make a commitment for a period of time that as a first priority they will support the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan
 2. **Commitment to Openness**
 Openness and transparency is a commitment to the involvement of all other signatories and their signatories
 3. **Commitment to Regional Consideration**
 All signatories will engage in the wider regional context and support central and other
 4. **Commitment to Innovation**
 Encourage and support innovation that would be open and voluntary with relation to any requirements in the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan
6. **Duration of MOU**
 The duration of the MOU shall be 12 months from the date of signing the document
7. **Validity**
 All parties will agree to appoint an independent person to conduct the effectiveness of the agreement at the end of the duration of the Memorandum of Commitment
8. **Continuation of MOU**
 Any party can document their withdrawal from the MOU at any time. MOU of Commitment must be in writing and signed by the party member
9. **Other**
 The Memorandum of Commitment is not a legal document but a mutual agreement of intent
10. **Change of Name**

All signatories to the Memorandum of Commitment and signatories to associated agreements adhere to the purpose and principles of cooperation in relation to the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan by signing up to these objectives and the

 Murray G. Gilling Mayor of Christchurch	 Alan Stewart Mayor of Selwyn	 Murray Stewart Mayor of Selwyn	 Peter Hansen Mayor of Selwyn	 Alan Peck Mayor of Selwyn	 Roger Jones Mayor of Selwyn	 Rodney Gledhill Mayor of Selwyn	 Alan Stewart Mayor of Selwyn	 Murray Stewart Mayor of Selwyn
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Julia Brooker
Mayor of Selwyn

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Memorandum of Understanding - 2004 for the Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan

The Memorandum of Understanding Agreement is Entered into and is Effective as of
 On 17th Day of December 2004 at Napier

1. Introduction of Memorandum

1.1 Purpose
 A Memorandum of Understanding is an agreement between parties that sets the terms of working and creates a framework around which other and/or other parties

1.2 Scope of Work
 There are agreed to work of both and several processes agreements

1.3 Terms
 The parties to understand terms the usual requirements of the Memorandum Urban Renewal Plan

1.4 Terms of the Memorandum
 a) That party agree to act in accordance to the principle of the Memorandum
 b) That party agree to participate in the community in a collaborative manner

1.5 Objectives

- a) **Strategy**
 All parties will work with each other with the same respect, honesty and fairness responses of people may either avoid, reduce, identify or solve
- b) **Structure**
 That party has discussed and agreed over their separate responses
- c) **Continuity**
 All parties agree that any agreements should include working within a structure and remain confidential and not be used in any way that is detrimental to either party in the Memorandum Urban Renewal Plan
- d) **Flexibility**
 That party agree to make a real effort to personally attend and meeting
- e) **Other**
 That party agree to do whatever is possible by working over period in period of the nature of the Plan
- f) **Conclusion**
 Memorandum in the MEMU is not a contract and is open to any other parties who can contribute in the definition of a party under the agreement

1.6 Status of MEMU
 The document of the MEMU shall be a result from the date of signing the document

1.7 Validity
 All parties will agree to agree an independent person to monitor the effectiveness of the agreement at the end of the duration of the Memorandum of Understanding

1.8 Continuity of Plan
 All parties will ensure that subsequent to the MEMU in any case, all other information must be in writing and agreed by the party members

1.9 Other
 The Memorandum of Understanding is not a legal document but a moral agreement of parties

1.10 Signatures of Parties

 Peter Smith, Director of Urban Renewal

 Peter Smith Director of Urban Renewal	 Peter Smith Director of Urban Renewal	 Peter Smith Director of Urban Renewal	 Peter Smith Director of Urban Renewal	 Peter Smith Director of Urban Renewal	 Peter Smith Director of Urban Renewal	 Peter Smith Director of Urban Renewal
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Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Appendix 3 - Letters of Support

1. Letter of Intent to Apply for Accreditation as a Safe Community from Mayor Barbara Arnott.
2. Support for Safe Community Designation from the Department of Internal Affairs.

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Letter of Intent to Apply for Accreditation as a Safe Community from Mayor Barbara Arnott.

25 March 2010

Dr Carolyn Coggan - Director
Safe Communities Foundation NZ
PO Box 331 399
Takapuna
NORTH SHORE 0740

Dear Dr Coggan,

Letter of Intent to Apply for Accreditation as a Safe Community

Please accept this letter as Napier's intention to apply to the Safe Communities Foundation of New Zealand for accreditation as a member of the International Safe Community Network based on the six criteria developed by the World Health Organisation Collaborating Centre on Community Safety.

As you know, preparation for this has been underway for some time now and we anticipate presenting the application in July 2010.

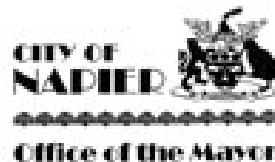
As you know we completed a data review, compiled information on existing community safety programmes, established a governance group and identified priority areas, all of which will be most helpful to our ISC application.

Please accept our thanks for the assistance and advice you have provided thus far and we look forward to continuing to work with you in the future.

Yours sincerely



Barbara Arnott
MAYOR



NAPIER The Art Deco City
Napier City Council Mayor's Office
231 Hastings St, Private Bag 4010, Napier 6110, New Zealand P 06 834 4100 F 06 834 4107 www.napier.govt.nz

Support for Safe Community Designation from the Department of Internal Affairs.

1 March 2010

THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Tu Tei Teihāhā

Paul Falcoo
Community Advisor
Community Development Department
Napier City Council
Private Bag 6010

Local Government & Community Branch
Hastings Street
PO Box 600
Napier, New Zealand
Telephone: 06 834 4100
Facsimile: 06 834 4107
Website: www.dia.govt.nz

Re: SAFE COMMUNITIES NAPIER

The Department of Internal Affairs, Hawke's Bay Branch, is one of a number of key agency partners that support the Napier City Council's application for Safe Community designation.

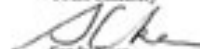
Our Department has benefited from the close working relationship with the Napier City Council in terms of the sharing of information that affects the wellbeing of our community. This has assisted us to better plan our activities to align with wider social, cultural, environment and economic community outcomes.

The strong coalition that has formed through this partnership approach with the Napier City Council has enabled our department to more effectively identify and financially support community projects that fit within the scope of the services we provide. In particular the coalition has assisted us to be involved with groups that work to reduce injury prevention and promote community safety.

Our Hawke's Bay Branch of the Department of Internal Affairs fully supports the collaborative project that the Napier City Council is leading to gain accreditation for the city of Napier to be recognised as a safe community.

Please do not hesitate if you have any further questions. I can be contacted on:
Phone: (06) 834 1097
Cellphone: 027 327 4328
Email: sandy.keen@dia.govt.nz

Yours Sincerely



Sandy Keen
Community Development and Funding Advisor
Department of Internal Affairs
Napier Office



Appendix 4 - Supporting Documents Available from Safe Communities Foundation NZ

Copies of the documents listed below are held at Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand, Hurstmere House, Suite 5a, Level One, 128 Hurstmere Road, Takapuna, North Shore City 0740.

1. Accident Compensation Corporation – Injury Claim Statistics 2009
2. Eastern District Police – Crime Statistics 2009
3. Hawke’s Bay District Health Board – Health Status Review 2010
4. Hawke’s Bay District Health Board – Public Health Unit Service Plan 2009
5. Hawke’s Bay District Health Board – Strategy for Prevention of Unintentional Injury in Hawke’s Bay 2007
6. Hawke’s Bay Regional Councils – Satisfaction Survey 2005
7. Ministry of Social Development – East Coast Regional Plan 2009/10
8. Ministry of Social Development – Social Report 2009
9. Napier City Council – Ten Year Plan 2009/10 to 2018/19
10. Napier City Council – Social Monitor Comparison Report 2000 to 2009
11. Statistics NZ – Quick Stats for Napier 2006

Napier: A Safe & Healthy City

Appendix 5 - Glossary of Abbreviations

AA	Automobile Association	MAP	Maraenui Action Plan
ACC	Accident Compensation Corporation	MOC	Memorandum of Commitment
AUT	Auckland University of Technology	MOE	Ministry of Education
CBD	Central Business District	MOH	Ministry of Health
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
CHB	Central Hawke's Bay	MSD	Ministry of Social Development
CHBDC	Central Hawke's Bay District Council	MURP	Maraenui Urban Renewal Plan
CPNZ	Community Patrols New Zealand	MURT	Maraenui Urban Renewal Trust
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	MWT	Maori Wardens Takitimu
CPU	Crime Prevention Unit	NACP	Napier Community Patrol
CS	Career Services	NAPS	Neighbourhood Accessibility Plan
CYF	Child, Youth and Family	NCC	Napier City Council
DIA	Department of Internal Affairs	NGO	Non Government Organisation
DOL	Department of Labour	NHF	National Heart Foundation
EECA	Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	NNS	Napier Neighbourhood Support
EIT	Eastern Institute of Technology	NRB	National Research Bureau
FVIP	Family Violence Intervention Programme	NZTA	New Zealand Transport Agency
GP	General Practitioner (Doctor)	NRB	National Review Board
HB	Hawke's Bay	OEP	Otago Exercise Programme
HBDHB	Hawke's Bay District Health Board	RSHB	Road Safe Hawke's Bay
HBPHO	Hawke's Bay Primary Health Organisation	SADD	Students Against Driving Drunk
HDC	Hastings District Council	SCFNZ	Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand
HNZ	Housing New Zealand (Corporation)	SCNC	Safe Communities Napier Committee
HBRC	Hawke's Bay Regional Council	SHB or Sport HB	Sport Hawke's Bay
IAAG	Inter Agency Advisory Group	TA or TLA	Territorial Local Authority
IPNANZ	Injury Prevention Network of Aotearoa New Zealand	TKHA	Te Kupenga Hauora Ahuriri
ISC	International Safe Community	TPK	Te Puni Kokiri
KHTR	Ka Hao Te Rangatahi	WDC	Wairoa District Council
LTCCP	Long Term Community Council Plan	WHO	World Health Organisation