

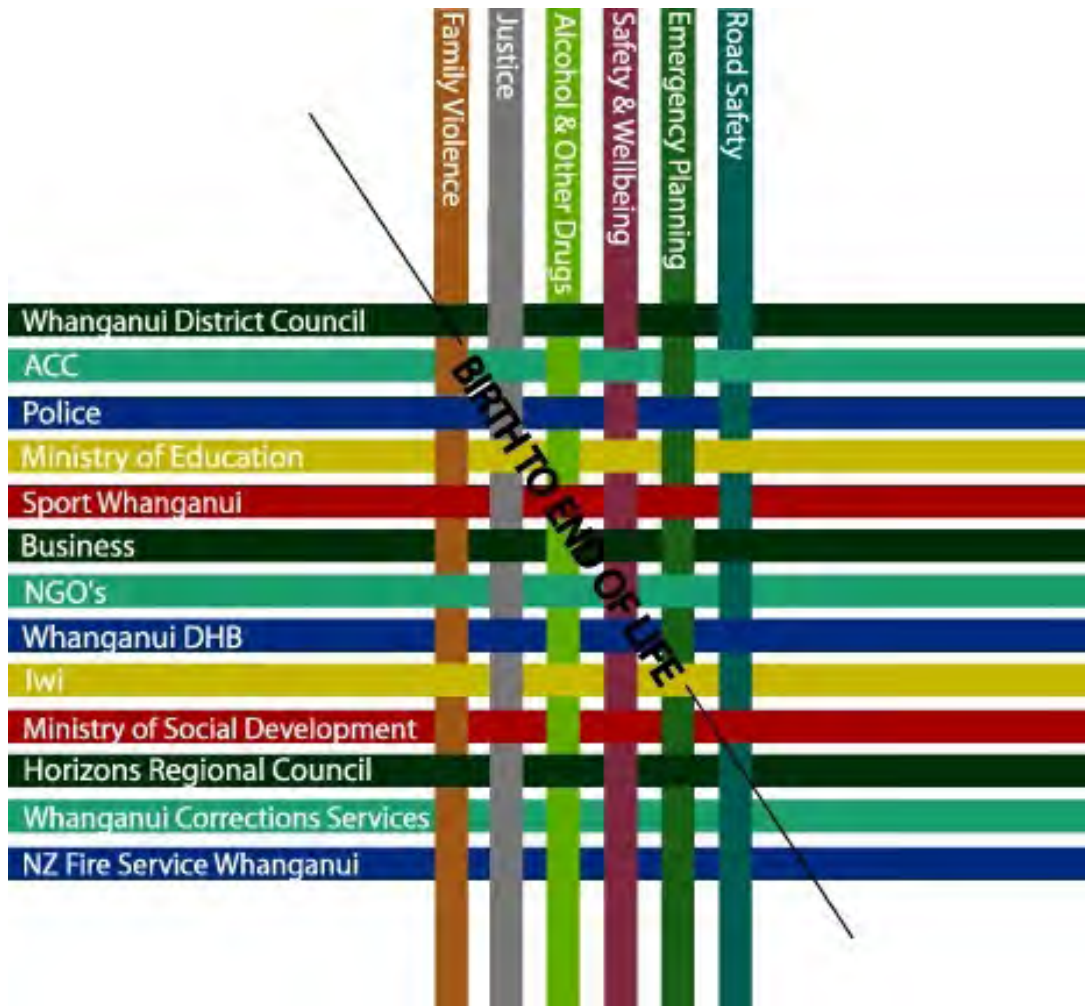


# SAFER WHANGANUI REACCREDITATION APPLICATION

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REACCREDITATION PLAN 2016

Lauren Tamehana  
Safer Whanganui Project Leader



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## Mayor's Foreward

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As Mayor of Whanganui and Chair of Safer Whanganui it has been an exciting time to be part of the growth and direction of Safer Whanganui during the past six years.

I was the newly elected Mayor when Whanganui was accredited in 2010. We were ahead of our time with our accreditation application being the first in the world to use Results Based Accountability. We have continued with our commitment to our community's vision of being Leading Edge, with Safer Whanganui embedded in our Council 10 Year Plan and our commitment to supporting a full time project leader.

All of our partners have recommitted to Safer Whanganui. They have participated in strategic planning and play active roles bringing issues to the table for shared understanding and solutions. We have also reviewed our membership and brought new partners on board to ensure that we are building synergy across the community.

There is still a lot more to be done. Whanganui District Council is committed to Safer Whanganui and to the way forward, viewing reaccreditation as another step in our journey. Our next major piece of work is completing the community needs assessment to enable our steering group to have a real understanding of the issues and where we need to work with our community to prioritise our activities and make the greatest gains.

Annette Main  
Mayor of Whanganui



## Message from Iwi

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Iwi and the Council continue to develop their Tiriti o Waitangi-based relationships. The relationships focus on all levels: political, social, economic and environmental for the benefit of all of Whanganui. Iwi and Whanganui District Council aim to act in good faith at all times, and continue to build trust as a sound basis for the future.

The following shared values- nga tikanga – underpin these relationships;

- Unity – Kotahitanga
- Leadership – Rangatiratanga
- Responsiveness – Whakararata
- Collaboration – Mahi Tahī

Significant developments since 2010 are the settlement of the Whanganui River Tiriti O Waitangi Claim, the delivery of the report of the Waitangi Tribunal on the Whanganui Land Claims, and the resolution of the correct spelling of Whanganui for the District and Council. These events have enabled the continued growth of meaningful and healthy relationships between the parties and into the community.





## Demographics - update from 2010 plan

### POPULATION HIGHLIGHTS

## Estimated Resident Population, Whanganui District

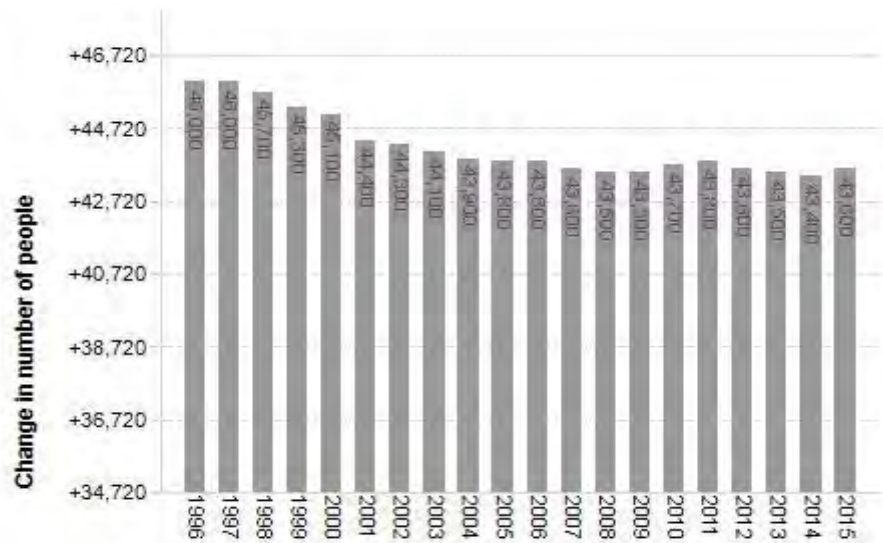
Population

43,600

ERP, 2015



Grown by 200 from  
the previous year.



.id the population experts

Source – Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Estimates – information releases for 30th June 2013 and earlier issues. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

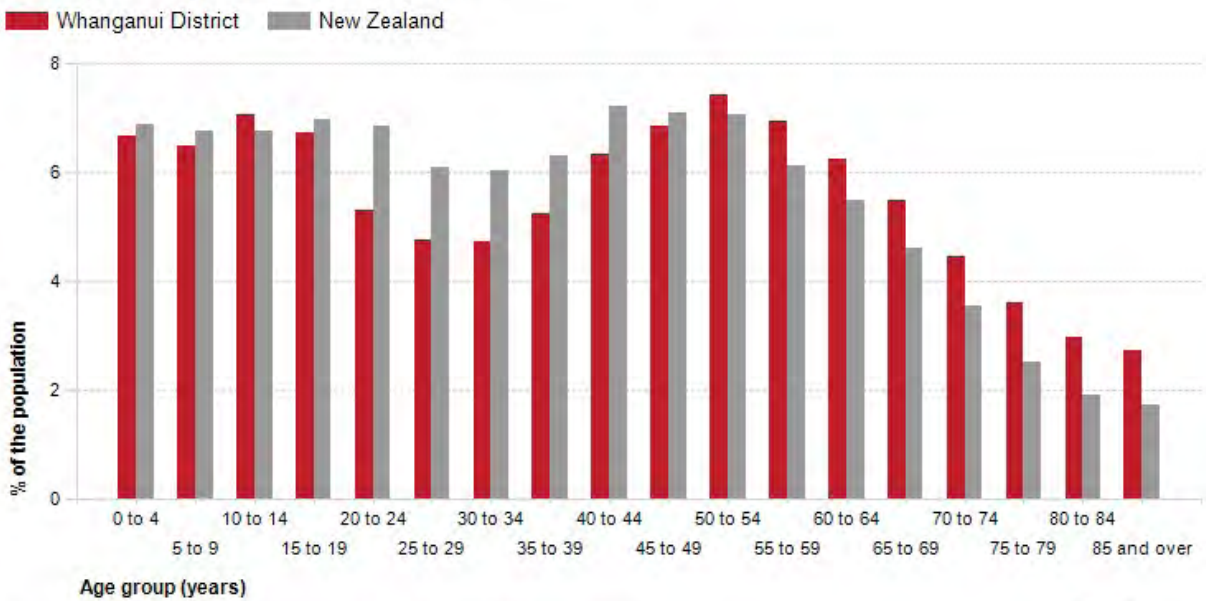




Projections indicate that the New Zealand population is expected to grow between 2011 and 2021 by about 200,000 and in the following ten years by 230,000. This is due mainly to longer lifespans and a flat birth rate. By 2025 there will be more people aged 65-plus than children aged 14 years and under, with this gap likely to widen past this date. Our population is set to live longer and have fewer children.

From age 50 years onwards Whanganui has a higher percentage of older adults compared to the rest of the population. Planning for the future needs to be able to respond to this growth.

### Five year age structure, 2013

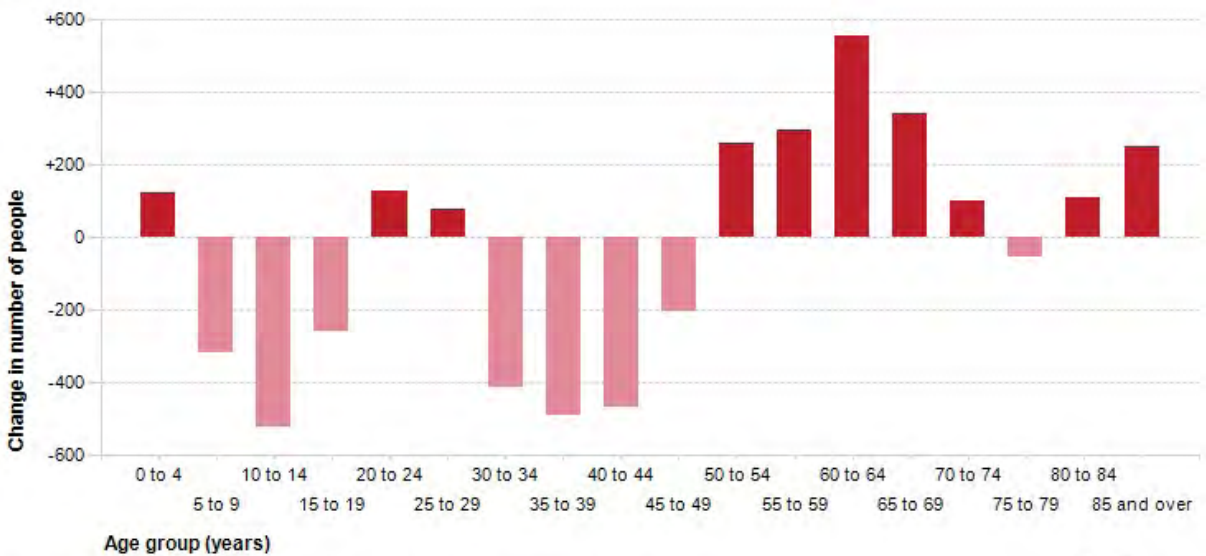


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



### Change in five year age structure, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.





## Criteria 1:

### Leadership & Collaboration: Demonstration of leadership by coalition or group focused on improving community safety

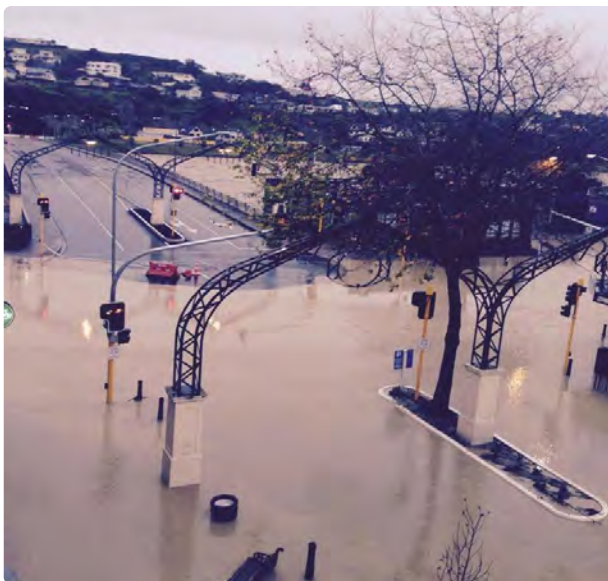
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- Describe the structure of your coalition (include diagram) and how it has interacted with the community to investigate, implement, evaluate and continually improve processes related to injury prevention and community safety promotion.

Safer Whanganui was accredited in 2010, becoming the 18th community in New Zealand and the 222nd in the world. Its steering group is made up of senior representatives from government, non-government and community organisations within the District. Reference group leaders also sit on the steering group, to ensure optimum communication throughout the collaborative framework. The Steering group meets bimonthly and is chaired by the Mayor. Agenda, minutes, action list, the Project Leader's reports and other attachments are all sent out to the steering group 10 days prior the meeting, as agreed in the Terms of Reference.

Safer Whanganui was the first Safe Community in New Zealand and possibly the world (according to Mark Friedman) to develop its accreditation plan using Results Based Accountability. The steering group has continued to meet regularly over the past five years and provide strategic direction. Key issues are also brought to the table by members and solutions discussed. Regular presentations are used to provide information and actions developed as appropriate. In 2015 the Steering group held additional meetings for strategic planning and RBA training. Safer Whanganui has strong networks across the community at both the steering group and reference group levels with the Project Leader attending a number of the reference group meetings.

Whanganui District suffered from one of its worst weather events in June 2015. The Safer Whanganui Project Leader is also the Welfare Manager for the Emergency Operations Centre. Having a welfare manager with strong links to the community and experience in working collaboratively at an organisation level proved a huge advantage. As a direct result of this work, new members have been appointed to the Emergency Management Reference Group. Another key result has been training of Neighbourhood support leaders to support the running of our Civil Defence Centres in future events.



## Structure

PanPacific  
Safe Communities

Safe Community  
Foundation NZ

### SAFER WHANGANUI STEERING GROUP

Whanganui District Council	Ministry of Education	NZ Police	Horizons Regional Council	ACC
Whanganui DHB	Sport Whanganui	NGOs	Ministry of Social Development	NZ Fire Service
Community	Corrections	Children's Team	Business	Iwi

### REFERENCE GROUPS

<b>Road Safety</b>	<b>Family Violence</b>	<b>Safety &amp; Wellbeing</b>	<b>Alcohol &amp; other Drugs</b>	<b>Emergency Planning</b>	<b>Justice</b>
WDC	FV Network	ACC	ACC	WDC	Probation
Horizons RC	FVCMN	WDHB	NTOTA	Civil Defence	PARS
Police	Women's Refuge	Sport Whanganui	WDHB	WDHB	Police
Highway Patrol	Victim Support	Fire Service	Police	Horizons RC	WDC
ACC	Courts	Age Concern	WDC	Police	Wanganui Prison
NZTA	Police	Community patrols	Sport Whanganui	Fire Service	Restorative Justice
AA	CYFS	Maori Wardens	Fire Service	St Johns	YOT
WDHB	FACS	Community House	TOIHA	Red Cross	CYFS
	WDC	City Mission	Maori Wardens	Coastguard	Regional
	TOIHA	NTOTA		MSD	Community
		Community Patrols		Surf Lifesaving	Forensic team
		Water Safety & Navigation group		Armed Forces	Maori Wardens
		WASP (Suicide prevention group)		TOIHA	
				WNSG	
				WRPHO	

Reference group meetings are held either monthly or quarterly depending on the nature of the group and its current work. Family Violence, Safety & Wellbeing, Alcohol and other Drugs all meet monthly; Emergency Management and Road Safety meet quarterly. Justice has been in recess but is developing its plan for 2016. In the interim, there has been significant work progressing Whanganui's Restorative City aims.



## Prepare short summary on each Safe Community partner

Partner	Summary
Whanganui District Council	Whanganui District Council is committed to Safer Whanganui; the Mayor is the chair of the steering group. Safer Whanganui is clearly identified within the Council's Long Term Plan and its community contract funding is strongly aligned to Safer Whanganui outcomes.
ACC	ACC is an active partner in Safer Whanganui – not only because it is a funder but they provide but it provides active participation in the steering group meetings. The Community Injury Prevention Consultant (CIPC) is actively involved in a number of reference groups and is chair of the Alcohol and other Drug reference group. The CIPC and Safer Whanganui Project Leader have worked together well to promote injury prevention and Safer Whanganui in the past 12 months.
NGO (Community House)	Community House Chair represents many NGOs and brings a wealth of community experience to the steering group. The Manager of Community House is a member of the Safety and Wellbeing Reference Group. CH provides a communication channel for the community thorough its newsletter (Comchat), and social media.
Horizons Regional Council	Horizons Regional Council is represented with a senior manager on the steering group, and its Road Safety Coordinator giving both a management and community level approach to the steering group and several reference groups.
Iwi	There is currently no Iwi representative on the steering group. Whanganui District Council has a strong commitment to Iwi partnerships as demonstrated in the 10 year Plan, and with Relationship agreements with tribal entities and Runanga. The Chair of Tupoho Runanga is receiving all minutes and other communication.
Ministry of Education	We are very proud that Safer Whanganui was the first Safe Community to ensure that the education sector was around the table during the accreditation process in 2010. Although priority changes within the Ministry of Education have impacted on its ability to provide continuous representation on the steering group, education as a focus is consistent throughout a number of the steering groups. Education is key to Safer Whanganui achieving its desired outcomes and we will continue to work together on a solution that ensures the sector are participating.
Ministry of Social Development	Ministry of Social Development is represented on the steering group by the Child Youth and Family local manager, and is also represented on two reference groups. Safer Whanganui also aligns with the Ministry through the local Strengthening Families' management group.
NZ Fire Service	NZ Fire Service Whanganui is committed to Safer Whanganui, and is active not only at the steering group level but is also a stakeholder within three reference groups. The Fire Service actively looks for opportunities to engage with community partners to spread not only their fire safety message but other safety messages as well.
NZ Police	Police contribute at a steering group level, and are stakeholders across all reference groups. They share their expertise and knowledge as appropriate to the situation. They are proactive in Junior Neighbourhood Support and aim to build relationships in our most vulnerable communities.
Sport Whanganui	Sport Whanganui is a member of the steering group and one of the reference groups.

Partner	Summary
Whanganui Prison / Corrections	The Whanganui Prison Manager represents new membership to the steering group and is committed to Corrections' future contribution. Corrections is also represented in the Justice reference group.
Whanganui DHB	Whanganui District Health Board is represented on the Steering group by its Chief Executive. Reference group representation is covered by the health promotion team of the District Health Board.
Business	Currently this representative position is vacant. Discussion is being held to ascertain whether Whanganui and Partners, Council's economic development division, is the appropriate representation for business.
Community (new)	The Manager of Whanganui's Women's Network brings a diverse community voice to the table, through the roles that she has across within the community.
Children's Team (New)	The Director of the team is a new member of the steering group. We are excited about the contribution CT brings to the table and the opportunity to add another link in Safer Whanganui.

**Attach letters of support from key agencies/individuals to your application. Of particular relevance is how being designated as a Safe Community further improved partnerships and collaborations within your community.**

We have received letters of support from the following Steering Group organisations (Refer Appendix).

- Whanganui District Health Board
- NZ Fire Service – Whanganui
- Restorative Practices Trust
- Violence Intervention Network
- ACC



Describe your coalition's governance, employment, management/supervision, remuneration and funding for this role. Relevant documentation such as job descriptions, ideal person specifications, performance management procedures, remuneration scales and conditions of employment, can demonstrate this.

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Safer Whanganui is a Council-mandated collaborative framework that oversees inter-sectorial work on community safety and health. The significance of this work is reflected through Council's 10 year Plan vision, Leading Edge.

The Mayor chairs the Safer Whanganui Steering Group, which meets bimonthly. The work of Safer Whanganui is reported through the Community and Cultural activity to full Council. Each member of Safer Whanganui is accountable to her/his parent organisation and is expected to report back actions and activity to their own parent organisation. Terms of Reference were updated at the end of 2015 to reflect the changes on the steering group and within the reference groups.

*The Terms of reference are attached (Appendix)*

The Safer Whanganui Project Leader has been in the position for 18 months, and has lifted performance of both the role and of the collaborative framework.

A review of the original position description was led by Whanganui District Council, supported by ACC, early in 2015. A commitment was made to increase both the accountabilities and hours of the role, ensuring the drive required to achieve results and strengthened support for leadership of Safer Whanganui. We also needed to ensure that any new role had the mandate to work seamlessly across Council divisions, and mesh with broader Council responsibilities such as emergency management. Finally, we strengthened the position's accountabilities by adding contract management, which ensured the Council's Community Contract programme was strategically aligned to Safer Whanganui. A new position description was subsequently developed and has since been shared across the Safe Communities network to support other coordinators. The upgraded position sits within Council's Community and Cultural Group at the three-tier manager level, and reports to Council's Group Manager, Community and Cultural.

*The Job Description is attached (Appendix)*

## Prepare summary of Safe Community strategy/objectives and attach latest versions of strategic plan, etc.

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Safer Whanganui's strategic plan was developed collaboratively in 2015 with an independent facilitator supported by SCFNZ. This offered the opportunity for members to come together and celebrate the successes over the past years, and identify future direction and focus. Clear outcomes were developed that were designed to build on current successes and to take Safer Whanganui to the next level.

### **Vision:**

Safer Whanganui – Works for everyone, a positive place to live, learn, work and play.

### **Goals:**

1. Provide leadership locally and regionally
2. A strong collective voice working together to achieve the vision
3. Use evidence to enhance and evaluate effective community strategies

### **Objectives:**

1. Continue to focus on priority areas and partnerships that improve community safety
2. Continue to develop programmes / projects in partnership that support community safety outcomes
3. Look for opportunities to strengthen leadership and build synergy across the region
4. Work with the steering group and reference groups to re-evaluate result cards and monitor these
5. Achieve reaccreditation in 2015.

Safer Whanganui has a strong alignment with other strategic activity, both within Council and in the community. This includes Positive Ageing, Restorative Cities, Healthy Families and the Children's Team. Although the last three activities have separate governance as a requirement of their operation, there is clear synergy with Safer Whanganui and its strategic direction.

#### **• Restorative Cities:**

- Building and repairing relationships, both internal and external
- Empowerment of individuals, teams and work communities
- Mutual Accountability
- Shared Responsibility
- Outcome and Solution Focused.

#### **• Healthy Families:**

Healthy Families wants to work with anyone and everyone that has an interest in making healthy choices easier for families in our community. Healthy Families is working with schools, businesses, organisations, sports clubs, early childhood centres, marae, kohanga reo, local government and individuals. A whole-of-community approach is essential, that ensures changes to the systems that influence the wellbeing of individuals, families and communities.

#### **• Children's Action Teams:**

Children's Teams put the child at the centre of everything we do. CT are not introducing new services, rather enabling existing ones to work better together. Children's Teams are leading the way for a safer and more competent children's workforce working together to better support vulnerable children.

#### **• Positive Ageing:**

WDC's Positive Ageing Strategy implementation is led by Whanganui's Positive Ageing Forum. Quarterly meetings are held with community representatives. The group is currently reviewing World Health Organisation Age Friendly Cities as a potential way forward. The Positive Ageing Strategy aligns with Safer Whanganui, and there is usually a Safer Whanganui component at each quarterly meeting.

#### **• Pensioner Housing Review Group:**

Whanganui District Council set up a Community Working Group to consider the future of the WDC pensioner housing stock, including its potential in whole or part sale, taking into account the social housing needs in the community. Whanganui residents have a lack of access to stable housing and very little social housing available for vulnerable residents.

*Strategic Plan attached*

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## Provide evidence of how you will ensure the sustainability of your Safe Community coalition.

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### **Leading Edge:**

Safer Whanganui outcomes are woven into Leading Edge – Whanganui District Council's 10-year plan vision - through

#### *Community Deeply United:*

We are a place resounding with community spirit, there is an intangible essence that underpins what it means to be from or in Whanganui. We support each other, work in partnership, are resilient and can handle challenges. We keep talking to each other and pulling in the same direction. We know where we are heading by celebrate and champion diversity. Our roots run deep.

#### *Goal:*

Working in partnership – shaping a district that celebrates and champions its cultural and social diversity as well as its community spirit

#### *Actions:*

Continue to achieve International Safe Community Accreditation

Safer Whanganui is prioritized in the 10-year plan both strategically and financially, and opportunities to maximise synergies have been actioned.

This strategic imperative ensured a review of the Council's Community Contracts process in 2015, which recommended a number of changes to the process. These included:

- Moving from a paper based application system to an online application process (this was not without its challenges, but these have since been resolved).
- Requirement for applicants for funding to show alignment to Leading Edge and Safer Whanganui
- Community workshops to support the new process and alignment
- Evaluation form developed against criteria.



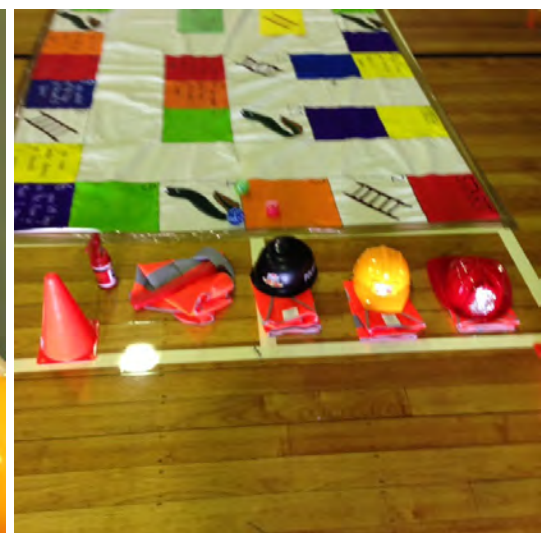
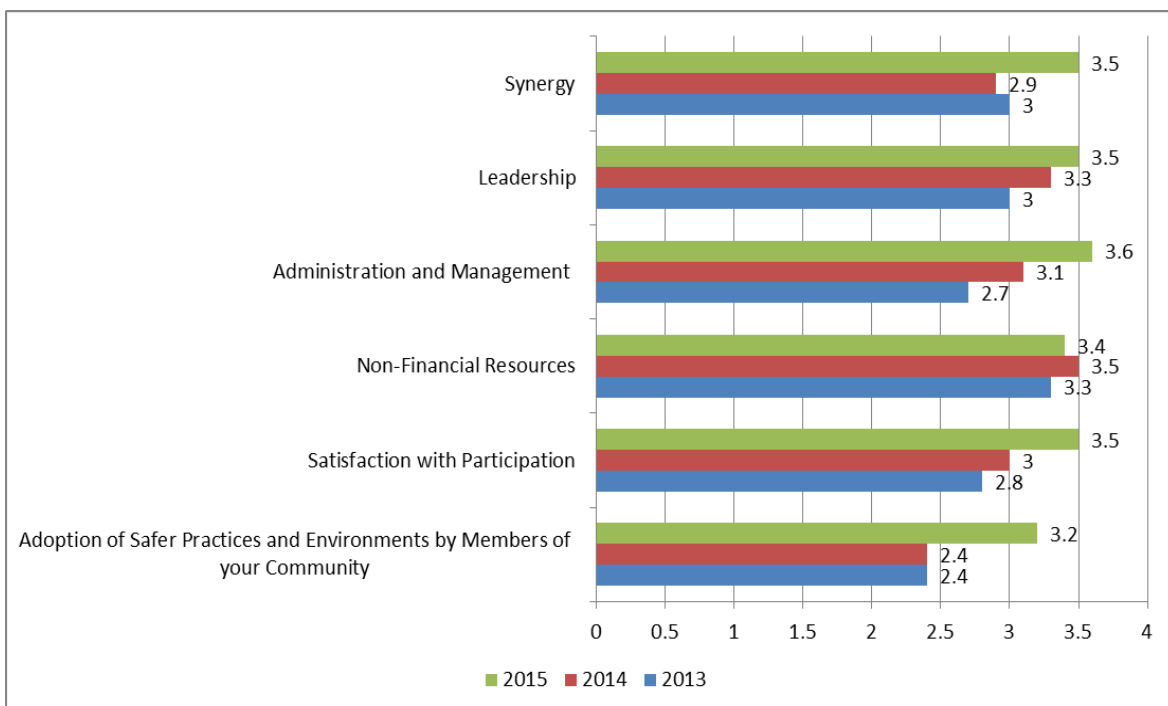
## Safe Communities Annual Survey

Safer Whanganui has participated in the SCFNZ annual survey since 2013. We increased our participation rates in 2014 and then again in 2015. The results are shared with all members of the steering group and are used as an opportunity to strengthen our leadership.

The 2015 summary results reported that:

*Safer Whanganui is to be congratulated on the significant increase in the level of synergy compared with 2014, and on the significant improvements from 2014 in the overall ratings for administration and management, coalition partner satisfaction with participation, and coalition member perception of adoption of safer practices and environments by members of your community. There was also improvement in the overall rating for leadership.*

A summary is provided below.





## Criteria 2:

### Programme Reach: The range and reach of community safety programmes operating throughout your community/region, including an indication of the extent to which they are based on proven or promising intervention strategies.

Safer Whanganui has a range of community safety programmes based on the uniqueness of our community. We have had a strong focus on emergency management in the past few years, which proved to be extremely valuable during our weather event in 2015. Safer Whanganui networks and community links enabled the Civil Defence Emergency management team to develop additional partnerships and strengthened collaborative ways of working during the event. The new partnerships have been strengthened further during the past eight months, leading to new memberships on the Emergency Management reference group. The following pages provide a snapshot of some of our key projects/programmes working within the community.

Key safety strand: Road Safety							
Project Name	Name Lead Organisation	Issue being addressed	Evidence based	Target population	Timeframe	Outcomes	Partners
<b>Corrections Road Safety Day</b>	Horizons Regional Council Road Safety	Recidivist Drink Drivers.	High risk group on Community Work and/ or Home Detention due to Drink Driving and /or other driving offences	Males 16-25 years.	One day, twice a year.	Attendees' participation and buy in, to the programme. A downturn in reoffending.	Department of Corrections, ACC, Plunket, Fire Service and Police.
<b>Restraint Checking Clinics</b>	Horizons Regional Council Road Safety	Correct use of child restraints and numbers of drivers and passengers using restraints correctly	NZTA statistics showed a high usage of restraints in Whanganui, however statistics recorded in Whanganui by Police and Plunket did not support this information.	All of Whanganui.	One day, every three months.	Plunket checked all vehicles pulled over by the Police and ensured child seats were correctly fitted and used, they also replaced outdated child restraints and advised on recommended restraints for older children.	Plunket, Police and UCOL Student Nurses.
<b>Mobility Scooter User Workshop</b>	Horizons Regional Council Road Safety	Safe use of Mobility Scooters.	High rate of crashes by Mobility Scooter users due to lack of education and a lack of awareness by motor vehicle drivers.	All Mobility Scooter users of Whanganui	One day.	Attendees participate in a obstacle course practicing their reversing, using their mirrors and travelling around cones. The theory part of the programme concentrates on rules and obligations as well as maintenance of mobility scooters.	Police, Mobility Scooter Mechanic and ACC.

Key safety strand: Family Violence								
Project Name	Name Lead Organisation	Issue being addressed	Evidence based	Target population	Timeframe	Outcomes	Partners	
White Ribbon Campaign	Nga Tai o Te Awa/ jigsaw Whanganui	Common attitudes and behaviors among men that promote violence against women		Whole of population	Ongoing. Support groups work alongside schools Annual White Ribbon march	Increased responsiveness to family violence across multiple sectors	46 member agencies (Statutory, iwi and community organisations)	
Whanganui Family Violence Network	Family Works (agency that hosts Co-ordinator)	All sectors of community recognize and respond effectively to family violence		All sectors	Meets monthly	Opportunity to network and partner in projects	Police, CYF, Corrections, WDH, Refuge, TOIHA, Te Kotuku Hauora, Family Works, Rise, Strengthening Families	
Family Integrated Project	jigsaw Whanganui (host)	Impact for family members of serious violence and abuse		Households where there has been a Police Family Violence incident	Ongoing, meets weekly	Families impacted by serious violence engaged with relevant services Decreased risk	Multiple VIN agencies, Churches, Sport Whanganui	
Love me not	Police	Healthy relationships programme in which year 12 students learn about relationships and the sometimes difficult subject of relationship abuse and consent	Trialed and evaluated by the Sophie Elliot Foundation	Year 12 students	Annually. The facilitators comprise a teacher, a police officer and a representative of a non-governmental organisation working in the field of family violence prevention. Loves-Me-Not covers a full school day.	Its primary aim is to help young people keep safe. Loves-Me-Not includes advice and suggestions on how to identify problems, how to deal with them and where to seek help.	Police, Secondary schools, family violence NGOs and Safer Whanganui	

Key safety strand: Safety & Wellbeing								
Project Name	Name Lead Organisation	Issue being addressed	Evidence based	Target population	Timeframe	Outcomes	Partners	
Kaumatua /Taipahake/ Olympic Games 18 June 2015	Sport Whanganui	Health benefits/activities and linking to health care and sport development organisations	200 older people participated	200 Older Maori (60 years & up) people from Taumarunui, Taihape, Bulls and Whanganui	June 18 June 2015 five hours at the Jubilee Stadium Whanganui	Social engagement, fun, health promotion & connection to health & recreational providers. Encourage older people to remaining active	Laser Electrical Whanganui Chronicle Stewart's Electrical	
Electric Blanket Testing	NZFS	Safety in the home	141 checked 14-failed	Whanganui Community	6 hours	141 checked 14-failed	Iwi, Health care providers, GP's,	
NZFS	Safety in the home	Measured twice a year at school assemblies but is reported on throughout the school year.	Whanganui Community	9 months	Installation of smoke alarms	Whanganui Safety & Well Being participants		
Station Open Day	NZFS	Fire Safety in the home Messages Static Displays Practical Demos Community involvement ;	580 home visits Jan-Sept 2015	Whanganui Community	8 hours	1200-2000 people attended	Whanganui Police & Council, Civil Defence, Fire Service, Schools & Clubs	
Public Education delivered in the home	NZFS	Home Fire safety		Whanganui Community	9 months	Safer community		

Key safety strand: Safety & Wellbeing							
Project Name	Name Lead Organisation	Issue being addressed	Evidence based	Target population	Timeframe	Outcomes	Partners
Junior Neighborhood Support (JNS)	Neighbourhood Support Wanganui	Promoting good citizenship alongside school values and behaviours		10 decile 1 Schools (adv - 1,000 primary age children) in Whanganui, Marton and Ratana.	This is an ongoing project but we are reporting on 2015.	School communities identify positive behaviours. Health & Safety messages are promoted and actioned.	Birbright, jigsaw, Plunket
Community Patrols – CCTV monitoring	Wanganui Community Patrols Incorporated	Crime prevention	Observing public behaviour in CBD	Entire community	Friday & Saturday nights: 9pm to 3am	Supporting Police with crime prevention	Police, Whanganui District Council, Toyota
Community Patrols – Day / Night patrols	Wanganui Community Patrols Incorporated	Crime prevention	Observation and report tasking from Police	Entire community	Monday to Friday 9am to 3pm Friday & Saturday 9pm to 2 am	Supporting Police with crime prevention	Police, Whanganui District Council, Toyota
Crisis support / help line	Women & Children's Shelter	Access to crisis support, safe housing advice and advocacy	Domestic violence experts report that help lines are an incredibly important means to stop domestic violence	Women, children and whanau experiencing domestic violence	24/7 365 days of the year	Identify early risk, and safety associated with family violence, bring about positive change.	Women's & Children's Shelter, WDC, Police, Justice, CYFs
Raise Up	YMCA	Early intervention mentoring for vulnerable youth	Raise Up is a national YMCA initiative	Young people and their family / whanau	3 month mentoring programmes and events	Establishing new skills, better decision making opportunities,	Police, Justice, MoE, CYFs, WDHB, WDC, Children's team, Strengthening Families



Key safety strand: Safety & Wellbeing							
Project Name	Name Lead Organisation	Issue being addressed	Evidence based	Target population	Timeframe	Outcomes	Partners
Life to the Max	Life to the Max	Social work based programme working with vulnerable and disadvantaged children/young people who have high risk factors	Life to the Max is being evaluated by SUPERU	Young people (5-13) who have caused issues in the community, have high risk factors and endure poverty.	12- 18 months' work with each young person and their family	Reducing risks and empowering families to make the right choices to become positive contributors to society and reduce crime	Police, Justice, WDC and Social services
Advocacy services	Citizen's Advice Centre	Providing information and support to the community	Provide a call in service and staffed phones for 6 hours a day 5 days a week.	The Whanganui community	12 months. 1 July – 30 June	Ensuring that individuals do not suffer through ignorance of their rights and responsibilities.	WDC, Clav and other support services in the community



Key safety strand: Alcohol & other drugs							
Project Name	Name Lead Organisation	Issue being addressed	Evidence based	Target population	Timeframe	Outcomes	Partners
AOD Group Programme	Te Oranganui Mental Health and Addictions Service	6 week programme based on awareness/ education of substance use and change using a kaupapa Maori focus		Any person over 17 who wants to look at changing their substance use	July 2014 to June 2015	6 groups run during the named year – 33 graduates ( those who complete) out of 55 starters	
Change the model of care for youth and AOD workers to a team approach  Delete this note: have resized table rows to fit txt!	Te Oranganui Mental Health and Addictions Service	Staff member in each contract issues with skill and gender mix and response times	Using approved assessment training and methods per Werry Centre and Matua Raki	The rangatahi from 13 to 20 with mild to specialist needs around AOD and mental health	Jan to July 2015	Team created a workforce development plan. Implemented Youth hui with services to introduce the team and concepts for potential referrers	SUPP Te Oranganui Whanau and Community Service
Develop a Whanganui AOD Network	Te Oranganui Mental Health and Addictions Service	Networking space and time Information sharing Gaps and overlaps		All services, organisations and individuals who provide and alcohol and other drug services	2014-2015	Network formed Network met x 4 times including a meeting with Matua Raki and HPA Network discussed with DB portfolio manager	GP John McMenamin Whanganui DHB AOD service, SUPP, Balance, Te-Arawhai Oranga Care NZ (prison service) Pathways, PATHS, Ngai Rangī Hauora, Te Kotuku Hauora, Nga Tai O Te Awa, Probation, Te Puke Karanga
Controlled purchase operations	NZ Police	Sale of liquor to minors		Off and on licenses	Annually	No breaches in 2014/2015 year	NZ Police, ACC, WDC, Mid-Central DHB

Key safety strand: Emergency Management							
Project Name	Name Lead Organisation	Issue being addressed	Evidence based	Target population	Timeframe	Outcomes	Partners
Whanganui Emergency Management Committee	Whanganui Civil Defence and Emergency Management (Whanganui District Council)	Readiness of local organizations to respond to a local emergency or a State of Local Emergency	During the largest civil emergency in Whanganui's history (rainfall and flood event of June 2015) – no lives were lost	For coordination: Emergency Management Committee Members	Committee meets quarterly and conducts joint exercises whenever possible.	Very close links between emergency organizations which also has benefits during BAU work.	Includes: Civil Defence and Emergency Management, NZ Fire Service, Police, St John, Army, Iwi, Red Cross etc.
Tsunami Signage	Regionally: Manawatu-Wanganui Civil Defence and Emergency Management Group (CDEMG) Locally: Whanganui Civil Defence and Emergency	There is no public Tsunami Signage along the CDEMG coastline. The 2013 GNS report assessed an increased risk for the area.	The National Technical Standard [TS01/08] 'National Tsunami Signage' addresses the reason for and standardized form of Tsunami Signage to be used to inform communities.	All users of coastal areas within the CDEMG area.	Public engagement and erection of Signage to be completed by end of 2016.	Hazard areas publicized, evacuation and safe signposted to aid evacuation. Public engagement and education program completed.	Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management – National Resilience Fund. Manawatu-Wanganui CDEMG Whanganui District Council Powerco
Civil Defence Welfare Team/Civil Defence Centre staff development	Whanganui Civil Defence and Emergency Management	During the June 2015 Rainfall and Flood event staff resourcing for the Civil Defence Centers opened to support evacuees was found to be inadequate. Neighborhood Support offered its members to be trained to fill this role	Training based upon Director's Guideline for Civil Defence Emergency Management and agencies with responsibilities for welfare services in an emergency [DGL 11/15] and practical experience gained from recent emergency events	Whanganui East Neighborhood Support members supported by local Child Youth and Family Services (Whanganui) staff. Initial program conducted before additional teams developed across Whanganui.	Initial team trained December 2015 – March 2016. Ongoing training on a bi-annual basis. Additional teams to be developed from July 2016 onwards.	Initial team of twelve qualified. Equipment (computers, lighting generators, lighting kits etc.) to support three Civil Defence Centers operating using the Emergency Management Information System underway. To be complete by June 2016.	Whanganui Civil Defence and Emergency Management Whanganui Neighborhood Support Child Youth and Family Services (Whanganui)  Delete this note: have resized table row to fit text)

Key safety strand: Justice							
Project Name	Name Lead Organisation	Issue being addressed	Evidence based	Target population	Timeframe	Outcomes	Partners
Met with Minister of Justice to promote the idea of supported accommodation in community	PARS	Lack of accommodation for people released from prison who need some sort of oversight.	Whanganui has a large prison and it is inevitable that people without whanau/support are released into the city.	People release from prison	On going	Minister to take issue back to colleagues.	Chester Borrowes MP for Whanganui Dept of Corrections
Maori Youth Forum	Dept of Corrections	Providing support for Maori youth who offend in Whanganui	High risk group currently on a sentence with Probation. Lack of employment, skills, pro-social role models.	Maori offenders in Whanganui	1 day	One offender got a job Offenders made connections with Iwi organisations	Tupoho Te Oranganui Iwi Health Authority Te Wananga o Aotearoa and Wai Ora Kimiora trust Nga Tai o te Awa Budget Advice Workwise
Managing the release of a high risk Sex Offender in the community.	Dept of Corrections	Managing the fallout from Community as first time released the community was in uproar.	Based on the last release where Community meeting was organised - mis information was generated. Sexual abuse victims re-victimised by media reports, ,Sexual abuse counsellors inundated with work	Whanganui Community Victims of sexual abuse	Initial release but ongoing managing by PARS and Dpt of Corrections	No reference from any of the public about his release back to Community. No publicity.	Safer Whanganui PARS Safe and Free Restorative practices Trust



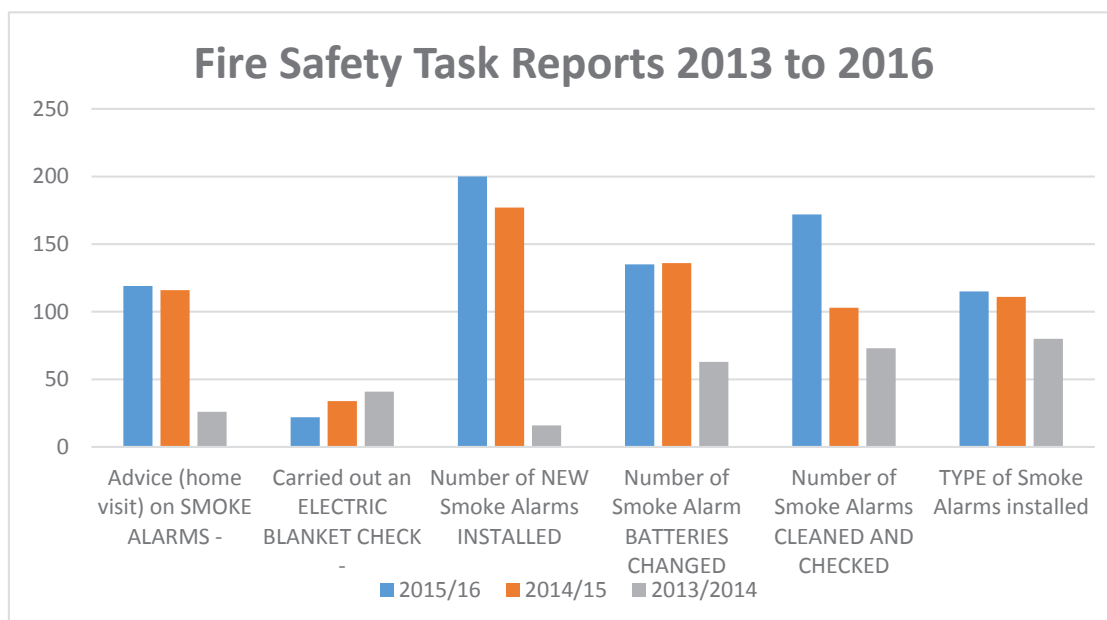
### Criteria 3:

## Priority Setting: Demonstration of programmes that target and promote safety for high risk/vulnerable groups and environments.

The 2015 Strategic planning workshop reconfirmed the priority areas for action which subsequently confirmed our reference group structure. Selected areas of focus contribute to achieving the Safer Whanganui overall vision: Works for everyone, a positive place to live, learn, work and play.

Reference groups provide expertise to guide the direction of safety initiatives within the Whanganui community.

Fire safety is an emerging area of focus due to evidence provided by NZ Fire Service statistics. In 2014 Whanganui had the highest incidence of fire related death in the country. In response to this a community initiative was developed to address one area of fire safety. Through Safer Whanganui partnerships, this initiative has grown from a single focus to a much broader approach on home safety issues.



The ability of the Whanganui community to respond in an emergency is critical. In the past 30 years Whanganui has declared an emergency six times. This is more than any other area in New Zealand. In some areas of our city, we have suffered severe flooding multiple times in the last 150 years. At the centre of Emergency Management is the Welfare operation, which looks after people when there is a crisis. Having a dedicated team of volunteers to run Civil Defence Centres is key to an efficient welfare response.

Whanganui District Council has worked with a local internet provider to establish a Separate Service Set Identifier - SSID – a dedicated wifi channel that doesn't require data to access it. The SSID hosts the council's website and anyone with a wireless capable device, in a wifi covered area can access the website, irrespective of whether they have 'data'. This means that in an emergency, information on the council website is more accessible and users can interact with council (and therefore, the civil defence team) through the website.

New Zealand has a shocking level of family violence, reporting the highest rate of intimate partner violence in the developed world, and the fifth highest reported rate of child abuse.

On average, 29 people are killed in family violence incidents each year, and last year police investigated a family violence incident every five minutes. Worryingly, this is only the tip of the iceberg, as research suggests that most incidents aren't reported to police at all.

In Whanganui,

**Family Violence:**

*(Sourced from Visual Analytics Family Violence Report FYTD 01/07/15 to 28/02/16)*

Partner	National	Whanganui
FV Investigations (Note 1)	87412	1461
FV Offences	29916	362
Offence Rate (Note 2)	31.9%	30.3%
Apprehension Rate (Note 3)	57.3%	50.0%
Prosecution Rate	76.4%	85.2%

Note 1 – all FV events

Note 2 – all rates are calculated for the last month of the FYTD 2015/2016 – in this case Feb 2016.

The offence rate is the percentage of FV offences as a percentage of the total investigations

Note 3 – Apprehension rate is percentage of apprehensions for offences.

Note 4 – Prosecution rate is percentage of prosecutions for apprehensions.

Add in Police and drink driving data and statements here

Rataora is New Zealand’s leading screening, brief intervention and referral treatment tool. It screens for family violence, alcohol dependency, tobacco, mental health and suicide ideations. Initially set up as an emergency department screening tool, this tool has been adapted to be used by Police in an enforcement setting and has been piloted in Whanganui.

During an 18 month period over 500 people were screened in Whanganui. Family violence was a factor for over half of the people screened. Over 40% of the youth screened identified as having a developing problem with alcohol and other drugs. 20% of the arrests were for driving with an excess breath alcohol level.



## Case Study: Road Safety

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### **Project:**

Road safety reference group partners in collaboration with the Corrections Department, facilitated a Road Safety one day event for offenders serving a sentence of Community Work. The event is part of the Reducing Re-Offending programme and is delivered twice a year.

This programme assists with motivating offenders to adopt an offence-free lifestyle, leading to less crime in the community and fewer people in prison, or on a community based sentence.

We aim to provide current and informed information, on Road Safety, designed to enhance their “life and work skills”; to provide positive messaging to a wide variety of offenders.

### **Partners:**

Horizons Regional Council Road safety, Corrections Department (Probation Service), ACC, Fire Service, Police, St John, Whanganui DHB, Plunket and Cleveland Funeral Home.

### **How much did you do?**

The event provides a structured learning environment that is conducive to the delivery of key road and associated safety messages. A number of the people attend the day due to driving offences and may have been the instigators of a serious crash. Generally around 60 participants are engaged in seven sessions beginning with a mock crash. They may not have ever seen the direct results or the consequences of their actions.

The sessions are facilitated by the contributing partner organisations. Learning outcomes include; basic First Aid and CPR, how to extinguish kitchen fires, correct use of Child Restraints, understanding the impact of Alcohol and other Drugs and raised awareness of the effect on a family/whanau of the death of a loved one.

### **How well did you do it?**

Engagement levels are high. Feedback received from attendees is positive showing the majority have increased knowledge and understanding. A number of the attendees have children or grandchildren and are interested in the Child Restraint demonstration; it is not something they have had the opportunity to learn previously, they all find the hands on CPR training extremely helpful.

One thing that we have learnt from running this event is that not everyone is up to date with changes in road rules. The delivery of messages to support increased awareness, is a challenge going forward.

### **Is anyone better off?**

This event has been held twice a year for the past two years. Corrections have reported a decrease in driving-related reoffending of those who have participated. The event was trialed in Whanganui in 2014 and has since been rolled out nationally.





## Case Study: Family Violence

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### **Project:**

To increase awareness and responsiveness to the high levels of family violence experienced by disabled people.

### **Partners:**

Family Violence Network Coordinator, Disability Resources Centre, TOIHA (Hinengaro Hauora), Refuge, Jigsaw, Family Works, Relationships Aotearoa.

### **How much did you do?**

Community training sessions were delivered to 20 organisations who work with the disability sector. Over 100 participants took part in the sessions hosted by the Family Violence Network. A directory of local services was developed and disseminated with information packs to local organisations.

### **How well did you do it?**

100% of the participants' training evaluations rated the training as useful. 76% of the agencies were newly involved in this project. This training facilitated by experienced VIN practitioners-trainers, met the needs of the disability support sector for improved capacity to respond to family violence.

### **Is anyone better off?**

Improving safety and respect for disabled people living with family violence has been a major project for the network and the disability support sector over the past 18 months. The training and the project focus group hui enabled relationship building and proactive problem solving. Emergency respite for women with disabilities who need safe housing is an example of this. The project successfully achieved its aim; to create ways together to support extremely vulnerable people whose access to support and services is frequently very limited.





## Case Study: Safety and Wellbeing

### **Project:**

Free testing of electric blankets.

### **Partners:**

NZ Fire Service Whanganui, Laser Electrical-provided testing equipment & two staff free of charge for the day  
Wanganui Chronicle-advertising provided free of charge, Stewarts Electrical-electrical tags provided free of charge.

### **How much did you do?**

141 Electric Blankets tested over a 6 hour period. It was pleasing to note that although 14 failed, this was better than the previous year that had a 20% failure rate.

### **How well did you do it?**

With limited promotion the response numbers were positive. All parties worked well together to make it a successful day. This project provided an opportunity to test electric blankets and to promote key fire safety messages in the form of advice/booklets on smoke alarms and general fire safety in the home.

### **Is anyone better off?**

Directly, all those that attended the day are better off. Indirectly, one would expect the information gained on the day to be shared with families / whanau, increasing general home safety awareness.



## Case Study: Emergency Management

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### **Project:**

Civil Defence Centre Volunteer Staff Training (Initial Programme in Whanganui East).

### **Partners:**

Lead: Whanganui District Council Emergency Management Team  
Support: Wanganui Neighborhood Support Group  
Child, Youth & Family Whanganui  
SW Emergency Management Reference Group

### **How much did you do?**

Number of training sessions held - 4  
Type of sessions – 2 ½ hour evening sessions  
Number of participants completing training - 12

### **How well did you do it?**

All participants were assessed against the Integrated Training Framework (ITF) 'Foundational Course' competencies. 100% achieved competency.

All participants successfully completed training on the Welfare Registration module of the Emergency Management Information System (EMIS).

### **Notes:**

- The ITF is a recently developed national training programme. Developed by the Civil Defence and Emergency Management sector in conjunction with Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management.
- EMIS is the national Emergency Management information management team system (web based) which flows information between local (Whanganui District), Regional (Horizons Regional Council) and National (Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management) levels. Requires initial training and unique user name and login access. Having achieved competency in the system means the Whanganui welfare volunteers can now use these skills anywhere in the country.

### **Is anyone better off?**

The volunteers in the first training programme all lived in Whanganui East, a high risk area for flooding. In the 2015 event, Whanganui East was cut off completely. All roads into the suburb were blocked or closed for safety reasons. The Civil Defence Centres were staffed by Red Cross, rostered between running the centre and completing rescues or community outreach tasks. Having our own trained volunteers that live in the community to run the Civil Defence Centres will ensure that there is enough staff on the ground and provides 'champions' within the community for the dissemination of emergency information before, during and after an event.

The programme was used as a 'proof of concept' training package which will now be replicated with other community groups across the District. The training material developed is now being used by other District Emergency Management teams for their own training.



## Case Study: Justice

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### **Project:**

Introduction of the restorative approach to Department of Corrections, and Child Youth and Family.

Aim is to enhance relationships between the community and those agencies who have the protection of children, adults and families.

### **Partners:**

Whanganui Prison, local probation office, local CYF office, Whanganui Restorative Practices Trust.

### **How much did you do?**

Held three restorative conferences using restorative practice to resolve issues.

(A *restorative conference* is a structured meeting between offenders, victims and both parties' family and friends, in which they deal with the consequences of the crime or wrongdoing and decide how best to repair the harm. Neither a counseling nor a mediation process, conferencing is a victim-sensitive, straightforward problem-solving method that demonstrates how citizens can resolve their own problems when provided with a constructive forum to do so (O'Connell, Wachtel, & Wachtel, 1999)).

### **How well did you do it?**

All conferences met the desired outcome for participants.

### **Is anyone better off?**

The CYF staff want to pursue the continuation of this process to resolve issues. A national CYF briefing video was made about the Restorative approach and subsequently was disseminated to all staff nationwide.

Probation staff are using a restorative approach locally; role modeling this approach to their clientele and stakeholders to enhance working relationships to provide a more effective service.

Prison staff are learning the restorative approach with an aim to create a culture change in prisons and provide a safer working environment for both staff and prisoners.

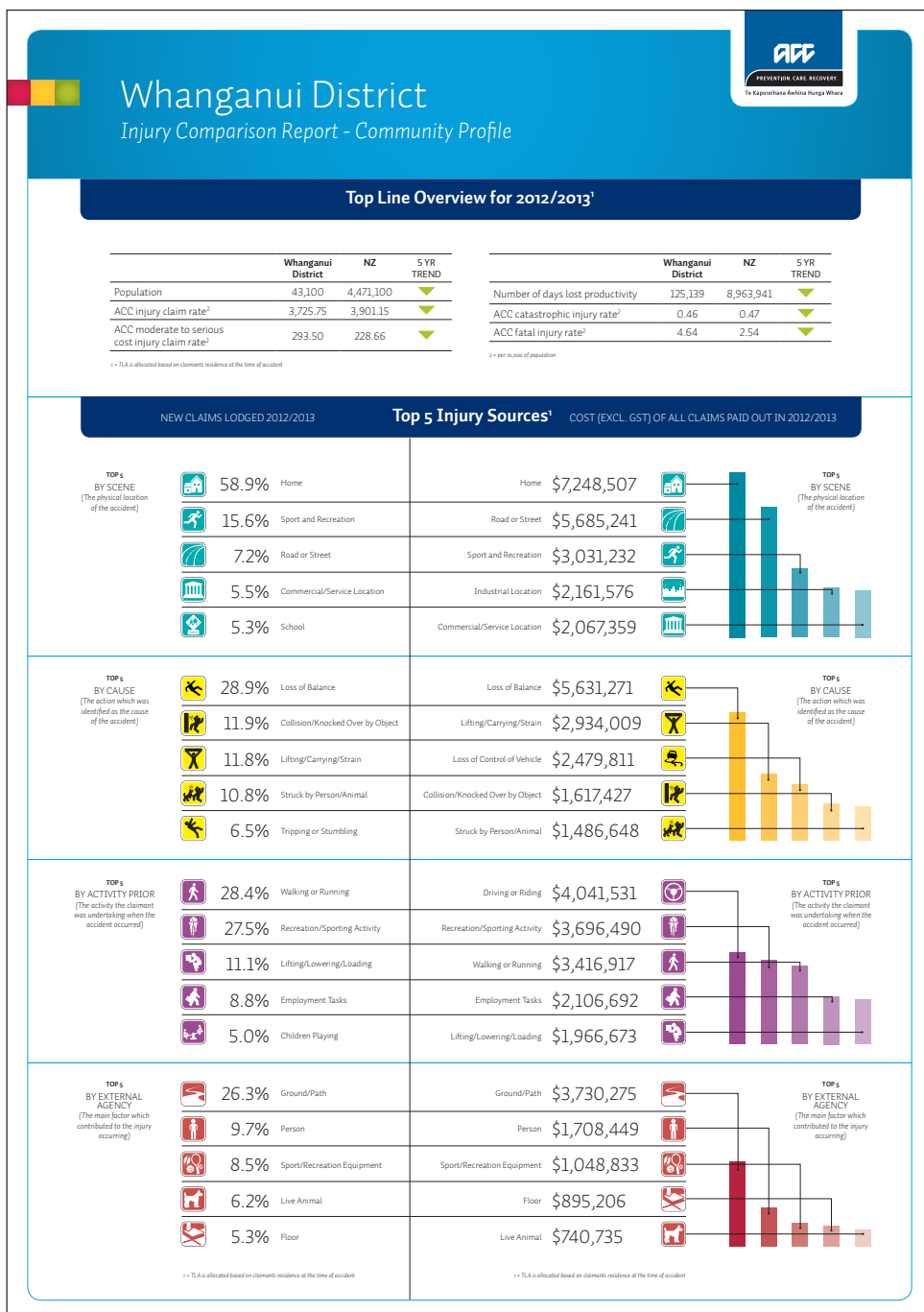


## Criteria 4:

# Data Analysis & Strategic Alignment: Analysis of available safety (injury, violence, crime and perception) data for your community/region and how they align with established national/state/regional priorities and action plans.

Analyse and provide a brief overview of data showing key safety trends, include ACC community profile in this section.

Although the data for Whanganui is generally trending in the right direction Whanganui rates are still above the national average for serious to moderate injury rate per 10,000 population in all areas. Falls and motor vehicles are still trending up with the other areas, assaults, work and water sports related are all trending down.





*It is very important that we know you have adopted a continuous improvement model.*

***What were the issues you identified?***

The steering group participates in the SCFNZ annual survey, the results of which are shared with the group. The steering group uses this as an opportunity to celebrate successes, and to look for opportunity for improvements in governance and leadership. There has been improvement in synergy, leadership, administration and management, participation and adoption of safe practices since surveying began in 2013. Safer Whanganui has continued to review steering group membership to ensure that we have the correct partners at the table.

At the reference group level all partners are encouraged to use evaluation to ensure that they are reaching their goals and meeting the needs of the community. Evaluation provides an opportunity to refine and improve the programme.

***What data sources did you use?***

We are a data rich community - rich in that everyone collects data, but how it is used and or shared is where we have challenges. Below are examples of data used to inform our programmes / projects:

- WDHB data that looks at child injury and alcohol admissions to Emergency Department (however we know there are some under reporting issues).
- ACC provides good data. For example the Injury comparison report on the previous page. As is the case with most data sources, there is a time lag which makes it difficult to develop good timely interventions.
- NZ Fire Service also has good clear data, and this has been shared with Safer Whanganui partners.
- New Zealand Transport Agency collects good data on road crashes both fatal and non-fatal. This information has been used to inform our Road Safety Action Plans.
- Whanganui District Council is also data rich, collecting all forms of data and sharing where appropriate. Demographics experts .ID provide census-based community profiles via the Council website providing information for the community to access.
- Whanganui District Council Community Views annual surveys provide data on community perception of personal safety and emergency response readiness.

In the past, Safer Whanganui had a data subgroup to look at what data was available and what data we needed to collect and share. This group has not met for a couple of years. Recent talks have begun at a strategic level looking at the current data available in our community. Whanganui Regional Health Network have been working on health data using GIS mapping, with its their initial focus was on Ambulatory Sensitive Hospitalisations. This data was presented to Safer Whanganui in 2015, with further discussions held. The Children's Team is currently leading this process and developing Memorandums of Understanding re shared data. Data availability and data sharing was a recent focus at The Healthy Families Partnership Prevention quarterly meeting. A commitment was made by all participants that this needs to be a priority. The outcome of this work will enable us to identify key priorities to suburb, street and individual levels which will enable groups to develop targeted interventions.

Safer Whanganui is also undertaking a community injury prevention needs assessment. As previously stated, we have a lot of data but there are still parts of the puzzle missing. The needs assessment will be based on the Taranaki model. This will complement the larger piece of work being completed by the Children's Team.

The third part to the data analysis relates to our result cards and the data reported through these. Results based accountability is currently being rolled out across the community as a model to use. Whanganui District Council has aligned its Community Contracts process to ensure all groups awarded a contract report on the three key areas: how much, how well and is anyone better off.

***To what extent did analysis of data sources inform your decisions?***

At our strategic planning session we used the data that was available. While all partners contributed, it was acknowledged that the timeliness of the data presented challenges to address the current community environment. Many agencies are only able to provide data once a year, after approval at a national level for sharing. A geographical challenge also exists, with a number of organisation covering more than the Whanganui territorial authority. A commitment to sharing data across the community will support decision making and planning processes.

**Prepare overview of national/local strategies which your Safe Community work aligns with and explain links**

Safer Whanganui aligns with a number of national and local strategies:

**National Priorities**

- Better Public Services
- Children's Actions Plan
- Cross-Government Injury Prevention plan
- Ministry of Education Statement of intent
- Ministry of Social Development Statement of Intent
- National Civil Defence Emergency Management Strategy\NZ Fire Service strategy
- NZ Police Driver of Crime
- NZ Suicide Prevention Plan
- Safer Journeys
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012
- 2025 Smokefree Aotearoa

**Local Priorities**

- Leading Edge
- Whanganui Civil Defence Emergency Management Group Plan
- Road Safety Action Plan
- Horizons Regional Council 10 year and Annual Plan
- Neighbourhood Policing Plans
- CCTV policy.

We are currently reviewing our CCTV policy and developing a strategy to ensure we are working where the greatest needs are.



## Criteria 5:

### Evaluation: Outline of expected impacts and how they are being measured or evaluated.

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*Evidence of evaluation findings used to inform the ongoing refinement of plans, initiatives and/or programmes should be included. Prepare overview of the evaluation methods used eg: RBA and other methods.*

Safer Whanganui uses the RBA framework, which was a groundbreaking approach in 2010. As an innovator, Safer Whanganui was a little ahead of its time and it has taken a while for this to align at both a national and local level. RBA is being used by many of our partners. A key risk is that government departments may change tack before we have truly embedded this within our communities. As stated previously, we have aligned our community contracts process to RBA as well.

Safer Whanganui is part of the SCFNZ national pilot which has set population outcomes. Each of the three participating communities have developed performance objectives to align to the outcomes. The results will be used to monitor our performance, how effective our programmes / projects are and resulting changes in the community. All of the results at a local level will filter up to the national level to show what difference the Safe Community model is making across New Zealand.

Safer Whanganui and partners are working with community groups supporting them with evaluation. Using the three key components of RBA, "how much", "how well" and "is anyone better off", community groups are encouraged to

1. Align survey questions to RBA
2. Collect and share meaningful results
3. Refine projects as required from survey results.

For community groups that are not using RBA, we encourage the use of the following basic evaluation methods to develop best practice.

- Formative evaluation; developing or refining their project ensuring that it is tested, evidence based appropriate and targeted.
- Process evaluation; documenting all phases of the project, keeping records, completing planning documentation
- Impact/Outcome evaluation; measuring the immediate (short term) results of interventions, pre and post testing of knowledge and skills, did the project reach its goals, what are the behaviour and circumstance changes that will result in long term change.





### ***What difference has being a safer Community made for Whanganui***

Like any journey, challenges will always present themselves. However, it is how you deal with these challenges that determines the way forward. Safer Whanganui has used this as an opportunity for growth since their accreditation in 2010. While the Safe Community model is considered by the steering group to be an important framework for working collaboratively, commitment to a shared responsibility and approach has been more recent.

This was demonstrated when Safer Whanganui steering group members participated in a Results Based Accountability workshop to understand how to determine community priorities as opposed to organisational priorities. The workshop encouraged a shared commitment to a much bigger picture, and has enabled a collective ownership of a community safety culture. Subsequently the group is now keen to better understand the issues facing our community and address these through collective evidence based programmes that would contribute to improved wellbeing; building resilient communities and families.

Smoke alarm installation has been a critical area of focus to address the disproportionate number of fire related injury and death in Whanganui. This initiative has seen Whanganui become the leading region for working smoke alarms in the country. A strong network of partners at both the steering and reference group levels has enabled the Fire Service to increase its community reach and reduce the incidence of injury. With the development of an electronic referral form by the Safety & Wellbeing reference group, community accessibility and use has dramatically improved. To further enhance this, the form is now being developed as an online tool and thus is not reliant on organisational referral.

In 2014/2015 the Safer Whanganui project leader participated in the Whanganui District Council Community Contracts assessment process. The aim was better alignment between community contracts and Safer Whanganui. A review was completed and an online process was developed from recommendations of the review. Applicants were asked to show how their project was aligned with Safer Whanganui and Leading Edge. Three workshops were held to support the community to better understand how they could align their projects and the changes to the reporting requirements. All successful applicants are required to report using Result Based Accountability and participate in one of the existing Safer Whanganui reference groups if they were not already.

In 2014, the Alcohol and other Drug reference group worked alongside Whanganui District Council policy team on the development of the draft Local Approved Products Policy (LAPP) Psychoactive substances. This was a new way of working for both the Council's policy team and the AoD reference group. The result was a comprehensive policy that went out for community consultation. 680 written submissions were received and 64 people requesting to complete a verbal submissions. In December 2014 Local Approved Products policy adopted by the Council.





Prepare and attach updated RBA results cards against your Safe Community agreed indicators. Like any journey, challenges

Goal 1	To prevent injuries
Population indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of fatalities (all injury)</li> <li>Number of non-fatal serious injuries (all injury)</li> <li>Number of ACC claims (serious to moderate)</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Project:</b> Steady as you go</li> <li><b>How much:</b> # of people attending fall prevention programme</li> <li><b>How well:</b> % of participants who reported that they were satisfied with the SAYO class</li> <li><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # &amp; % of participants who reported they have increased strength and balance (CC,S)</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Project:</b> Suicide prevention project</li> <li><b>How much:</b> # of youth involved in the project</li> <li><b>How well:</b> % of youth who felt their input was valued and respected</li> <li><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # &amp; % of youth who report that they are developing emotional strength about this kaupapa and feel they are able to influence change</li> </ul>

Goal 2	To reduce crime and violence
Population indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pol400 rate</li> <li>Public Place Assaults</li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Project:</b> Life to the Max</li> <li><b>How much:</b> # of young people currently in the service # of programmes</li> <li><b>How well:</b> % of families / whanau who engaged % of youth who attended all eligible programmes</li> <li><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # &amp; % of whanau who report positive behaviour change of their young person (BC, S) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>#/% of youth who do not re-offend (whilst in the programme) (BC, O)</li> <li>#/% of youth who do not re-offend (up to 3 months after they've exited the programme) (BC, O)</li> <li>#/% of youth who graduated from their programmes (SK, O)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Performance indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Project:</b> Family Violence training</li> <li><b>How much:</b> # of organisations in VIN Network # of trainees # of people who receive resources Total number of trainees and people who receive training and/or resources</li> <li><b>How well:</b> % of organisations that regularly attend monthly or action group meetings % of new organisations attending training</li> <li><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # and % of organisations who participate in collaborative projects (BC, O) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># and % of trainees who report improved skills and knowledge about family violence (SK, S)</li> <li># and % of people who report improved skills and knowledge about local family violence services (SK, S)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> Women's Refuge Crisis Line</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # of staff / volunteers on 24/7 help line # of requests for crisis support from help line # of Pol400 contacts # of requests from agencies for support</p> <p><b>How well:</b> % of staff / volunteers who have received crisis response training % of calls answered within 5 rings % of Pol 400 contacted within 12 hours % of agencies who reported that they are satisfied or highly satisfied with the service provided</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # and % of staff/volunteers who feel confident to provide helpline services (AO, S) # and % of women who reported that they felt safer in their homes after Women's refuge phone call (CC, S) # and % of agencies that said the information received had been helpful to finding a solution for their client (SK, S)</p>
Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> CCTV</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # ov CCTV cameras</p> <p><b>How well:</b> % of peak hours real time monitored</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # and % of arrests directly attributed to cameras (CC, O)</p>
Goal 3	To reduce the harm caused by alcohol and other drugs
Population indicators	Number of alcohol related fatal and serious road crashes
Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> Te Pihī Ora</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # of girls who are matched with a mentor</p> <p><b>How well:</b> Average # of mentoring sessions / girl</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # and % of girls who report that they are more committed to making healthy life choices (AO, S)</p>
Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> Controlled Purchase Operations</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # of CPO performed # of licensed premises visited</p> <p><b>How well:</b> % CPOs legally compliant</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # &amp; % of premise visited not selling alcohol to minors (B,O)</p>

Goal 4	To support safer roads and safer drivers
Population indicators	Rate of serious crashes road crashes
Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> Corrections Day</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # of participants</p> <p><b>How well:</b> % of participants who reported they were satisfied or highly satisfied with the information on the day</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # and % of participants who said they would not drink and drive after attending the mock crash (AO, S)</p>
Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> Child restraint</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # of cars stopped</p> <p><b>How well:</b> % of assessors who were fully trained</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # &amp; % of parents / caregivers who increased skills and knowledge after the stop (SK, S)</p>

Goal 5	To build resilience and readiness capability
Population indicators	<p>Proportion of people who have an emergency plan</p> <p>Proportion of people who belong to a group, club or voluntary organisation</p>
Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> Neighbourhood support</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # of street leaders</p> <p><b>How well:</b> % of street leaders who said they were satisfied or highly satisfied with street leader training</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # and % of street leaders who report they know more about how to keep their streets safer (SK, S)</p>
Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> Welfare Centre training</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # of presentations completed</p> <p><b>How well:</b> % of volunteers who reported they were satisfied or highly satisfied with the welfare training</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # &amp; % of volunteers who reported that they were more confident to run a welfare center (AO, S)</p>
Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> Electric Blanket checks</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # of families engaged with project # of electric blankets checked / tested</p> <p><b>How well:</b> % % of client who reported they were satisfied or highly satisfied with the service % blankets that did not pass the testing</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # &amp; % of families who are no longer at risk from an electric blanket fire (CC, O) # and % of families who report they are more informed about the hazards of electric blankets (SK, S)</p>

Goal 6	To build community skills, knowledge and awareness
Population indicators	Number of enrolments in early childhood NCEA rates
Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> Te Whanau OSCAR</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # of carers who use the programme # of children in afterschool programme # of children in holiday programme # of children with free placement in afterschool programme # of children with free placement in the holiday programme</p> <p><b>How well:</b> % of carers who are satisfied with the programme % of children who have free placements in the afterschool programme % of children who have free placements in the holiday programme</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # and % of carers/parents who report a positive change in their child's behaviour because they attend the afterschool programme (BC,S) # and % of carers/parents who report a positive change in their child's behaviour because they attend the holiday programme (BC,S) # and % of carers / parents who report that access to the programme reduces stress and fatigue levels (CC, S)</p>
Performance indicators	<p><b>Project:</b> Restorative Practices</p> <p><b>How much:</b> # of participants at community circles # of staff within each workplace completing restorative practices training</p> <p><b>How well:</b> % of participants who report they are satisfied or highly satisfied with community circle % staff who report they are satisfied or highly satisfied with Restorative Practices training</p> <p><b>Is anyone better off:</b> # &amp; % of participants report they made a new contact or connection at the programme (CC, S) #/% participants who report they are more likely to attend other community events as result of making new connections at the programme (AO, S) # and % of staff within each workplace who report they have used a restorative approach since attending the training (BC,S)</p>





## Criteria 6:

### Communication & Networking: Demonstration of community engagement with relevant sectors of your community/region and ongoing participation in local, national and international Safe Communities networks is required.

Safer Whanganui is woven through a large number of networks and groups across the Whanganui region. The steering group meets bimonthly and reference groups meet monthly and/or quarterly. Minutes are a public record and strategic plan progress is reported up to Council on a quarterly rotation.

Safer Whanganui is represented on the following groups; Healthy Families Prevention Partnership group, Positive Ageing, Falls Prevention and Fracture Liaison Whanganui Region Steering Group, WDH B Tobacco Control Steering Group and Pensioner Housing Community Working Group. This enables Safer Whanganui to take a more holistic approach to community wellbeing and safety.

Safer Whanganui has started using social media to share messages and to connect with leading edge safe community organisations around the world. This is a growth area for communicating and networking.

- Shared Learning at a regional, national and international level.

At a national level, Safer Whanganui have participated in all national available forums since accreditation. In 2015, our Project Leader was invited to give three presentations: Emergency Management, Results Based Accountability (RBA) co-presented with Liz Lambert (Safer Napier) and Tess Sturley (Waimakariri) and Safer Whanganui governance and networking.

Sally Patrick, Community & Cultural Manager (WDC) was awarded the Carolyn Coggan Safe Community Award in 2015, in recognition of her outstanding leadership and support for Safe Communities at the national level.

A redefined Safer Whanganui job description was developed in 2014 and subsequently shared with SCFNZ to support other communities with best practice.

Safer Whanganui has participated in the national RBA pilot, contributing to the development of national population outcomes and then working to align these within our own communities.

Safer Whanganui hosted a regional meeting in 2014. Facilitated by Mike Mills, the meeting was attended by coordinators from Taranaki, Palmerston North and Stratford. This provided an opportunity to look for regional synergy and support. Safe Communities coordinators and ACC IPCs agreed to meet regularly to look at shared planning.

Safer Whanganui Project Leader Lauren Tamehana joined the SCFNZ accreditation assessment team in 2015; reviewing and attending site visits in Rotorua, Hutt City, Napier and accreditation of Safe in the South.





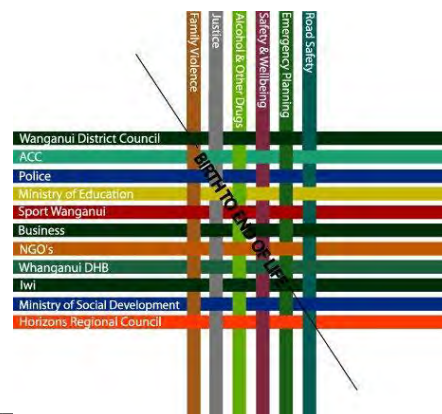
## Appendices

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- Safer Whanganui Terms of Reference
- Strategic Plan
- Letter of support WDHB
- Letter of support – NZ Fire Service
- Letter of support – VIN Network
- Letter of Support - ACC
- Letter of support - Restorative Practices Trust
- Safer Whanganui Job Description
- ID population profile report
- ACC Community Profile

# Safer Whanganui Steering Group

## Terms of reference and membership



### Preamble:

In the early 1990s, Whanganui enjoyed the benefits of a thriving Safer Community Council. This was jointly led by the then Mayor and Police Commander. Funding from the Crime Prevention Unit supported provision of a coordinator, who supported the community projects – for example, Life to the Max and Restorative Justice.

Changes within the Crime Prevention Unit in 2004 signalled the demise of Safer Community Councils around New Zealand. This group oversaw the development of a safety plan in 2005. The safety plan was based on interviews with key stakeholders and had one clear outcome – the need to increase the scope of the group’s work to reflect a more holistic view of safety.

So in 2007, a smaller Safer Community Action Group was formed. This subgroup was tasked by the Safer Community Advisory Group with investigating an appropriate model for Whanganui. The model recommended was the World Health Organisation’s International Safer Communities Model.

In 2010 Whanganui was accredited as a World Health Organisation International Safe Community and has continued to work towards community safety using Results Based Accountability as the model.

### Mandating Body

Whanganui District Council

### Purpose of Safer Whanganui Steering Group

To provide leadership and direction to achieve the Safe Wanganui Strategic Plan by working in partnership with all major stakeholders involved in injury prevention and community safety.

### Functions

- Support the Pan Pacific Safe Communities re-accreditation by 2016.
- Develop a strategic plan which facilitates strong collaboration between committed agencies, targeting key contributing factors, and bringing about positive long-term change.
- Works with other agencies and the wider community to monitor the implementation of the Safer Whanganui strategy.
- Receives and consider reports and advice from the member agencies.
- Co-ordinate and leverage the safety efforts of the parent organisations.
- Advocates for Safer Whanganui programmes, projects and initiatives consistent with the Safer Whanganui strategic plan and parent organisations strategies.
- Work in partnership with and consider advice from the Safer Whanganui reference groups.



- Monitor and report annually on progress made towards the Safer Whanganui vision/goals and on the success of initiatives undertaken.
- Develop annual programme, project priorities and milestones consistent with the Safer Whanganui Strategic Plan and parent organisations strategies

#### Reporting structure and process

The steering group will report to the Whanganui District Council's Committee at least annually. Safer Whanganui Steering Group will make available a report to the public at least once in each 12 month period.

#### **Governance Arrangements**

The Safer Whanganui Steering Group will be informed by six reference groups which are aligned to each area of the Safer Whanganui plan/strategy.

- Safety and Wellbeing
- Road Safety
- Family Violence
- Alcohol and Other Drugs
- Justice
- Emergency Planning

#### Safer Whanganui Steering Group

- Mayor, Whanganui District Council
- Injury Prevention Consultant, Accident Compensation Corporation
- CEO, Whanganui District Health Board
- District Commander Whanganui Police
- Group Manager, Horizons Regional Council
- Representative Whanganui Iwi
- Regional Manager, Ministry of Social Development
- Representative of NGO sector
- CEO, Sport Whanganui
- Prison Manager, Whanganui Prison
- Area Manager, NZ Fire Service
- Regional Manager, Ministry of Education
- Representative, Wanganui Chamber of Commerce
- Representatives from each of the Reference Groups

#### Wider membership of Safer Whanganui

Safer Whanganui Steering Group may call upon other agencies or experts from time to time to assist them carry out the functions of the Strategic Plan

#### **Principals for collaboration**

- Act honestly and in good faith.
- Recognise the obligations of one another to their clients and stakeholders, including statutory, policy, treaty and accountability obligations.
- Establish mechanisms for communication and information exchange.
- Meet regularly to address issues of mutual concern, identifying common priorities and plan activities.
- Work together to achieve common objectives and milestones.
- Funding decisions are made in an open and cooperative manner.

#### Quorum

A quorum comprises 50% of appointed members.

#### Frequency

The Safer Whanganui Steering Group will meet on a two monthly cycle. The cycle can be reviewed and amended at any time

### **Accountability and Reporting**

Each member of the Safer Whanganui Steering Group is accountable to his/her parent organisation.

Members will be expected to facilitate implementation of the Safer Whanganui plan/strategy, programmes and projects within their organisations as they relate to that organisation's roles and commitments.

Members will be expected to report at each meeting of the Safer Whanganui Steering Group and then, report progress back to their parent organisation following the meeting.

Reference group Leaders will report back formally to Safer Whanganui annually.

#### Information management

The Safer Whanganui Steering Group will adhere to an information/media relations policy. This is a set of agreed guidelines and procedures which ensures consistency of message in line with the Group's common purpose, as well as a "no surprises" clause, that is:

Safer Whanganui will provide effective communications to internal and external audiences about its work and progress by:

- Ensuring alignment and co-ordination of key messages
- Ensuring a "no-surprises" environment by discussing and agreeing on all media statements in advance,
- Directing all media requests to Whanganui District Council's Communications Manager for collation and direction to media outlets.

#### Recording of proceedings

The agenda together with relevant reports and documents will be forwarded to members in sufficient time to enable consideration prior to meetings

Accurate minutes will be kept of each meeting of the Safer Whanganui Steering Group. The meeting minutes shall be submitted to committee members for ratification at the subsequent meeting. When confirmed, the minutes shall be signed by the Chairperson.

## Safer Whanganui Strategic Plan

### Background:

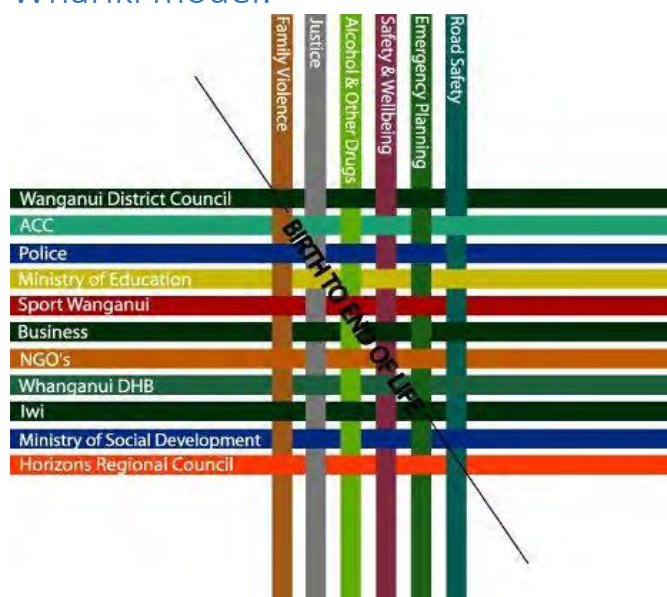
Safer Whanganui is council mandated and community owned and was set up after initial community consultation in 2007. The whariki framework was chosen to show that combined strength is the key; where one strand is not strong there is weakness in the fabric of the Whanganui community. Embedded in the whariki are the following principles:

- Safety is a universal concern with all in the community having a responsibility for it
- Community safety requires a coordinated and intersectorial approach
- Positive relationships with Iwi are crucial
- Leadership of Safer Whanganui is cross-sectorial
- Working together will support members to achieve their own organisational goals
- Understanding and being responsive to the specific needs of Whanganui is critical

In 2009 as the framework was being refined it became evident that using the same evaluation tool across all the groups would be advantageous to gaining accreditation. Working alongside of Ministry of Social Development's Family and Community Services team Local Service mapping was the first step in the process. Results Based Accountability is easy to use and provides a clear common language for assessing outcomes, indicators and performance measures. It encourages users to think about with whom they can work and how, together they can work differently to achieve shared outcomes. The model is designed to get participants quickly from talk to action. The development of the 2010 Accreditation plan was world leading and ahead of its time, it encapsulated a holistic view of safety that included emergency management, justice and education.

Result cards were developed for Safer Whanganui and each of the reference groups, collectively this became Safer Whanganui's Safety Plan. Safer Whanganui was accredited as an International Safe Community in 2010 and was the first Safe Community in New Zealand to use Results Based Accountability.

### Whariki model:



## Structure:

PanPacific Safe  
Communities Network

Safe Community  
Foundation NZ

### SAFER WHANGANUI STEERING GROUP

<b>Whanganui District Council</b>	<b>Ministry of Education</b>	<b>NZ Police</b>	<b>Horizons Regional Council</b>	<b>ACC</b>
<b>Whanganui DHB</b>	<b>Sport Whanganui</b>	<b>NGO's</b>	<b>Ministry of Social Development</b>	<b>NZ Fire Service</b>
<b>Community</b>	<b>Corrections</b>	<b>Children's Team</b>	<b>Business</b>	<b>Iwi</b>

### REFERENCE GROUPS

<b>Road Safety</b>	<b>Family Violence</b>	<b>Safety &amp; Wellbeing</b>	<b>Alcohol &amp; other</b>	<b>Emergency</b>
WDC	FV Network	ACC	<b>Drugs</b>	<b>Planning</b>
Horizons RC	FVCMN	WDHB	ACC	WDC
Police	Women's Refuge	Sport Whanganui	NTOTA	Civil Defence
Highway	Victim Support	Fire Service	WDHB	WDHB
Patrol	Courts	Age Concern	Police	Horizons RC
ACC	Police	Community patrols	WDC	Police
NZTA	CYFS	Maori Wardens	Sport Whanganui	Fire Service
AA	FACS	Community House	Fire Service	St Johns
WDHB	WDC	City Mission	TOIHA	Red Cross
	TOIHA	NTOTA	Maori Wardens	Coastguard
		Community Patrols		MSD
				Surf Lifesaving
				Armed Forces

#### Local, Regional and National Strategy linkages:

- ACC Injury Prevention Strategy (currently under review)
- Better Public Services
- WDHB Annual Plan priorities
- Wanganui District Council Long Term Plan
- Ministry of Education Statement of intent 2012-2017
- Ministry of Social Development Statement of Intent 2012-2015
- Safer Journeys 2020
- NZ Fire Service
- NZ Injury Prevention Strategy
- Healthy Families NZ
- Children's Action Plans



### Vision:

Safer Whanganui – Works for everyone, a positive place to live, learn, work and play

### Goals:

4. Provide leadership locally and regionally
5. A strong collective voice working together to achieve the vision
6. Use evidence to enhance and evaluate effective community strategies

### Objectives:

6. Continue to focus on priority areas and partnerships that improve community safety
7. Continue to develop programmes / projects in partnership that support community safety outcomes
8. Look for opportunities to strengthen leadership and build synergy across the region
9. Work with the steering group and reference groups to re-evaluate result cards and monitor these
10. Achieve reaccreditation in 2015

### Action Plan 2015:

Objective	Strategies	Lead	Timeframe	Expected Outcomes
<b>1. Continue to focus on priority areas and partnerships that improve community safety</b>	Review Steering group membership	Steering group	Annually	Strengthened and engaged leadership
	Review reference groups and add as required	Steering group	Ongoing	Strengthened leadership
	Identify needs and gaps across the community	Safer Whanganui membership	October 2015	Plan to address gaps is developed
	Address safety issues as they arise	SWPL/Reference group leaders	Ongoing	Risks are mitigated
<b>2. Continue to develop programmes / projects in partnership that support community safety outcomes</b>	Work with reference groups to develop projects in partnership	SWPL/Reference group leaders	ongoing	Strengthened partnerships Increased skills and knowledge
	Advocate and support nationals community safety messages and campaigns eg Safety week	Safer Whanganui	As required	National campaigns are supported at a local level
	Participate in 5 community events	SWPL	Ongoing	Increased profile of Safer Whanganui Increased knowledge and skills in the community

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
	Use appropriate media and communication tools to promote community safety messages	SWPL	October 2015	Communication plan developed. SW profile increased
<b>3. Look for opportunities to strengthen leadership and build synergy across the region</b>	Agenda is structured	SWPL /SW Chair	2 monthly	Structured focused meeting
	Monthly reference group leader meetings to support leadership and address issues as required	SWPL	Monthly	Strengthened leadership and coordination.
	Review of community contract process supports alignment to SW	SWPL	July 2015	Increased membership
	Develop a communication plan	SWPL / SW Steering group	October 2015	Community is more aware of SW and its aims and achievements
	Hold an annual community forum	SWPL / Steering group	April 2016	Celebrate the successes and promote the collaboration and partnerships
	Actively participate in national and international ISC networks	SWPL	ongoing	Promote leadership Increase linkages
<b>4. Work with the steering group and reference groups to re-evaluate result cards and monitor these</b>	Complete Education RBA review with steering group	Steering group & SWPL	October 2015	Education result card updated
	Work with all reference groups to review and rewrite result cards	SWPL with reference group leaders and reference group	October 2015	Reference group result cards updated and action plans written for each group

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Lead</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>	<b>Expected Outcomes</b>
	Regular monitoring and reporting of result cards to steering group	SWPL/Steering group	ongoing	Result cards updated quarterly
	Annual report completed for steering group and SCFNZ	SWPL / Reference group leaders / steering group	31 March 2016	Robust annual report completed within timeframe
<b>5. Achieve reaccreditation in 2015/2016</b>	Send letter confirming intention to reapply	SWPL	June 2015	Re- accreditation process started
	Complete formal application	SWPL	October 2015	Application complete
	Coordinate site visit if required	SWPL	March 2016	Reaccreditation application signed off
	Coordinate reaccreditation ceremony	SWPL & steering group	March 2016	Reaccredited Community

1 December 2015



Lauren Tamehana  
Safer Whanganui Project Leader  
Whanganui District Council  
PO Box 637  
**Whanganui 4500**

100 Heads Road, Private Bag 3003  
Whanganui 4540, New Zealand

Dear Lauren

### **Safer Whanganui re-accreditation support**

Whanganui District Health Board is very pleased to be able to confirm their support for the application by Safer Whanganui to be re-accredited as a safe community.

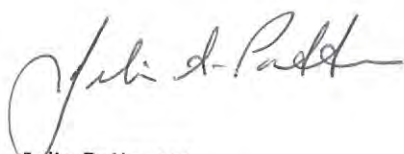
Whanganui District Health Board is responsible for the planning, funding and for providing in Whanganui hospital as well as community services across the greater Whanganui region. The strategic goals for Whanganui District Health Board are improving health, reducing inequalities and promoting recovery, wellbeing and independence. Inherent in these goals is the need to ensure that there is a safe environment for people to live, work and play.

Safer Whanganui is an intersectorial model designed to support our community working together. Our model recognises that ensuring a safe environment cannot be fulfilled by one agency alone. While Whanganui District Health Board provides the health care which people require after an injury we are well aware that in order to ensure people remain injury free and healthy we must also make changes to our environment, including having a focus on injury prevention and health promotion. We are therefore committed to working in partnership with other like-minded organisations to ensure that the vision for Safer Whanganui is achieved.

Whanganui District Health Board has been actively involved in community safety for many years, including membership on the Safer Community Council, Safer Community Advisory Group, and now the Safer Whanganui Steering Group. We realise that Safe Communities Foundation Accreditation is only a step in our journey to a Safer Whanganui and through this collective work, to date our community has become better equipped to work together and combine resources to address safety issues in our community.

Whanganui District Health Board is proud to be associated with the Safer Whanganui Steering Group and remain committed to ongoing participation to make our community a safer Whanganui, where everyone feels safe to be in and move around the community all the time.

Yours sincerely



Julie Patterson  
**Chief Executive**

K:\CEO\Safer Whanganui\L Tamehana, Safer Wanganui - Letter Of Support, 1-12.Docx

Chief Executive | **Phone** 06 348 3140 | **Fax** 06 345 9390





## **New Zealand Fire Service Wanganui Area 13**

89 Maria Place Extension  
PO Box 334  
Wanganui

New Zealand

Phone: 06 348 0103  
Fax: 06 348 1540

15<sup>th</sup> April.2016

To Whom it may concern

### **Ref: Whanganui Safer Community Project**

The New Zealand Fire Service in Whanganui has realized significant benefit through our membership of the Safer Whanganui project.

Through Safer Whanganui we have been able to interact with at risk groups in our community who were previously inaccessible to us. We have been able to provide home safety checks, fire safety advice and lifesaving smoke alarm installations to new groups within our community.

Through these groups we have achieved significant reductions in the numbers of fire related injuries and deaths. The positive results we are achieving are directly related to the use of a generic referral form jointly developed by partner agencies in our community.

The most significant result for us was zero fire deaths in 2016. This was following 7 fire related deaths during the previous 18 months. We have also experienced a drop in the number of fire related injuries.

Another feature of the success of our partnership with the many agencies in the Safer Whanganui group has been an increase in the number of calls to structure fires. Yes an increase. What this means is people have become more aware of the speed of fire and are calling for assistance immediately, not waiting until it is too late. This has resulted in more call outs but it has also resulted in no fire deaths, less fire injuries and less fire damage. At many calls to fires now there is no structural damage because of early intervention. This is a very positive result for our community.

Bernie Rush MNZM  
Area Commander  
New Zealand Fire Service  
Area 13  
Whanganui

[www.fire.org.nz](http://www.fire.org.nz)



*kaupapa whānau  
thriving children, flourishing families*

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3 May 2016

Lauren Tamehana  
Safer Whanganui Co-ordinator  
Whanganui District Council  
PO Box  
WHANGANUI

Dear Lauren

#### **Accreditation by Safer Community Foundation NZ**

Operating since 1995, The Whanganui Family Violence Network comprises 46 community, iwi and statutory organisations collaborating to address violence in families. The Network meets monthly to share information, highlight issues and concerns and plan collaborative action. Over recent years there has been a particular interest in addressing systemic gaps (eg the impacts of violence for disabled people), training and awareness raising across our communities. 14 agencies belonging to the network meet weekly to case manage together interventions where Police have attended family violence incidents.

Co-ordination of the Family Violence Network (VIN) and the Family Violence Intervention Services (FVIS) is presently funded by the MSD Family-Centred Services Fund. A small Reference group, appointed by the Network meets five times a year to exercise oversight and planning of the network's activities.

Members of the network strongly support Safer Whanganui project. Since the inception of Safer Whanganui we have continued to advocate for a broad understanding of community "safety" to include safety from interpersonal violence and terror within homes and understand well and promote strong, respectful relationships across sectors and systems.

For the past 6 years I have been privileged to represent the Family Violence Network on the Safer Whanganui. The project is well led and managed and very relevant to our communities' needs. I strongly support and value the accreditation to Safer Communities NZ.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Tim Metcalfe", is written over a blue line that extends across the page. The signature is stylized and somewhat abstract.

Tim Metcalfe QSM  
Executive Officer

3 May 2016

Safe Communities Foundation New Zealand  
Auckland

International Safe Communities Re-accreditation for Safer Whanganui

ACC is proud to support Safer Whanganui's application for re-accreditation as an International Safe Community.

ACC acknowledges that Safer Whanganui provides an unrivalled opportunity for ACC to work collaboratively with partners and the community to achieve a safety culture which addresses both injury and safety concerns.

The value of the ISC model and injury prevention is that:

- communities support and promote injury prevention at a local level
- there is a coordinated effort to address injuries in the community that link to our national priorities
- it raises the profile of ACC and injury prevention in a positive way
- it has the potential to reduce the number and severity of injuries and reduce claims.

ACC looks forward to continuing on the journey to ensure that Whanganui is a positive place to live, learn, work and play.

Yours sincerely



Sue Stuart  
ACC  
Community Injury Prevention Consultant

## Restorative Practices Whanganui

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Towards a Restorative City: Honoa ki a Rongo ki Whanganui



8 April 2016

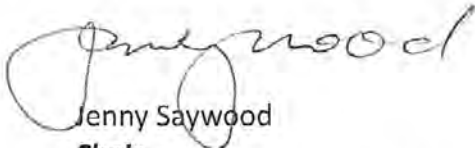
To Whom It May Concern

The Whanganui Restorative Practices/Justice Trust belongs to the Safer Whanganui Group. We believe that Safer Whanganui, has and will continue to provide the opportunity for groups that have the welfare and wellbeing of Whanganui people at heart to work together.

In order for a community to remain cohesive and effective, the community itself has to be involved and make decisions for itself. The Safer Whanganui Group which involves many diverse people and organisations is the ideal forum for this to happen.

We remain very supportive of Safer Whanganui.

Yours sincerely,



Jenny Saywood  
**Chair**

**Whanganui Restorative Practices/Justice Trust**



# Safe Communities Coordinators

## Governance, Employment & Remuneration (including funding)

### Background

These documents are written to support:

- the rapid growth of the safe communities network over the past five years;
- the number of communities reaching/achieving their five year reaccreditation;
- the steady flow of new communities seeking information and engagement;
- the level of consistency throughout NZ and the Pan Pacific region.

The material collated here is not intended to be prescriptive, but like the criteria for accreditation, it sets out the key areas, principles and performance standards pertaining to the governance, employment and remuneration of Safe Communities Coordinators. It is the responsibility of each safe community to set their own policies, procedures and performance measures in place.

### The Coordinator Role

The evidence presented by Safe Communities in their annual reporting and coalition surveys clearly indicates that the role of a coordinator is essential to the successful operation of the Safe Community model within the community.

Key elements in the role include: strategic planning; relationship management; interagency networking and collaboration; data analysis and reporting; project planning and delivery.

Coordinators are expected to have qualifications in health, education or social sciences, and have skills and experience in planning, community development, partnerships and collaboration, project management, Iwi/Maori and other cultural engagement.

They are expected to have specialist knowledge and stay informed about injury prevention, crime prevention and community safety policy and practice; and be aware of the data, trends, issues and gaps within their local community.

Coordinators are highly skilled facilitators, enablers, leaders, and communicators. They are able to work autonomously, and within multi-disciplinary teams. Coordinators transcend organisational boundaries (silos) and actively promote partnerships and collaboration.

### Governance

The Safe Communities Accreditation Criteria One requires every Safe Community to have an inter-agency governance structure. The primary focus of the coalition is to *investigate, implement, evaluate and continually improve processes related to injury prevention and community safety promotion*.

Safe Communities Coalition structures are committees made up of a wide range of government and NGO representatives. As the majority of these groups are unincorporated, they do not have legal

status and are unable to directly employ/contract a coordinator, apply for funds, execute legal documents etc.

In most cases, one of the coalition members (usually the Local Authority) acts as the 'host' for the Safe Community programme, and in that capacity, acts as fund-holder and employer/contractor of the coordinator.

In some Safe Communities a Trust has been formed to provide the legal framework for the operation of the coalition. In this situation, the Trust acts as fund-holder and employer/contractor.

## **Checklist**

Here are some questions (or checklist) to clarify the coordinator role in your SC:

### **Governance**

Who is the employer?

Who manages the HR process: advertising, recruitment, induction?

Who determines/negotiates the terms and conditions of employment, including remuneration?

Are the terms of employment bench-marked: eg performance measures, salary band, conditions?

Who is responsible for the day-to-day management, supervision, performance management?

Is there an organisational chart?

### **Employment**

Is there a job description, ideal person specification, employment contract?

Is the position permanent, fixed-term, or some other form of contract?

Is the position an employee or independent contractor?

Is the position based within the employing organisation or elsewhere?

Does the coordinator have a personal and professional development plan, and are they supported in their personal/professional development? Are they supported to undertake further training, study, attend conferences, secondments?

### **Remuneration**

How is the remuneration package formulated?

Is it indexed to the employer's salary bands? If so, at what equivalent level?

Has the position been job-sized?

Are there provisions for review including salary adjustments/increments, bonuses etc

How are work-related expenses addressed? eg travel, computer, phone, office

### **Funding**

How is the position funded? eg rates, government agency contracts and grants, project funding, fundraising (philanthropics and other sources), other

How secure is the funding? eg periodic, annual, five-year

Is there a funding plan for the coordinator role?

Who is responsible to ensure there is funding for the coordinator role?

## Considerations

In every instance, there are strengths and risks associated with the employment of the Safe Community Coordinator.

### Employed by Local Authority:

*Strengths:* good organisational and administration support; use of Council resources; usually part of a team; responsive to local issues; working with elected members

*Risks:* may be subject to political 'interference'; may be seen as a 'council' service rather than a collaboration; may be subject to restructuring and other organisational directives

### Contracted to Local Authority

*Strengths:* seen to work independently; work is directed by the coalition; flexibility to engage across a wide range of sectors and services

*Risks:* no direct line of accountability; lack of commitment by stakeholders; may become isolated; may be required to do a lot of administration; may not have security of funding; there may only be controlled/limited access to Council resources

### Employed by a Trust

*Strengths:* work is directed by the Trust, and there is clear accountability; flexibility to operate across a wide range of sectors and services; there may be a wider range of fundraising opportunities

*Risks:* insufficient funds to sustain the organisation; lack of commitment by stakeholders; lack of clarity between the role of the Trust and the role of the SC coalition

#### **Safer Whanganui Project Leader**

Safe Communities Foundation is indebted to Whanganui District Council for sharing the attached documentation concerning the appointment of the Safer Whanganui Project Leader in 2014.

The Position Description was created in the Council format, utilising their standard HR criteria. The position was job-sized and aligned to the organisation pay scales which are based on the Strategic Pay Local Government Remuneration Report. These salary grades are consistent across most of local government.

<http://strategicpay.co.nz/salariesurveys/industry-and-sector-surveys.htm#LG>

The clearly defined KRAs (key result areas), functional relationships, and person specification, linked to the assigned salary band, create a platform that offers clarity and certainty for the employer and employee, and to the wider coalition. It also provides a template or flexible starting point for negotiation/variation in a range of different settings: full-time – part-time; employee – contractor; local authority – charitable trust – other legal entity



## Wanganui District Council Position Description

### Safer Whanganui Project Leader

Position Title:	<b>Safer Whanganui Project Leader</b>
Post Number:	EMV 292
PO Created /Modified:	March 2014
Department:	Community and Cultural
Responsible To:	Community and Cultural Manager
Location:	Municipal Office Building, 101 Guyton Street, Wanganui
Position Purpose:	<b>This position exists to:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lead the development and ongoing success of the Safer Whanganui collaboration. Safer Whanganui is the Community/Council foundation partnership that works to achieve our community's accredited Safe Community accreditation.</li><li>• Develop and lead the successful implementation of Safe Whanganui Plan.</li></ul>

### Wanganui District Council Vision

Family-friendly Wanganui: the best place to live in New Zealand

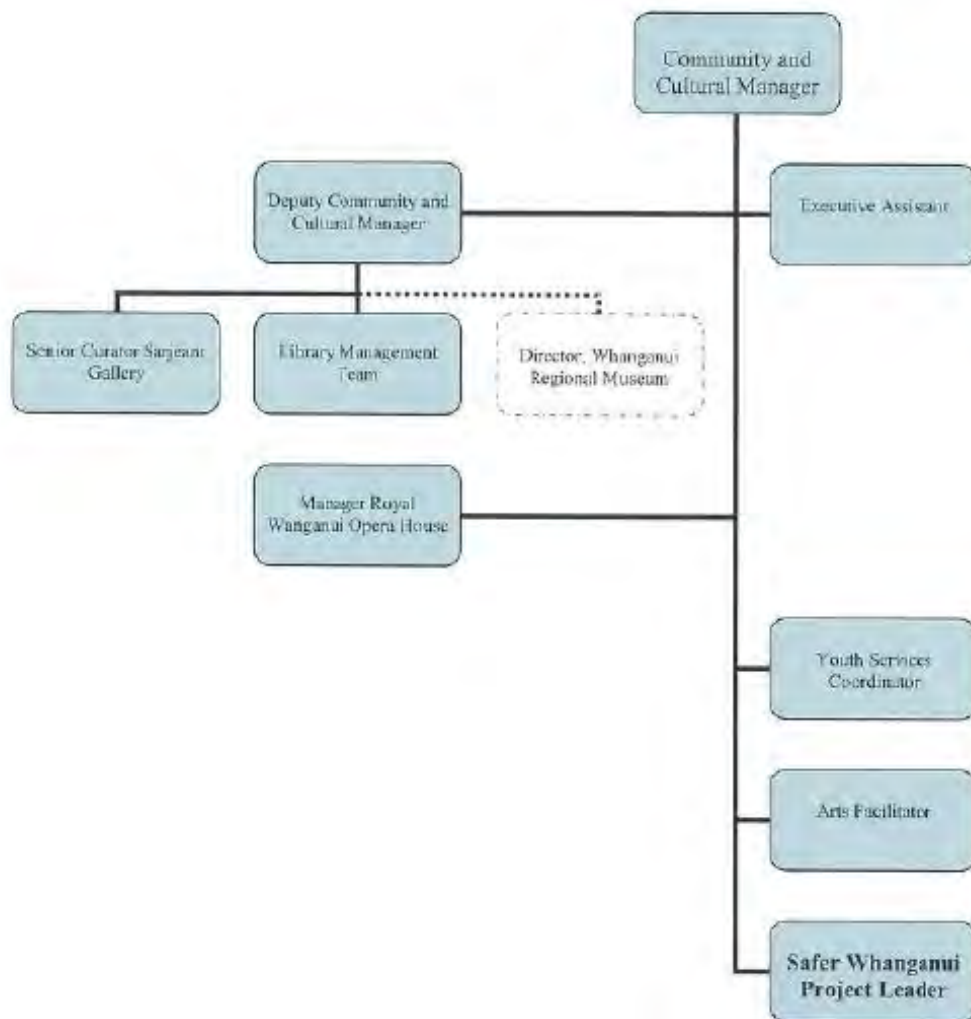
- Enjoyed for its lifestyle and sense of community
- Celebrated for its liveability, culture and heritage
- Shaped by our river and environment
- On the path of sustainability and prosperity
- Loved by those who live here

### Wanganui District Council Mission

To partner with the community to create a flourishing and family friendly environment.



## Organisational Structure



### Key Task Summary:

The position of Safer Whanganui Project Leader encompasses the following major functions or Key Result Areas:

- Lead the development and successful ongoing operation of Safer Whanganui and the Safer Whanganui operational framework.
- Facilitate the implementation of the Safer Whanganui Plan.
- Customer Service
- 10 Year & Annual Planning Process
- Emergency Management
- Risk Management
- Health & Safety
- Professional Development
- Other

**Functional Relationships:**

(List the type of contact and the reason for it.)

Key internal and/or external contacts	Nature of the contact most typical
<p><b>External</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Member representatives/agencies of Safer Whanganui Steering Group</li> <li>• Safe Communities Foundation NZ</li> <li>• Government agencies, especially ACC</li> <li>• Tangata whenua/lwi</li> <li>• Community groups; other TLAs; media; schools and training agencies</li> <li>• Contractors/service providers</li> <li>• Health sector</li> <li>• Web audiences</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving and receiving information</li> <li>• Liaising, advising, gaining cooperation, facilitating</li> </ul>
<p><b>Internal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chair, Safer Whanganui</li> <li>• Community &amp; Cultural Manager</li> <li>• Senior Management Team</li> <li>• Strategy &amp; Policy Team</li> <li>• Mayor &amp; Councillors</li> <li>• Community &amp; Cultural Group Team including Youth Services Coordinator, Digital coordinator, Arts Facilitator</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving and receiving information</li> <li>• Liaising</li> </ul>

**Responsible For:**

Direct Management of Staff:	n/a
-----------------------------	-----

**Financial Responsibility:**

Delegated Authority:	Refer to the Delegations Register
Operating Budget:	TBA

<b>Key Result Area:</b>	<b>Job holder is successful if:</b>
<b>1. Lead the development and successful ongoing operation of Safer Whanganui and the Safer Whanganui operational framework.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lead and co-ordinate the activities of Safer Whanganui</li>   <li>• Foster a strong inter-sectoral, holistic understanding of community safety within local government, industry and the wider community.</li>   <li>• Provide effective support to the key relationship with Safe Communities New Zealand.</li>   <li>• Actively participate in the wider International Safe Communities Network.</li>   <li>• Support the building and sustainability of effective Reference Groups within the Safer Whanganui framework.</li>   <li>• Liaise with partner agencies (eg: ACC, Ministry of Justice) to access maximum funding and be fully conversant with their key priorities.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safer Whanganui programmes, projects and initiatives are advocated for successfully and consistently with the Safe Whanganui and parent organisation strategies.</li> <li>• Key national safety events and/or initiatives are actively supported and promoted by Safer Whanganui (eg: ACC, Safety Week, Kids Safe, White Ribbon Day).</li> <li>• All meetings are scheduled, convened and documented, minutes distributed, action-points achieved within agreed timeframes.</li> <li>• Successful liaison with project partners occurs, an essential monitoring, auditing and accountability requirements are achieved.</li> <li>• Key relationships are sustained, partners are actively involved in the Project throughout, and collaborative results achieved.</li>   <li>• Evidence of new partnerships and collaborations fostered to promote community safety.</li> <li>• Regular liaison with members of Council's Strategy/ Policy team.</li> <li>• Up-to-date information is provided to partners on potential legislative changes, safety and community collaboration research and best practice.</li> <li>• Presentations delivered to the appropriate standard for target audiences.</li>   <li>• All actions and necessary reporting to SCNZ is completed to a high standard within given time frames.</li>   <li>• Evidence of national and international networking.</li>   <li>• Well planned Reference Groups projects are implemented to address community safety.</li> <li>• New/potential members are directed successfully to appropriate Groups.</li>   <li>• ACC and Ministry of Justice funding (and any other) is utilised in line with priorities of the partner agencies.</li> </ul>

## 2. Facilitate the implementation of the Safer Whanganui Safety Plan

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop and ensure the implementation of an annual Work Plan, based aroundwork streams required from the Safer Whanganui Plan.</li></ul>                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Work Plan is established, adopted, and implemented to appropriate time-frames.</li><li>• Duplication of process and effort is identified readily within the Plan, and reduced effectively.</li><li>• Ensure that the Safe Communities criteria and relevant Injury Prevention documents are used as a framework for action.</li><li>• A Communication Plan is developed and implemented, and the Safer Whanganui website and other digital mediums are current, active and updated regularly.</li><li>• Results are monitored, evaluated and reported appropriately.</li><li>• Potential funders are identified, positive relationships are built, and successful applications for funding made.</li><li>• Documentation is complete for re-application for Safe Community status in 2015.</li><li>• Effective and active participation, and, where appropriate, the release of staff for emergency response situations and planned training.</li></ul> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate the regular review and updating of the Safer Whanganui Plan, supporting its role as a robust and current driver of positive change within Wanganui.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Relevant data, research and community information is readily available and utilised for future planning and updating of the Safer Whanganui Plan.</li></ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure the Council's community contract scheme is managed effectively, successfully linking Council's allocated resources to key Safer Whanganui outcomes</li></ul>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manage the annual Community Contract application process within required timeframes, ensuring appropriate liaison with Safer Whanganui members.</li><li>• Meet with successful applicants, negotiate performance measures, and prepare all contracts within required timeframes.</li><li>• Prepare and present all relevant updates to Council within required timeframes.</li></ul>  |



**Customer Service**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Demonstrate a “customer first” culture within the team, group and wider organisation.</li><li>• Act as a customer advocate in the team, group and wider organisation,</li><li>• See customer feedback as an opportunity to improve service</li><li>• Develop partnerships within the organization to meet customer needs.</li><li>• Contribute to the development of customer focused policies and procedure.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is demonstrated application of being customer driven.</li><li>• Availability for customers is ensured.</li><li>• There is evidence of understanding of the needs of the customer.</li><li>• Evidence of improving customer service.</li><li>• Any appropriate Service Level Agreement requirements are met</li><li>• CRM and correspondence are responded to in required timeframe.(Where appropriate)</li><li>• Customer queries/requests are followed through in manner that ensures closure.</li></ul> |
|---|---|

**10 Year and Annual Planning Process**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support and participate in the 10 year &amp; Annual Planning Process for the Council when required.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Project Manager receives effective support in achieving the Council' statutory obligations in the development of the plans.</li></ul> |
|---|---|

**Emergency Management**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support and participate in Emergency Management for Council when required.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Project Manager receives effective support in achieving the Council' statutory and community obligations in emergency and risk management.</li><li>• Effective and active participation, and, where appropriate, the release of staff for emergency response situations and planned training.</li></ul> |
|--|---|

**Risk Management**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Compliance with Risk Management.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Best practice risk management procedures apply to all projects and activities.</li><li>• Compliance with Council risk management policies and procedures.</li><li>• Risks associated with functions managed/ policies being developed are accurately identified, evaluated and reduced.</li></ul> |
|--|---|

**Health and Safety**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Comply with all safe work procedures, policies and instructions.</li><li>• Report all incidents, hazards and injuries to supervisors in a timely manner.</li><li>• Actively participate in the ongoing development of safe workplace practices in the Wanganui District Council.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Completed the Wanganui District Council Health and Safety Induction course and updates.</li><li>• Timely, full and accurate completion of accident and hazard forms if and when required.</li></ul> |
|--|---|

<b>Professional Development and Training</b>	
--	--

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Professional Development/Training needs.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Own training needs are identified through appraisal and training needs analysis.</li><li>• Agreed training programmed/development opportunities are taken up.</li><li>• Knowledge of both management and professional areas remains up to date.</li></ul> |
|--|---|

<b>Other</b>	
--------------	--

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Special projects are completed from time to time, meeting quality standards and deadline requirements.</li><li>• Ability to travel away overnight and to respond to emergency situations.*</li></ul> |  |
|--|--|

*\*Delete if not applicable*

**Note:**

*The above performance standards are provided as a guide only. The precise performance objectives and measures for this position will need further discussion between the jobholder and manger as part of the performance management process.*

## **Work Complexity**

*Work complexity answers the following questions to identify the most challenging areas in the job:*

### ***What really stretches someone doing this job?***

The Safer Whanganui mandate is challenging and the long-term objectives far-reaching. The key stakeholders represent a broad platform of Wanganui sector leadership. The Coordinator performs a pivotal role, with a finger on the (various) pulse(s); watching critical deadlines and providing a flow of energy at all times that connects all reference groups, disseminates key information, and keeps both the wider community and local and national partners engaged.

Leading up to 2 collaborative projects a year, while undertaking the various business-as-usual responsibilities required with the role could also prove challenging.

### ***What are the most difficult problems that the job holder will face***

At times, working alone without day-to-day guidance and occasionally having to make judgment calls on behalf of Safer Whanganui membership; learning and working successfully within the political environment of the local authority, the wider region and Central Government agencies; successfully balancing the needs of the Community stakeholders with those of WDC so that key objectives progress to achievement.

### ***What is the level of judgement the job holder has to exercise?***

Medium responsibility, working within her/his understanding of the strategic, operational and result card framework of Safer Whanganui.

### ***Give examples of the most challenging duties typically undertaken:***

Collating successfully the extensive information required for application for international re- accreditation as a World Health Organisation international Safe Community; liaising with all required agencies; writing the application; while also -

Leading the successful implementation of cross-sectoral community safety projects; while also

Responding in a timely, collaborative and appropriate manner to calls for submissions on legislative change affecting the Safer Whanganui operating environment

Sustaining the ongoing trust and respect of the most senior representatives within the SW collaboration.

## Organisational Structure

### Qualifications

#### Essential:

- Relevant qualifications in the fields of Health, Education or Social Science/Policy
- A current drivers licence

#### Desirable:

### Knowledge/Experience

#### Essential:

- Experience of successfully working within interagency collaborations, with a working knowledge of how systems interact and operate within communities
- Project management experience
- Excellent administration skills and experience
- Knowledge of Iwi networks and ability to engage with tangata whenua. Digital and social media savvy, experience with all essential communication frameworks.

#### Desirable:

### Key Skills/attributes/Job Specific Competencies

*The following levels would typically be expected for the 100% fully effective level:*

<b>Expert</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Comfort around higher management:</b> can deal comfortably with more senior managers; can present to more senior managers without undue tension and nervousness; understands how senior managers think and work; can determine the best way to get things done with them by talking their language and responding to their needs; can craft approaches likely to be seen as appropriate and positive.</li> <li>• <b>Drive for results:</b> can be counted on to exceed goals successfully; is constantly and consistently one of the top performers; very bottom-line oriented; steadfastly pushes self and others for results.</li> <li>• <b>Time management:</b> uses her/his time effectively and efficiently; values time; concentrates her/his time on the more important priorities; gets more done in less time than others; can attend to a broader range of activities.</li> <li>• <b>Priority Setting:</b> spends his/her time and the time of others on what's important; quickly zeros in on the critical few and puts the trivial many aside; can quickly sense what will help or hinder accomplishing a goal; eliminates roadblocks; creates focus.</li> </ul>
<b>Advanced</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Interpersonal Savvy:</b> relates well to all kinds of people - up, down and sideways, inside and outside of the organisation; builds</li> </ul>



	<p>immediate rapport; builds constructive and effective relationships; uses diplomacy and tact; can diffuse difficult situations comfortably.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Process management:</b> Good at figuring out the processes necessary to get things done; knows how to organise people and activities; understands how to separate and combine tasks into efficient work flow; knows what to measure and how to measure it; can see opportunities for synergy and integration where others can't; can simplify complex processes; gets more out of fewer resource.</li> <li>• <b>Presentation Skills:</b> is effective in a variety of formal presentation settings: one-on-one, small and large groups, with peers, direct reports and bosses; is effective both inside and outside the organisation on both cool data and hot/controversial topics; can manage group process during a presentation; can change tactics midstream if something isn't working.</li> <li>• <b>Written communication:</b> is able to write clearly and succinctly in a variety of communication settings and styles - including web writing; can get messages across that have the desired effect.</li> <li>• <b>Organising:</b> can marshal resources (people, funding, material, support) to get things done; can orchestrate multiple activities at once to accomplish a goal; uses resources effectively and efficiently; arranges information and files in a useful manner.</li> <li>• <b>Planning:</b> accurately scopes out length and difficulty of tasks and projects; sets objectives and goals; breaks down work into the process steps; develops schedules and task/people assignments; anticipates and adjusts for problems and roadblocks; measures performance against goals; evaluates results.</li> <li>• <b>Managing and measuring work:</b> clearly assigns responsibility for tasks and decisions; sets clear objectives and measures; monitors process, progress, and results; designs feedback loops into work.</li> </ul>
<b>Working Knowledge</b>	<p><b>Council Policy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understands and follows Council policies and procedures and how they affect the tasks and responsibilities in one's job.</li> </ul> <p><b>Digital Aptitude</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates familiarity and ease with digital technology such as computers, the Internet, and other social media. Uses this knowledge to improve one's ability to perform job duties.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legislation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understands relevant laws and regulations and how they affect the tasks and responsibilities in ones job (eg H&amp;S, ERA etc)</li> </ul>
<b>Awareness</b>	<p><b>Health and Safety</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understands Health and Safety in eth Workplace and hazard identification</li> </ul>

## *Variation*

From time to time it may be necessary to consider changes in the position description in response to the changing nature of our work environment - including technological requirements or statutory changes. This Position Description may be reviewed as part of the preparation for performance planning for the annual performance cycle or as required.

## *Remuneration*

This position is Grade 17, with a salary range of \$72,026 to \$84,736 (85% to 100%) (pro-rata for part time employees). Progression within and above this range shall be based on performance, market movement and at the discretion of the Employer.

## *Acceptance of Position Description:*

After discussion with the Community and Cultural Manager, I have read this Position Description and agree that it represents the duties I will perform for the above position.

Employee: \_\_\_\_\_ Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

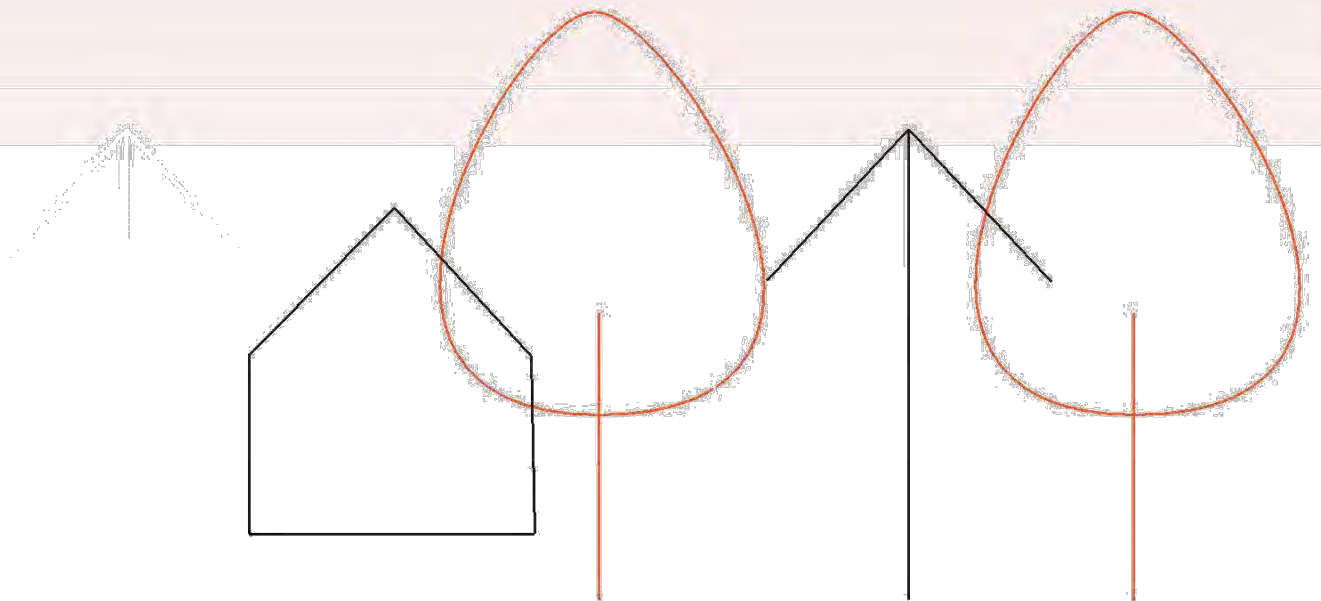
Manager: \_\_\_\_\_ Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

# Whanganui District

## 2013 Census results

Comparison year: 2006  
Benchmark area: New Zealand  
Community profile reports Whanganui District

community profile



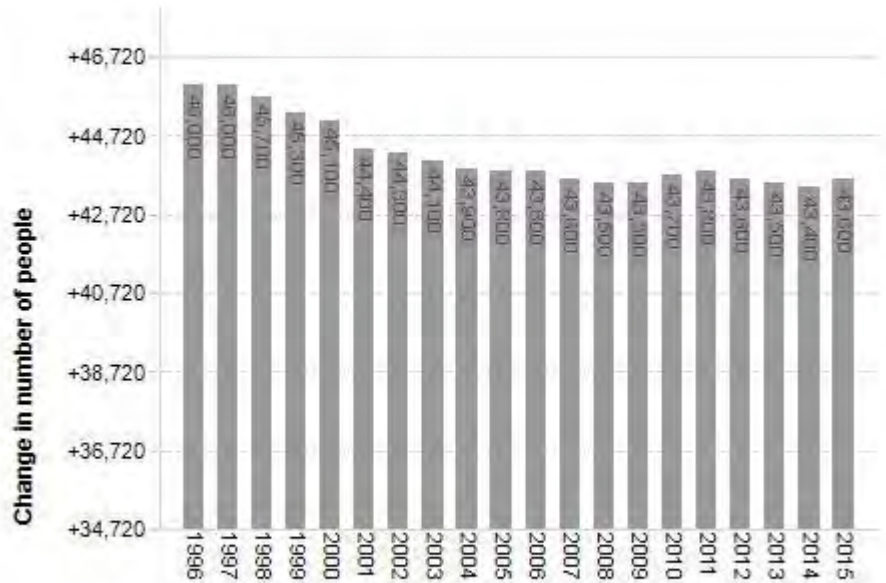
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## Estimated Resident Population, Whanganui District

Population  
**43,600**  
ERP, 2015

↑ Grown by 200 from the previous year.

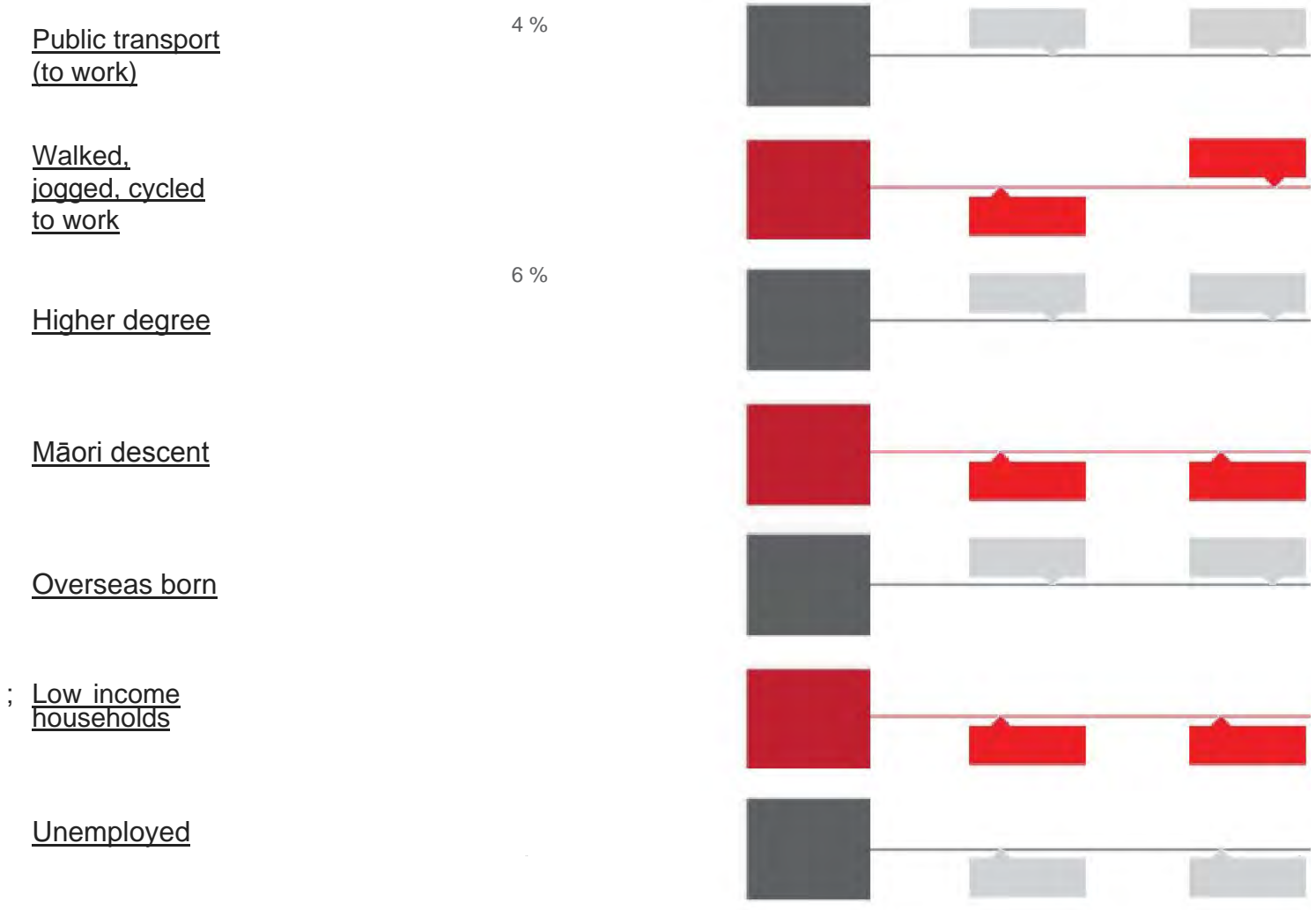


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Subnational Population Estimates – information releases for 30th June 2013 and earlier issues. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



2013	Whanganui District	New Zealand	Manawatu - Wanganui Region
<u>Median Age</u>	Higher than NZ and Manawatu	Lower than Whanganui	Lower than Whanganui
<u>Average household size</u>	Higher than NZ and Manawatu	Lower than Whanganui	Lower than Whanganui
<u>Couples with children</u>	Higher than NZ and Manawatu	Lower than Whanganui	Lower than Whanganui
<u>Households with a mortgage</u>	Higher than NZ and Manawatu	Lower than Whanganui	Lower than Whanganui
<u>Medium and high density housing</u>	Higher than NZ and Manawatu	Lower than Whanganui	Lower than Whanganui
<u>Households renting</u>	Higher than NZ and Manawatu	Lower than Whanganui	Lower than Whanganui





# Population, dwellings & ethnicity

The Census provides us with a count of the total population in the Whanganui District in 2013 as well as several sub-populations such as the Māori population and the overseas born. It also enables us to see how these have changed over each Census year period back to 2001. For post 2013 population go to [Current population estimate](#).

## Population

Whanganui District	2013			2006			Change
	Number	%	New Zealand %	Number	%	New Zealand % 2006 to 2013	
Population (excluding O/S visitors)	42,153	100.0	100.0	42,639	100.0	100.0	-486
▪ Females	21,939	52.0	51.3	22,158	52.0	51.2	-219
▪ Males	20,214	48.0	48.7	20,481	48.0	48.8	-267

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Dwellings

Whanganui District	2013			2006			Change
	Number	%	New Zealand %	Number	%	New Zealand % 2006 to 2013	
Occupied private dwellings	17,391	89.7	88.5	17,049	91.4	89.1	+342
Unoccupied private dwellings	1,908	9.8	11.1	1,527	8.2	10.5	+381
Pop in private dwellings	41,079	--	--	41,946	--	--	-867
Average Household size	2.36	--	2.66	2.46	--	2.69	-0.10
Non private dwellings	93	0.5	0.5	75	0.4	0.4	+18
Pop in non private dwellings	1,080	--	--	717	--	--	+363
Total dwellings	19,392	100.0	100.0	18,651	100.0	100.0	+741

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

The 'Dwellings' table is enumerated data.

## Culture and ethnicity

Whanganui District	2013			2006			Change
	Number	%	New Zealand %	Number	%	New Zealand % 2006 to 2013	
Population							
; Māori descent	9,687	23.0	15.8	9,564	22.4	16.0	+123
Speaks Maori	2,202	5.2	3.1	2,466	5.8	3.5	-264
New Zealand born	34,611	82.1	70.3	36,066	84.6	73.5	-1,455

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

[a](#) [Map of population density](#)

[a](#) [Map of low density housing](#)

## Ethnic groups

To get a more complete picture of the Whanganui District's cultural and ethnic characteristics Ethnicity data should be viewed in conjunction with [Māori Descent](#), [Birthplace](#), [Year of Arrival](#), [Language Spoken](#) and [Religion](#) data.

**Note:** In the 2006 Census, the 'New Zealand' responses were classified under 'Other ethnicity', resulting in a noticeable difference between the 2006 and other census years. For more information, please refer to the [Ethnicity](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Ethnic groups

Whanganui District	2013			2006			Change
Ethnic group - multi-response	Number	% of total population	New Zealand %	Number	% of total population	New Zealand %	% 2006 to 2013
European	32,436	77.0	70.0	30,588	71.7	64.8	+1,848
Māori	9,141	21.7	14.1	9,078	21.3	14.0	+63
 Pacific peoples	1,113	2.6	7.0	987	2.3	6.6	+126
 Asian	1,149	2.7	11.1	981	2.3	8.8	+168
Middle Eastern/Latin American/African	159	0.4	1.1	96	0.2	0.9	+63
New Zealander	759	1.8	1.6	4,356	10.2	10.7	-3,597
Other ethnicity	18	0.0	0.0	12	0.0	0.0	+6

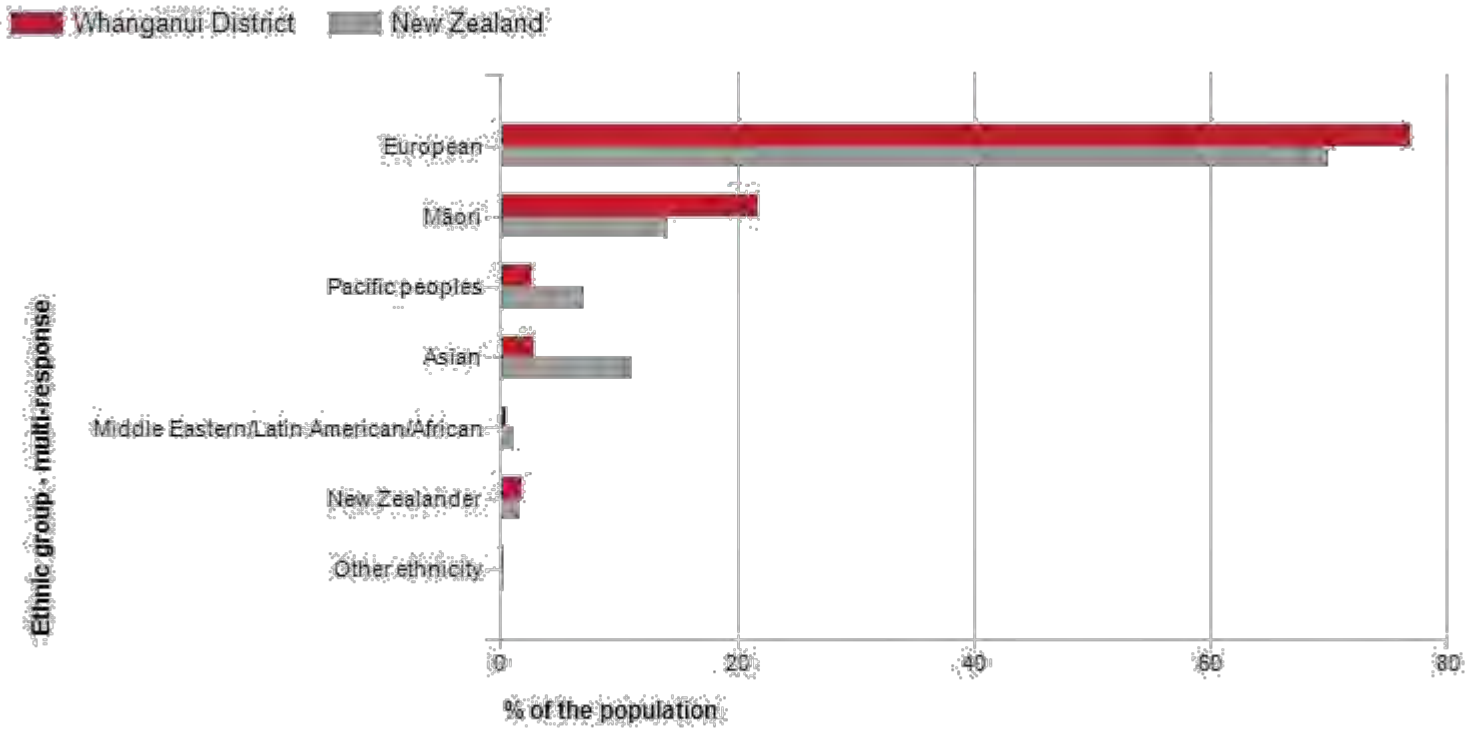
Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Ethnic groups - Totals

Whanganui District	2013			2006			Change
Ethnic group - totals - multi-response	Number	% of total population	New Zealand %	Number	% of total population	New Zealand %	% 2006 to 2013
Not stated / included	2,475	5.9	5.4	1,422	3.3	4.2	+1,053
Total population	42,150	100.0	100.0	42,639	100.0	100.0	-489
Total respondents	39,675	94.1	94.6	41,217	96.7	95.8	-1,542
Total responses	44,775	106.2	104.9	46,098	108.1	105.8	-1,323

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

# Ethnic groups, 2013

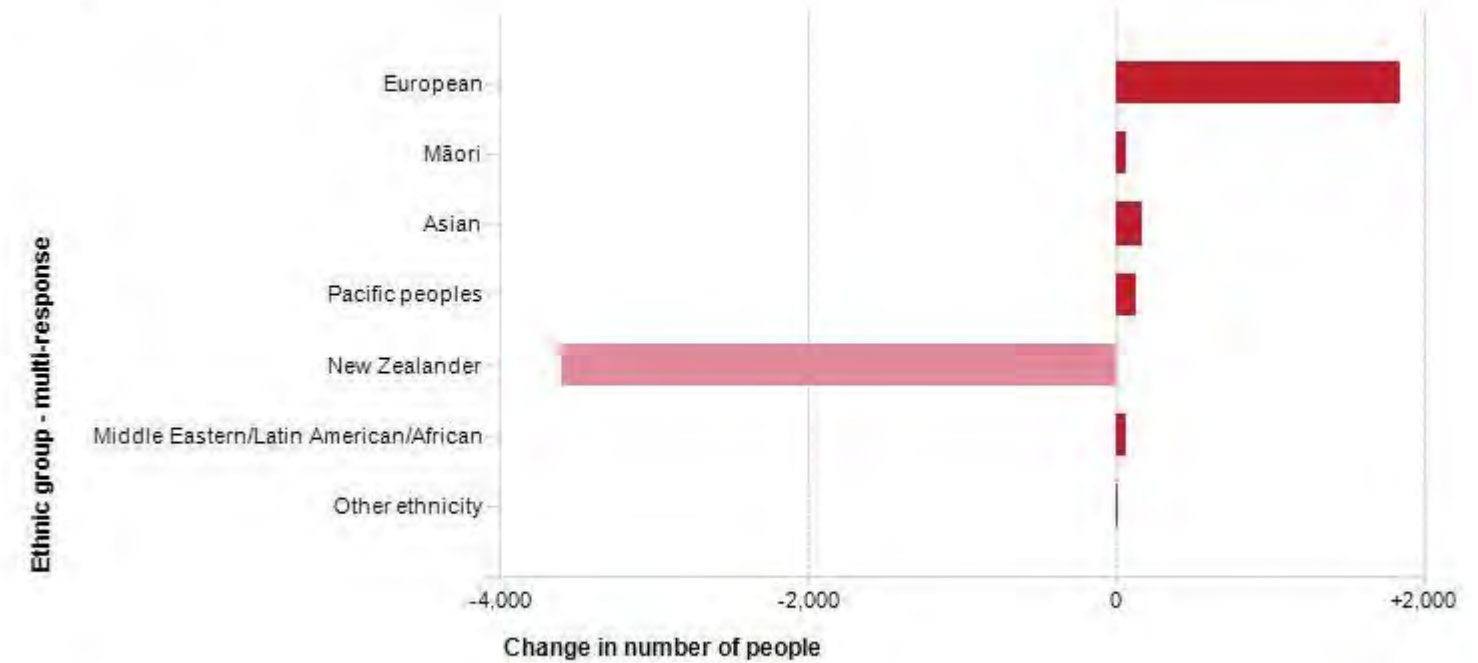


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



# Change in ethnic groups, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Analysis of the ethnic population in the Whanganui District in 2013 compared to the New Zealand shows that there was a larger proportion of people who identified themselves as European, a larger proportion of people who identified themselves as Māori and a smaller proportion of people who identified themselves as Pacific Peoples.

Overall, 77.0% of the population identified themselves as European, 21.7% as Māori and 2.6% as Pacific Peoples, compared with 70.0%, 14.1% and 7.0% for the New Zealand respectively.

The major differences between the ethnic groups responses of the population in the Whanganui District and the New Zealand were:

- A *larger* percentage of responses to Māori ethnic group (21.7% compared to 14.1%)
- A *larger* percentage of responses to European ethnic group (77.0% compared to 70.0%)
- A *smaller* percentage of responses to Asian ethnic group (2.7% compared to 11.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of responses to Pacific peoples ethnic group (2.6% compared to 7.0%)

**Note:** Percentages(%) are based on total population

## Emerging groups

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The largest changes in the ethnic group responses of population in this area between 2006 and 2013 were:

- New Zealander (-3,597 responses)
- European (+1,848 responses)
- Asian (+168 responses)
- Pacific peoples (+126 responses)



# Qualifications

Education Qualifications are one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as Income statistics and Occupation data, Whanganui District's Education Qualifications help to evaluate the economic opportunities and socio-economic status of an area and identify skill gaps in the labour market. Level of Educational Qualifications in a population relate to a number of factors including:

- The age of the population (e.g. older people tend to have more vocational qualifications, while people in their twenties and thirties are more likely to have a university degree);
- The professional or working ambitions of people (to seek education as youth or retraining as adults);
- The opportunities afforded to people to continue studying beyond compulsory schooling; and
- Immigration policy

## Highest qualification achieved

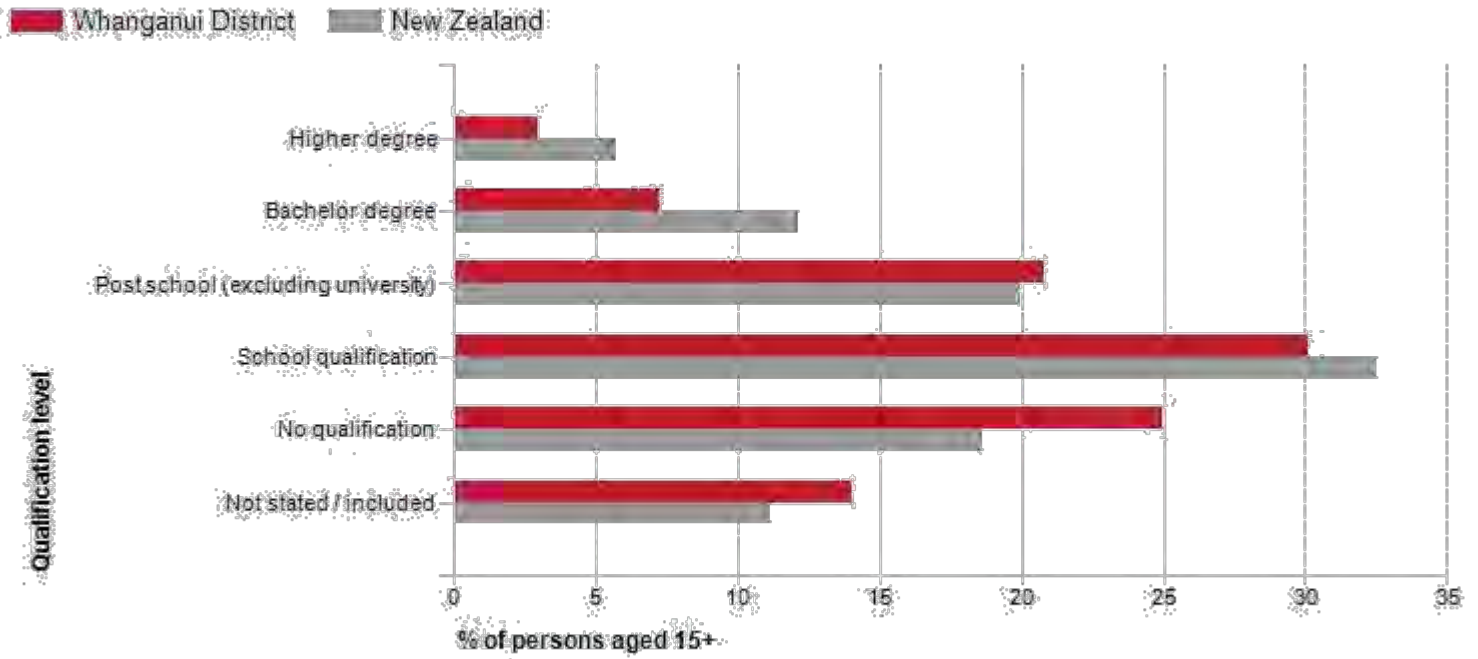
Whanganui District	2013		New Zealand		2006		New Zealand		Change
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% 2006 to 2013	
Higher degree	984	2.9	744	5.7	744	2.2	744	4.2	+240
Bachelor degree	2,451	7.3	1,941	12.1	1,941	5.8	1,941	10.0	+510
Post school (excluding university)	6,984	20.8	7,599	19.9	7,599	22.7	7,599	21.6	-615
School qualification	10,119	30.1	9,147	32.5	9,147	27.4	9,147	31.4	+972
 No qualification	8,385	24.9	9,765	18.6	9,765	29.2	9,765	22.4	-1,380
Not stated / included	4,713	14.0	4,209	11.1	4,209	12.6	4,209	10.4	+504
<b>Total persons aged 15+</b>	<b>33,636</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,405</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,405</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>33,405</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+231</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

 People with bachelor degrees or higher

 People with vocational qualification

# Highest qualification achieved, 2013

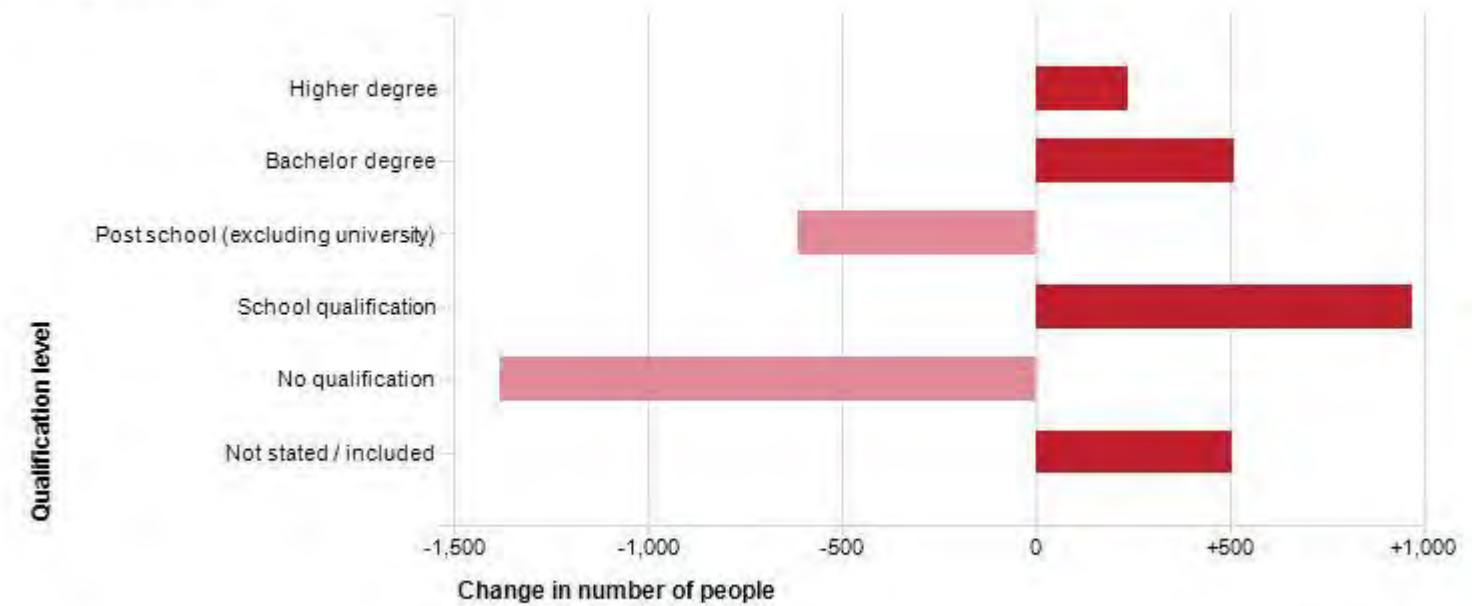


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



# Change in highest qualification achieved, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Analysis of the qualifications of the population in the Whanganui District in 2013 compared to the New Zealand shows that there was a lower proportion of people holding formal qualifications (Higher degrees, Bachelor degrees and Post School (excluding university) qualifications), and a higher proportion of people with no formal qualifications.

Overall, 61.1% of the population aged 15 and over held educational qualifications, and 24.9% had no qualifications, compared with 70.3% and 18.6% respectively for the New Zealand.

The major differences between qualifications held by the population of the Whanganui District and the New Zealand were:

- A *larger* percentage of persons with No qualifications (24.9% compared to 18.6%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Bachelor degrees (7.3% compared to 12.1%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with Higher degrees (2.9% compared to 5.7%)
- A *smaller* percentage of persons with School qualifications (30.1% compared to 32.5%)

## Emerging groups

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The largest changes in the qualifications of the population in the Whanganui District between 2006 and 2013 were in those with:

- No qualifications (-1,380 persons)
- School qualifications (+972 persons)
- Post school (excluding university) qualifications (-615 persons)
- Bachelor degrees (+510 persons)

# Smoking behaviour

Smoking is the major cause of preventable disease in New Zealand. Data on smoking prevalence is used by those working in the health sector to:

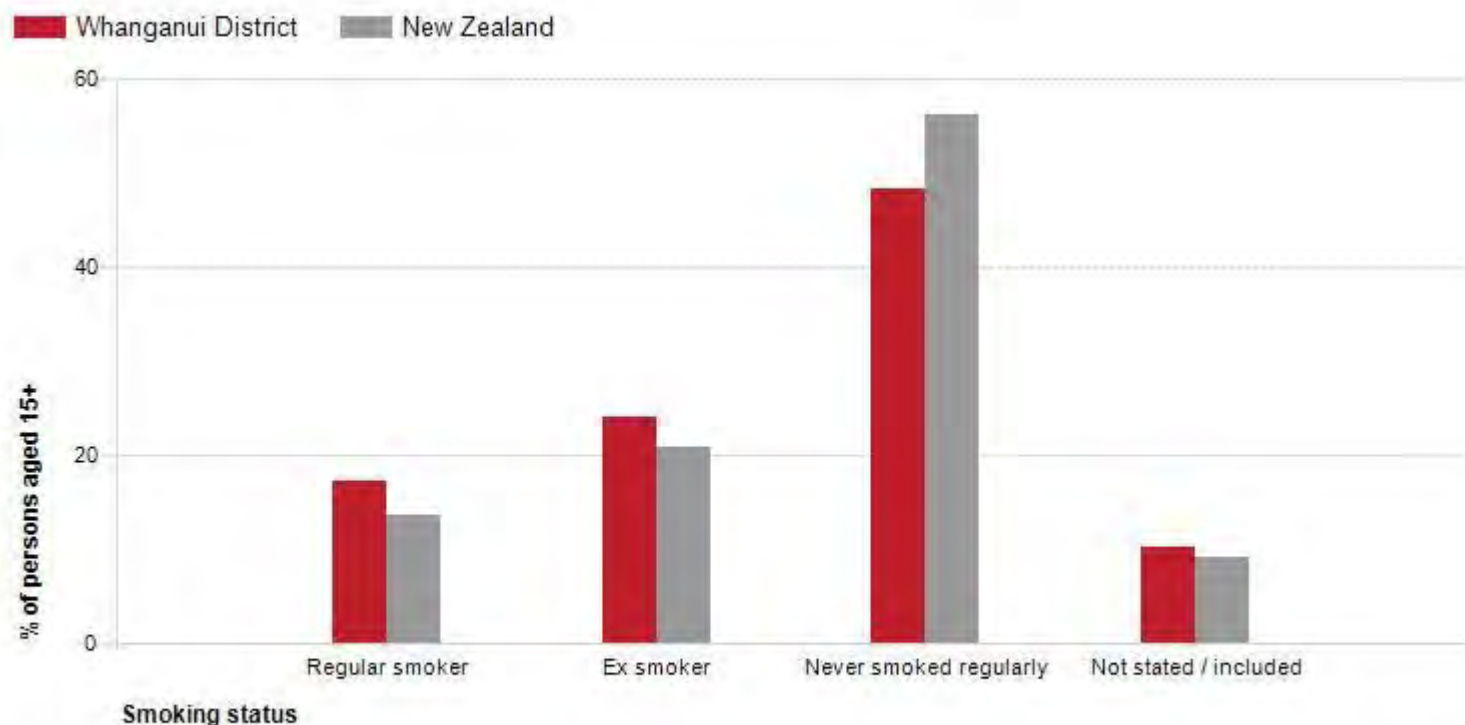
- monitor changes in smoking prevalence among the adult population of New Zealand
- understand the profile of smokers, to better target at-risk groups in the community with future health education programmes
- target health education programmes and evaluate the success of these monitor
- changes in smoking statistics amongst high-risk groups in New Zealand
- examine the inter-relationships between smoking and other socio-economic variables and how these change over time.

## Smoking behaviour

Whanganui District	2013		2006		Change		
	Number	%	Number	%			
Smoking behaviour			New Zealand		New Zealand		
			%		%	% 2006 to 2013	
<b>a</b> Regular smoker	5,808	17.3	13.7	7,752	23.2	18.9	-1,944
<b>a</b> Ex smoker	8,127	24.2	20.8	7,173	21.5	20.2	+954
Never smoked regularly	16,236	48.3	56.3	15,438	46.2	52.3	+798
Not stated / included	3,465	10.3	9.2	3,045	9.1	8.6	+420
Total population	33,636	100.0	100.0	33,408	100.0	100.0	+228

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

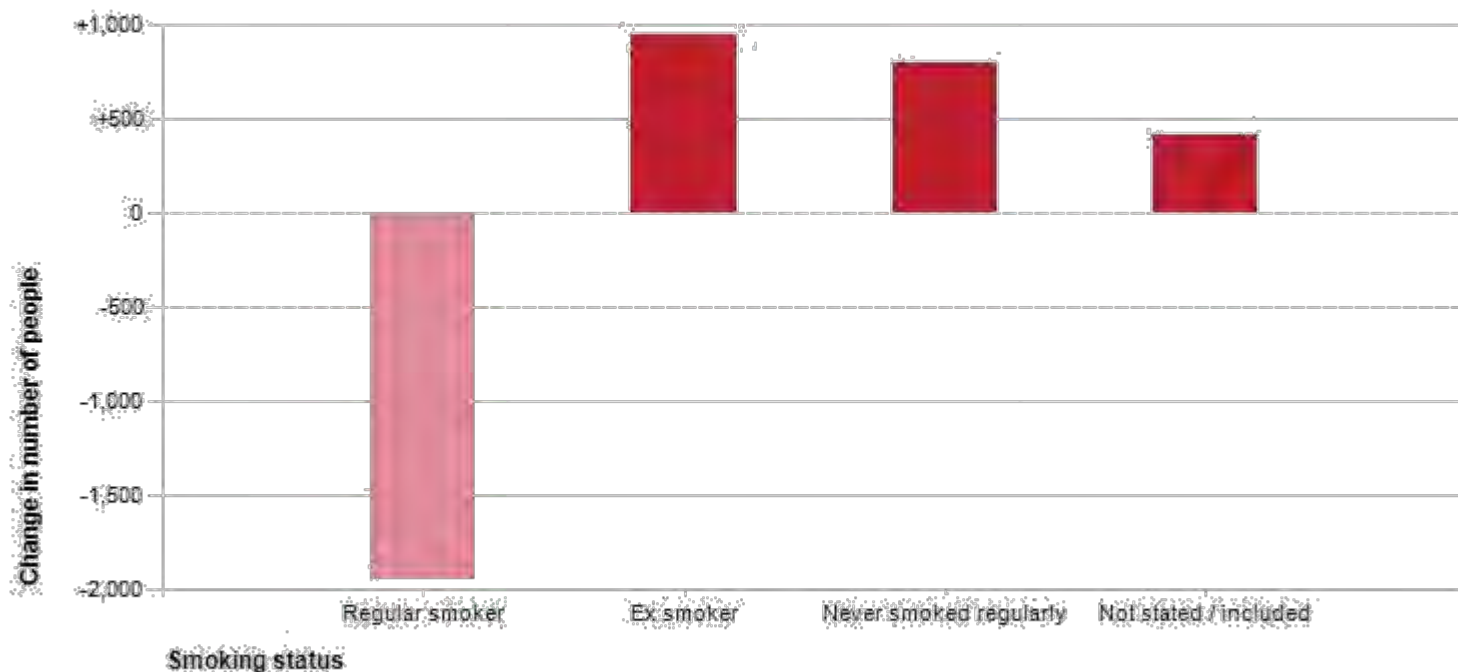
## Smoking behaviour, 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

# Change in smoking behaviour, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

Analysis of smoking behaviour in the Whanganui District in 2013 compared to New Zealand shows that there was a higher proportion of people who were regular smokers, a higher proportion of people who were ex-smokers and a decreased proportion of people who had never smoked regularly.

Overall, 17.3% of the Whanganui District's population were current smokers, 24.2% were ex-smokers and 48.3% had never smoked regularly, compared with 13.7%, 20.8% and 56.3% for the New Zealand respectively.

## Emerging groups

The largest changes in the smoking behaviour of the population in the Whanganui District between 2006 and 2013 were for:

- Regular smoker (-1,944 persons)
- Ex smoker (+954 persons)
- Never smoked regularly (+798 persons)



## Employment status

The Whanganui District's employment statistics are an important indicator of socio-economic status. The levels of full or part-time employment, unemployment and labour force participation indicate the strength of the local economy and social characteristics of the population. Employment status is linked to a number of factors including [Age Structure](#), which influences the number of people in the workforce; the economic base and employment opportunities available in the area and; the education and skill base of the population ([Occupations](#), [Industries](#), [Qualifications](#)).

## Employment status

Whanganui District	2013		2006		Change		
Employment status	Number	%	New Zealand %	Number	%	New Zealand % 2006 to 2013	
Employed	17,481	90.4	92.9	19,038	93.4	94.9	-1,557
▪ Employed full-time	12,954	67.0	71.5	14,028	68.8	73.2	-1,074
▪ Employed part-time	4,527	23.4	21.4	5,010	24.6	21.7	-483
<b>a</b> Unemployed	1,857	9.6	7.1	1,347	6.6	5.1	+510
Total labour force	19,338	100.0	100.0	20,385	100.0	100.0	-1,047

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

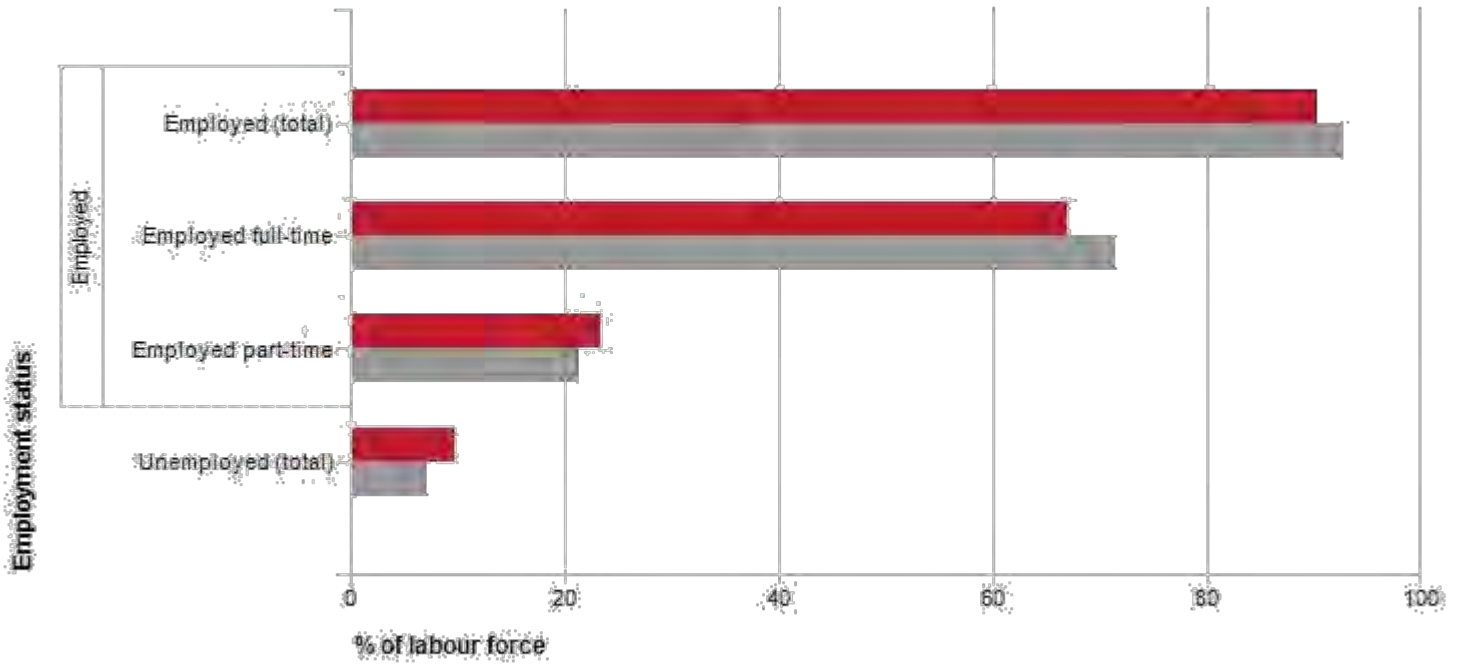
## Labour force status

Whanganui District	2013		2006		Change		
Labour force status	Number	%	New Zealand %	Number	%	New Zealand % 2006 to 2013	
<b>a</b> Total in labour force	19,338	57.5	63.8	20,385	61.0	66.2	-1,047
Not in labour force	12,618	37.5	31.3	12,180	36.5	30.4	+438
Employment status unidentifiable	1,680	5.0	4.9	846	2.5	3.4	+834
Total persons aged 15+	33,636	100.0	100.0	33,411	100.0	100.0	+225

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

# Employment status, 2013

Whanganui District New Zealand

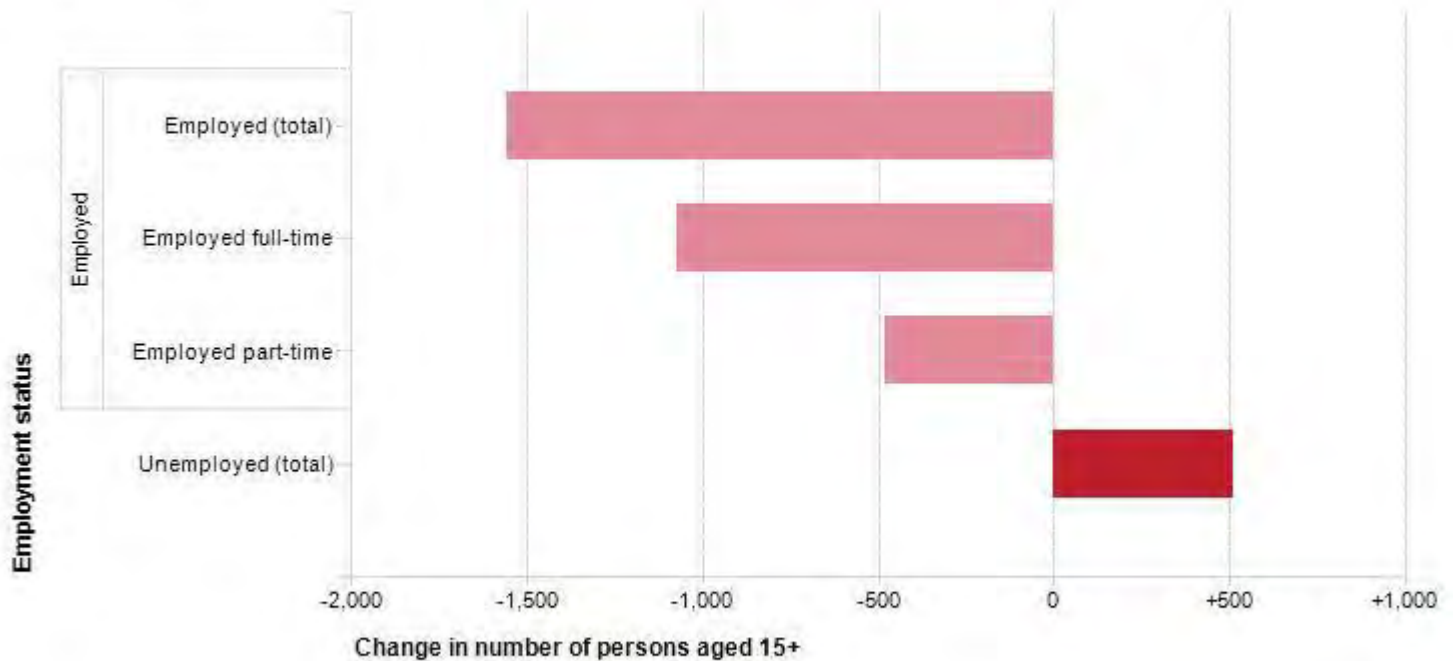


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



# Change in employment status, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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The size of the Whanganui District's labour force in 2013 was 19,338 persons, of which 4,527 were employed part-time and 12,954 were full time workers.

Analysis of the employment status (as a percentage of the labour force) in the Whanganui District in 2013 compared to the New Zealand shows that there was a lower proportion in employment, and a higher proportion unemployed.

Overall, 90.4% of the labour force was employed (52.0% of the population aged 15+), and 9.6% unemployed (5.5% of the population aged 15+), compared with 92.9% and 7.1% respectively for the New Zealand.

Analysis of the labour force participation rate of the population in the Whanganui District in 2013 shows that there was a lower proportion in the labour force (57.5%) compared with the New Zealand (63.8%).

## Emerging groups

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Between 2006 and 2013, the number of people employed in the Whanganui District showed a decrease of 1,557 persons and the number unemployed showed an increase of 510 persons. In the same period, the number of people in the labour force showed a decrease of 1,047 persons, or 5.1%.

## Individual income quartiles

The Whanganui District's income statistics are an indicator of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Household Income](#), [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), they help tell the story of the area's economic opportunities and socio-economic status. Individual income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Individual Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

## Individual income quartiles

Whanganui District	2013		2006			Change	
Quartile group	Number	%	New Zealand %	Number	%	New Zealand % 2006 to 2013	
Lowest group	7,364	24.8	25.0	7,652	25.8	25.0	-288
Medium lowest	9,864	33.2	25.0	9,641	32.5	25.0	+223
Medium highest	7,518	25.3	25.0	7,379	24.9	25.0	+139
Highest group	4,939	16.6	25.0	4,959	16.7	25.0	-20
<b>Total persons aged 15+</b>	<b>29,685</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29,631</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+54</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

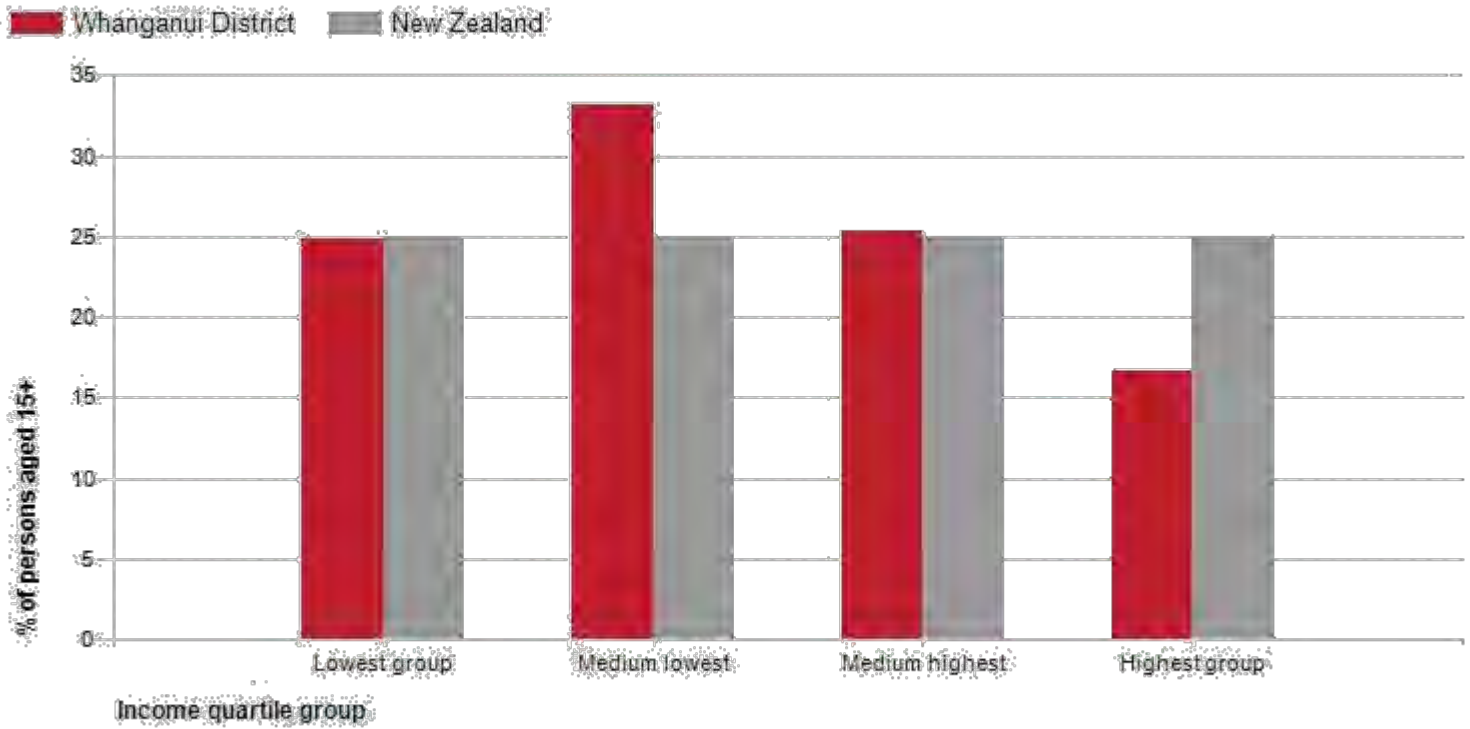
## Individual income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for New Zealand

Annual income by Census year

Individual quartile ranges	2013	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$12,824	\$0 to \$11,397	\$0 to \$8,902
Medium lowest	\$12,825 to \$28,474	\$11,398 to \$24,402	\$8,903 to \$18,544
Medium highest	\$28,474 to \$52,637	\$24,402 to \$42,449	\$18,544 to \$34,732
Highest group	\$52,637 and over	\$42,449 and over	\$34,732 and over

# Individual income quartiles, 2013

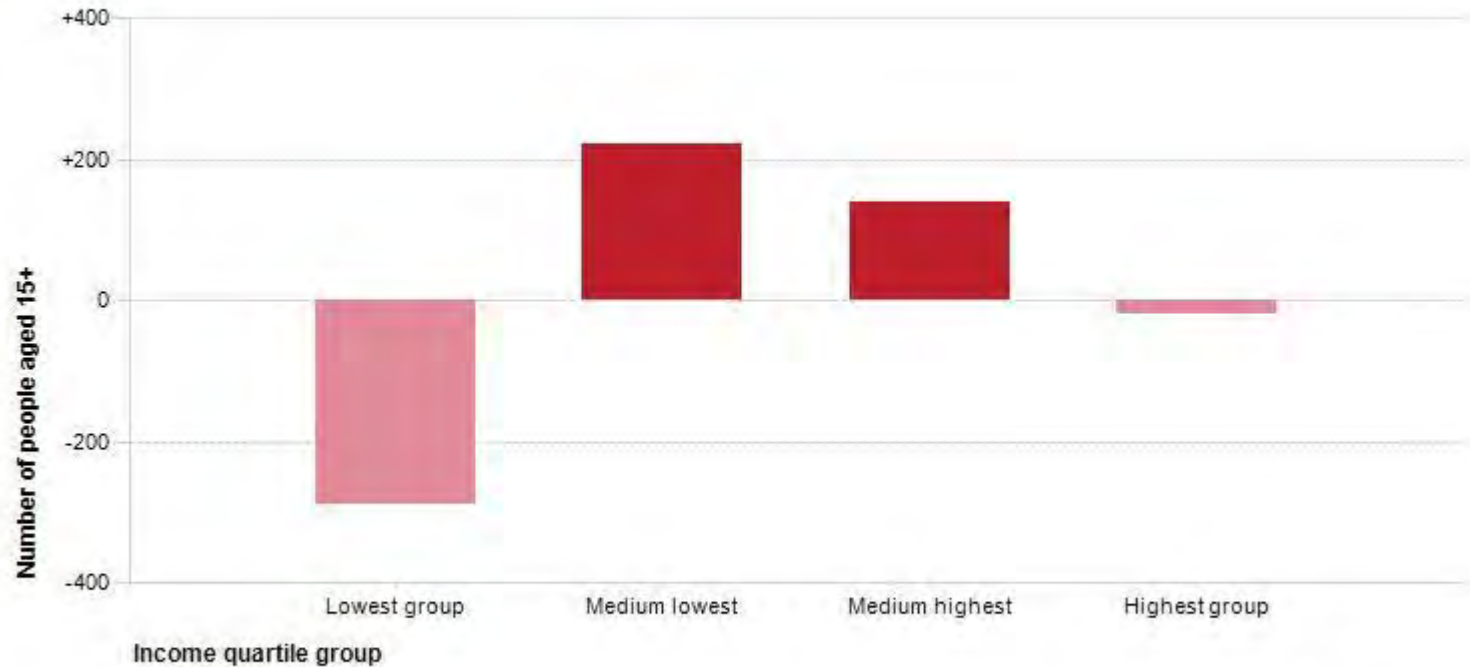


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



# Change in individual income quartiles, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.





## Dominant groups

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Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of the population by income quartile in Whanganui District compared to the New Zealand shows that there was a lesser proportion of persons in the highest income quartile, and a similar proportion in the lowest income quartile.

## Emerging groups

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The most significant change in Whanganui District between 2006 and 2013 was in the lowest quartile which showed a slight decrease of -288 persons.

## Household income quartiles

Households form the common 'economic unit' in our society. Household Income is one of the most important indicators of socio-economic status. With other data sources, such as [Educational Qualifications](#) and [Occupation](#), it helps to reveal the Whanganui District's socio-economic status and economic opportunities. Household income levels are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method is a powerful and objective way of looking at income data and in particular, how it is changing.

A detailed explanation of how Household Income quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

## Household income quartiles

Whanganui District	2013		2006		Change
Quartile group	Number	% New Zealand	Number	% New Zealand	% 2006 to 2013
Lowest group	5,452	37.5	5,086	36.4	+366
Medium lowest	4,216	29.0	4,106	29.4	+110
Medium highest	3,114	21.4	3,002	21.5	+112
Highest group	1,741	12.0	1,792	12.8	-51
Total households	14,523	100.0	13,986	100.0	+537

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

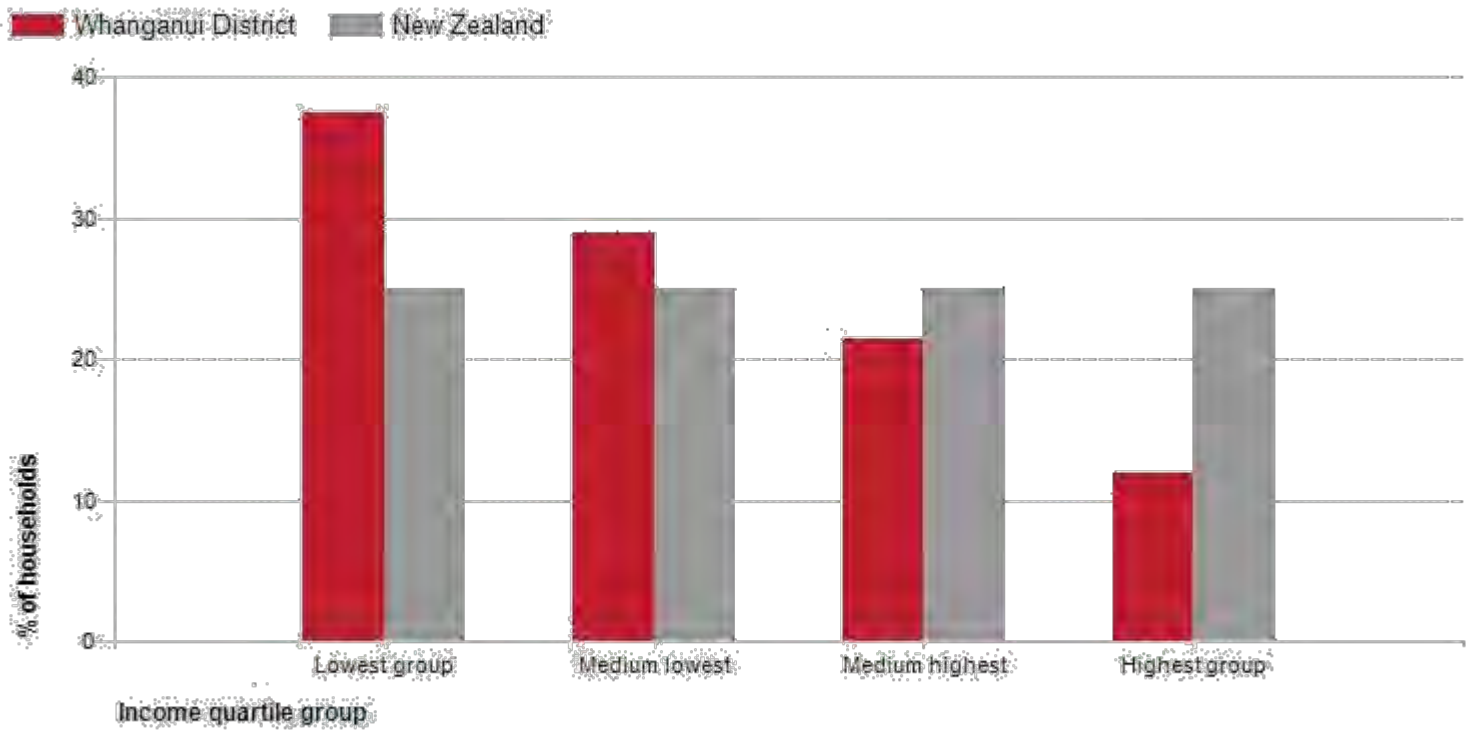
## Household income - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from income data for New Zealand

Annual income by Census year

Household income ranges	2013	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$33,001	\$0 to \$25,168	\$0 to \$20,627
Medium lowest	\$33,002 to \$63,996	\$25,169 to \$51,433	\$20,628 to \$39,587
Medium highest	\$63,996 to \$109,431	\$51,433 to \$89,107	\$39,587 to \$67,291
Highest group	\$109,431 and over	\$89,107 and over	\$67,291 and over

# Household income quartiles, 2013

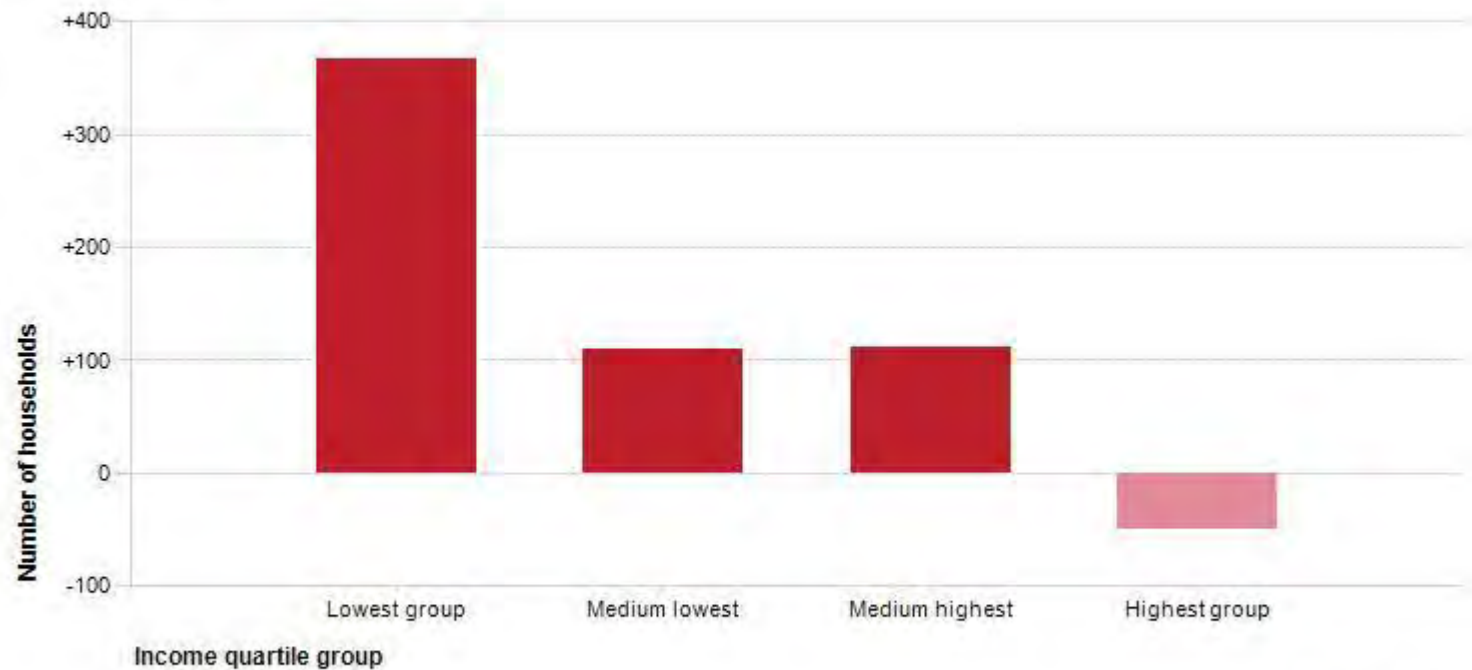


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



# Change in household income quartile, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Income quartiles allow us to compare relative income-earning capabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by income quartile in Whanganui District compared to the New Zealand shows that there was a lesser proportion of households in the highest income quartile, and a greater proportion in the lowest income quartile.

## Emerging groups

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The most significant change in Whanganui District between 2006 and 2013 was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 366 households.

## Family types

Households with Children require different services and facilities than other household types, and their needs change as both adults and children age. When many families in an area are at the same stage in their individual lifecycles, it creates a suburb lifecycle. Knowing where a suburb is in a cycle of change helps planners make evidence-based decisions about the demand for services both now and in the future.

To continue building the story, the Whanganui District's family data should be viewed in conjunction with [Households](#), [Household Size](#), [Age Structure](#) and [Dwelling Type](#) data.

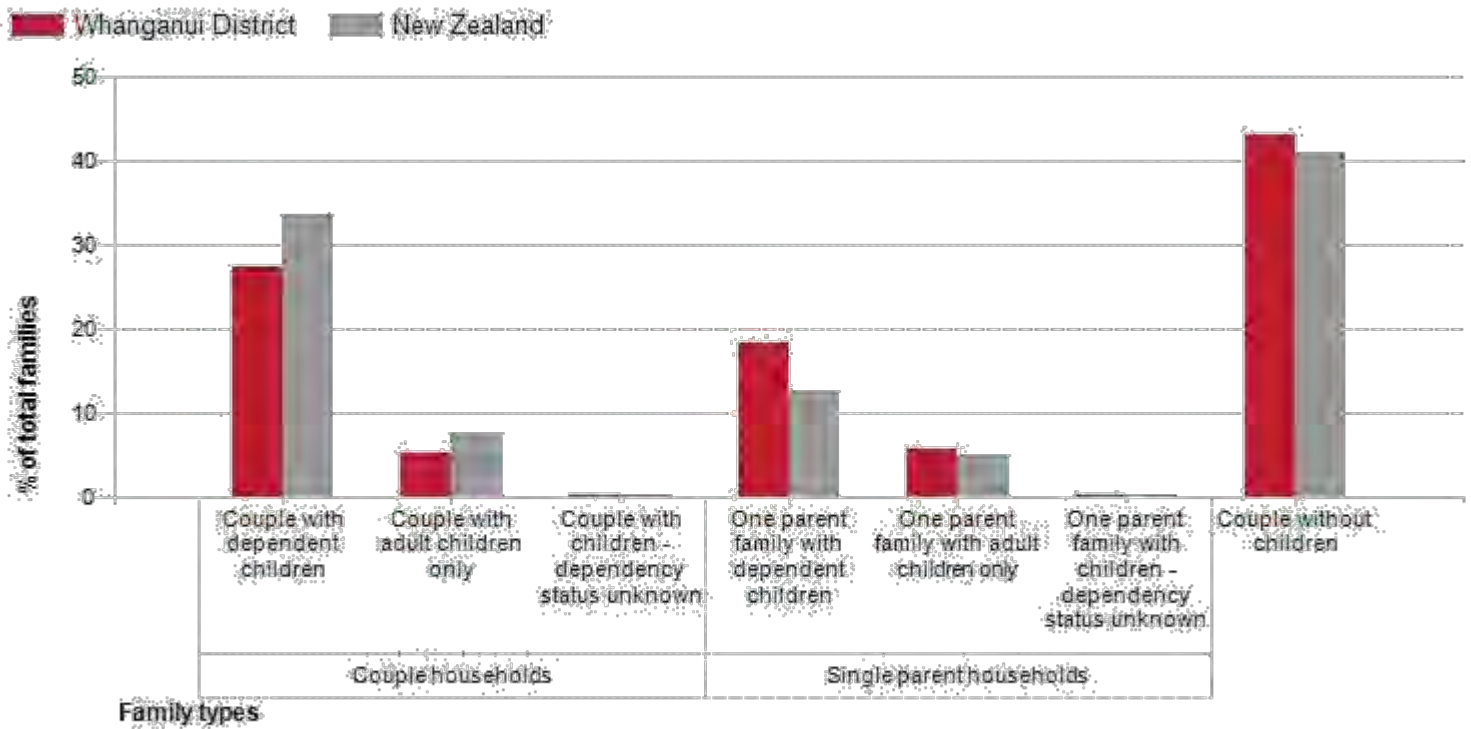
## Family types

Whanganui District	2013		2006		Change
Family by type	Number	New Zealand %	Number	New Zealand %	2006 to 2013
<b>a</b> Couples with children	3,642	32.7	4,008	35.3	-366
Couple with dependent children	3,057	27.5	3,375	29.7	-318
Couple with adult children only	570	5.1	618	5.4	-48
Couple with children - dependency status unknown	15	0.1	15	0.1	0
<b>a</b> One parent families	2,691	24.2	2,691	23.7	0
One parent family with dependent children	2,049	18.4	2,124	18.7	-75
One parent family with adult children only	630	5.7	555	4.9	+75
One parent family with children - dependency status unknown	12	0.1	12	0.1	0
<b>a</b> Couple without children	4,794	43.1	4,647	41.0	+147
<b>Total families</b>	<b>11,127</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>11,346</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-219</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.



# Family types, 2013

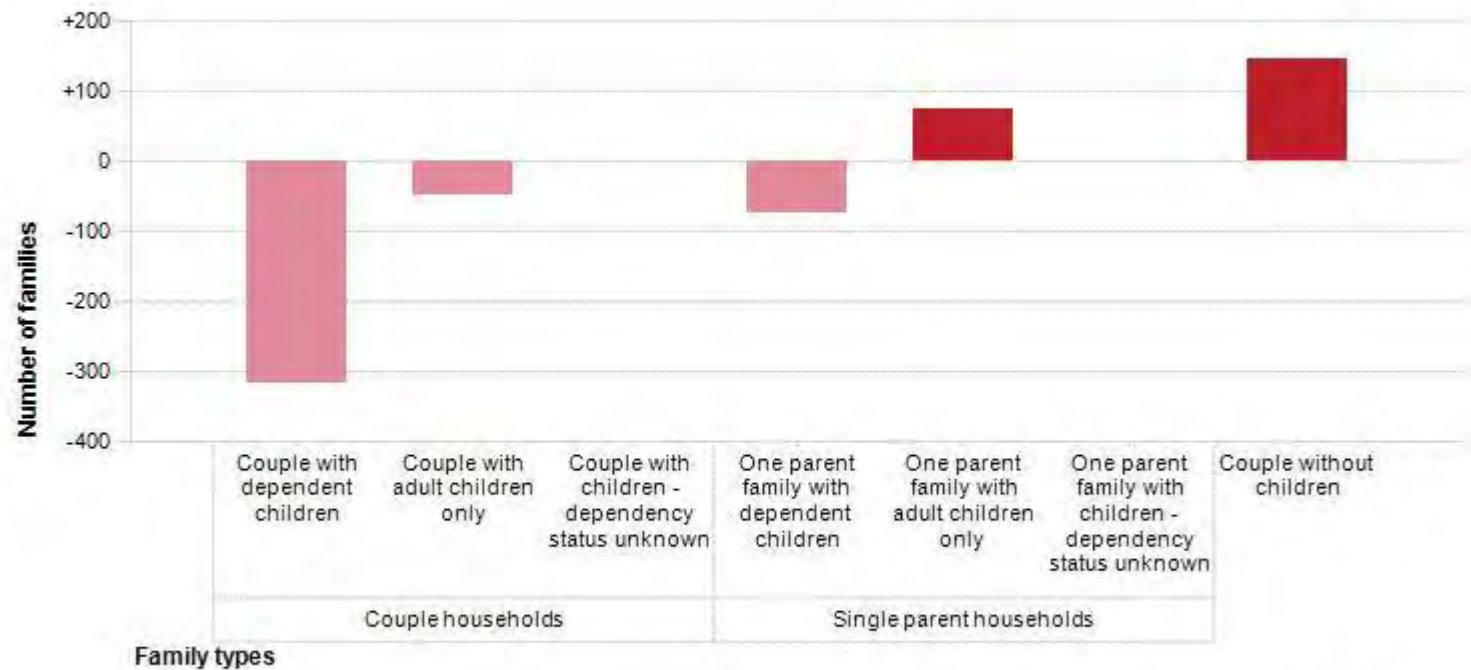


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



# Change in family types, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Analysis of the family types in the Whanganui District in 2013 compared to the New Zealand shows that there was a lower proportion of couple families with child(ren) as well as a higher proportion of one-parent families. Overall, 32.7% of total families were couple families with child(ren), and 24.2% were one-parent families, compared with 41.3% and 17.8% respectively for the New Zealand.

There were a higher proportion of couples without children in Whanganui District, 43.1% compared to 40.9% in the New Zealand.

## Emerging; groups

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The number of families in Whanganui District decreased by 219 between 2006 and 2013.

**The largest changes in family types in the Whanganui District between 2006 and 2013 were:**

- Couple with dependent children (-318 households)
- Couple without children (+147 households)
- One parent family with dependent children (-75 households)
- One parent family with adult children only (+75 households)

## Dwelling type

Dwelling Type is an important determinant of the Whanganui District's residential role and function. A greater concentration of higher density dwellings is likely to attract more young adults and smaller households, often renting. Larger, detached or separate dwellings are more likely to attract families and prospective families. The residential built form often reflects market opportunities or planning policy, such as building denser forms of housing around public transport nodes or employment centres.



Dwelling Type statistics should be viewed in conjunction with [Household Size](#), [Household Types](#), [Housing Tenure](#) and [Age Structure](#) for a more complete picture of the housing market in the Whanganui District.

## Dwelling structure

Whanganui District	2013		2006		Change		
Dwelling structure	Number	%	New Zealand %	Number	%	New Zealand % 2006 to 2013	
 Separate house	14,313	82.3	76.4	14,154	83.0	77.1	+159
Medium density	1,635	9.4	9.7	1,671	9.8	10.5	-36
High density	333	1.9	7.4	315	1.8	6.6	+18
Other dwelling	66	0.4	0.7	84	0.5	0.7	-18
Not stated / included	1,038	6.0	5.8	825	4.8	5.1	+213
<b>Total occupied private dwellings</b>	<b>17,385</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,049</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+336</b>

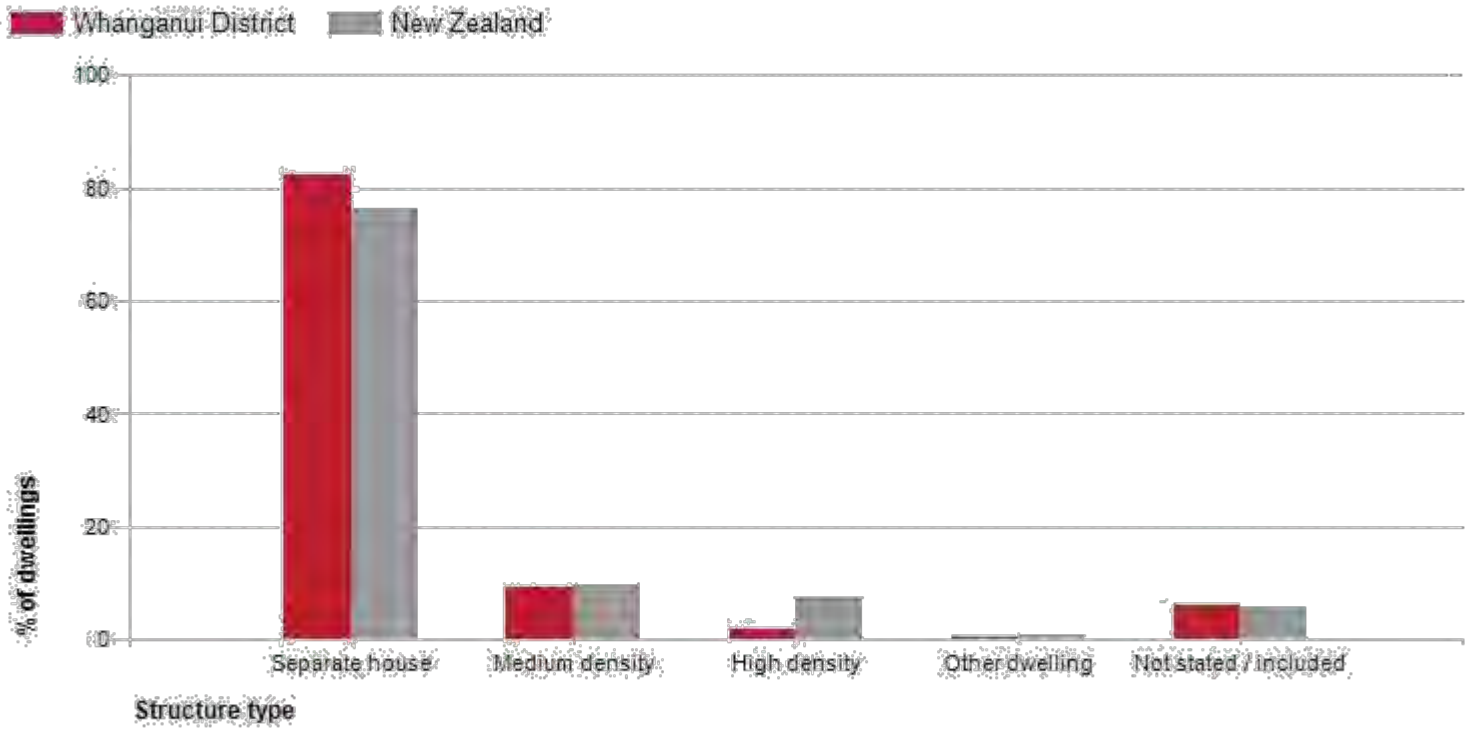
Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Dwelling type

Whanganui District	2013		2006		Change		
Dwelling type	Number	%	New Zealand %	Number	%	New Zealand % 2006 to 2013	
 Occupied private dwellings	17,391	89.7	88.5	17,049	91.4	89.1	+342
 Unoccupied private dwellings	1,908	9.8	11.1	1,527	8.2	10.5	+381
Non private dwellings	93	0.5	0.5	75	0.4	0.4	+18
<b>Total dwellings</b>	<b>19,392</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,651</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+741</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

# Dwelling structure, 2013

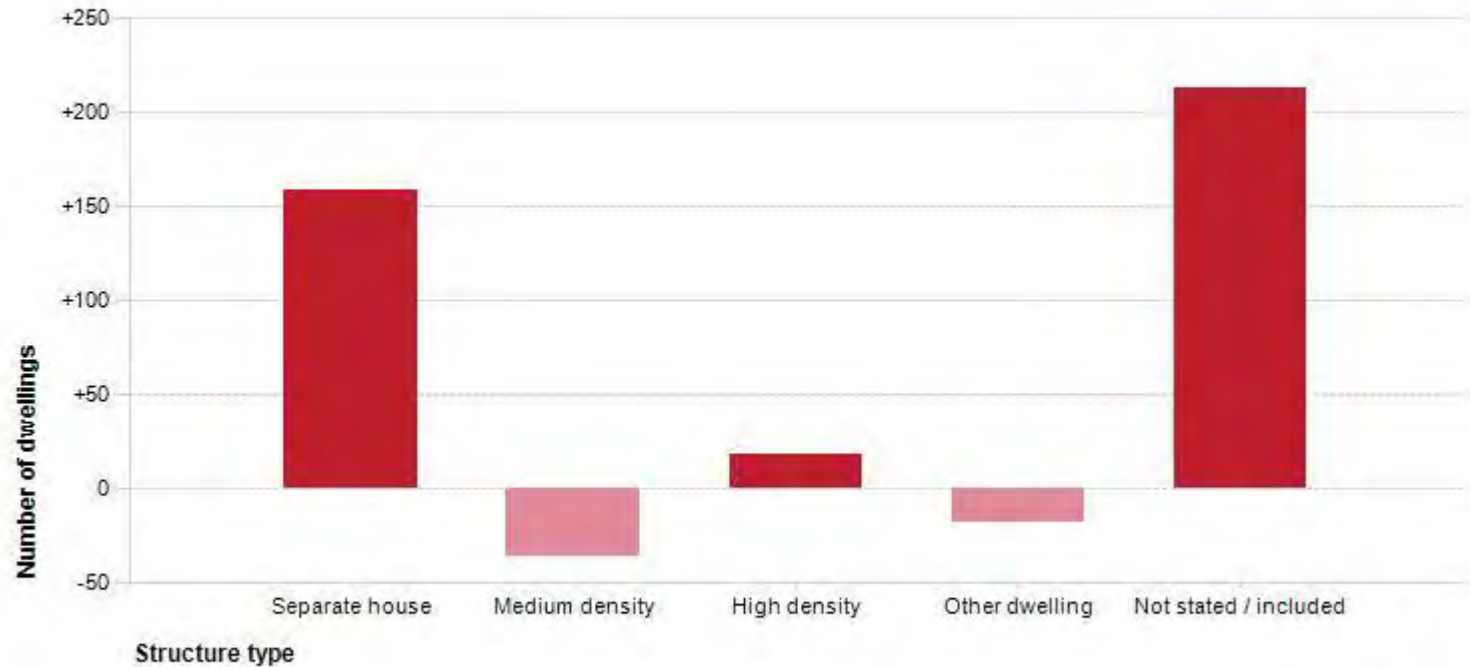


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



# Change in dwelling structure, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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In 2013, there were 14,313 separate houses in the area, 1,635 medium density dwellings, and 333 high density dwellings.

Analysis of the types of private dwellings in the Whanganui District in 2013 shows that 82.3% of dwellings were separate houses; 9.4% were medium density dwellings, and 1.9% were high density dwellings, compared with 76.4%, 9.7%, and 7.4% in the the New Zealand respectively.

## Emerging groups

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The total number of private dwellings in the Whanganui District increased by 336 between 2006 and 2013.

**The largest change in the type of dwellings found in the Whanganui District between 2006 and 2013 was:**

- Separate house (+159 dwellings)

## Number of bedrooms per dwelling

The Number of Bedrooms in a dwelling is an indicator of the size of dwellings, and when combined with [Dwelling Type](#) information, provides insight into the role the Whanganui District plays in the housing market. For example, an area of high density dwellings that are predominantly 1-2 bedroom are likely to attract students, single workers and young couples, whereas a high density area with dwellings that are predominantly 2-3 bedroom may attract more empty nesters and some families.

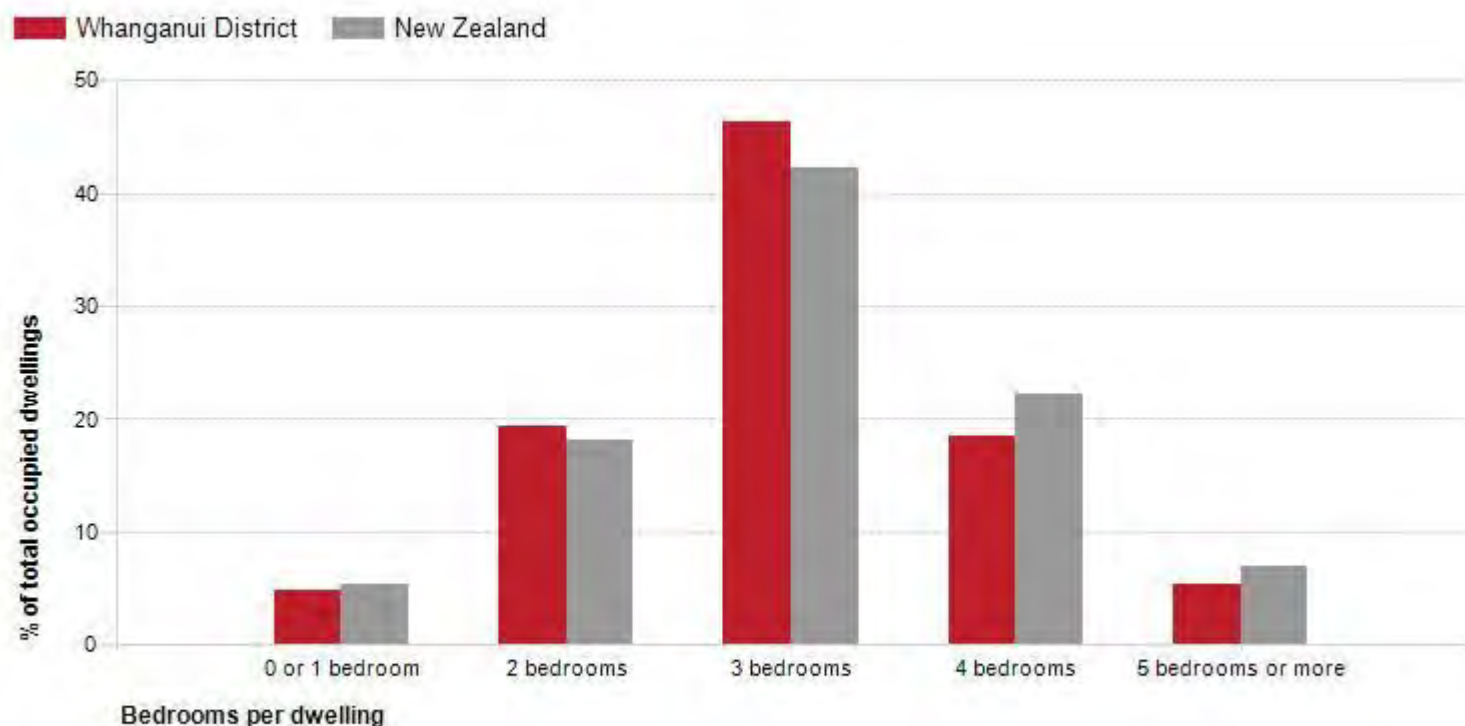
In combination with [Household Type](#) and [Household Size](#), the Number of Bedrooms can also indicate issues around housing affordability, overcrowding and other socio-economic factors.

## Number of bedrooms per occupied dwelling

Whanganui District	2013		2006		Change		
	Number	%	Number	%			
			New Zealand		New Zealand		
Number of bedrooms			%		%	% 2006 to 2013	
0 or 1 bedroom	849	4.9	5.4	888	5.2	5.5	-39
<b>a</b> 2 bedrooms	3,363	19.3	18.1	3,450	20.2	18.9	-87
3 bedrooms	8,049	46.3	42.2	7,998	46.9	44.2	+51
<b>a</b> 4 bedrooms	3,222	18.5	22.2	3,084	18.1	20.6	+138
5 bedrooms or more	942	5.4	6.9	864	5.1	6.2	+78
Not stated / included	966	5.6	5.1	762	4.5	4.5	+204
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,391</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,046</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+345</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

## Number of bedrooms per occupied dwelling, 2013

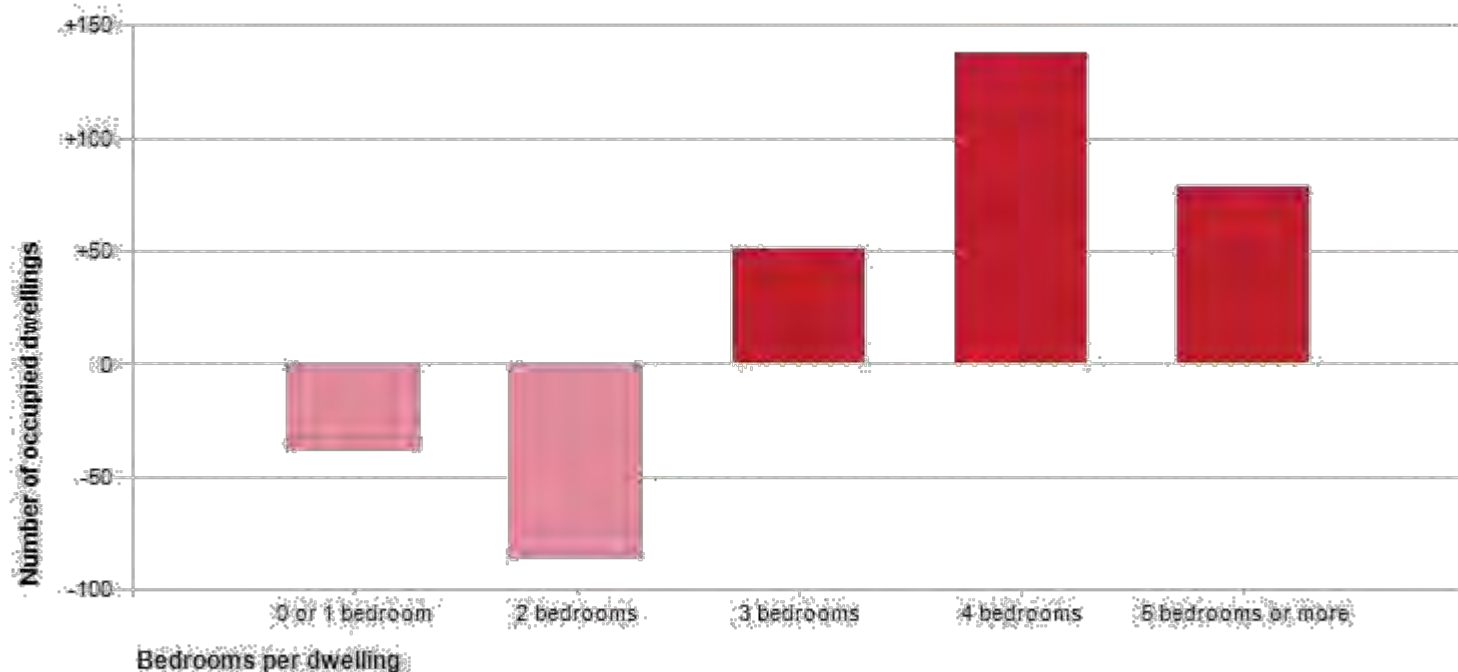


Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#), 2013  
Compiled and presented by [.id](#), the population experts.



# Change in number of bedrooms per occupied dwelling, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

Analysis of the number of bedrooms in dwellings in Whanganui District in 2013 compared to the New Zealand shows that there was a higher proportion of dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and a lower proportion of dwellings with 4 or more bedrooms.

Overall, 24.2% of households were in dwellings with 2 bedrooms or less, and 23.9% of 4 or more bedroom dwellings, compared with 23.5% and 29.2% for the New Zealand respectively.

The major differences between the number of bedrooms per dwelling of the Whanganui District and the New Zealand were:

- A larger percentage of 3 bedrooms (46.3% compared to 42.2%)
- A larger percentage of 2 bedrooms (19.3% compared to 18.1%)
- A smaller percentage of 4 bedrooms (18.5% compared to 22.2%)
- A smaller percentage of 5 bedrooms or more (5.4% compared to 6.9%)

## Emerging groups

The largest changes in the number of bedrooms per dwelling in the Whanganui District between 2006 and 2013 were:

- 4 bedrooms (+138 dwellings)
- 2 bedrooms (-87 dwellings)
- 5 bedrooms or more (+78 dwellings)
- 3 bedrooms (+51 dwellings)

## Telecommunication access

Telecommunication and Internet statistics indicate the ability of residents in a private dwelling to communicate with people outside the dwelling and to use services provided through these media. Communication information is also used, in conjunction with other census variables, as a measure of social connectedness.

It is widely accepted that high speed internet access is an essential requirement to participate in the so-called "new economy" and households without internet service are increasingly being left behind in the information age, as both government and the private sector are increasingly conducting their business, or aspects of it, on-line.

Telecommunication and Internet statistics are also used, in conjunction with other Census variables such as Education, Household Income and Age Structure, to measure of social connectedness.

## Telecommunications access

Whanganui District	2013			2006			Change
Connection type - multi-response	Number	% of households	New Zealand %	Number	% of households	New Zealand %	2006 to 2013
Access to a cellphone/mobile phone	13,101	75.7	79.4	10,965	65.0	71.1	+2,136
Access to a fax machine	1,749	10.1	13.8	2,946	17.5	24.9	-1,197
Access to a telephone	13,611	78.6	81.1	14,403	85.4	87.8	-792
Access to the internet	10,632	61.4	72.8	8,088	47.9	58.0	+2,544
No access to telecommunication systems	384	2.2	1.6	483	2.9	2.0	-99

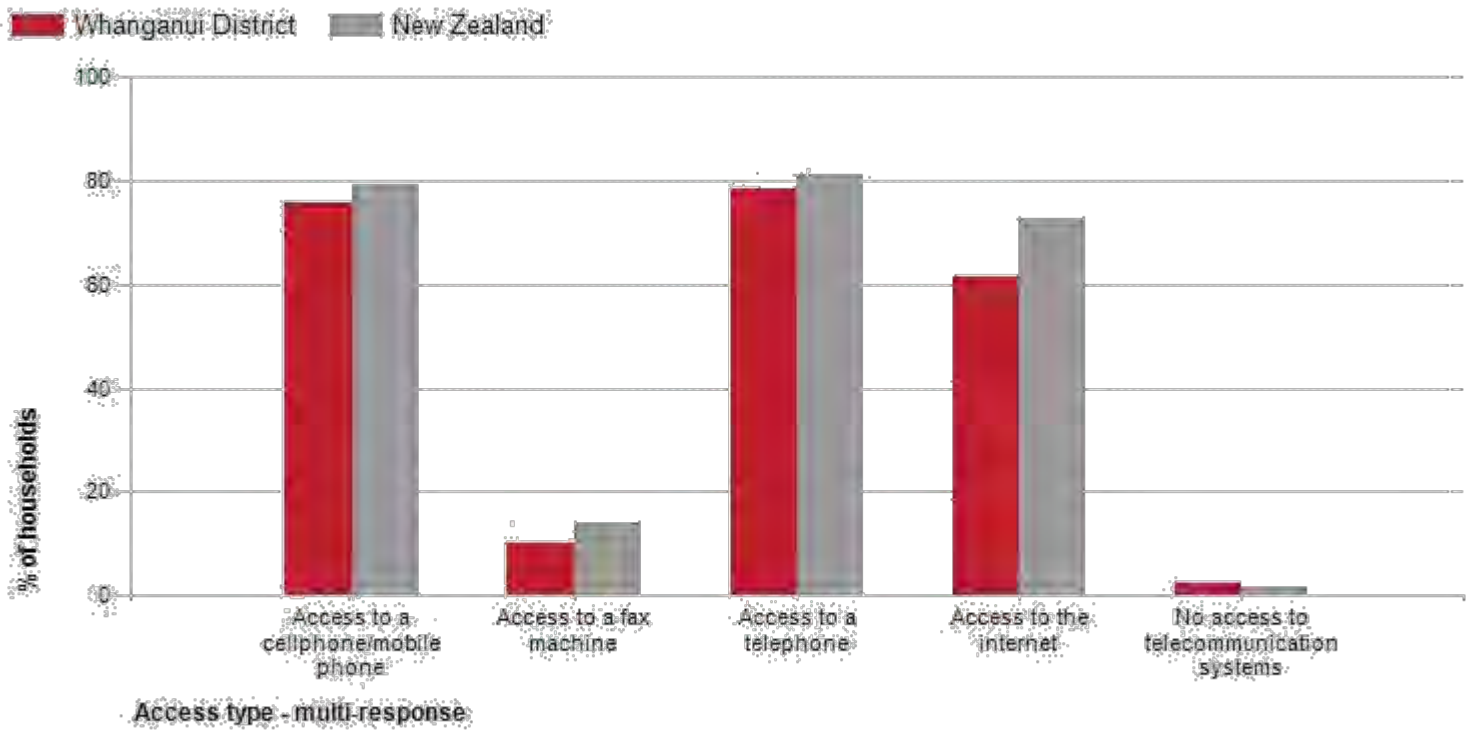
Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

## Telecommunications access - Totals

Whanganui District	2013			2006			Change
Telecommunication - totals - multi-response	Number	% of households	New Zealand %	Number	% of households	New Zealand %	2006 to 2013
Not stated/included	963	5.6	5.2	699	4.1	4.2	+264
Total households	17,310	100.0	100.0	16,875	100.0	100.0	+435
Total responding households	16,347	94.4	94.8	16,176	95.9	95.8	+171
Total responses	40,440	233.6	253.9	37,584	222.7	248.0	+2,856

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

# Telecommunication access, 2013

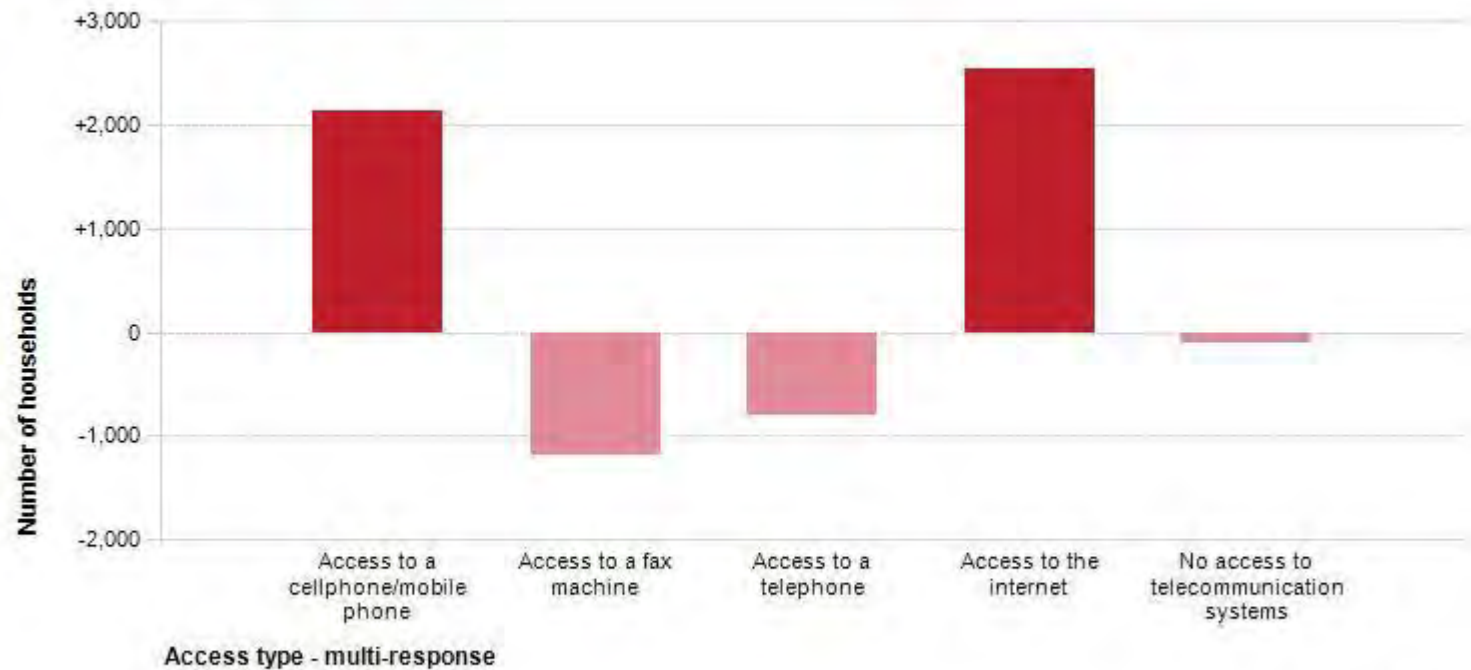


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



# Change in telecommunication access, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Analysis of the type of internet connection of households in the Whanganui District compared to the New Zealand shows that there was a lower proportion of households with access to the internet, as well as a lower proportion of households with access to a cell/mobile phone.

Overall 61.4% of households had with access to the internet, and 75.7% had access to a cell/mobile phone, compared with 72.8% and 79.4% respectively in the New Zealand.

**Note:** Percentages(%) are based on total population

## Emerging groups

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The largest changes in access to telecommunications in the Whanganui District, between 2006 and 2013 were:

- Access to the internet (+2,544 households)
- Access to a cellphone/mobile phone (+2,136 households)
- Access to a fax machine (-1,197 households)

# Number of cars per household

The ability of the population to access services and employment is strongly influenced by access to transport. The number of motor vehicles per household in the Whanganui District quantifies access to private transport and will be influenced by Age Structure and Household Type, which determine the number of adults present; access to Public Transport; distance to shops, services, employment and education; and Household Income. Depending on these factors, car ownership can be seen as a measure of advantage or disadvantage, or a neutral socio-economic measure, which impacts on the environment and quality of life.

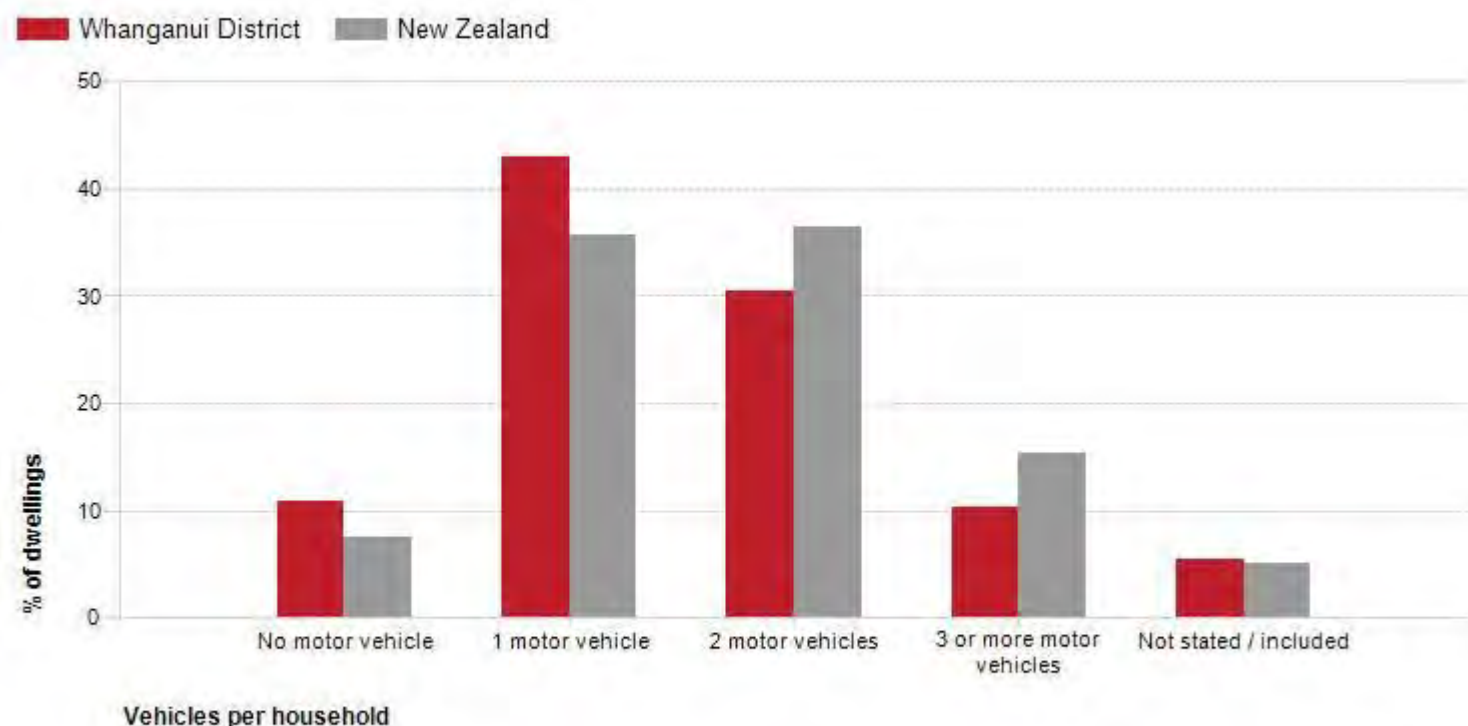
## Car ownership

Whanganui District	2013		2006			Change 2006 to 2013
	Number	% New Zealand	Number	% New Zealand	% New Zealand	
<b>a</b> No motor vehicle	1,872	10.8	1,842	10.9	7.8	+30
1 motor vehicle	7,425	42.9	7,227	42.8	36.3	+198
<b>a</b> 2 motor vehicles	5,265	30.4	5,289	31.3	36.6	-24
3 or more motor vehicles	1,788	10.3	1,821	10.8	15.3	-33
Not stated / included	954	5.5	696	4.1	4.1	+258
<b>Total households</b>	<b>17,304</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>16,875</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+429</b>

Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by .id, the population experts.

### **a** Map of people who travel to work by car

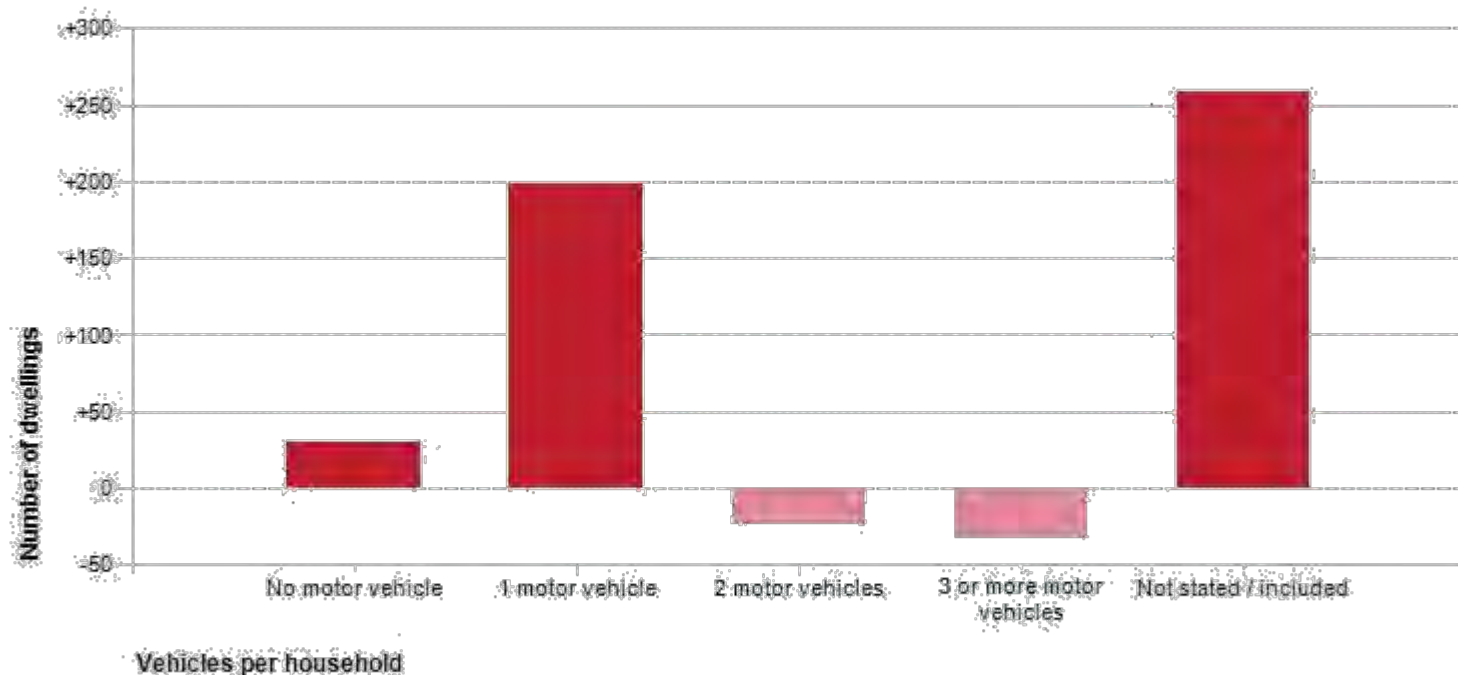
## Car ownership, 2013



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.

## Change in car ownership, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



### Dominant groups

Analysis of the car ownership of the households in the Whanganui District in 2013 compared to the New Zealand shows that 83.7% of the households owned at least one car, while 10.8% did not, compared with 87.5% and 7.5% respectively in the New Zealand.

Of those that owned at least one vehicle, there was a larger proportion who owned just one car; a smaller proportion who owned two cars; and a smaller proportion who owned three cars or more.

Overall, 42.9% of the households owned one car; 30.4% owned two cars; and 10.3% owned three cars or more, compared with 35.7%; 36.5% and 15.3% respectively for the New Zealand.

### Emerging groups

The largest change in the household car ownership in the Whanganui District between 2006 and 2013 was:

- 1 motor vehicle (+198 households)



## Housing rental quartiles

Rental payments in the Whanganui District are indicative of its residential role and function and are directly related to the value of residential property. When viewed with [Household Income](#) data they may also indicate the level of 'housing stress' in the community.

The quartile method is the most objective method of comparing change in the rental costs of a community over time.

A detailed explanation of how Housing Rental Payment quartiles are calculated and interpreted is available in [specific data notes](#).

## Housing rental quartiles

Whanganui District	2013			2006			Change
Quartile group	Number	%	New Zealand %	Number	%	New Zealand %	% 2006 to 2013
Lowest group	2,554	54.9	25.0	2,073	49.8	25.0	+481
Medium lowest	1,729	37.2	25.0	1,743	41.9	25.0	-14
Medium highest	304	6.5	25.0	289	6.9	25.0	+15
Highest group	63	1.4	25.0	56	1.3	25.0	+7
Total households	4,650	100.0	100.0	4,161	100.0	100.0	+489

Source: Statistics New Zealand, [Census of Population and Dwellings](#) 2006 and 2013. Compiled and presented in profile.id by [.id](#), the population experts.

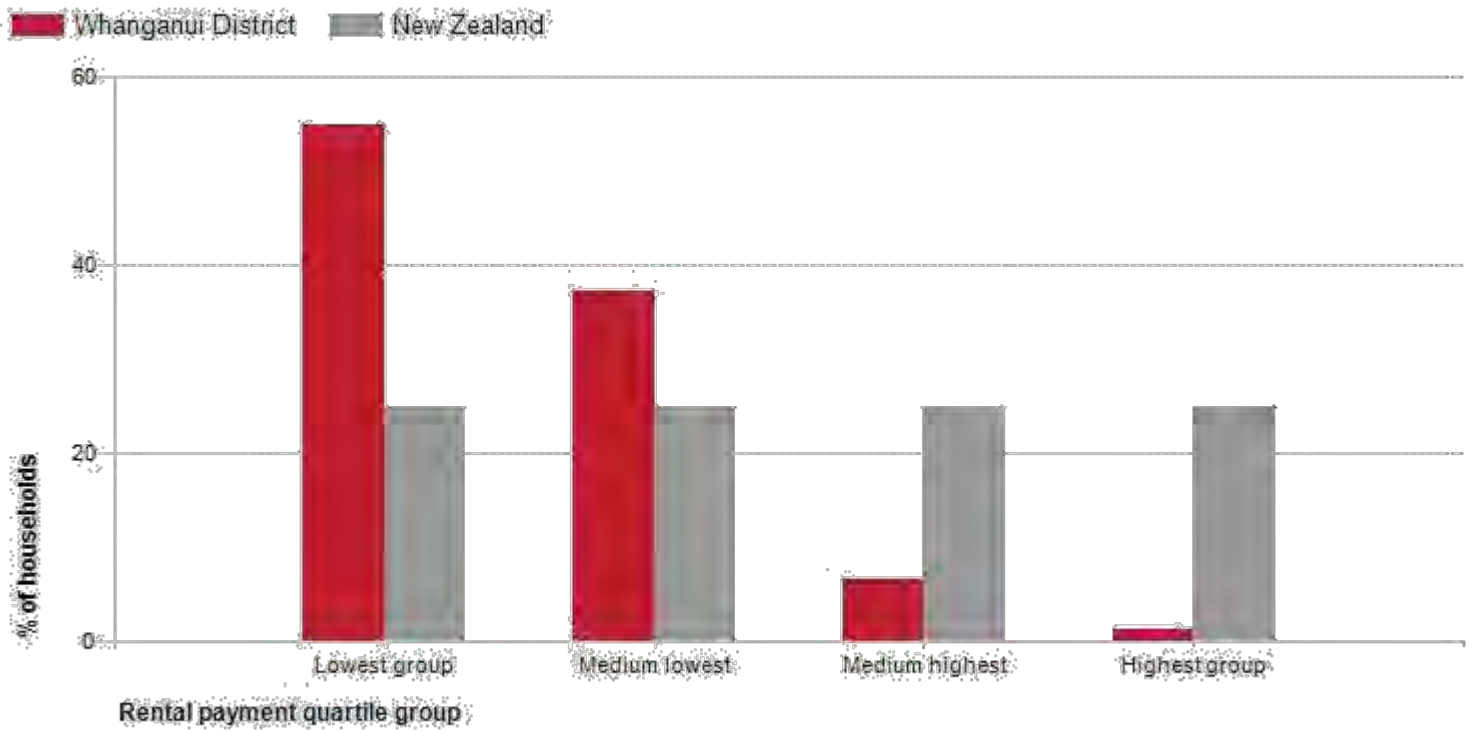
## Housing rental - Quartile group dollar ranges

Calculated from rental payment data for New Zealand

Weekly housing rental payments by Census year

Rental payment ranges	2013	2006	2001
Lowest group	\$0 to \$191	\$0 to \$135	\$0 to \$105
Medium lowest	\$192 to \$288	\$136 to \$212	\$106 to \$165
Medium highest	\$288 to \$379	\$212 to \$290	\$165 to \$229
Highest group	\$379 and over	\$290 and over	\$229 and over

# Housing rental quartiles for 2013

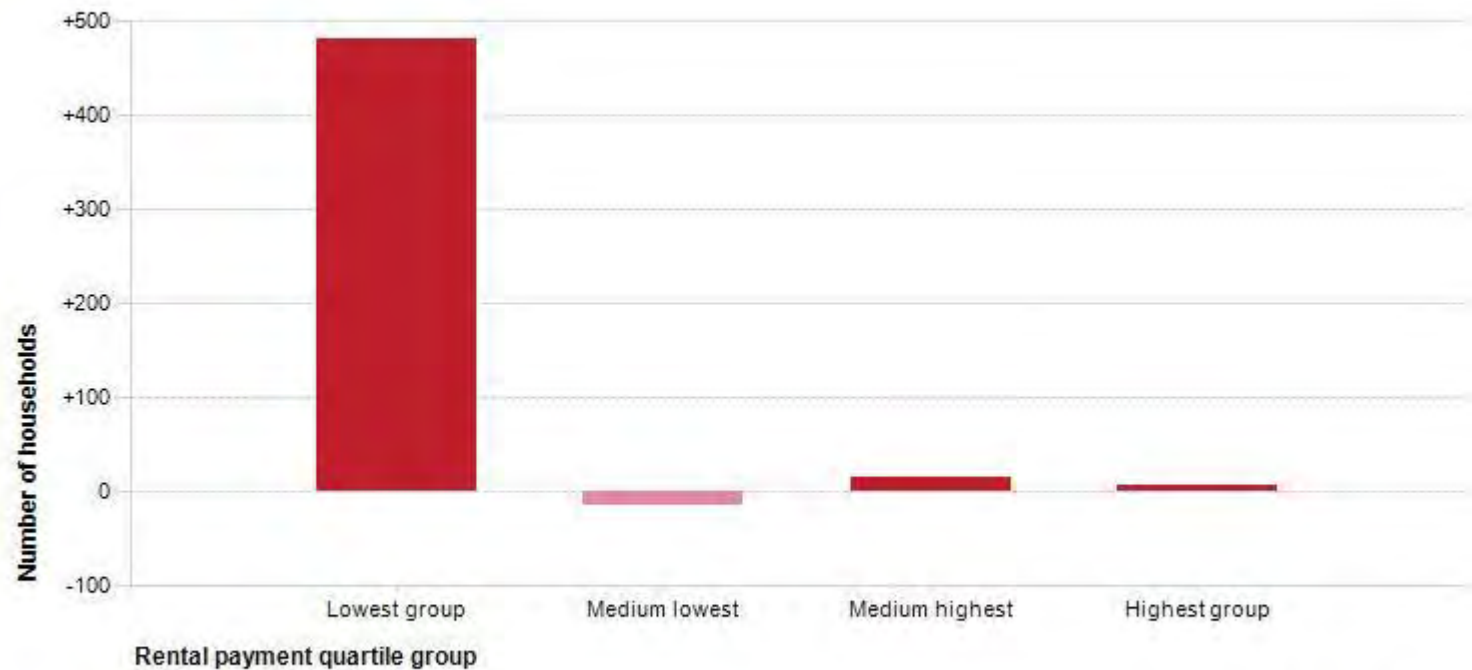


Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



# Change in housing rental quartiles, 2006 to 2013

Whanganui District



Source: Statistics New Zealand, Census of Population and Dwellings, 2006 and 2013  
 Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.



## Dominant groups

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Rental payment quartiles allow us to compare relative rental liabilities across time. Analysis of the distribution of households by rental payment quartiles in the Whanganui District compared to the New Zealand shows that there was a smaller proportion of households in the highest payment quartile, and a larger proportion in the lowest payment quartile.

## Emerging groups

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The total number of households renting their dwelling in Whanganui District increased by 489 between 2006 and 2013. The most significant change during this period was in the lowest quartile which showed an increase of 481 households.

# Deprivation index

The Social Deprivation Index is a measure of socio-economic status calculated for small geographic areas. The calculation uses a range of variables from the 2013 Census of Population and Dwellings which represent nine dimensions of socio-economic disadvantage to create a summary deprivation score. The nine variables (proportions in small areas) in decreasing weight in the index are:

- 1 Communication People aged <65 with no access to the Internet at home
- 2 Income People aged 18-64 receiving a means tested benefit
- 3 Income People living in equivalised\* households with income below an income threshold
- 4 Employment People aged 18-64 unemployed
- 5 Qualifications People aged 18-64 without any qualifications
- 6 Owned home People not living in own home
- 7 Support People aged <65 living in a single parent family
- 8 Living Space People living in equivalised\* households below a bedroom occupancy threshold
- 9 Transport People with no access to a car

\* *Equivalisation: methods used to control for household composition.*

For the purpose of comparison, the Social Deprivation Index is presented as a scale, ranking small areas from the least deprived to the most deprived. The mean is 1000 index points and the higher the number the greater the deprivation.

The Social Deprivation Index is used in the measurement and interpretation of socioeconomic status of communities for a wide variety of contexts such as needs assessment, resource allocation, research and advocacy.

Note that the deprivation index applies to areas rather than individuals who live in those areas.

For the index, a lower the number indicates a less deprived area, a higher number indicates a more deprived area.

# Social Deprivation Index, 2013

Area	Index
Gonville West	1232.00
Castlecliff South - Balgownie	1190.00
Mosston	1179.00
Laird Park	1156.00
Castlecliff North	1140.00
Wembley Park	1139.00
Lower Aramoho	1124.00
Gonville East	1109.00
Whanganui Central - Cooks Gardens - Spriggens Park	1095.00
Williams Domain	1083.00
Kowhai Park	1059.00
<b>Whanganui District</b>	<b>1057.00</b>
Tawhero	1050.00
Gonville South	1046.00
Upper Aramoho	1045.00
Whanganui Collegiate	1026.00
New Zealand	995.00
Springvale West	987.00
Bastia Hill - Durie Hill - Putiki	986.00
Fordell-Kakatahi - Marybank-Gordon Park	975.00
Springvale East	960.00
Maxwell	956.00
Blueskin	948.00
St Johns Hill	941.00
Otamatea	898.00

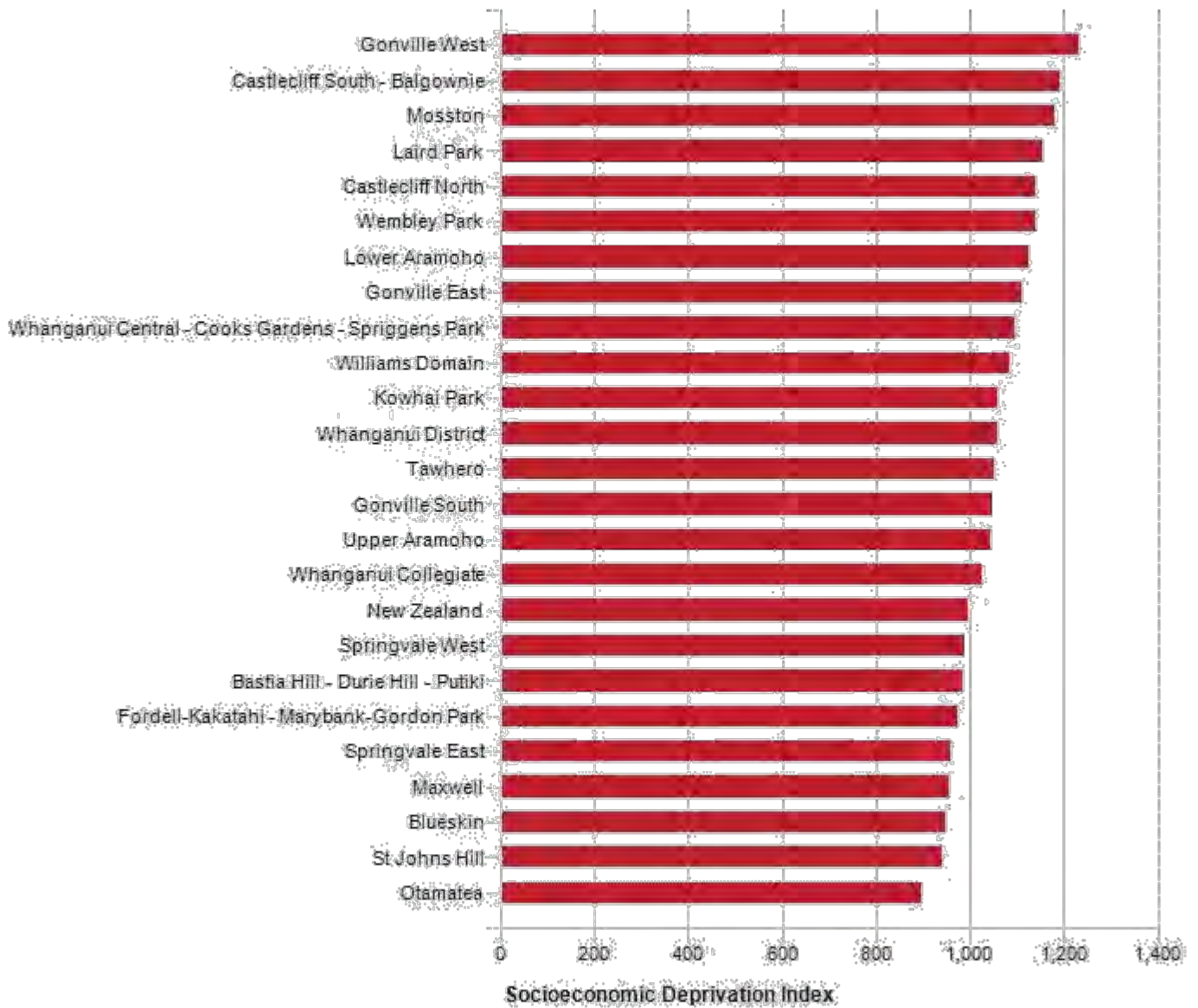
Source: [University of Otago](#), 2013.

 [Map of Deprivation index](#)

# Social Deprivation Index, 2013

## Whanganui District

Small areas



Source: University of Otago, 2013. Compiled and presented by .id, the population experts.







# Notes - geography

## Census geography

Census data are available at a variety of different geographic levels, for example, Region; Territorial Authority; Area Unit and Meshblock (a small local unit of 10-100 households). Often Census data geography doesn't match actual 'communities', 'suburbs' or 'service catchments' needed for effective decision making. While individual meshblocks are small enough to be very useful, only limited data are available at this detailed level, and they need to be aggregated into higher level meaningful units.

The Community Profile provides population data for the Whanganui District and associated suburbs/localities, aggregated from Meshblocks for the Census years: 2013, 2006 and 2001.

## Whanganui District geography

The suburbs and localities in the Community Profile tables are aggregations of whole 2013-Census meshblock geography. While the meshblocks used to collect Census data in 2006 and 2001 differed a little from these, Statistics NZ have concurred the older datasets to the most current meshblock boundaries.

Suburbs and small areas are defined such that they contain a minimum of 11 meshblocks and 543 people in every Census year. This avoids any complications caused by confidentiality rules imposed by Statistics NZ. They are designed to match official suburb/locality boundaries as close as possible, and represent geographic areas which people can relate to on the ground. They have been agreed to with the local authority as representing logical communities within the area.

The small areas used in profile.id do NOT necessarily match up to Statistics NZs "Area Unit (AU)" boundaries, though some may coincide. Some will be larger than Area Units, while others will represent a more detailed breakdown within Area Unit boundaries. Some areas may cross Area Unit boundaries.

## The Whanganui District has 23 small areas:

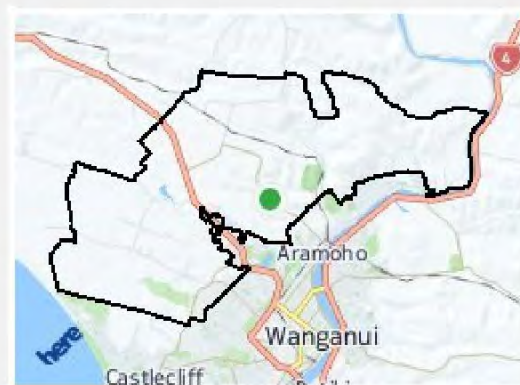
### Bastia Hill - Durie Hill - Putiki

Bastia Hill - Durie Hill - Putiki is bounded by Anzac Parade, Mount View Road, Ikitara Road and the suburb of Kowhai Park in the north, the locality of Marybank-Gordon Park in the east, Bates Road in the south, and the Whanganui River in the west.



### Blueskin

Blueskin is bounded by the locality of Maxwell in the north and west, the Whanganui River in the east, and the suburbs of Upper Aramoho, Lower Aramoho, St Johns Hill, Otamatea, Springvale East, Springvale West, Tawhero, Mosston and Castlecliff North in the south.



### Castlecliff North

Castlecliff North is bounded by the locality of Blueskin in the north, the suburb of Mosston, Manuka Street and Polson Street in the east, Bamber Street in the south, and the Tasman Sea in the west.



### Castlecliff South - Balgownie

Castlecliff South - Balgownie is bounded by Mosston Road, Puriri Street and the suburb of Gonville West in the north, Heads Road and the suburb of Gonville South in the east, the Whanganui River and the locality of Marybank-Gordon Park in the south, and the Tasman Sea, Bamber Street, Polson Street and the suburb of Mosston in the west.



### Fordell-Kakatahi - Marybank-Gordon Park

Fordell-Kakatahi - Marybank-Gordon Park is bounded by Ruapehu District Council area in the north, the Rangitikei District Council area in the east, the Tasman Sea in the south, and the Whanganui River, the suburbs of Putiki, Durie Hill, Bastia Hill, Kowhai Park and Wembley Park and the Whanganui River in the west.



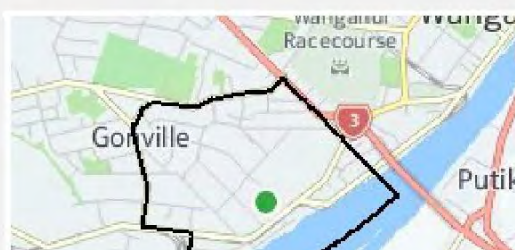
### Gonville East

Gonville East is bounded by Carlton Avenue in the north and east, Alma Road and York Street in the south, and the western edge of Tawhero Golf Club, the suburb of Tawhero and Parsons Street in the west.

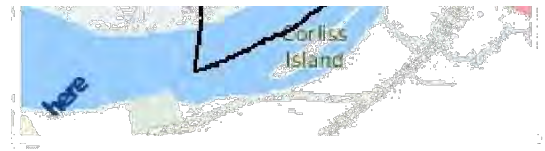


### Gonville South

Gonville South is bounded by Alma Road in the north, Carlton Avenue in the east, the Whanganui River and the suburb of Balgownie in the south, and Heads Road and Abbot Street in the west.

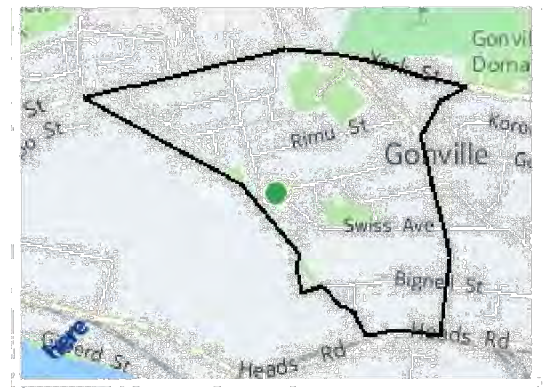






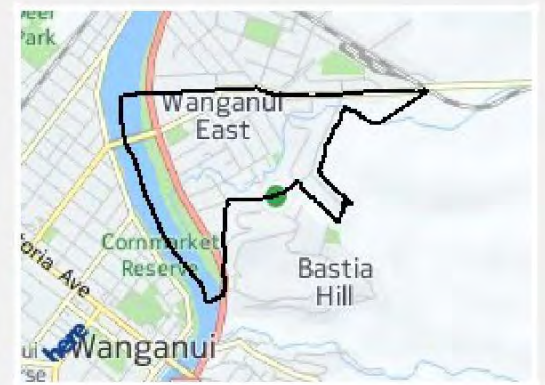
### Gonville West

Gonville West is bounded by Puriri Street and York Street in the north, Alma Road and Abbot Street in the east, Heads Road and Prince Street in the south, and the suburb of Balgownie in the west.



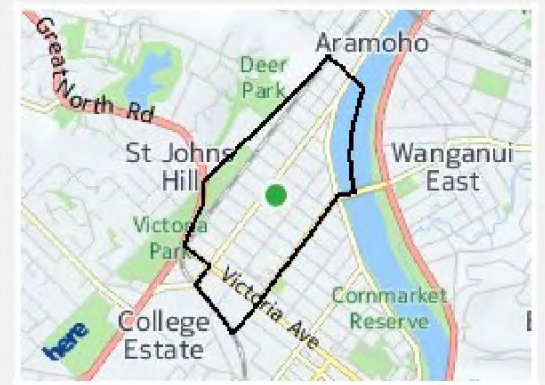
### Kowhai Park

Kowhai Park is bounded by Duncan Street and Wakefield Street in the north, the locality of Marybank-Gordon Park and Turoa Road in the east, Ikitara Road, Mount View Road and Anzac Parade in the south, and the Whanganui River in the west.



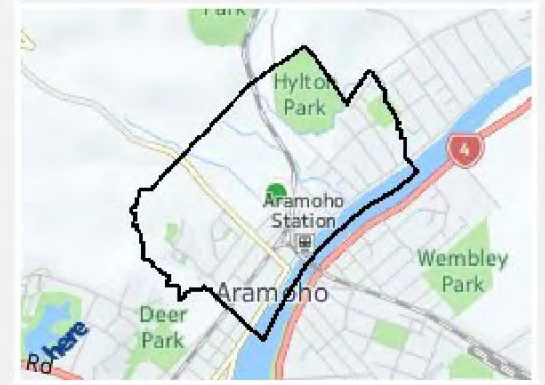
### Laird Park

Laird Park is bounded by Russell Street in the north, the Whanganui River and Dublin Street in the east, the railway line, Glasgow Street, Victoria Avenue and Great North Road in the south, and Peat Street in the west.



### Lower Aramoho

Lower Aramoho is bounded by Hylton Mountain Bike Park, the locality of Blueskin and the suburb of Upper Aramoho in the north, the Whanganui River in the east, Russell Street and the suburb of St Johns Hill in the south, and the locality of Blueskin in the west.



### Maxwell



Maxwell is bounded by the Ruapehu District Council area in the north, the locality of Fordell-Kakatahi and the Whanganui River in the east, the locality of Blueskin and the Tasman Sea in the south, and the South Taranaki and Stratford District Council areas in the west.



### Mosston

Mosston is bounded by the locality of Blueskin and Mosston Road in the north, the suburb of Tawhero and Rogers Street in the east, Puriri Street, Mosston Road and the suburb of Castlecliff South in the south, and Manuka Street and the suburb of Castlecliff North in the west.



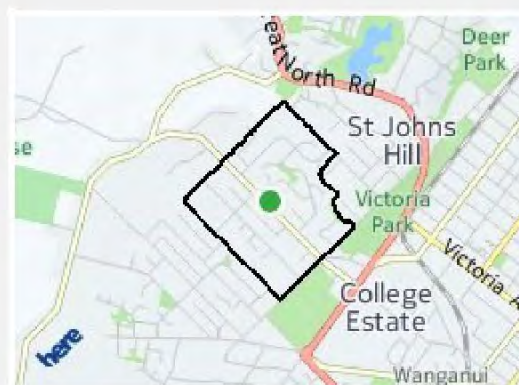
### Otamatea

Otamatea is bounded by Great North Road and the locality of Blueskin in the north, the suburb of St Johns Hill, the western edge of Lake Virginia Reserve and Babbage Place in the east, Great North Road, Montgomery Road and Sandcroft Drive in the south, and the locality of Blueskin in the west.



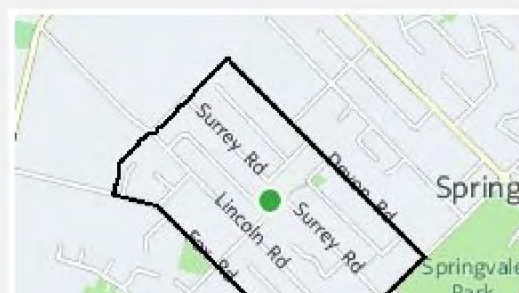
### Springvale East

Springvale East is bounded by the suburb of St Johns Hill in the north, Parsons Street in the east, Devon Road in the south, and the locality of Blueskin in the west.



### Springvale West

Springvale West is bounded by Devon Road in the north, Parsons Street in the south, Fitzherbert Avenue and Fox Road in the south, and Chester Road and the locality of Blueskin in the west.





### St Johns Hill

St Johns Hill is bounded by the localities of Blueskin and Lower Aramoho in the north, Peat Street and Parsons Street in the east, the suburb of Springvale East in the south, and the locality of Blueskin, Great North Road, Babbage Place and the suburb of Otamatea in the west.



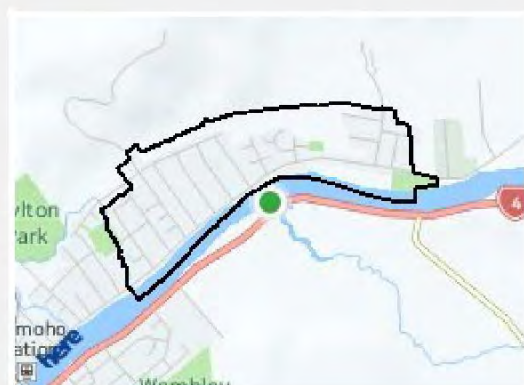
### Tawhero

Tawhero is bounded by Fox Road and Fitzherbert Avenue in the north, Parsons Street, the suburb of Gonville East and the western edge of Tawhero Golf Club in the east, Puriri Street in the south, and Rogers Street, the suburb of Mosston and the locality of Blueskin in the west.



### Upper Aramoho

Upper Aramoho is bounded by the locality of Blueskin in the north and north-east, Somme Parade and Aramoho Park in the south-east, the Whanganui River in the south, and the suburb of Lower Aramoho in the west.



### Whanganui Central - Cooks Gardens - Spriggins Park

Whanganui Central - Cooks Gardens - Spriggins Park is bounded by the Whanganui River in the north and east, Carlton Avenue in the south, and Jackson Street, Purnell Street, the railway line and Dublin Street in the west.



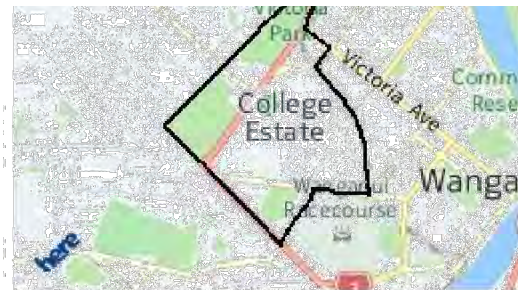
### Whanganui Collegiate

Whanganui Collegiate is bounded by Great North Road, Victoria





Avenue and Glasgow Street in the north, the railway line and Purnell Street in the east, Jackson Street and Carlton Avenue in the south, and Parsons Street in the west.



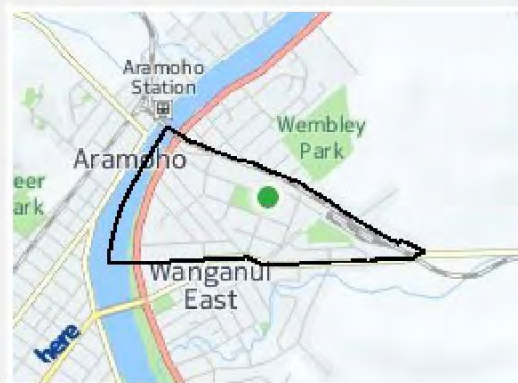
### Wembley Park

Wembley Park is bounded by Pauls Road and Wembley Park in the north, the locality of Marybank-Gordon Park in the east, the railway line and Eastown Road in the south, and the Whanganui River in the west.



### Williams Domain

Williams Domain is bounded by Eastown Road and the railway line in the north and east, Wakefield Street and Duncan Street in the south, and the Whanganui River in the west.



# About the Census

All population and demographic data in the Whanganui District's Community Profile is sourced from [Statistics New Zealand](#).

## Population figures

The most comprehensive count of the New Zealand population is derived from the Census of Population and Dwellings, conducted by Statistics New Zealand (Tatauranga Aotearoa) every 5 years. It is an official count of all people and dwellings New Zealand on Census night, and collects details of age, sex and other characteristics of New Zealand's population. The Statistics Act 1975 prescribes that a census be conducted every 5 years and provides a basic outline of Census content, though questions can and do change over time. The last New Zealand Census was conducted on 5 March 2013. The 2011 Census was not held on 8 March 2011 as planned, due to the Christchurch earthquake on 22 February 2011.

Census statistics are used as the basis for estimating the population at national and regional levels, for electoral purposes and the distribution of government funds. They are used by individuals and organisations in the public and private sectors for planning, administration, research and decision making.

Populations are estimated in various ways. It is important to understand how a population has been derived when you are using the data.

Census data in the Community Profile section of profile.id is predominantly based on **usual residence** data, while some household and dwelling information is based on **place of enumeration**. The **estimated resident population** can be found in the Additional Information section of this website.

## Usual residence population

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This population is derived from the Census. It is the place where a person usually lives, rather than the place where they were counted on Census night. Each person completing the Census is required to state their address of usual residence and this information is used to derive the Usual Residence population at the meshblock level.

Usual Residence is the main method of assessing the population in the Census, and information on this basis is available back to 2001. Because of this it is used as the default option in profile.id, and all data relating to individuals is presented based on their usual residence.

## Enumerated population

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This population counts people where they are on Census night, regardless of whether it is their usual address or not. Enumerated population is not used for most of the profile topics, however topics concerning households and dwellings have to use a form of enumerated data, as households which are away from their usual address on Census night don't have their household characteristics recorded at their place of usual residence.

## Randomisation

---

The information presented in the tables in the Community Profile is based on detailed tables produced by Statistics New Zealand. Statistics NZ take confidentiality of data very seriously, and there are five basic rules in place to ensure that information is only used in aggregate, and no data about individuals can be ascertained from the Census data.

The geographic areas used in profile.id have been designed to accommodate these rules. For instance, each area must have a minimum population of 543 persons at every Census year (2001, 2006, 2011). This is the minimum population size required to have no data cells confidentialised under "Rule 3: Mean Cell Size", based on the classifications which are part of the profile.

All cells in a Census table are randomly rounded to base 3. This means that random adjustments are made to all cells in the table so that each number is a multiple of 3.

Table totals and subtotals will be internally consistent but discrepancies may be observed between tables cross-tabulating the same population by different variables. While randomisation compromises the table totals by making

them appear inconsistent, this is the best available socio-demographic data at the suburb level. This level of ; compromise is not statistically significant and should not impact on decision makers making effective resource allocation and planning decisions.

No reliance should be placed on small cells as they are disproportionately impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors.

Further information on confidentiality and random adjustment can be found in the Stats NZ fact sheet: [2013 Census confidentiality rules](#).

The list below includes common demographic abbreviations found throughout this Profile.

# Specific topic notes

## Population

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The data on this page are sourced from a variety of different tables and designed to give a range of population and dwelling numbers for the area.

All data excludes Overseas Visitors except for the “Overseas visitors” category.

Please note that “Population” referred to on this page relates entirely to Census population (either Enumerated or Usual Residence). For the current official population estimates (ERP) please refer to the “Population estimates” page.

‘Overseas Visitors’ includes all people whose usual residence is outside New Zealand, and who plan to be in New Zealand for less than 12 months. They are normally excluded from all tables within profile.id but are included separately here for reference. This item relates only to enumerated population, as by definition there are no usual residents who are overseas visitors.

‘Total dwellings’ includes both private and non-private dwellings. All dwellings data are based on place of enumeration.

‘Māori descent’ includes all persons who answered question 14 on the Census form “Are you descended from a Māori (that is, did you have a Māori birth parent, grandparent or great-grandparent, etc)?” with “Yes”. It is not derived from the “Māori” response to the Ethnicity question, and this population can have any birthplace.

## Service age groups

---

Derived from the Census question:

'When were you born?'

Groups the population by age into categories which reflect a similar life stage or service user profiles.

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

- 0-4 Babies and pre-schoolers
- 5-11 Primary Schoolers
- 12-17 Secondary Schoolers
- 18-24 Tertiary education and transition to independence
- 25-34 Young workforce
- 35-49 Parents and homebuilders
- 50-59 Older workforce and emerging empty nesters
- 60-69 Empty nesters and retirees
- 70-84 Seniors
- 85+ Frail aged

If an answer to the Age question is not provided, the Australian Bureau of Statistics imputes the age of the respondent, so there is no "Not stated" category for this variable.

For more information on the data quality of Age, please refer to the [Age data quality statement on the ABS website](#).

## Five year age groups

---

Derived from the Census question:

'When were you born?'

Five year age groups provide equal age cohorts enabling direct comparison between all ages without distortion.

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

If an answer to the Age question is not provided, the Statistics New Zealand imputes the age of the respondent, so there is no "Not stated" category for this variable.

For more information on the data quality of Age, please refer to the [Age data quality statement on the Statistics NZ website](#).

## Single year of age

---

Derived from the Census question:

'When were you born?'

Presents single year of age data in an age-sex pyramid

This dataset is only presented for the 2013 Census.

Includes all persons except 'Overseas Visitors'.

Enables the identification of small groups and small changes in age structure over time as well as comparison by gender. Males appear on the left of the chart, and females presented to the same scale appear on the right of the chart.

If an answer to the Age question is not provided, the Statistics New Zealand imputes the age of the respondent, so there is no "Not stated" category for this variable.

For more information on the data quality of Age, please refer to the [Age data quality statement on the Statistics NZ website](#) .

## Ethnic groups

---

Derived from the Census question:

'Which ethnic group do you belong to?'

### Multi-response

This question asks the respondent to classify their ethnic group. It is subjective, and somewhat open to interpretation, particularly each person's understanding of the term "ethnicity". The 2013 Census asked people to consider an ethnic group as having:

- a common proper name
- one or more elements of common culture that need not be specified, but may include religion, customs, or language
- a unique community of interests, feelings, and actions
- a shared sense of common origins or ancestry
- a common geographic origin.

A total of 238 individual ethnicity responses are captured by the Census, but only the largest groups are shown in this topic in profile.id (Level 1).

'Not stated/included' includes the response 'Don't know' as well as the non-responses 'Not Stated' and 'Unidentifiable'.

Note that ethnicity is a multiple response topic, so the total of all categories will be greater than the total population. The second table shows the total number of responses compared to the total population.

Please note that due to a change in the definition of "New Zealander European" in the ethnicity classification between 2001 and 2006, no pre-2006 data are included in this question. While "New Zealander" is not officially part of the level 1 classification (included under "Other Ethnicity", it is a very large group and so is included separately in profile.id.

## Māori descent

---

Derived from the Census question:

'Are you descended from a Māori (that is, did you have a Māori birth parent, grandparent or great-grandparent etc)?'

This dataset is sourced from the Census question 'Are you descended from a Māori (that is, did you have a Māori birth parent, grandparent or great-grandparent etc)?'

The wording of the Census question is taken to imply that there is no limit to how many generations a person may look back to identify Māori ancestry.

A person has Māori descent if they are of the Māori race of New Zealand; this includes any descendant of such a person. The term 'Māori descent' is based on a genealogical or biological concept, rather than on cultural affiliation to

the Māori ethnic group. Information on cultural affiliations, or ethnicity, is collected in the census question on ethnic group. It is important to view this question in conjunction with the question about Ethnicity as some people who have Māori ancestry may not identify themselves ethnically as Maori. There is no reason to expect the populations stating Māori ethnicity to equate to those stating Māori descent in this question.

Māori in this context are inclusive of New Zealand Maori, but Cook Island Māori people are not included.

'Not stated/included' primarily includes people who did not answer this Census question, or provided an answer which was unintelligible.

## Country of birth

---

Derived from the Census question:

'Which country were you born in?'

Country of birth refers to the country where the person was born, and uses the name of the country at the time of the Census. Country is the current, short or official name of a country, dependency, or other area of geopolitical interest.

The term "country" is defined to include:

- Independent nations recognised by the New Zealand Government.
- Units which are recognised geographic areas;
- Administrative subdivisions of the United Kingdom, and;
- Overseas dependencies, external territories of independent countries

The 'United Kingdom' includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and 'United Kingdom not further defined'.

'Total Overseas born' includes 'inadequately described' and 'at sea'.

'China (people's republic of)' excludes the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong, Macau and Taiwan.

Please note that a few countries have been combined for comparison with earlier Census years (2001 and 2006). An example is Sudan/South Sudan – which were a single country in the 2006 and 2001 Censuses.

Birthplace is coded using the [Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use](#).

For more information see [Country of Birth](#) on the Stats NZ website.

## Languages spoken

---

Derived from the Census question:

'In which language(s) could you have a conversation about a lot of everyday things?'

### Multi-response

Language is a multi-response question which records all languages which a person can speak and understand (including sign language). It does not include reading and writing a particular language.

Only English, Maori, Samoan and New Zealand Sign Language have boxes to mark on the Census form. All other languages require the respondent to mark "Other" and write in the language spoken.

A total of 194 different languages are recorded in the Census. The data presented in profile.id are the top 10 language responses for the selected area, with the option to show additional languages down to 0.1% of population for the area. English is not included in the chart as its inclusion would make other languages appear very small.

As language is a multiple response question, the total number of responses will sum to greater than the total population, and therefore the percentages shown on the table add to more than 100%. The totals shown in the table below indicate the difference between population and responses.

The summary table at the top of the page includes the official language indicator (English, Maori, Sign Language), and is not multi-response. The categories here are mutually exclusive and add to total population.

'Northern Chinese' includes all Mandarin speakers.

'Yue' is a group of Chinese languages which includes Cantonese.



'Semitic not further defined' includes speakers of Arabic, as well as Ethiopian, Berber and Oromo.

For more information on language please see the [Languages spoken](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Religion

---

Derived from the Census question:

'What is your religion?'

### Multi-response

Religion is coded using the [New Zealand standard religious classification](#).

Please note that religion is an optional question on the Census form and respondents have the right to object to answering. There is a specific box to mark for those who object. These respondents are included in the category "Not stated/included" along with those who did not mark the question at all.

Religion is a multiple-response question, with percentages potentially adding to more than 100% as they are calculated from the population. In 2013, only 2.4% of the population nominated more than one religion.

The summary table also counts responses, so if a respondent marked multiple Christian or Non-Christian religions they will be counted more than once in here. The effect is negligible due to the low multi-response rate.

The response 'No religion' is exclusive of any other response.

For more information on the data quality and use of the Religion question, please see the [Religion](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Highest qualification achieved

---

Derived from the Census questions:

'What is your highest secondary school qualification?', 'Apart from secondary school qualifications do you have another completed qualification?', and 'Print your highest qualification level and the main subject.'

This topic presents data on the highest educational qualification an individual has achieved. It combines school, non-school and tertiary qualifications into a single classification.

A qualification is a formally recognised award for educational or training attainment, where formal recognition means that the qualification is approved by one of the following (or their predecessors):

- New Zealand Qualifications Authority (NZQA)
- Universities New Zealand – Te Pōkai Tara
- Association of Polytechnics of New Zealand
- Association of Colleges of Education in New Zealand
- approval bodies that have been recognised by NZQA
- The recognised overseas authority of a secondary school, profession, academic discipline, or trade.

'Highest qualification' is derived for people aged 15 years and over, and combines highest secondary school qualification and post-school qualification to obtain a single highest qualification by category of attainment.

'Highest secondary school qualification' is the highest secondary school qualification gained by category of attainment, and is collected for people aged 15 years and over.

'Post-school qualification' is the highest qualification a person aged 15 years and over has gained over and above any school qualifications. Included are qualifications awarded by educational and training institutions, as well as those gained from on-the-job training. Post-school qualification data is produced as category of attainment and by field of study.

Qualifications data are applicable to people over the age of 15 only

'Higher Degree' includes 'Masters Degree', 'Doctorate Degree' and 'Post-Graduate and Honours Degree'.

Post-school (excluding university) includes all technical and certificate level qualifications.

This variable has a relatively high non-response rate in 2013, of 13.1% across New Zealand, so please use with caution.

Due to changes in the classification between 2001 and 2006, only 2013 and 2006 data are presented for this topic.

For more information on this topic please see the [Qualification](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Field of qualification

---

Derived from the Census question:

'Print your highest qualification level and the main subject.'

Presents data on the main broad field of study of the highest educational qualification an individual has received.

Unlike level of qualification information, field of study relates only to post-school (tertiary) qualifications. Those without a tertiary qualification are included as "No Post-School Qualification".

Qualifications data are applicable to people over the age of 15 who are New Zealand residents.

For more information on this topic please see the [Qualification](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Smoking behaviour

---

Derived from the Census questions:

'Do you smoke cigarettes regularly (that is, one or more a day)?', and 'Have you ever been a regular smoker of one or more cigarettes a day'

'Cigarette smoking behaviour' refers to the active smoking of one or more manufactured or hand-rolled tobacco cigarettes, from purchased or home-grown tobacco, per day, by people aged 15 years and over.

Cigarette smoking does not include:

- The smoking of cigars, pipes and cigarillos;
- The smoking of any other substances, herbal cigarettes or marijuana for example;
- The consumption of tobacco products by other means, such as chewing

Information on cigarette smoking was collected in 2013 and 2006, but not in 2001, so only two Census years are available for this question.

For more information on this topic, please see the [Cigarette Smoking Behaviour](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Year of arrival in New Zealand

---

Derived from the Census question:

'When did you first arrive to live in New Zealand?'

Year of arrival is collected on the Census form, and aggregated into ranges for this topic.

It includes that population who were born overseas and were resident in New Zealand at Census time.

People who did not state their country of birth are excluded.

For more information see [Years since arrival in New Zealand](#) on the Stats NZ website.

## Labour force status

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Derived from the Census question:

'In the 7 days that ended on Sunday 3 March, which of these did you do?'

A person is classified as employed for Census purposes if they were in the working-age population (people aged 15 years and over) and during the week ended 3 March 2013:

- worked for one hour or more for pay or profit in the context of an employee/employer relationship or self-employment
- worked without pay for one hour or more in work that contributed directly to the operation of a farm, business or

- professional practice owned or operated by a relative
- had a job but were not at work due to:
  - their illness or injury
  - personal or family responsibilities
  - bad weather or mechanical breakdown
  - direct involvement in an industrial dispute
  - being on leave or holiday.

Includes persons aged 15 years and over.

'Employed full time' is defined as having worked 30 hours or more in all jobs during the week prior to Census night (the week ended Sunday March 3).

'Employed part time' is defined as having worked less than 30 hours in all jobs during the week prior to Census night (the week ended Sunday March 3).

Unemployed refers to all the people in the working age population who, during the week ended 3 March 2013, were without a paid job, but were available to start work and had actively sought work within the last 4 weeks.

The 'Labour force' is defined as all persons aged 15 years and over who are looking for work, or are employed, either full time, part time or casually.

'Not in the labour force' includes all people over 15 who are not employed and not looking for work.

Detailed information on data quality for this variable is available on the Stats New Zealand [website](#).

## Industry

---

Derived from the Census question:

'What is the main activity of [your] business or employer.'

This dataset describes the industries in which employed people work. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week ended Sunday 3 March 2013 or the equivalent week before the previous Census. The industry shown relates only to the main job held by the individual – ie. The job in which a person worked the most hours.

Data for industry are coded using the Australia and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). The industry classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging industries and changes in the structure of the economy.

The ANZSIC classification was changed between the 2001 and 2006 Censuses, and is not comparable. For this reason, only 2006 and 2013 data are presented here.

Data are shown at the 1-digit ANZSIC level for which there are 19 industry divisions. Drill-downs are available on the page to the 2-digit level which includes 87 industry sub-divisions.

For more information, please refer to the [ANZSIC 2006 classification](#) and the [Industry](#) page on the Stats NZ website.

## Occupations

---

Derived from the Census questions:

'In the job that you worked the most hours in, what was your occupation?' and 'In that job, what tasks or duties did you spend the most time on'

It includes only persons aged 15 years and over who were employed in the week prior to Census, and relates to the main job held (most hours in the week) only.

This topic includes the broadest 1-digit classification of occupations, which breaks down jobs into 8 broad groups.

Data for occupation are coded using the [Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations \(ANZSCO\)](#). The occupation classification categorises occupations broadly based on skill level and educational qualifications required.

The occupation classification is updated periodically to take account of emerging occupation groups and changes to the structure of the labour force. The most recent change was in 2006, so 2001 data are not comparable and are not

presented here.

Please note that it is not possible to derive an unemployment rate for a specific occupation (eg. how many unemployed truck drivers are there?). This is because occupation is only collected for those who are actually employed. An unemployed person by definition does not have an occupation.

For more information on this topic including a quality statement, please refer to the [Occupation](#) page on the Stats NZ Census site.

## Main method of travel to work

---

Derived from the Census question:

'On Tuesday 5 March, what was the one main way you travelled to work – that is, the one you used for the greatest distance?'

This dataset looks at the method of travel to work of employed people. It applies only to people aged 15 and over who were employed in the week prior to Census.

Method of travel relates specifically to the journey to work on the morning of Census day (in 2013, this was March 5th). This differs to the industry and occupation data which relates to the main job held in the week prior to Census. Method of travel on one day does not necessarily indicate the usual means of travel, nor does it give any indication for those who didn't go to work on that day.

The method of travel is a single response variable. If a person travelled using multiple methods, they are instructed to record only that method which they used for the longest distance.

For more information please refer to the [Main means of travel to work](#) page on the Stats NZ website.

## Unpaid work

---

Derived from the Census question:

'In the last 4 weeks, which of these have you done without pay?'

### Multi-response

This is a multiple response question, as respondents are asked to nominate all types of unpaid work they performed in the four weeks prior to Census date. Percentages will add to more than 100% as the majority of people stated more than one answer.

The denominator can be chosen as total population (default) or total respondents (those who stated an answer to the question). Total population is recommended as the denominator.

The non-response rate to this variable is 10.5% for New Zealand, which is relatively high. Data should be used with caution.

For more information on the collection of this data and its use, please see the [Unpaid activities](#) page on the Stats NZ Census site.

## Individual income

---

Derived from the Census question:

'From all sources of income identified, what will the total income be that you got yourself, before tax or anything was taken out of it, in the 12 months that will end on 31 March 2013?'

This dataset includes total gross personal income (from all sources, including pensions and allowances) before tax that a person received in the 12 months ended in March of the relevant Census year.

This question applies only to people aged 15 years and over.

Individual incomes are collected as ranges in the Census. For 2013, the \$50,000-\$70,000 band was split and a new range added \$100-\$150,000, with \$150,001+ now being the top range. For comparison of incomes over time, please use Individual Income quartiles.

The non-response rate for this variable is 9.7% in 2013.

For more information on the data collection in this topic, please see the [Total income](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Individual income quartiles

---

Derived from the Census question:

'From all sources of income identified, what will the total income be that you got yourself, before tax or anything was taken out of it, in the 12 months that will end on 31 March 2013?'

Individual income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

Individual income quartiles look at the distribution of incomes in Whanganui District relative to New Zealand. Quartiles split the total population into four equal parts for the benchmark area. The table shows the number and proportion of individuals in Whanganui District falling into each segment for the benchmark area.

The table gives a clear picture of where individual incomes in Whanganui District sit relative to New Zealand. For New Zealand, 25% of persons fall into each category. If, for example, Whanganui District has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that Whanganui District has proportionally more higher-income individuals and less lower-income individuals.

The quartiles are calculated from the ranges which existed at the time of the Census. 2013 Census has two new ranges for individual income, but the quartile method assumes uniform distribution within the ranges and estimates the 25% cut off points separately each Census.

Users can then compare directly the changes in the number and percentage of households in each income quartile to see whether incomes are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the national average.

## Household income

---

Derived from the Census question:

'From all sources of income identified, what will the total income be that you got yourself, before tax or anything was taken out of it, in the 12 months that will end on 31 March 2013?'

Household income comprises the total of incomes of all persons in the household who stated an income and were at home on Census night.

As total personal income is collected in income ranges (eg \$25,001–\$30,000), and not as an actual dollar income (eg \$29,500), in order for total household income to be calculated, a representative income is determined for each total personal income range. Household surveys have been used to calculate these representative incomes. Every person in that range is assigned the representative income, and these are then summed to produce household income.

Households where one or more personal incomes were not stated or a resident over 15 was away on Census night are included in 'Not Stated'. In these cases, the aggregate of all stated individual incomes would be less than the true household income so these households are excluded from the classification.

Because it only takes one not stated personal income in the household to put the entire household in the "Not Stated" category, the non-response rate for this variable is quite high, at 15.0% in 2013.

For more information on the data collection in this topic, please see the [Total income](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Household income quartiles

---

Derived from the Census question:

'From all sources of income identified, what will the total income be that you got yourself, before tax or anything was taken out of it, in the 12 months that will end on 31 March 2013?'

Household income comprises the total of incomes of all persons in the household who stated an income and were at home on Census night.

Household income groups are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as wage

level fluctuations and inflation. The income quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the income profile of a community over time.

Household income quartiles look at the distribution of incomes in Whanganui District relative to New Zealand. Quartiles split the total population into four equal parts for the benchmark area. The table shows the number and proportion of Households in Whanganui District falling into each segment for the benchmark area.

The table gives a clear picture of where household incomes in Whanganui District sit relative to New Zealand. For New Zealand, 25% of households fall into each category. If, for example, Whanganui District has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that Whanganui District has proportionally more higher-income households and less lower-income households.

The quartiles are calculated from the ranges which existed at the time of the Census. 2013 Census has two new ranges for household income, but the quartile method assumes uniform distribution within the ranges and estimates the 25% cutoff points separately each Census.

Users can then compare directly the changes in the number and percentage of households in each income quartile to see whether incomes are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the national average.

## Household income sources

---

Derived from the Census question:

'Show all the ways you yourself got income in the 12 months ending today (excluding loans because they are not income)?'

### Multi-response

Sources of income includes all sources which individuals in the household have identified as having received income from in the 12 months ended March in the Census year.

Sources of income is a multiple response question, and as most households have income from more than one source, the sum of all responses is likely to be significantly in excess of the total population. Percentages are calculated from the total population, so percentages will add to well over 100% in most cases.

'Superannuation, Pensions, Annuities' includes the categories 'NZ Superannuation or Veterans Pension' and 'Other Super., Pensions, Annuities'.

'Government Benefits and Payments' includes 'Sickness Benefit', 'Domestic Purposes Benefit', 'Invalids Benefit' and 'Other Govt Benefits, Payments or Pension'.

Please note the differing time periods if comparing with employment data. Employment relates only to the week prior to Census, while the sources of income data relates to the entire previous 12 months.

For more information about this topic, please refer to the [Sources of Income](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Family type

---

Derived from the Census questions:

'How is each person in the household related to you?'

The table counts family units in family households, and breaks them down by the presence of couples, single parents, and dependent and adult children. This classification of a family includes persons who are temporarily absent from the family on Census night (absentees).

A family nucleus comprises a couple with or without child(ren), or one parent and their child(ren) whose usual residence is in the same household; the children do not have partners or children of their own living in that household. Included are people who were absent on census night but usually live in a particular dwelling, and are members of a family nucleus in that dwelling, as long as they were reported as being absent by the reference person on the dwelling form.

'Couple with dependent children' and 'One parent family with dependent children' includes all families with children under the age of 18 years who were not employed full time.

'Couple with adult children only' and 'One parent family with adult children only' includes all families with no dependent



children, but with children aged over 18 present, or children under 18 and in full time employment.

This dataset includes same sex couple families.

Households where all members were absent on Census night are excluded from the count because their dwellings are unoccupied.

For more information about this topic, please see the [Family Type](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Households type

---

Derived from the Census questions:

'How is each person in the household related to you?'

The table counts households. Households can contain up to three families, or a sole person, group of unrelated individuals (flatmates etc.) or other household.

The 'Non-classifiable household' category includes all those households where not enough information was provided on the Census form to identify the composition of that household.

'Related individuals, non-family' includes all households of individuals who are related but do not form a couple or parent-child relationship. Eg. brother, sister, uncle, nephew, grandparent, cousin etc.

Households where all members were absent on Census night are excluded from the count because their dwellings are unoccupied. Otherwise, absentees from the household have details recorded on the Census form and are included for the purposes of household coding.

For more information about this topic, please see the [Household Composition](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Household size

---

Derived from the three Census questions:

'Name of each person including visitors who spent the night of Tuesday, 5 March 2013 in this dwelling', and 'Where does the person usually live?', and 'Are there any persons who usually live in this dwelling who were absent on Census Night (Tuesday, 5 March 2013)?'

This dataset counts households by the number of persons usually resident, (including residents who were absentees on Census night).

A household is defined as either one person who usually resides alone or two or more people who usually reside together and share facilities (such as eating facilities, cooking facilities, bathroom and toilet facilities, a living area etc).

This dataset excludes visitors to private dwellings who do not normally live there from the count of persons resident. Where all those counted in a dwelling are visitors, the entire household is excluded from this count.

For more information about this topic, please see the [Household Composition](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Housing tenure

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Derived from the Census questions:

Questions 7-13 on the Census Dwelling Form, tenure of household is used to determine if the household owns the dwelling, holds it in a family trust, or does not own the dwelling, and whether payment is made by the household and to whom.

This data presents the tenure type of occupied private dwellings, and for those dwellings being rented, provides a breakdown of the type of landlord the dwelling is being rented from.

'Owned without a mortgage' includes dwellings which are owned by their occupants, who do not make mortgage repayments. Normally this would indicate that the dwelling is fully owned by the occupants. It could also mean that there is a mortgage but the value of it is fully offset with no payments being made.

'Owned with a mortgage' includes dwellings which are owned by their occupants, who make mortgage repayments.

'Owned – mortgage status unknown' includes dwellings where the respondents indicated they owned the home but

did not state whether mortgage payments were made.

'Renting – public housing' refers to households renting from a government housing authority such as the Housing New Zealand Corporation, or local council or authority. 'Renting – private sector' refers to households renting from private landlords, real estate agents and employers.

'Renting – from unknown sector' refers to rented dwellings where the landlord type was not stated or unidentifiable.

'Other tenure type' primarily includes dwellings held in a family trust.

'Not elsewhere included' includes "Response Unidentifiable", "Outside Scope" and "Not Stated".

Due to the treatment of family trusts in 2001 making this data non-comparable, only 2013 and 2006 data are presented here.

Please note that there is a data quality issue, with public housing believed to be under-estimated by approximately 18 percent by Stats New Zealand in 2013.

For more information please see the Stats NZ pages on [Tenure of Household](#) and [Sector of Landlord](#).

## Housing rental payments

---

Derived from the Census questions:

'Does this household pay rent to an owner (or to their agent for this dwelling?) and 'How much rent does this household pay to the owner (or agent) for this dwelling?'

This dataset shows the amount of rent paid by households on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census night.

The answer to the Census question may be given weekly, fortnightly, or monthly but is converted to a weekly amount for output.

These data only apply to households renting their dwelling.

For more information please see the [Weekly rent paid by households](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Housing rental payment quartiles

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Derived from the Census questions:

'Does this household pay rent to an owner (or to their agent for this dwelling?) and 'How much rent does this household pay to the owner (or agent) for this dwelling?'

Rental payments are not comparable over time because of the influences of economic change such as inflation. The quartile method has been adopted as the most objective method of comparing change in the cost of rental housing of a community over time. It functions in the same way as quartiles for income.

Rent quartiles look at the distribution of rental payments in Whanganui District relative to New Zealand. Quartiles split the total number of renting households into four equal parts for New Zealand. The table shows the number and proportion of households in Whanganui District falling into each segment relative to New Zealand.

The table gives a clear picture of the level of rental payments in Whanganui District relative to New Zealand. For New Zealand, 25% of renting households fall into each category, so by comparison, the table will show if there are more or less households in Whanganui District with high (or low) rent than in Wellington Region. If, for example, Whanganui District has 30% in the top category and only 20% in the lowest, this indicates that Whanganui District has proportionally more households paying 'top-quarter' rents, and less paying 'bottom-quarter' rents.

Users can then compare the levels of rent between Censuses independently of inflation, relative to national benchmarks. This is especially important between 2006 and 2013 as the longer gap between Censuses may lead to more inflation.

## Dwelling structure

---

Derived from two Census questions:

'Mark the space that best describes this dwelling:

- House or townhouse (NOT joined to any other)
- House, townhouse, unit or apartment joined to one or more other houses, townhouses, units or apartments
- Moveable dwelling, for example, caravan, boat, tent etc
- Other'

And 'Is this building as a whole one storey, two or three storeys, four or more storeys, or none of these?'

Dwelling structure looks at the type of dwelling for all occupied private dwellings. The categories are broadly based on the density and height of the housing types.

'Separate house' includes all free-standing dwellings not physically joined to any other.

'Medium Density' includes 'Two or More Flats/Units/Townhouses/Apartments/Houses joined together in a one storey, two or three storey building', as well as the same category with no storey information. These categories include all dwellings joined to at least one other.

'High density' includes all dwellings joined together in a four or more storey block.

'Other dwelling' includes caravans, mobile homes, improvised dwellings or shelters and people sleeping rough.

Unoccupied dwellings are shown separately in the table, broken down by the reason for unoccupancy. This was a separate question on the form, answered by the Census collector. Further information on this classification is on the [Statistics New Zealand](#) website.

## Number of bedrooms

---

Derived from the Census question:

'How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling?'

This dataset counts dwellings by the number of rooms used as bedrooms.

Bedsits and studios, where the living area is also a bedroom, are counted as having one bedroom.

The number of bedrooms counts caravans adjacent to the dwelling if they are used as bedrooms.

For more information please see the [Number of Rooms](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Telecommunications access

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Derived from the Census question:

'Mark as many spaces as you need to show which of these are available here in this dwelling; a cellphone/mobile phone (that is here all or most of the time), a telephone, fax access, Internet access, none of these.'

### Multi-response

This dataset measures whether a household has access to: a cellphone/mobile phone (that is in the dwelling all or most of the time), a telephone, a fax and/or the Internet, to communicate with people outside the dwelling and to use services provided through these media. This requires the device to be in working order and for there to be a working connection.

All households in occupied private dwellings are included, except for visitor only households.

Access to telecommunications is a multiple-response variable, so the total number of responses is normally considerably in excess of the total population. Percentages are calculated from the total population and will add to greater than 100%.

In 2001, no data were collected on access to cellular phones, so these data are only available for 2006 and 2013. As it is a multi-response question, the absence of a category doesn't affect the percentage calculation, but may affect total responses.

For more information on this topic, please see the [Access to Telecommunications](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Car ownership

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Derived from the Census question:

'How many motor vehicles (not counting motorbikes) do the people who live here have available for their use?'

'Number of motor vehicles' is the number of motor vehicles that are mechanically operational, but not necessarily licensed or having a current warrant of fitness, and are available for private use by the residents of private dwellings.

Motor vehicles include:

- cars, station wagons, vans, trucks, four-wheel-drive vehicles and other vehicles used on public roads;
- business vehicles available for private use by people in the dwelling;
- vehicles hired or leased, and;
- vehicles temporarily under repair.

They do not include:

- motorbikes or scooters; vehicles
- used only for business;
- farm vehicles not licensed for road use;
- vehicles that belong to visitors, and;
- vehicles occasionally borrowed from another household.

Dwellings containing only visitors are excluded from this and other variables based on occupied private dwellings.

For more information about this topic, please refer to the [Number of motor vehicles](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Household fuel type

---

Derived from the Census question:

'Mark as many spaces as you need to show which of the following are ever used to heat this dwelling; don't ever use any form of heating in this dwelling, electricity, mains gas (from street), bottled gas, wood, coal, solar heating equipment, other fuel(s).'

### Multi-response

Household fuel type indicates the types of fuel used in occupied private dwellings only, for heating purposes only (excludes cooking etc.).

This is a multi-response question, so respondents can mark many boxes. The total of responses will sum to greater than the total population. There is no indication of which is the major fuel type used, or how long or how often any particular fuel type is used. For example, it shows the percentage of households that used electricity and the percentage of households that used wood, but it does not show whether electricity was used more, or less, often than wood.

Mains gas is gas connected to the dwelling by underground pipes and provided on a continuous basis (never runs out). This includes new subdivisions where gas is reticulated from a central gas supply.

Bottled gas is gas provided in a bottle or canister. This may be a large bottle or canister which is located near the house; a contractor or wholesaler may remove and replace with a new one, a smaller bottle that is filled at a retail outlet, or a canister mainly used with camping and/or outdoor equipment.

This dataset is available for 2013, 2006 and 2001.

For more information on this topic, please see the [Fuel type used to heat dwelling](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Migration summary

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Derived from the Census questions:

'Where does the person usually live?' and 'Where did the person usually live five years ago (on 5 March 2008).'

Migration information is collected by Statistics New Zealand by a series of questions asking where a person usually lives on Census night and where they lived 5 years prior to Census day.

These tables show the in, out and net migration figures for people (aged 5+) who moved within different geographic areas. The summary table simply shows whether or not people had moved in that time, and whether they had moved

within the area, from another part of New Zealand, or from overseas.

The detailed tables show a cross-tabulation of the places where people moved to and from over 5 years, at the Territorial Authority level.

They are ranked in terms of the most highly positive and most highly negative population migration, when taking into account those who moved into Whanganui District from each area and those that moved out of Whanganui District to live in each area. The difference is the net migration. This shows the population flows in overall terms.

'In migration' relates to people who in 2013 lived within Whanganui District, but 5 years earlier (in 2008) lived elsewhere (in the area listed in the rows).

'Out migration' relates to people who in 2013 lived elsewhere in New Zealand (in the area listed in the rows), but who stated that in 2008 they lived in Whanganui District.

'Net migration' equals 'In migration' minus 'Out migration'.

The total of residents who moved into the area includes a small number of people whose response to the 5-year-ago question was unidentifiable, or who had no fixed abode. These are not shown separately on the in-and-out migration tables.

While the data shows people who lived overseas 5 years ago, it is not possible to derive a net figure for this, as those who moved from New Zealand overseas, are not counted in the 2013 Census.

No time series data are shown for this topic, which has an element of time series inherent in the question. Only 2013 Census data is presented.

People under the age of 5 are not included.

For more information on this topic, please see the [Usual residence five years ago](#) page on the Stats NZ Census website. page on the Stats NZ Census website.

## Migration by age

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Derived from the Census questions:

'Where does the person usually live?' and 'Where did the person usually live five years ago (on 5 March 2008)'.

Migration information is collected by the ABS by a series of questions asking where a person usually lived 1 year and 5 years prior to Census day. Only 5-year migration figures are presented here.

The migration by age figures show the number of people who moved in and out of Whanganui District between 2006 and 2011, by their age group.

The age groups used correspond with the ages shown in the 'Service Age Groups' page under 'What is the population?'. They are used because these age groups correlate highly with life stages when people are likely to make housing decisions and move (eg. leaving home, starting a family, retirement).

'In migration' relates to people who in 2011 lived within Whanganui District, but 5 years earlier (in 2006) lived elsewhere in Australia.

'Out migration' relates to people who in 2011 lived elsewhere in Australia (in the area listed in the rows), but who stated that in 2006 they lived in Whanganui District.

'Net migration' equals 'In migration' minus 'Out migration'.

Please note that overseas migration is NOT included in this table, which relates only to migration within Australia. It is possible to have increasing population even if net migration of all age groups is negative, due to births and overseas migration.

For more information please refer to the [ABS Data Quality Statement for Place of Usual Residence 5 years Ago](#) on the ABS website.

## Residential location of workers

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Derived from the Census:

'In that job, did you mostly? Work at home or work away from home. Print the full address of the place you mostly

worked at.'

This dataset is known as Journey to Work, and is derived from Census question 39 – "In that job, did you mostly? Work at home or work away from home. Print the full address of the place you mostly worked at." With residential address also known, Journey to Work comprises a matrix linking origin (residence) and work destination.

The data presented here in table form show the Territorial Authority of residence for employed persons who work within the Whanganui District. The map shows the spatial distribution of these workers.

Please note that the workforce in a Territorial Authority calculated from Census data is generally considered to be an undercount, due to the number of people whose workplace address was not stated, could not be accurately coded, or stated a non-permanent workplace address ('no fixed place of work'). These people appear in the employment data at their residential location but cannot be coded to a work destination. This component is around 5-10% of employed workers for most areas, so work destination data will undercount actual employment by about this amount

## Employment location of residents

---

Derived from the Census:

'In that job, did you mostly? Work at home or work away from home. Print the full address of the place you mostly worked at.'

This dataset is known as Journey to Work, and is derived from Census question 39 – "In that job, did you mostly? Work at home or work away from home. Print the full address of the place you mostly worked at." With residential address also known, Journey to Work comprises a matrix linking origin (residence) and work destination.

The data presented here in table form show the Territorial Authority of work destination for employed persons who live within the Whanganui District. The map shows the spatial distribution of where these residents work.

This component is around 5-10% of employed residents for most areas, so work destination data will undercount actual employment by about this amount

For more information please refer to the data quality statement for [Place of Work](#) on the Statistics New Zealand website.



# Abbreviations

The list below includes common demographic abbreviations found throughout this Profile.

## AbbreviationDescription

AHHS Average household size (average number of persons per dwelling). Calculated by dividing the number of people in occupied private dwellings by the number of occupied private dwellings .

ANZIC Australian New Zealand Standard Industry Classification

ANZIC06 Australian New Zealand Standard Industry Classification 2006 (latest classification)

ANZSCO Australian New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations (latest classification)

OPD Occupied private dwelling

Stats NZ Statistics New Zealand

TA Territorial Authority

# Whanganui District

## Injury Comparison Report - Community Profile

### Top Line Overview for 2012/2013<sup>1</sup>

	Whanganui District	NZ	5 YR TREND
Population	43,100	4,471,100	▼
ACC injury claim rate <sup>2</sup>	3,725.75	3,901.15	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate <sup>2</sup>	293.50	228.66	▼

<sup>1</sup> = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

	Whanganui District	NZ	5 YR TREND
Number of days lost productivity	125,139	8,963,941	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate <sup>2</sup>	0.46	0.47	▼
ACC fatal injury rate <sup>2</sup>	4.64	2.54	▼






<sup>2</sup> = per 10,000 of population

NEW CLAIMS LODGED 2012/2013

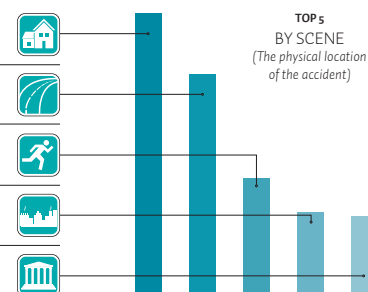
### Top 5 Injury Sources<sup>1</sup>

COST (EXCL. GST) OF ALL CLAIMS PAID OUT IN 2012/2013






**TOP 5 BY SCENE**  
(The physical location of the accident)

	58.9%	Home
	15.6%	Sport and Recreation
	7.2%	Road or Street
	5.5%	Commercial/Service Location
	5.3%	School

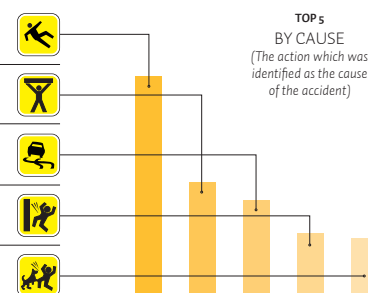
Home	\$7,248,507
Road or Street	\$5,685,241
Sport and Recreation	\$3,031,232
Industrial Location	\$2,161,576
Commercial/Service Location	\$2,067,359








**TOP 5 BY CAUSE**  
(The action which was identified as the cause of the accident)

	28.9%	Loss of Balance
	11.9%	Collision/Knocked Over by Object
	11.8%	Lifting/Carrying/Strain
	10.8%	Struck by Person/Animal
	6.5%	Tripping or Stumbling

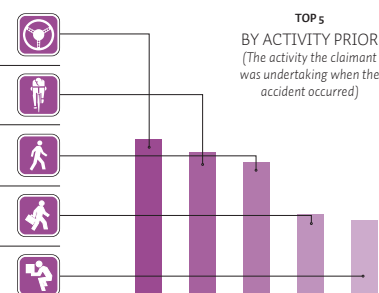
Loss of Balance	\$5,631,271
Lifting/Carrying/Strain	\$2,934,009
Loss of Control of Vehicle	\$2,479,811
Collision/Knocked Over by Object	\$1,617,427
Struck by Person/Animal	\$1,486,648








**TOP 5 BY ACTIVITY PRIOR**  
(The activity the claimant was undertaking when the accident occurred)

	28.4%	Walking or Running
	27.5%	Recreation/Sporting Activity
	11.1%	Lifting/Lowering/Loading
	8.8%	Employment Tasks
	5.0%	Children Playing

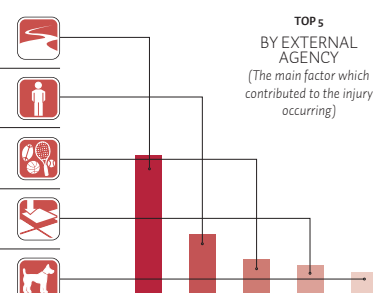
Driving or Riding	\$4,041,531
Recreation/Sporting Activity	\$3,696,490
Walking or Running	\$3,416,917
Employment Tasks	\$2,106,692
Lifting/Lowering/Loading	\$1,966,673



**TOP 5 BY EXTERNAL AGENCY**  
(The main factor which contributed to the injury occurring)

	26.3%	Ground/Path
	9.7%	Person
	8.5%	Sport/Recreation Equipment
	6.2%	Live Animal
	5.3%	Floor

Ground/Path	\$3,730,275
Person	\$1,708,449
Sport/Recreation Equipment	\$1,048,833
Floor	\$895,206
Live Animal	\$740,735



<sup>1</sup> = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

<sup>1</sup> = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

# Whanganui District and New Zealand Injury Report Comparisons - Community Profile

## WORK<sup>1</sup>

	Whanganui District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate <sup>2</sup>	1,157.71	930.25	▲
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate <sup>2</sup>	202.86	123.46	▼
Number of days lost productivity	50,679	3,655,738	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate <sup>2</sup>	0.00	0.05	▲
ACC fatal injury rate <sup>2</sup>	1.14	0.38	▲

1 = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident  
2 = per 10,000 of people employed aged 15 and over sourced from Statistics New Zealand

### WORK INJURY COMPARISONS

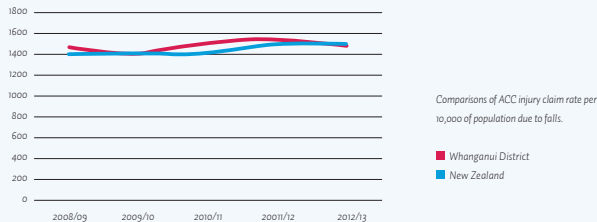


## FALLS<sup>1</sup>

	Whanganui District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate <sup>2</sup>	1,486.54	1,501.04	▲
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate <sup>2</sup>	127.84	97.78	▲
Number of days lost productivity	39,788	2,934,013	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate <sup>2</sup>	0.00	0.17	▼
ACC fatal injury rate <sup>2</sup>	2.55	0.80	▲

1 = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident  
2 = per 10,000 of population

### FALLS INJURY COMPARISONS

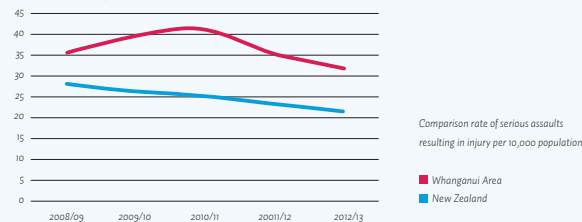


## ASSAULTS

	Whanganui District	NZ	5 YR TREND
Serious assaults resulting in injury rate <sup>1,2</sup>	31.90	21.56	▼
Public place assault rate <sup>1,2</sup>	25.00	25.18	▲
Dwelling assault rate <sup>1,2</sup>	65.49	56.29	▼
ACC injury claim rate <sup>2,3</sup>	82.49	59.55	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate <sup>2,3</sup>	5.53	4.35	▲
Number of days lost productivity <sup>3</sup>	3,354	193,742	▼

1 = New Zealand Police recorded offences for Whanganui Area based on the location of the assault  
2 = per 10,000 of population  
3 = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

### ASSAULT INJURY COMPARISONS

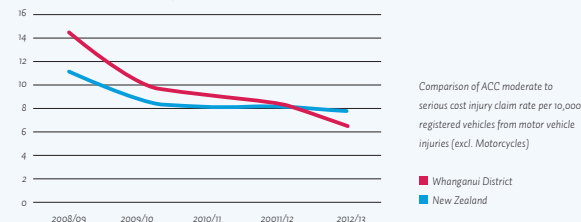


## MOTOR VEHICLES<sup>1</sup>

	Whanganui District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate (excl. Motorcycles) <sup>2</sup>	6.49	7.72	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate (Motorcycles only) <sup>2</sup>	185.43	76.76	▲
Number of roads costing ACC over \$1m in claims <sup>3,4,5</sup>	1	158	NA
ACC claims per kilometre of road <sup>6</sup>	0.34	0.31	▼
Number of days lost productivity	17,495	1,307,638	▼

1 = TLA is allocated based on accident location  
2 = per 10,000 registered vehicles as at 31 December 2013 provided by NZTA  
3 = Total cost (excl. GST) over the past 10 calendar years (2003-2012) greater than \$1million, excluding Catastrophic injuries  
4 = Uses ACC data matched to NZTA Crash Analysis System. Motorway, Urban and Open Road sections of State Highways are counted separately.  
5 = Data for Auckland, Manukau, Waitakere, North Shore, Papakura, Rodney, and Franklin is unavailable separately.  
6 = Rate of new motor vehicle claims per km of State Highway and Local Authority Road in 2012/13

### MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY COMPARISONS

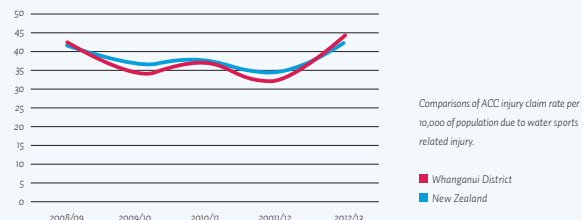


## WATER SPORTS RELATED<sup>1</sup>

	Whanganui District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate <sup>2</sup>	44.32	42.06	▲
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate <sup>2</sup>	2.09	1.85	▼
Number of days lost productivity	352	63,168	▼

1 = TLA is allocated based on accident location  
2 = per 10,000 of population

### WATER SPORTS RELATED INJURY COMPARISONS



## Notes

- Data relating to suicide has not been included in this community profile. Suicide data can be accessed from the Suicide Facts publication found at [www.moh.govt.nz](http://www.moh.govt.nz)
- This community profile should be used in conjunction with the User Guide. Detailed Technical Notes are available upon request.
- Please direct any questions you may have to your local ACC Community Injury Prevention Consultant.