



APPLICATION FOR
REACCREDITATION AS AN
INTERNATIONAL SAFE COMMUNITY

MAY 2014



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TAURANGA CITY COUNCIL MESSAGE

From Mayor Stuart Crosby

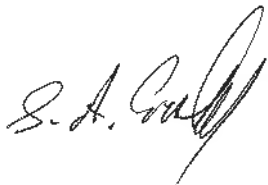
Tauranga City Council fully supports the application for re-designation in recognition of the importance of the Tauranga Moana Safe City initiative throughout the Western Bay of Plenty subregion.

Tauranga Moana Safe City has been in place since 2006 and is a partnership that has a focus on crime prevention, injury prevention and community safety.

The role of Tauranga City Council in this partnership is:

- Host of the Tauranga Moana Safe City project including financial management, administration and managing the contract for the co-ordinator position.
- Funding of \$20,000 per annum towards the Safe City Co-ordinator position.
- Elected member representation on the governance group.
- Staff representation on the steering group.

Tauranga City Council considers that this model is the most cost effective way of delivering effective safe city initiatives to our community as it is based on partnerships and collaboration by all agencies that have a role to play in working towards a shared objective of community safety.



Stuart Crosby
Mayor



Mayor Stuart Crosby



Tauranga City



Office of the Mayor

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WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY COUNCIL MESSAGE

From Mayor Ross Paterson

The Western Bay of Plenty Council became a member of Tauranga Moana Safe City in 2011 in recognition that community safety is a high priority for residents in the Western Bay of Plenty District. This is also reflected in one of the key goals of the Council's Long Term Plan 2012-2022 for healthy and safe communities.

There are strong complementary links between Tauranga Moana Safe City and the work undertaken by Western Bay of Plenty District Council in relation to community safety. One of our Councillors and a Senior Policy Analyst are members of the governance group and a Community Development Officer participates in the Tauranga Moana Safe City steering group ensuring Western Bay of Plenty's Safer Communities forums are regularly updated about the activities of Tauranga Moana Safe City and vice versa. A recent example of collaboration is the work that is commencing in Te Puna to address graffiti occurring in the area.

In recognition of the benefits the District gains from Tauranga Moana Safe City, the Council provided \$10,000 funding for the past two years.

Western Bay of Plenty District Council fully supports the application for the re-designation in recognition of the importance of the Safe City initiative throughout the Western Bay of Plenty sub-region.



Ross Paterson
Mayor



Mayor Ross Paterson



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TAURANGA MOANA SAFE CITY MESSAGE

From Chair: John Payne

On behalf of the Governance group and as the Chair of the Tauranga Moana Safe City since its inception and designation July 2008, I have watched this project go from strength to strength. The dedication of the partners, the role of the coordinator, the success of the projects and the favourable statistics, support the continuation of the programme.

At a recent forum of the partners the project was renamed Tauranga Moana Safe City to reflect the growth of the partnership and inclusion of the wider Western Bay of Plenty and a new tagline was developed “making our community safe is everyone’s business” reflecting how proud the partners are of what has been achieved, and looking forward with commitment and enthusiasm to the next five years.

We fully support the application for redesignation.



John Payne
Chair: Tauranga Moana Safe City



Chair - John Payne



c/- Tauranga City Council
Private Bag 12022
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SECTION A - COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

A.1 Briefly describe the community and its historical development

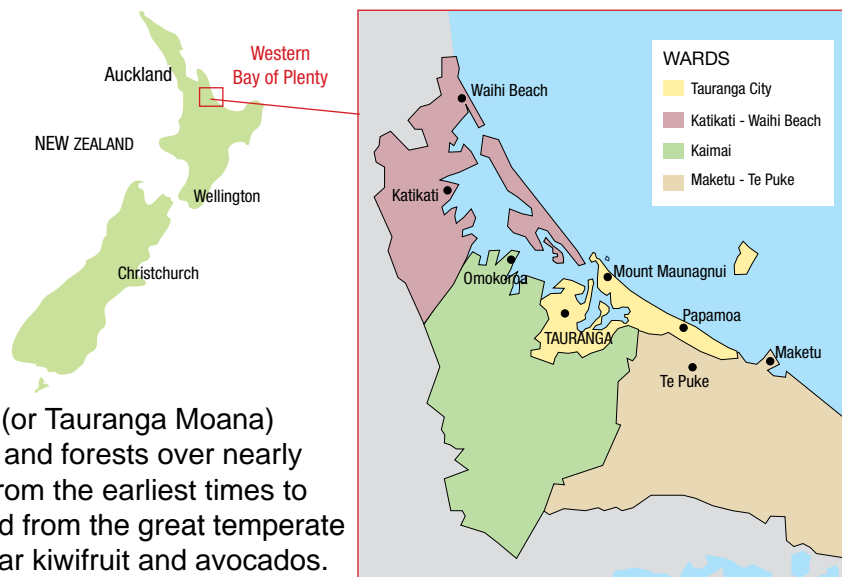
The Western Bay of Plenty

To understand a place it's important to understand its history, people, geography, climate and economic base which all contribute to making the western Bay of Plenty what it is today.

Captain Cook recognised the fertility of the land when he named the area the Bay of Plenty. The stunning natural environment of the western Bay of Plenty (or Tauranga Moana) including the Tauranga harbour, estuaries and forests over nearly 2300km² has sustained tangata whenua from the earliest times to the present generation who have benefited from the great temperate climate and soil for horticulture, in particular kiwifruit and avocados.

The sub-region's productive rural land resource is a major contributor to the Bay of Plenty regional economy. The horticulture industry contributes more than 19% or \$1.5 billion to the Bay of Plenty regional economy's gross domestic product. More than 80 per cent of kiwifruit (New Zealand's largest horticultural export value product), 74 per cent of the avocado crop and 30 per cent of the national citrus crop is grown in the Bay of Plenty region. In 2009 46% of employment in the Western Bay of Plenty District was in primary industries.

The sub-region has a long history of human settlement. Tangata whenua of the western Bay of Plenty - Mai Nga Kuri a Whareki Otamarakau, have occupied the area for dozens of generations. Great migration waka were attracted to this area, its fertile soils, rich sea resources and forests. Early Ngamarama kin groups,



View from Mount Maunagnui (Mauao)

A1. Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing:

Tainui, Te Arawa, Takitimu and Mataatua descent groups all came to Tauranga Moana and made this their home. They constructed huge pa, villages, camps, gardens, burial grounds, utilised fishing and shellfish gathering areas and explored great forests.

The western Bay of Plenty has had its fair share of tribulations with intertribal wars between 1819 and 1821, 1832 and 1845 and land wars between Maori and the Crown during 1863/64 and 1866/67 resulting in significant tracts of land confiscated from Maori. Depression in the 1880's and 1930's contributed to hardship and lack of population growth amongst Maori.

Today, there are some 15,000 resident tangata whenua members; 24 marae; at least seven iwi; and more than 25 hapu.

Since the arrival of tangata whenua many centuries ago, followed by the first European settlers in the 1820, our environment and the opportunities it affords has attracted people from within New Zealand and around the world to Tauranga Moana or the western Bay of Plenty.

Tauranga is the only city in the western Bay, with smaller settlements at Te Puke, Katikati, Waihi Beach, Omokoroa, and Maketu. Tauranga was named after the harbour, meaning a resting place or safe anchorage for canoes.

The harbour is one of New Zealand's largest natural harbours and is home to the country's biggest port, the Port of Tauranga. The harbour and Port of Tauranga have encouraged burgeoning Export-focused industries, as well as attracting increasing numbers of international cruise ships.

The iconic Mauao (Mt Maunganui), an extinct volcanic cone, stands alone at the southern entrance to the harbour dominating the surrounding landscape. These outstanding natural features have made the western Bay of Plenty a very popular tourist destination as well as attracting many people who have made the western Bay their home.



Kiwifruit



Maori Cultural Dance



Wairoa River, Te Puna



Mount Maunganui (Mauao)

The boundary of the sub-region extends from Waihi Beach to Otamarakau (east of Pukehina) and is bounded by the Kaimai Range to the west and the Pacific Ocean to the East. The landform is rolling to steep with extensive coastal plains. The total area of the sub-region is 2289 km².

Tauranga began the 'journey' to achieving designation in 2006 when at the instigation of the Tauranga City Council CEO, a working group was assembled to explore the feasibility of becoming a safe community. The foundation partner organisations were: Tauranga City Council, Bay of Plenty District Health Board, ACC, and Fulton Hogan (a private sector roading company engaged through the City Partners programme).

In June 2006, TCC contracted the services of the Project Coordinator to:

- identify and engage members of the community in the Tauranga City Council area;
- manage and direct the implementation of the Tauranga Moana Safe City (TMSC) Project; and
- support the specific goals of the Coalition partners and the Tauranga Moana Safe City Steering Committee.

Tauranga was designated as an International Safe Community in June 2008. At that time, the Tauranga Moana Safe City and Tauranga Crime Prevention programmes were amalgamated. The NZ Police, and Ministry of Justice joined the new Governance Group.

Tauranga Moana Safe City and Fulton Hogan won awards at the NZ Safety Awards 2008.

In the period since designation:

Fulton Hogan has withdrawn from the partnership (2010).

Iwi/Maori representation was achieved (2009)

Western Bay of Plenty District Council joined the partnership (2010).

Looking ahead for the next five years, Tauranga Moana Safe City has sought to strengthen the partnership by extending the invitation to the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, to potential private sector businesses, and to the three regional philanthropic trusts.

Bay of Plenty Regional Council, Westpac Bank and Acorn Foundation have accepted this invitation and joined the partnership in 2013.



International Safe Community designation ceremony - 2008

A.2 Describe the strategy, ambitions, objectives and work in the community in regard to safety. It must be a higher level of safety than average for a community in the country or region.

The Tauranga Moana Safe City Strategic Plan (the Strategic Plan is attached as Appendix A)

Tauranga Moana Safe City - Vision

“That Tauranga and the Western Bay is a safe place to live, work, and play in”

Tauranga Moana Safe City - Objectives

1. To develop and maintain partnerships and collaborate with the range of organisations and individuals that can help to achieve the vision.
2. To identify, support and advocate a range of programmes and projects that address the priority focus areas and that respond to local and national safe city and crime prevention priorities and initiatives.
3. To create a sustainable structure for Tauranga Moana Safe City, including consideration of funding requirements, to ensure the long term future of this programme and the initiatives that it delivers.
4. To achieve ongoing recognition at a national and international level of the Tauranga Moana Safe City Programme.
5. To improve the evidence base for the priority focus areas to enable opportunities for measurement of change brought about through Tauranga Moana Safe City initiatives.
6. To educate the community on the importance of creating a safe city and the role that they can play in helping to achieve this.

Priority Focus Areas

Priority Focus Areas were determined by the Tauranga Moana Safe City Steering Group in 2006, and formed the basis of the Application for Designation as an International Safe Community in 2008, and subsequent Annual Report 2009.

The Crime Prevention Plan 2007-2012 set out four priority areas that overlapped and linked with the Tauranga Moana Safe City Strategic Plan.

The following set of Focus Areas is an amalgamation of these two sets of priorities.

A2. Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing:

Priority Focus Area	What it includes...
Alcohol and street violence	Situational crime prevention; youth access to alcohol; liquor licensing and enforcement; Off-Licence Alcohol Accord; host responsibility.
Crime free – property and theft	CPTED; Neighbourhood Support and Community Patrols.
Family violence	Support for TMAPS; White Ribbon; Pohutukawa Card; social marketing; 'It's Your Business' employer CD.
Older peoples fall prevention	Support for ACC programmes; modified tai Chi; community forums and education, CCS Disability Action Tauranga Access Group.
Road safety	Support for the Joint Road Safety Committee; Road Safety Coordinator; Travel Safe Coordinators; Anti Drink Drive Expo.
Suicide prevention	Child and Youth Mortality Review Group; MISP (multi-level suicide prevention) Project, Otago University.
Water safety	Regional Water safety Forum and Regional Plan; support for Coastguard, BOP Surf lifesaving and Harbourmaster water safety programmes; TCAL 'learn to swim' and 'schools in pools'.
Workplace safety	Support for the Industry Safety Liaison Group.
Youth development	Sexual violence prevention; youth access to alcohol; anti-bullying programme with BOPRU; graffiti prevention.
Safety in the home	Support for programmes aimed at reducing injuries in the home including programmes initiated by Toi Te Ora Public Health, ACC, and community networks such as Te Manu Toroa Early Years Service and Toi Tu Te Whanau.

Within each Focus Area, priorities are determined from time to time and reviewed annually that reflect:

- Changing/emerging local needs
- New central government programmes and priorities
- Opportunities to work in partnership/collaboration with other agencies

Family Violence, It's Your Business CD



Strategic Planning Workshop: 29 November 2013

The partner organisations met for a half-day workshop to begin the process of reviewing the strategic direction; the priority areas; and the name of the programme. The outcomes from this workshop will be incorporated in due course in a new Strategic Plan.

Key outcomes that have direct relevance to this Application for Redesignation are:

1. The name of the programme will become: Tauranga Moana Safe City. The name properly reflects the location of the programme (western Bay of Plenty); but retains the Safe City title to acknowledge Tauranga as the population and economic centre of the district. In addition, the name Tauranga Moana captures the Maori significance and meaning: safe anchorage.
2. The by-line and Vision statement will become: “Making our community safe is everyone’s business”.
3. Common themes from the workshop:
 - Identify core objectives for next 3-5 years
 - Prevention – needs to be reflected
 - Education – Ministry of Education possible member?
 - Evaluation
 - How we measure how well we are doing
 - How to put into performance framework
 - What does success look like?
 - How will we know?
 - Collecting data
 - Using social media

(An initial approach to Ministry of Education has received a positive response.)

Regional Planning

Within the region, there are a number of local and national Strategic Plans that relate to specific community safety sectors. Some examples:

Smartgrowth Strategy 2013: Build the Community: “We work proactively and in partnership with the community to make western Bay active, vibrant, connected, caring, healthy and safe”

http://www.smartgrowthbop.org.nz/media/53683/draft_smartgrowth_strategy_2013_-_part_b_04.pdf

WBOPDC Community Safety Strategy 2008

<http://www.westernbay.govt.nz/Documents/Services/Planning/Adopted%20Community%20Safety%20Policy.pdf>

Civil Defence Emergency Management

<http://www.bopcivildefence.govt.nz/document-library/cdem-plans/>

BOPDHB Health Targets

<http://www.health.govt.nz/new-zealand-health-system/health-targets>

BOPDHB Annual Plan 2012-13

<http://www.bopdhb.govt.nz/media/16302/AnnualPlan2012-13.pdf>

New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy

<http://www.nzips.govt.nz/strategy>

Regional Water Safety Plan 2009-2012 <http://www.watersafety.org.nz/assets/PDFs/Regional/Plans/The-BAY-OF-PLENTY-Water-Safety-Education-Plan-2011-07-14.pdf>

Road Safety Action Plan 2013

Bay of Plenty Road Safety Priorities 2013/14

Community at Risk Register Strategic Priorities and Safer Journeys areas of Concern	Safer Journeys national high concern	Safer Journeys national medium concern	Safer Journeys national continued and emerging focus	Regional Risk – based on NZTA/ CAS Communities at Risk Register	Rotorua – action plan	Eastern – action plan	TGA/West – action plan	BOPRC – NZTA funding as per activity list	REGIONAL FOCUS AREAS & National Priorities
Young (of light vehicles aged 15-24yrs)	X			High – 1	X	X	X	X	R
Alcohol/drugs	X			High – 2	X	X	X	X	R
Speed (too fast for conditions)	X			High – 3	X	X	X	X	R
Intersection – urban (subset of roads & roadsides)	X						X		N
Intersection –rural (subset of roads & roadsides)				High – 3	X		X		R
Intersections (all roads – subset of roadsides)									
Roads & roadsides	X				X	X	X		N
Roads (rural)	X			High – 2	X		X		R
Motorcyclists (crashes involving motorcycles and Mopeds)	X					X	X		N
Cycling		X			X	X	X	X	R
Pedestrian/walking		X			X	X	X		N
Distraction (attention diverted)		X		Med – 2					R
Fatigue		X				X	X	X	R
Older road users (aged 75 yrs and over)			X	Emerging - 2	X		X		R
Restraints (seatbelt not worn)			X	Emerging - 2		X	X	X (East)	R
Heavy vehicles		X			X				N
Light vehicles		X			X				N
High Risk Drivers (dangerous and careless driving-disqualified, unlicensed, repeat DIC (etc)		X			X		X		N

Key	Identified Regional Priority Area	Safer Journeys National Priorities	2013/14 NZTA agreed funding
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A.3 How are the mayor (or similar function of the community) and the executive committee involved? Who is chairing the cross-sector group?

Tauranga City Mayor Stuart Crosby and the Tauranga City Council; and Western Bay of Plenty District Mayor Ross Paterson and the Western Bay of Plenty District Council all considered the submission by TMSC Governance Group to the 2012/13 Annual Plan and both Councils resolved to proceed with Application for redesignation in 2013.

Both Councils appoint representatives (elected members and staff) to the Governance & Steering Groups. Both Councils will appoint new elected member representatives post-elections in October 2013.

The agencies that are members of the TMSC Governance Group:

Agency	Governance Group Representative	Steering Committee Representative
TCC	Councillor to be appointed General Manager, Louise Miller Strategic Planner, Cheryl Steiner Manager Environmental Compliance, John Payne	Manager, Environmental Compliance, John Payne Strategic Planner, Cheryl Steiner Other departmental staff as required
WBOPDC	Cr Margaret Murray-Benge Strategic Planner, Liz Davies	Community Development Officer Ben Wilson
BOPDHB	Planning and Funding Portfolio Manager, Brian Pointon	Health Promoter, Ronda Cleland-Weiss
ACC	Regional Manager, Richard Conway	IPC Jessica Davis
MOJ	National Programme Manager, Lyndsey Jacobs	Tauranga Courts Manager, Beth Bowden
Police	Area Commander, Insp Clifford Paxton	Operations Manager, Insp Karl Wright St-Clair
Fire Service	Area Manager, Murray Binning	Fire Protection Officers, Lana Ngawhika, Bill Rackham, Jon Rewi
Iwi/Maori	Kipouaka Pukekura-Marsden, Clinical Development Manager, Ngati Pukenga Hauora	

A3. Are the descriptions sufficient?

Is the mayor involved?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Is the executive committee involved?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Who is chairing the cross-sectional group?

☐

Westpac Bank	Branch Manager, Julia Third	
BOPRC	Regional Manager Civil Defence, Clinton Naude	Emergency Management Co-ordinator, Steven Campbell
Acorn Foundation	Distributions Committee Member, Martin Steinmann	Operations Manager, Margot McCool

The Governance and Steering Groups are convened by TCC Manager, Environmental Compliance, John Payne.

A.4 Describe the injury risk-panorama in the community.

The high-risk environments and populations are identified in the Strategic Plan 2010:

Priority Focus Area	What it includes
Alcohol and street violence	Situational crime prevention; youth access to alcohol; liquor licensing and enforcement; Off-Licence Alcohol Accord; host responsibility; 'It's Your Business' employer CD
Crime free – property and theft	CPTED/Safer by Design; Neighbourhood Support and Community Patrols; 'Safe as Houses'; Tauranga Moana Nightshelter Trust
Family violence	Support for TMAPS; White Ribbon; Pohutukawa Card; social marketing; 'It's Your Business' employer CD; Blow the Whistle on Violence
Older peoples fall prevention	Support for ACC programmes; CCS Disability Action Tauranga Access Group
Road safety	Support for the Joint Road Safety Committee; Travel Safe Coordinators; Anti Drink Drive Expo; recidivist drink driver programme
Suicide prevention	Child and Youth Mortality Review Group; "He Aumangea" Suicide Resilience project

A4. Is the risk-panorama sufficiently described?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing:

Water safety	BOP Surf lifesaving, Coastguard and Harbourmaster water safety programmes; WSNZ and Sport Bay of Plenty 'learn to swim' and 'schools in pools'
Workplace safety	Support ACC and DOL programmes
Youth development	Sexual violence prevention; youth access to alcohol; anti-bullying programmes; graffiti prevention; TYDT-VOYD
Safety in the home	Support for programmes aimed at reducing injuries in the home including programmes initiated by Toi Te Ora Public Health, ACC, and community networks such as Te Manu Toroa Early Years Service and Toi Tu Te Whanau; 'Safe as Houses'

Alcohol & Other Drugs, It's Your Business Poster



Blow the Whistle on Violence - Meet the Ambassadors Event



SECTION B - STRUCTURE OF THE COMMUNITY

B.1 Describe the demographic structure of the community

Population

The sub-region has been an area of rapid population growth since 1950. The population in 2006 was 149,900, a 15% increase from the previous Census in 2001. Statistics NZ released some provisional figures in 2011 which provide a useful bridge between the 2006 census figures and the 2013 census. This data indicates that the sub-regional population is 161,500, an increase of around 8% since 2006.

While population growth has slowed since the mid-2000's, the sub-region is still expected to attract new residents.

Populations are ageing all over the world; in New Zealand; and in the Western Bay of Plenty. The region has a higher ratio of older people than the national average, and more older than younger people despite a growing Maori birthrate. Overall, the sub-region is facing an imminent shift in the dependency ratio of young to old, such that the number of 65+ year olds to children (0-14 years) will cross over in around 2017.

Western Bay is a recognised “sunbelt” destination.

There are increasing pressures on social infrastructure in the sub-region at all levels, particularly services such as healthcare and education which need to keep pace with growth and changing demographics. In the past, growth management has placed little emphasis on the need to provide additional community services and facilities to match the rate of growth.

Labour force participation rates, average incomes and spending are also lower than the national average. This reflects the number of older people who are not in the workforce and are on fixed incomes (pensions).

The current patterns affecting population and household numbers for the sub-region include:

- A likely higher growth rate projection for the sub-region over 50 years compared to the Statistics New Zealand medium variant.
- Historically, a significant proportion of the growth has been from net national migration with natural increase having a smaller influence.
- An ageing population and decreasing size of households.

B1. Is the demographic structure and the different risks sufficient described?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

- A reasonable amount of population ‘churn’, ie moving to and from the sub-region.
- Different demographic patterns of fertility and mortality for Maori compared to non-Maori.
- Seasonal holiday demand.

Within the sub-region, the population profiles for the individual territorial local authorities show distinct differences in particular;

- Within the Western Bay of Plenty District, the population is ageing more rapidly in part because the district includes naturally occurring retirement communities such as Waihi Beach, Katikati, Omokoroa and Maketu.
- Tauranga City has a higher birth rate which can be largely attributed to Maori fertility.

This demographic shift to a more mature population will affect work environments, retail focus, transport systems, housing provision and recreational activity. While demographic analysis at a sub-regional level may inform some sub-regional policies such as housing and economic investment, territorial authority decision making will need to ‘drill down’ to reflect the diversity of their own demographic profile. Similarly this will affect planning for liveable communities and the provision of aging-in-place infrastructure, health and social care service provision.

Population Projections for Tauranga City and Western Bay District

		2011 (base)	2031	2051	2011-2051
Western Bay of Plenty District	Population	45,380	59,718	74,147	28,767
	Total Dwellings	19,782	26,257	32,722	12,940
Tauranga City	Population	114,720	157,110	199,430	84,710
	Total Dwellings	48,783	70,017	91,469	42,686

Population Projections for western Bay of Plenty sub-region

		2011 (base)	2031	2051	2011-2051
Western Bay of Plenty Subregion	Population	160,100	216,828	273,577	113,477
	Total Dwellings	68,565	96,274	124,191	55,626

Table 1 “Population Projections” sets out the current 2011 SmartGrowth population and total dwelling projections. Total dwellings is defined as occupied plus unoccupied dwellings. These projections have been adjusted in response to changes in the global and national economies and recent actual development trends in the sub-region.

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/bay-of-plenty-times/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503343&objectid=11140402
Tauranga city's census count grew by 11,000 people since the last census (2006), driving the Bay of Plenty region's population growth.

Tauranga city was the second-fastest-growing district or city council area in the North Island, but it didn't grow as fast as it did between 2001 and 2006.

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/bay-of-plenty-times/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503343&objectid=11197510
The increasing diversity of the Western Bay was highlighted in the latest census figures released this week.

In total, 79 per cent of residents identified themselves as European in the Tauranga City and Western Bay District Council areas in the latest census compared with 90 per cent in 2006.

The number of people who identified themselves as being of Asian ethnicity rose by 86 per cent to 8235 and the number of people who spoke Tagalog (the main language of the Philippines) and Korean more than doubled.

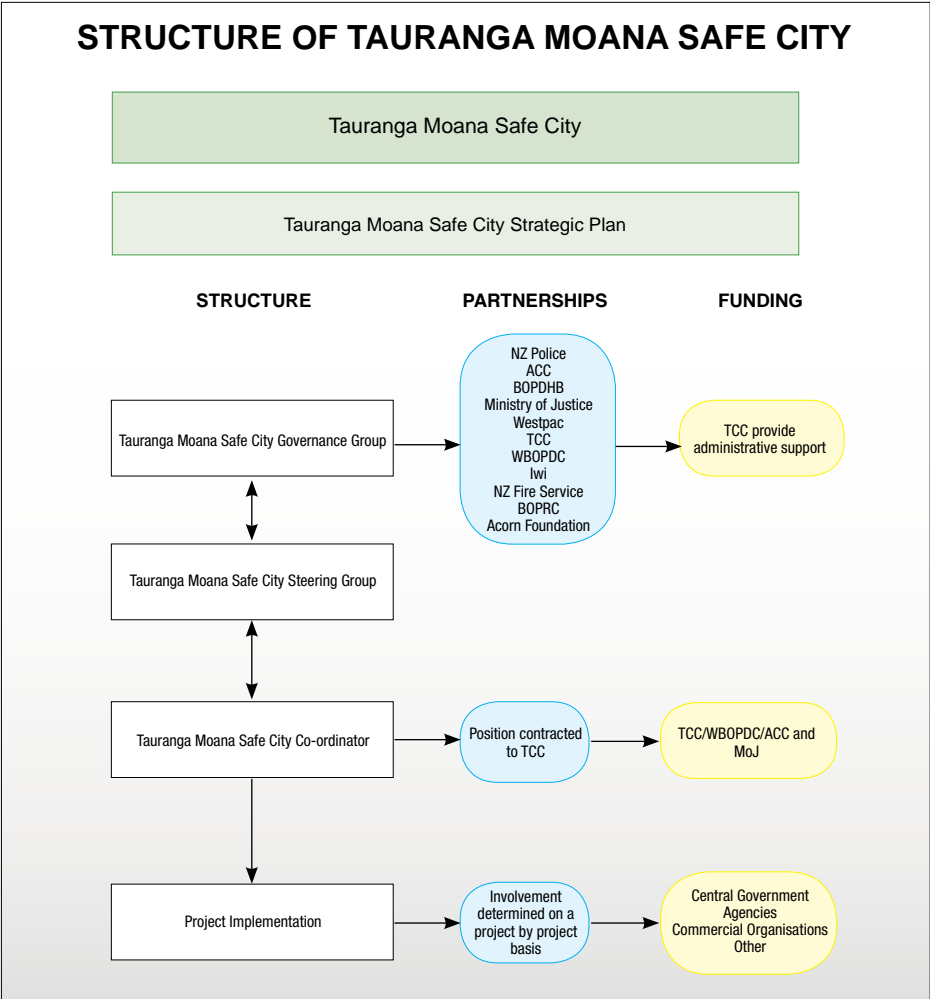
Latest census figures show 18.2 per cent of Tauranga and Western Bay residents were born overseas. That is an increase of 27 per cent taking the number of foreign-born residents to 28,998.

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/bay-of-plenty-times/news/article.cfm?c_id=1503343&objectid=11197151
Latest Census figures have cemented Tauranga's reputation as God's doorstep.

The number of pensioners in the Tauranga City and the Western Bay District Council areas has risen 24.3 per cent to 30,558 while the number of people under 65 has only risen 5.6 per cent to 127,926 since 2006.

This meant almost 20 per cent of the region's population were now aged over 65.

B.2 Describe the SC/IP at present and the plans for the future



- B2. Are the descriptions sufficient?
- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No - If no, what is missing?

The core group of agencies listed are committed to the TMSC Charter for the next five years.

Significant changes to the TMSC programme going forward:

- The formal introduction of Western Bay District to the TMSC Partnership in 2010. Although programmes and activities are routinely shared across boundaries, and all of the partner agencies work across the sub-region, the engagement of WBOPDC marks a point of growth and sustainability for TMSC.

The redesignation process has provided an ideal opportunity to reassess and strengthen the TMSC partnership and this has seen some valuable changes forward:

- The engagement of the Bay of Plenty Regional Council (2013) is significant milestone. The principle focus is on Civil Defence Emergency Management, as well as road safety and water safety.
- TMSC was the first safe community to engage a private sector partner (2006). Fulton Hogan was actively engaged for four years, including the first two years after designation. This commitment to the private sector has now been taken up by Westpac Bank.
- Local philanthropic trusts are a cornerstone in the resourcing of large and small-scale community projects and initiatives. Acorn Foundation is new concept in community funding where legacy bequests are invested and the derived income dispersed for community projects. Acorn Foundation has formally joined the partnership. This is the first time a local philanthropic trust has been formally engaged in the safe communities programme.

B.3 Describe the support for sustained injury prevention of the local politicians in the community and which parts of the program have been undertaken and/or supported by the regional government?

The partner councils maintain statutory and voluntary regulatory and enforcement activities under government legislation, and through local by-laws (refer B.12 for a list). The two local authorities: Tauranga City Council and Western Bay of Plenty District Council; and the Bay of Plenty Regional Council are partners in the safe communities programme.

B3. Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

Case study

WBOPDC Community Safety Policy 2008.

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do it with?	Is anyone better off?
<p>WBOPDC Community Safety Policy 2008.</p> <p>Overview: The policy was established to provide a rationale and a framework for community safety projects and initiatives undertaken or partnered by WBOPDC.</p>	<p>Description:</p> <p>Policy Objectives</p> <p>4.1 Safe design - crime prevention, injury prevention, barrier-free access, healthy environment</p> <p>4.2 Relationship management – Ministry of Justice, ACC, BOPDHB, Police, Transit NZ, TCC, Iwi/Maori, local communities</p> <p>4.3 Local policy development, by- laws, and submissions to national government – liquor licensing, gambling, prostitution, ‘boy-racers’</p> <p>4.4 Community Safety Plans</p> <p>4.5 Crime Prevention programmes – funding, Community Development officer, Safer Community Forums, CCTV, alcohol, family violence, youth, motor vehicle crime.</p> <p>4.6 Injury Prevention programmes – drowning, falls, road safety, work- place safety.</p>	<p>WBOPDC undertook widespread consultation on the Policy including: NZ Police, BOPDHB, Community Boards, NGOs, Iwi/Maori and community consultation.</p>	<p>The Policy provides an overarching framework for community safety strategies and activities.</p>

B.4 Describe the strategic program concerning the safety promotion and injury prevention work, which has been formulated

The Tauranga Moana Safe City Strategic Plan 2010 is the current guiding document. The Strategic Plan sets out the vision, objectives, and priority focus areas (refer sections A2, A4 above). The Strategic Plan also sets out the funding regime, ISC accreditation, and the TMSC approach/methodology. The Strategic Plan will be revised during the next designation period commencing with a workshop on 29 November.

The Objectives are:

- Objective 1:** To develop and maintain partnerships and collaborate with the range of organisations and individuals that can help to achieve the vision.
- Objective 2:** To identify, support and advocate a range of programmes and projects that address the priority focus areas and that respond to local and national safe city and crime prevention priorities and initiatives.
- Objective 3:** To create a sustainable structure for Tauranga Moana Safe City, including consideration of funding requirements, to ensure the long term future of this programme and the initiatives that it delivers.
- Objective 4:** To achieve ongoing recognition at a national and international level of the Tauranga Moana Safe City Programme.
- Objective 5:** To improve the evidence base for the priority focus areas to enable opportunities for measurement of change brought about through Tauranga Moana Safe City initiatives.
- Objective 6:** To educate the community on the importance of creating a safe city and the role that they can play in helping to achieve this.

Attached as Appendix A

B.5 Who is responsible for the management of the SP/IP program and where are they based in the local political and administrative organization?

TMSC Governance Group engages a Programme Coordinator, Michael Mills. This role is an independent contractor, working under contract with Tauranga City Council on behalf of the partnership. The TMSC Coordinator reports on a day-to-day basis to the Manager, Environmental Compliance, John Payne.

B4. Are the descriptions sufficient?

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Yes

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No - If no, what is missing?

B5. Are the descriptions sufficient?

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Yes

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No - If no, what is missing?

The TMSC programme is guided by a Steering Group comprised of representatives of the Partner Organisations (refer A3 and B2 above).

The TMSC programme is governed by the Governance Group comprised of the Partner Organisations (refer A3 and B2 above)

B.6 Which is the lead unit for the SP/IP program?

For administrative purposes, Tauranga City Council is the programme host, on behalf of the Tauranga Moana Safe City partnership (A3 and B2 refers). Within Tauranga City Council the lead unit is Customer and Environmental Services, General Manager Louise Miller. Within Western Bay of Plenty District Council the lead unit is the Community Development Team, Corporate and Planning Services, Group Manager Miriam Taris

Tauranga City Council 'hosts' the programme, and provides financial and administration services on behalf of the partnership

B.7 Is the Safe Communities initiative a sustained program or a project?

TMSC is a sustained programme and has been designated for five years, following a development period commencing in 2006.

To ensure the sustainability of the programme for the next five year period, TMSC Governance Group is committed to securing funding for the coordinator role as this is viewed as critical to the long-term functioning and effectiveness of the programme.

B.8 Are the objectives decided by the local politicians covering the whole community? Which are they?

The objectives, priorities, policies and plans for TMSC are determined by the Governance Group and implemented through the TMSC Coordinator and Steering Group (A3 and B2 refers). The local politicians are represented on these groups, however the decisions and objectives are determined for and on behalf of the whole community by the Governance Group.

The Objectives, Priorities and Plans are referred in sections A2, A4, B4, D2.2, E3.1

B6. Are the descriptions sufficient?

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Yes

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No - If no, what is missing?

B7. Are the descriptions sufficient?

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Yes

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No - If no, what is missing?

B8. Are the descriptions sufficient?

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Yes

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No - If no, what is missing?

The performance of the programme is reported to the Tauranga City Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Bay of Plenty Regional Council annually.

B.9 Who have adopted these objectives?

The Partner Organisations take collective responsibility to adopt and implement the objectives, priorities, policies and plans for TMSC.

Furthermore, the partner organisations have their own agency-specific plans, policies and objectives that may be aligned to the TMSC Strategic Plan.

Wherever possible the TMSC and agency objectives are aligned to national and organisational objectives and strategies – eg NZIPS; Safer Journeys 2010-2020; NZ Police Prevention First Strategy 2011-2015

B.10 How are the Safe Community objectives evaluated and to whom are the results reported?

The objectives and outcomes are reported annually to the TMSC Governance Group, partner organisations, and SCFNZ

Evaluations are conducted for every funding contract/programme that TMSC delivers

TMSC is adopting RBA (results-based accountability) as the primary evaluation and reporting tool.

B.11 Are economic incentives in order to increase safety used? If yes, how are they used?

Central government agencies provide direct and contestable funding for community SP/IP projects and activities:

ACC; MSD; MOJ; HPA; DIA.

In addition Gaming Trusts; national and local philanthropic organisations contribute significantly to SP/

IP activities: so much so that TMSC is engaging with one local philanthropic Trust as a partner.

B9. Are the descriptions sufficient?

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Yes

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No - If no, what is missing?

B10. Are the descriptions sufficient?

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Yes

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No - If no, what is missing?

B11. Are the descriptions sufficient?

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Yes

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No - If no, what is missing?

B.12 Are there local regulations for improved safety? If so, describe them

Local regulations are enacted as a result of central government legislation: including swimming pool inspections, liquor license regulations, gambling machine regulations, prostitution and brothels regulations; civil defence, road safety, dog registrations: including but not limited to the following regulations/strategies:

- Tauranga City Council Long Term Plan 2013
- Western Bay of Plenty District Council Long Term Plan 2013
- Western Bay of Plenty District Community Boards Plans 2013-2014
- Bay of Plenty District Health Board Annual Plan
- Accident Compensation Corporation – Statement of Intent 2010-2013
- NZ Fire Service Strategic Plan 2010-2015
- NZ Police (Western Bay of Plenty) – Prevention First Strategy
- New Zealand Injury Prevention Strategy (NZIPS)
- Ministry of Transport Safer Journeys 2010-2020
- NZ Public Health and Disability Amendment Act 2010
- NZ Health Strategy 2000
- NZ Disability Strategy (2001)
- He Korowai Oranga – Maori Health Strategy (2002) (new liquor licensing act)
- Dog Control Act 1996
- Animal Control bylaw
- The Resource Management Act 1991 (use of land)
- The Litter Act 1979
- Bylaws and other provisions under Local Government Act 2002 including Liquor Bans
- Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996
- Hazardous Substances Regulations 2001
- Building Control Act 2004.
- Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

These acts require the local authorities to develop local policies, strategies, plans, consents, licensing and compliance, monitoring and enforcement, collection of fees and infringements.

B12. Are the descriptions sufficient?

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Yes

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No - If no, what is missing?

Case Study:

Boy racer issue addressed through by-law

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do it	Is anyone better off?
<p>“Boy Racer” by-law.</p> <p>The by-law was first introduced by Tauranga City Council in 2007 at the instigation of the Police in response to “boy racer” issues including large assemblies of people and motor vehicles; drag racing and sustained loss of traction (burn-outs); alcohol and drug use; criminal activity including wilful damage and burglaries. Matters came to a head with the death of a 20yr old male who was starting the illegal street racing.</p>	<p>The by-law drew submissions from a wide cross-section of the public, including business owners in the affected areas; and members/supporters of the young car enthusiasts group.</p> <p>There was discussion concerning the provision of a legal ‘burn-out’ pad/venue; and other proactive initiatives but these were not pursued. The by-law was introduced with no supporting activities.</p>	<p>TCC Police</p>	<p>The by-law achieved the objective of virtually eliminating ‘boy racer’ activities in the prescribed industrial estates. There has been an element of displacement into suburban and rural settings but not on the scale and seriousness of the industrial estate activities.</p> <p>The by-law was revised in 2012.</p>

SECTION C - INDICATOR 1

1.1 Describe the cross-sector group responsible for managing, coordinating, and planning of the SP/IP program.

Agency	Governance Group Representative	Steering Committee Representative
TCC	City Councillor to be appointed General Manager Louise Miller Strategic Planner Cheryl Steiner Manager Environmental Compliance, John Payne	Manager, Environmental Compliance, John Payne Strategic Planner Cheryl Steiner
WBOPDC	Cr Margaret Murray-Benge Strategic Planner Liz Davies	Community Development Officer Ben Wilson
BOPDHB	Planning and Funding Portfolio Manager Brian Pointon	Health Promoter, Ronda Cleland-Weiss
ACC	Regional Manager Richard Conway	IPC Jessica Davis
MOJ	National Programme Manager Lyndsey Jacobs	Tauranga Courts Manager Beth Bowden
Police	Area Commander Insp Clifford Paxton	Operations Manager Insp Karl Wright St-Clair
Fire Service	Area Manager Murray Binning	Fire Protection Officer Lana Ngawhika
Iwi/Maori	Kipouaka Pukekura-Marsden Clinical Development Manager Ngati Pukenga Hauora	
Westpac Bank	Julia Third, Branch Manager	
BOPRC	Clinton Naude Regional Manager Civil Defence	Steven Campbell Emergency Management Co-ordinator
Acorn Foundation	Distributions Committee Member Martin Steinmann	Operations Manager Margot McCool

C1. Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?

Working Groups are put in place to plan and deliver specific Tauranga Moana Safe City projects and initiatives (some examples):

Programme	Working group members
“No One Likes a Bully” and “Bully No More” Te Punanga Haumaru project	Tauranga Moana Safe City Bay of Plenty Rugby Union Sport Bay of Plenty Primary and Intermediate Schools representatives Child/youth Focus Groups Parent/caregiver Focus Group
“Safe as Houses”	Tauranga Moana Safe City ACC Police Fire Service CDEM (Civil Defence Emergency Management)
“Blow the Whistle” and “White Ribbon”	Tauranga Moana Safe City Family Works Northern TMAPS Family Violence Network Tauranga Living Without Violence Tauranga Women’s Refuge BOP Rugby Union
Alcohol Harm Reduction “Get the Picture: Drink Responsibly”	Tauranga Moana Safe City Liquor Licensing Inspectors Police Licensees

Get the Picture, Drink Responsibly Coasters



Safe As Houses, Spring Newsletter with seeds.



Within the region, there are autonomous sector networks that share information and coordinate activities related to each sector:

Sector	Lead Agency	Network partners
Youth Development	TYDT-VOYD: Tauranga Youth Development Team and Voice of Youth Development	Tauranga City Council Travel Safe Western Bay of Plenty District Council Tauranga Moana Safe City Te Aranui Youth Trust Sport Bay of Plenty BOPDHB Tauranga Budgeting Service Foundation for Youth Development Strengthening Families Idea Services YMCA (plus more than 20 affiliated agencies and individuals)
Youth Offending Team	CYF: Youth Justice Manager	Police Ministry of Education Tauranga Girls College (schools rep) CAMHS (child and adolescent mental health service) Te Manu Toroa Ngai Te Rangi Iwi Ngati Ranginui Iwi Youth Horizons Trust Tauranga Moana Safe City Sport Bay of Plenty Strengthening Families Relationships Aotearoa

TMAPS family violence network	Family Works Northern: TMAPS Coordinator	Police CYF BOPDHB Ministry of Justice Tauranga Living Without Violence Relationships Aotearoa Ngati Ranginui Tauranga Women's Refuge Shakti Maketu Hauora (plus more than 30 affiliated agencies)
Strengthening Families	Relationships Aotearoa: Strengthening Families Coordinator(s)	Police CYF Ministry of Education Work & Income Inland Revenue Housing Corporation NZ Greerton Village School (schools rep) Ministry of Social Development Family Works Northern Local Area Coordination (disability sector) Ngai Te Rangi Iwi Plunket CAMHS BOPDHB
Road Safety	Tauranga City Council on behalf of the Tauranga and Western BOP Joint Road Safety Committee: Travel Safe Coordinators	Tauranga City Council Western Bay of Plenty District Council NZTA BOP Regional Council ACC Opus In Roads

Water Safety	Water Safety New Zealand Sport Bay of Plenty	BOP Surf Life Saving Coastguard BOP Regional Council Harbourmasters TCAL (Tauranga City Aquatics) Swim NZ Independent swimming instructors
Suicide Prevention	Western Bay of Plenty PHO: “He Aumangea” Suicide Resilience Project	BOPDHB Kia Piki Te Ora – Te Ao Hou Trust WBOP PHO
	BOPDHB: Child and Youth Mortality Review Group	Police BOPDHB Ministry of Education Plunket Tauranga Moana Safe City St John Ambulance Child Youth and Family
Welcome Bay Interagency Forum	Welcome Bay Community Centre	WBCC- committee, staff and volunteers TCC Councillors and staff Housing NZ YMCA Bay Leisure & Events Ltd Neighbourhood Support Co-ordinator Local Area Co-ordinator (disabilities) local residents W/B Hall users NZ Police W/B Supermarket & shopping centre W/B Tavern W/B Takeaways Waugh’s Pharmacy Local schools Kindergarten Plunket (plus many more)

Te Puke Community Safety Forum (WBOP)	WBOPDC Community Development Advisor	Maketu Community Board Community Development Officer WBOPDC Maketu Fire Service Te Puke Community Patrols & Graffiti Busters Te Puke Police WBOPDC Councillors Youth Te Puke Trust ACC – Injury Prevention Te Puke Community Care Trust Settlement Support (refugee and migrant) Local Area Coordination (disabilities) Child, Youth and Families Service MSD Work & Income)) Travel Safe Tauranga (and many more)
Western Districts Community Safety Forum (Katikati WBOP)	WBOPDC Community Development Advisor	WBOPDC Councillors, staff Omokoroa Community Board Katikati Neighbourhood Support Omokoroa Volunteer Policing Group Katch Katikati Local Area Coordination (disabilities) Travel Safe Tauranga Te Runanga O Ngai Tamawhariua Waihi/Waihi Beach MSD KKT Community Patrols Katikati Police KKT Community Resource Centre Tauranga CYFS/MSD ACC – Injury Prevention Katikati Maori Wardens NZ Fire Service CYFS Youth Justice – Care and Protection Waihi Beach Community Board Settlement Support (refugee & migrant) (and many more)

1.2 Describe how the local government and the health sector are collaborating in the SC/IP work.

Bay of Plenty District Health Board is a foundation partner in TMSC. Collaboration occurs across a number of departments of the DHB including:

- Planning and Funding
- Mental Health
- Alcohol and Other Drugs
- Age Care
- Accident and Emergency
- Toi Te Ora Public Health

BOPDHB is the lead agency for the Child & Youth Mortality Review Group

TMSC has a working relationship with WBOPPHO: which is the lead agency in the He Aumangea Suicide Resilience Project

TMSC engages with Kaitiaki Nursing Service which provides nursing services to the seven secondary schools in the district to deliver SC/IP programmes and resources including “No One Likes a Bully”; “Say NO to USC”; “James and Ella go to the Ball”.

1.3 How are NGOs: Red Cross, retirement organizations, sports organizations, parent and school organizations involved in the SC/IP work?

TMSC maintains extensive links to NGOs principally through sector networks: (refer 1.1 above)

Tauranga Moana Safe City actively supports and participates in a wide range of community networks including:

- Child and Youth Mortality Review Group
- Youth Offending Team
- Strengthening Families
- TMAPS Family Violence network
- YATA (youth access to alcohol)

C1.2 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

C1.3 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

- TYDT-VOYD Tauranga Youth Development Team and Voice of Youth Development
- OLAA Off-License Alcohol Accord
- Welcome Bay Interagency Forum
- Te Puke and Katikati Community Safety Forums
- Regional Water Safety Forums
- Joint Road Safety Committee

New (2013) network activities include:

- Represented on the SmartGrowth Social Sector Forum
- Participated in the Age-Friendly Cities Strategy consultation
- Participated in the Disability Strategy consultation
- Participating in the consultation process concerning the new alcohol law reform legislation

1.4 Are there any systems for ordinary citizens to inform about risk environments and risk situations they have found in the community?

Emergency Services and Personal Help Services are listed in the Telephone Directory:

- In the case of emergency: dial 111.
- Child protection/abuse: call Child Youth and Family 0508 326 459
- TCC and WBOPDC call centres receive calls from the public on a wide range of issues/concerns: (refer case study)
- There is no single communication system for the public to report to.
- TCC and WBOPDC undertake periodic residents surveys.
- Case Study: "Nuisance Value" research project

1.5 Describe how the work is organized in a sustainable manner.

TMSC achieves a sustainable programme through strategic planning; alignment of plans and activities to national priorities, policies and strategies; securing funding to maintain the role of the programme coordinator; securing funding for projects and activities from a wide range of government and philanthropic sources.

C1.4 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

C1.5 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

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No - If no, what is missing?

SECTION D - INDICATOR 2

2.1 Describe the sustainable work in regard to SC/IP in following areas and how the different sectors including specific NGOs are involved in the work.

The list of NGOs involved with Tauranga Moana Safe City can be found in section 1.1 of this document, and programmes developed and funded by a range of government and non-government organisations are listed in the table below. There is a very high level of collaboration between statutory and non-statutory agencies in Western Bay of Plenty.

2.2 Describe the work with genders, all ages and all environments and situations. Describe all activities like falls prevention and how the work is done.

The Community Outline, Form B, (insert weblink) sets out the range of programmes and activities that further demonstrates that all gender, age and environments are being addressed. The following is a description of these programmes and activities.

Priority Focus Area	Programme/activity	Target areas/populations	Responsibility/partners
Alcohol and Street Violence	CBD Night Management Plan: Strategies to reduce alcohol and other related harm; reduce street violence; health promotion initiatives; improve actual and perceptions of community safety	The Strand entertainment precinct; the wider CBD; patrons of bars/restaurants; other night activities and venues	TCC, Police, Maori Wardens, Community Patrols, Licensees
	Licensed Premises: workshops and training; resources and communications	On, off and club licenced premises; bar/door/counter staff; patrons/customers	TCC, Police, ACC, Licensees

D2.1 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?

D2.2 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?

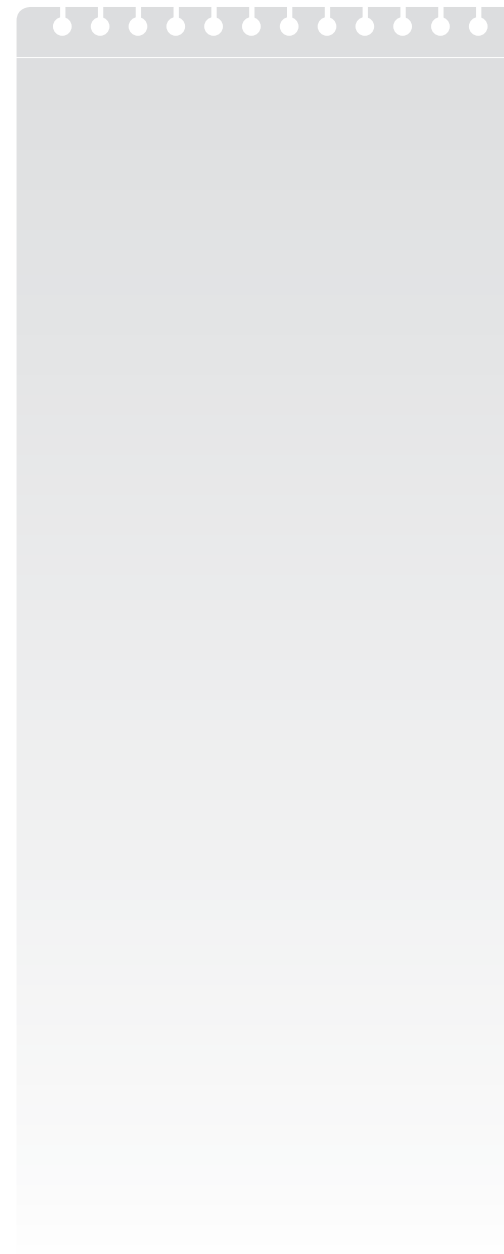
	OLAA – off-licence alcohol accord: responsible retail of alcohol; health promotion initiatives	Off-licensees	TCC, WBOPDC, Police, Licensees
	YATA – youth access to alcohol network of service providers	Agencies working with youth alcohol and other drugs	Get Smart; Sorted; Ngai Te Rangi Iwi; Te Aranui Youth Trust; Ngati Kahu; independent AOD Counsellors
	“James and Ella go to the Ball”: Health promotion messages during the school ball season	Schools, students attending school balls, parents	TMSC, schools, off-licensees
	“Get the Picture: Drink Responsibly”: posters, coasters, bar mats and other resources	On-licensed premises; patrons of bars	TCC, Police, on-licensees
	Summer Activity Taskforce: planning New Year’s Eve celebrations	All agencies involved in the planning and production; all people that attend the NYE events	TCC (convenes)
	“It’s Your Business: Alcohol and other Drugs”: interactive CD for employers	Employers and employees	TMSC, Hanmer Clinic, ACC (distribution)

Crime free – property and theft	Safer By Design (incorporating CPTED – crime prevention through environmental design): Research Project: quantifying the downstream costs of ‘bad’ urban design	Geographic locations identified as having poor urban design parameters that contribute to on-going costs to Council/Police and other agencies	TMSC, TCC, WBOPDC, Police, Fire Service
	Safer by Design assessments:	Geographic areas identified as high crime rates: eg Arataki Community Centre and Park; Te Puke; Katikati; McLaren Falls	TMSC, TCC, WBOPDC, Police, local communities
	Resources: Theft ex-cars brochure and signage; tamper-proof number plates screws; “See Something Say Something” campaign; fluoro vests for Community Patrols	Targeting high risk locations; high volume crime	TMSC, TCC, WBOPDC, Police, Community Patrols, Neighbourhood Support
	Graffiti Prevention programme: enforcement, graffiti removal; community art initiatives	Targeting offenders; vulnerable locations	TCC, WBOPDC, community volunteers
	Western Bay of Plenty Community Safety Forums: Katikati and Te Puke	Government and non-government agencies with an interest in crime prevention and community safety	WBOPDC (convene)
	Tauranga Moana Nightshelter Trust:	Homeless people in Tauranga and Western BOP	TMSC, Nightshelter Trust
	Neighbourhood Support and Community Patrols	Services in Tauranga City and Western Bay of Plenty District	Neighbourhood Support, Community Patrols, Police

Family Violence	TMAPS Tauranga Moana Abuse Prevention Strategy: the district family violence network	All government agencies and NGOs working in the field of family violence	TMAPS Coordinator (convenes)
	TMAPS Best Practice Family Violence Intervention Group	All government NGOs providing intervention services	TMAPS Coordinator (convenes)
	"Blow the Whistle on Violence: uses language and images of rugby to communicate anti-violence messages	People associated with rugby/ sport	TMSC, TMAPS, Bay of Plenty Rugby Union
	White Ribbon: ride, and annual Tug'O'War event	Businesses, general public	TMSC, TMAPS, BOPRU, Fraser Cove Shopping Centre (and many others)
	"It's Your Business: Family Violence". Interactive CD resource for employers	Employers and employees	TMSC, ACC (distribution)
Older People Falls Prevention	CCS Access and Mobility Group:	Identifying geographic locations that present barriers to access and mobility	CCS, TCC, WBOPDC
	ACC falls prevention programmes: vitamin D supplements	Older people that are at risk or have previously had falls; rest home residents	ACC, Rest Homes
	Age-friendly City: identifying the needs and issues for older people	Older people	TCC, Age Concern, PATAG
	Older People and Alcohol workshops	Agencies and residential facilities for older people	TMSC, HPA, BOPDHB, Hanmer Clinic

Road Safety	Y11 Anti Drink Drive Expo: Annual event	All yr 11 students in Tauranga/ Western BOP district (2,000+)	Te Aranui Youth Trust (convenes)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill Board and Media Campaigns • Operation Profile Alcohol/ Drugged • Recidivist drink driver programme • Young people Alcohol/ drugs (schools) • Regional mixed media campaigns • Back to School • Is your Speed Safe" (Mixed Media Campaigns) • Speed indicator device • Winter Enforcement Plan • Neighbourhood Travel Safe • Urban/Rural Intersections • Red Light Enforcement campaign. Urban intersections • High risk rural roads • Motorcyclist training workshops • Youth Offender Course • New Drivers and inexperienced driver campaign • Anti-social drivers by youth campaign and Youth vehicle check 	Road users, transport operators, motor vehicles, scooters, bikes, cyclists Schools, pre-schools, older people	Joint Road Safety Committee, and partners

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School travel plans (primary/intermediate) • Kids on Feet Caterpillar Feet • Travel Smart/Safe Senior Students • Knowing our Rules • Share with Care (footpath) • Secondary school Travel Safe (pilot) • Kids can ride • Commuter and Leisure cycling Bikewise Month • Neighbourhood Safe cycling • Regional Bike Wise campaigns • Bike Wise – Travel Safe be Safe , be seen, be bright • Share the road with care • Safe active transport • HMV education Commercial driver programme • HMV Enforcement • Kiwifruit operation • Fleet Audits Target safety audits • Transport operator audits • Industry education meetings 		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work Fleet Safety Programme • Child Restraints Operation Kiddiklic • Seat belt compliance Restraint Enforcement Operation 		
Suicide Prevention	Child & Youth Mortality Review Group	Government and NGOs	BOPDHB (convenes)
	“He Aumangea” Suicide Resilience project	Focus on youth suicide prevention	WBOPPHO (convenes)
	Kiwifruit PSA virus suicide prevention programme	Focus on orchardists negatively impacted by the PSA virus	Kiwifruit Industry, Counsellors
Water Safety	Swim and Survive (TECT)	Swimming lessons for schools that do not have pools	Sport BOP, WSNZ and Tauranga City Aquatics
	Swim and Survive “Go For It” programme	Swimming lessons for schools that do not have pools	Sport BOP, WSNZ and Tauranga City Aquatics
	Maori Water Safety Strategy	Improving access for Maori	WSNZ (leads)
	Water Babies	Water Babies supports community organizations and gives families a fun and safe way to be active together. Water Babies was set up to provide lessons for those who wouldn’t otherwise have the opportunity	Sport BOP, Swimming New Zealand, Tauranga City Aquatics Bayswim and CCS Disability Action Swim School
	Surf lifesaving programmes	Teaching children about safety at the surf beaches	BOP Surf lifesaving

	Harbourmaster safe boating programmes	Educating boat owners/ users Boat ramp surveys Harbour Wardens	Bay of Plenty Regional Council (leads)
	Coastguard Education Programmes	Education and training programmes in boat handling, radio operating	Tauranga, Waihi Beach and Maketu Coastguard
Youth development	“Say NO to USC”: programme: sexual assault primary prevention	Targeting yr 11-13 students concerning unwanted sexual contact; government and NGOs working with young people	TMSC, BOPSASS, schools
	www.teentools.co.nz	Website for parents/ caregivers to address issues with teens	TMSC, ACC
	“100% Summer Without Substances”: summer activity programme	Targeting young people in identified neighbourhoods	TMSC, TYDT, Ngai Te Rangi Iwi, Sport BOP, ACC
	Youth Card: information on programmes and services for youth	All young people in the Tauranga/ Western BOP district	TMSC, Strengthening Families
	“No One Likes a Bully” and “Bully No More”: anti-bullying programmes and resources in partnership with Bay of Plenty Rugby Union	All children and young people in the Tauranga/ Western BOP district	TMSC, BOPRU, schools
	“TYDT-VOYD”: Tauranga Youth Development Team, and Voice of Youth Development.	All agencies working with youth; network of young people from across the district	TYDT (convenes)
	Te Puke Cactus Programme	Youth in Te Puke (mix of no risk/at risk youth)	Te Puke High School (convenes)

Safety in the Home	“Safe as Houses”: programme to address physical changes in the home to reduce the risks of fire, injury and crime	Targeted neighbourhoods; Neighbourhood Support Groups	Police, Fire Service, ACC
Fire Safety	Priorities: reduction in fires Fire Wise – main programme. Children teach adults FAIP – interventions. All referrals – Police Youth Aid, schools, CYFS Home Fire Safety “Safe as Houses” Working with Safe City, ACC, Police 0800 Fire Safety Checks – 10 year smoke alarm	Children and young people Homeowners, residents	Fire Service, schools, local communities, Safe City

Tug of War - White Ribbon Day Event



Blow the Whistle on Violence Life Size Ambassador cardboard cut outs



SECTION E - INDICATOR 3

3.1 Identify all high risk groups and describe what is being done to increase their safety:

High Risk Groups are identified as:

High Risk Groups	Evidence/rationale	Programmes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol and street violence. 	Police offences data Hospital treatment/admissions data ACC injury data AOD counselling services	CBD Night Management Plan Licensed premises: Bar and Door Staff Training Licensed premises: Communications and Resources Brief Interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime free: property and theft: youth offenders; targeted victims of crime (theft ex-cars, burglary); homeless people. 	Police offences data School truancy; stand-downs and suspensions data Graffiti removal data	"Don't make it easy for thieves" theft ex-cars signs and flyers Community art projects (graffiti prevention) CPTED assessments "Safe as Houses" Neighbourhood Support Community Patrols Maori Wardens Tauranga CBD Community Police office Te Puke Community Hub Western Bay of Plenty Community Safety Forums (east and west) Tauranga Moana Nightshelter Trust
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Violence: women and children in abusive relationships. 	Police offences data TMAPS inter-agency case management data Tauranga Women's Refuge data	TMAPS family violence network TMAPS inter-agency case management Blow the Whistle on Violence campaign White Ribbon events
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road Safety: children (as road users); children (child car restraints); drink drivers including recidivist offenders; cyclists; older people; heavy transport road users 	NZTA crash data Police offences data ACC claims data	School and Preschool education Increasing the safety of older New Zealanders High risk rural roads – fatigue


E3.1 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Suicide prevention: youth suicide (young males); kiwifruit orchardists (PSA virus). 	<p>ACC claims data Police data Child & Youth Mortality Review Group data</p>	<p>Child & Youth Mortality Review Group “He Aumangea” Suicide Resilience project Kiwifruit industry suicide prevention project</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Water Safety: children (learn to swim); pwc and boat owners; recreational fishermen; ocean beach users (swimmers, surfers, kayakers). 	<p>WSNZ drowning data ACC claims data</p>	<p>Swim and Survive programme: funded by TECT. Sport BOP, Water Safety NZ and Tauranga City Aquatics Sealord Swim and Survive programme/Sport BOP “Go For It” programme Water Babies programme Surf lifesaving programmes Swimming NZ programmes Tauranga, Waihi Beach and Maketu Coastguard programmes Tauranga Harbourmaster programmes</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Youth development: young people (sexual assault); children and young people (bullying); young people (alcohol and risky situations – school balls, summer holidays). 	<p>Media and anecdotal reports Youth’12 Survey (and earlier surveys) School consultation</p>	<p>“James and Ella go to the Ball “100% Summer Without Substances” www.teentools.co.nz Parent Pack and Youth Card Say No to USC No One Likes a Bully; Bully No More</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Older people’s falls prevention. 	<p>ACC claims data DHB hospital admissions data</p>	<p>Vitamin B supplements ACC programmes</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Safety in the Home children (falls, burns, poisons); working-age populations (male 45-49yrs; women 60-64yrs). 	<p>ACC claims data</p>	<p>“Safe as Houses” project</p>

Case studies:

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do with?	Is anyone better off?
<p>No One Likes a Bully and Bully No More</p> <p>In response to the increased public awareness and concern around bullying, Tauranga Moana Safe City formed a partnership with BOP Rugby Union to engage with the Steamers to present school-based programmes No One Likes and Bully and Bully No More.</p> <p>No One Likes a Bully: focuses on the issue of bullying and targets intermediate and junior secondary school students.</p> <p>Bully No More: is a programme developed and delivered to primary school students.</p>	<p>The programmes were delivered at 19 primary and intermediate school assemblies with more than 7,600 students attending. A further 2,500 students received the resources (not through an assembly). The programme was promoted at AIMS Games (a major national intermediate school sports tournament).</p> <p>Three secondary schools had assemblies for a total of 1,280 students.</p> <p>70,000 player cards were distributed – containing anti-bullying messages developed by a focus group of school students.</p> <p>7,500 matchday tickets were distributed to students through the participating schools, and Steamers collateral was distributed: including rugby balls, drink bottles, tattoos, and notebooks</p>	<p>Bay of Plenty Rugby Union is the key partner in delivering the programme.</p> <p>BOP Rugby mascot "Steamie"</p> 	<p>There are no statistics that show the changing levels of bullying in the community so it is impossible to demonstrate a direct correlation with these programmes.</p> <p>Consequently it is impossible to quantify the impact of all the programmes and activities; the presence of the Steamers players and Steamie the Mascot.</p> <p>We utilise a population health approach that seeks to inform every child about the issues and appropriate responses to bullying.</p> <p>Feedback from the schools is overwhelmingly positive.</p> <p>Students demonstrate that they have learned and retained the key elements of the programmes.</p>

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do with?	Is anyone better off?
Sexual Assault Primary Prevention: Say NO to USC (unwanted sexual contact).	<p>Participation in three Student Health Expos.</p> <p>Distribution of Say NO to USC resources to schools, counselling services.</p>	<p>Secondary School Guidance Counsellors and Nurses</p> <p>Sexual Assault counsellors</p> <p>Liaison with the Tauranga Sexual Assault Support Service</p>	<p>This is difficult to measure as there are no accurate statistics. The indications from the partner agencies is that the resources are the best available and that there is increasing recognition of the 'USC' message</p>

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do with?	Is anyone better off?
The Annual Year 11 Anti Drink Drive Expo is a major collaborative event coordinated by Te Aranui Youth Trust/BlueLight. <p>The event is run over a week. The students listen to talks from Fire Service, Traffic Police, Alcohol and Drug Services, and personal accounts from a victim, and a drink drive offender. They see videos of a simulated/real crash incident, and see the impact that event had on family and friends of the victims.</p> <p>Following the presentations the students spend time in the expo area where there are interactive displays by a wide range of government and community agencies. Students complete a workbook during this time.</p>	<p>The programme was delivered to nearly 3,000 year 11 students.</p> <p>All 8 secondary schools from Tauranga/Western Bay of Plenty participated in the half-day programme.</p> <p>One public programme was delivered in the evening for parents/community.</p>	<p>Te Aranui Youth Trust/ BlueLight</p> <p>NZ Police</p> <p>Travel Safe and the Joint Road Safety Committee</p> <p>Fire Service</p> <p>St John's Ambulance</p> <p>Legacy Funeral Directors</p> <p>Get Smart Alcohol and Drugs Service</p> <p>ACC</p> <p>SADD (students against driving drunk)</p>	<p>The programme was extensively evaluated in 2011 and demonstrated significant changes in KAB through test/retest surveys.</p> <p>Youth drink drive apprehensions have plummeted since the programme was introduced.</p> <p>The programme demonstrates long-term and sustained impact on participants (KAB).</p> <p>The programme has been replicated in other centres with similar results/outcomes</p>

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do with?	Is anyone better off?
<p>“Safe as Houses”</p> <p>In response to the plea from ACC (Idea Nation) for ideas and activities to reduce injuries in the home for working age populations, Tauranga Moana Safe City commenced a programme “Safe as Houses” in collaboration with ACC, Police, Fire Service and Toi Te Ora Public Health.</p> <p>The programme focused on two selected neighbourhoods, and involved street parties to launch the programme followed by a sustained period of door-knocking at every house.</p> <p>The households were offered safety inspections (fire, injury and crime), and free safety products including: non-slip bath mats, SelectaDNA, 10 year smoke detectors, and outdoor sensor lights.</p>	<p>The following data is from the Welcome Bay neighbourhood cluster.</p> <p>The Arataki neighbourhood programme is still being evaluated.</p> <p>The programme has been extensively evaluated by the participating agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houses visited:332 = 100% Householders receiving project: 195 = 70.2% Sensor lights: 37 households referred and sensor lights installed or repaired. Smoke alarms:65 installed Neighbourhood support:167 household for follow-up Selected DNA kits:42 distributed Information pack: all households were provided with information from each participating agency, and ACC also provided a non-slip bath mat to every household. ACC provided a competition which involved answering three falls prevention questions. Two winners received step ladders at the end of the programme. 	<p>NZ Police ACC Fire Service Toi Te Ora Public Health</p> <p>Magnet</p>  <p>Invitation</p> 	<p>The purpose of the project was to deliver/install information and physical resources that would reduce the incidence of crime, fire and falls.</p> <p>This was achieved through the door-to-door visiting programme and the subsequent installation of items listed.</p> <p>Another outcome was to promote Neighbourhood Support as a means of promoting sustainable community engagement.</p> <p>One new Neighbourhood Support group was commenced before the Welcome Bay project was completed, and there are a series of follow-up meeting being undertaken.</p> <p>Following the completion of the Arataki project, it has been agreed to utilise Neighbourhood Support as the preferred means to deliver “Safe as Houses” – thereby ensuring the programme is continued into the foreseeable future.</p> <p>The creation of a recognisable “brand” for the programme, and the production/distribution of resources including fridge magnets, and a periodic newsletter will also contribute to maintaining “brand recognition” thereby reinforcing the key safety messages.</p> <p>So far as we know this is the first time ACC staff have participated in a programme that delivers injury prevention messages in people’s homes.</p>

3.2 Give examples of high risk environments

1. Describe how risk environments in the community are identified
2. Describe prioritized groups and/or environments
3. Are there specific programs for their safety in the community
4. Describe the timetable of the work
5. Are these groups involved in the prevention aspect of these programs?

Case Study

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do with?	Is anyone better off?
Strand Night Management Plan 2007 This plan was developed to reduce violence and anti-social behaviour in the Strand precinct. The Plan included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes to the physical environment (CPTED) • training for bar and door staff • improved liaison between enforcement agencies and licensees • health promotion opportunities. 	The report led to changes in place management, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the realignment of the pedestrian footpath • the early closure of the reclamation carpark • the defining of the outdoor parts of the licensed premises. • Improvements in outdoor lighting effective use of CCTV • introduction of the CBD liquor ban training for bar/door staff • regular meetings with licensees and licensing and enforcement agencies. 	Tauranga City Council and Police led the process together with licensees in the precinct.	There has been a significant improvement in the management of the Strand entertainment precinct resulting in fewer calls for service to the Police and fewer arrests. Relationships between the licensees and licensing/enforcement agencies has improved. There has been a significant reduction in licensed premises being reported in the 'last drink survey' Alcolink data.
CBD Night Management Plan 2013 This plan is a new plan that replaces the Strand Night Management Plan. The Plan focuses on the wider CBD and will take into account all night-users of the CBD.	Still in the development stage. Initiatives (to date) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the provision of an office/ base for Maori Wardens and Community Patrols adjacent to the Bus Station and Council offices • the launch of innovative health promotion resources for bars. 	Tauranga City Council and Police will lead the process together with licensees and other night-users of the CBD.	The new plan builds on the successes of the Strand Night Management Plan that resulted a significant improvement in the behaviour and atmosphere on the Strand.

E3.2 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?

Safer by Design

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do with?	Is anyone better off?
<p>CPTED assessment: Arataki Community Centre and Park 2010.</p> <p>As part of TCC process to replace the Arataki Community Centre, a CPTED audit of the proposed new development, and the surrounding park was undertaken.</p>	<p>The CPTED audit made recommendations concerning the location, orientation, design and construction (materials) of the new Community Centre.</p> <p>Recommendations concerning the boundaries and accessways into the park.</p>	<p>TCC Police Arataki Community Centre project team</p>	<p>The building and environs have been a spectacular success. The levels of vandalism, graffiti and reported violence has reduced; and there is widespread community use of the facility.</p>
<p>CPTED assessment: McLaren Falls 2010.</p> <p>A major CPTED audit of this beautiful environment was undertaken involving widespread consultation with local residents, user groups and WBOPDC.</p> <p>The park features a picturesque waterfall and rapids where water is released (from a hydro scheme) to create a white water rafting/ kayaking adventure – that attracts large crowds of users and spectators.</p>	<p>The Report made recommendations concerning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • removing and managing vegetation to improve sightlines • separating pedestrians and motor vehicles including the construction of a pedestrian bridge • engineering of tight corners; signage and road barriers • provision of unloading zones for user groups. 	<p>WBOPDC McFEEG – McLaren Falls Environmental Enhancement Group User groups</p>	<p>WBOPDC has done an excellent job implementing the recommendations of the report.</p> <p>McFEEG (local residents group) has also done a significant amount of work in the area.</p> <p>This is an excellent example of a collaborative environmental enhancement project working to CPTED principles and design. It has achieved wholesale improvements to what was a potentially dangerous environment that was 'difficult to enjoy'.</p>

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do with?	Is anyone better off?
<p>Safer by Design: “ Nuisance Value” Research Project.</p> <p>Funding has been secured to investigate the on-going down-stream costs of poor urban design.</p> <p>A research team from Waikato University will analyse ‘calls for service’ data from the Councils, and where possible overlay relevant data from other sources eg Police, Fire Service.</p> <p>The focus will be on assessing the residual costs for services such as graffiti removal; noise and animal complaints; illegal rubbish dumping etc and linking that to environment and urban design factors.</p>	<p>We believe this is the first time this sort of quantitative analysis has been done in the field of urban design.</p>	<p>TCC WBOPDC Research consultants Police Fire Service</p>	<p>This project is in the establishment phase.</p>

Swim and Survive

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do with?	Is anyone better off?
<p>Swim and Survive is a programme funded by TECT (Tauranga Energy Consumer Trust).</p> <p>The programme is ‘in-school’ and takes pupils from schools that do not have swimming pools to the public pools for a learn to swim training programme</p>	<p>2,000 pupils attend the programme</p>	<p>Tauranga City Aquatics Sport Bay of Plenty Water Safety NZ</p>	<p>Pupils use the Sealord Swim for Life Passport to record their progress. Individual achievements and programme outcomes are monitored by the partner agencies</p>

Suicide prevention

What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do with?	Is anyone better off?
<p>He Aumengea” suicide resilience project.</p> <p>Following a series of suicides in the western BOP, a wide group of agencies gathered together to develop a more robust community response model</p>	<p>More than 50 representatives of government and community agencies participated in the development of the strategy. Three people from within these groups led the project</p>	<p>Western Bay of Plenty Primary Health Organisation</p> <p>Maori Suicide Prevention Coordinator, Te Ao Hou Bay of Plenty District Health Board</p> <p>Plus more than 20 government and community organisations</p>	<p>The outcome is the Western Bay of Plenty Suicide Intervention Plan 2014-2016.</p> <p>The plan sets out the channels of communication and engagement for community organisations working in suicide post-vention, and prevention.</p> <p>It is too soon to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan but it’s creation is a positive step in itself.</p>

Design applied to 1.5m metal spray can



Theft x Cars - 3D flip image changing cards



Off License Alcohol Leaflet



SECTION F - INDICATOR 4

4.1 Describe the evidence-based strategies/programs that have been implemented for different age groups and environments.

To ensure long-term improvement in injury across a range of risk areas, wherever possible, TMSC aligns with global, national, regional and local strategies. A wide-range of evidence informs development of these programmes, for example:

- WHO relevant publications (Violence Prevention: the evidence);
- World Reports on Child Injury Prevention and Road Safety;
- Family Violence Clearing House based at the University of Auckland
- Injury Prevention Research Unit based at Otago University.

Programmes and case studies are listed in 2.2 and 3.1 above.

4.2 Has any contacts been established with ASCSCs, WHO CCCSP, other scientific institutions, or knowledgeable organizations about the development and/or implementation of evidence-based strategies? Which ones? What has been the extent of their counsel?

Tauranga Moana Safe City has an ongoing relationship/access with: SCFNZ; SafeKids NZ; IPRU, Otago University; Waikato University; IPNANZ; AIPN (Australia); PPSCN (webinars)

These agencies periodically, and on request, distribute data/research and other useful information.

F4.1 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

F4.2 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

SECTION G - INDICATOR 5

5.1 What local data is used to determine the injury prevention strategies?

Injury Data:

- ACC Injury Claims data
- ACC Community Injury and Community Alcohol Profiles
- National Injury Query System: provides hospitalisation discharge data by local authority, and district health board area.
<http://ipru3.otago.ac.nz/niqs/index.php>

Water Safety Data:

- Water Safety New Zealand <http://www.watersafety.org.nz/research/>
- Surf lifesaving data
<http://www.surflifesaving.org.nz/news/2013/july/2012-13-patrol-statistics-announced/>

Road Safety Data:

- Ministry of Transport and NZTA: <http://www.transport.govt.nz/research/roadcrashstatistics/>

Crime Data:

- Police Crime Statistics:
<http://www.police.govt.nz/sites/default/files/resources/crime-statistics/06-bay-of-plenty-official-crime-stats-2012.pdf>
- Family Violence Interventions:
- TMAPS: case management statistics

Alcohol-related:

- Police CPO statistics
- Liquor Licensing Monitoring and Enforcement actions
- Drink Drive apprehensions

G5.1 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

Fire Data:

- Fire Service statistics
<http://www.fire.org.nz/About-Us/Facts-and-Figures/Pages/Statistics-Data-Fields.aspx>

Public Health Data:

- Public Health Survey Technical Report 2012
<http://www.ttophs.govt.nz/populationsurvey>

Child and Youth Mortality Review Committee

Child and Youth Mortality Review Committee. Special Report: The involvement of alcohol consumption in the deaths of children and young people in New Zealand during the years 2005-2007

South Canterbury District Health Board Child and Youth Mortality Review Group. 2011: After the death of a child or young person within the South Canterbury District Health Board.

Child and Youth Mortality Review Committee. 2012: Unintentional Suffocation and Strangulation.

Bay of Plenty Local Child and Youth Mortality Review Group. 2013: Data Overview 2002-2011.

Household Surveys:

- Southern Cross Healthcare Group survey on the health and wellbeing of New Zealanders <http://www.bayofplentytimes.co.nz/news/survey-finds-auranga-has-above-average-crime-worr/1643985/> December 2012
- Council Annual Residents Surveys (TCC and WBOPDC)

Civil Defence Emergency Management <http://www.bopcivildefence.govt.nz/media-releases/archive/more-residents-plan-for-survival-but-are-not-prepared/> 2011.

5.2 Describe how data are presented in order to promote safety and prevent injuries in the community.

From time to time, data is released to the public through media reports; national and local social marketing campaigns; billboards, pamphlets, and internet social media.

Case study

Drink Drive Apprehension Billboards



What did we do?	How well did we do it?	Who did we do it with?	Is anyone better off?
The Alcohol kills driving skills campaign used the communication channel of roadside billboards throughout the Bay of Plenty region over the 2010/2011 holiday season. All billboards feature the same graphic.	<p>Survey participants were shown a copy of the ‘Drink drivers’ image and asked if they can recall seeing this image on a billboard in our area. Of the 100 survey participants, 79% could recall seeing the image, 21% could not.</p> <p>Of the 100 survey participants, 20 or 20% remember sharing the message with another person/s.</p> <p>Most of those who did share the message recall doing so with a family member.</p>	Joint Road Safety Committee	<p>Interviewees were asked what the effect of the billboards was. Almost one third (32%) of respondents answered with a positive effect, almost two thirds (66%) stated that there was no effect, and 2% answered with a negative effect.</p> <p>Younger age categories (15-18 and 30-34) are likely to be effected negatively by the billboards. This negative effect was reported to the interviewer as being attitude of: they’re idiots, I’m not. Interpreted as: the offenders reported here are stupid for letting themselves getting caught, whereas the interviewees are smarter and can outwit apprehension efforts.</p> <p>30% of respondents reported that they changed their driving behaviour due to the billboards. The majority of these (16%) people change to drive more defensively due to increased awareness of drunk drivers on the roads.</p>

G5.2 Are the descriptions sufficient?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No - If no, what is missing?

5.3 Describe how the community documents and uses knowledge about causes of injuries, groups at risk and risky environments. How does the community document progress over time?

Each community safety sector utilises the available data, together with national policies and priorities, local knowledge and feedback, to develop plans and strategies that identify and address local community safety priorities.

Sector outcomes are monitored in accordance with appropriately defined reporting measures, including national and regional criteria.

Local priorities are not solely determined by data. There are still fundamental issues of:

- reliability of the collection, coding and analysis of data;
- accuracy of reporting including unreported events;
- interpretation of results eg increased reporting of family violence does not directly equate to increases in the incidence of assaults;
- the timeliness of data which is often years late;
- the methodologies used eg the number of drink drive apprehensions may be directly related to the number and location of checkpoints.

Most importantly: statistics generally are NOT collected in ways that readily inform prevention strategies. Even the most reliable data must still be filtered through collective local knowledge and other 'soft' mechanisms such as surveys, media reporting and anecdotal evidence.

Some issues are new, arise quickly and require an immediate response eg K2 (synthetic cannabinoids) being sold in local dairies; responses to youth suicide 'clusters'; a spate of drownings in the inner harbour.

G5.3 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

SECTION H - INDICATOR 6

6.1 How does your community analyse results from the injury data to track trends and results from the programs? What is working well and has given you good results. What are the plans to continue? What needs to be changed?

Tauranga Moana Safe City is adopting RBA (results-based accountability) as the preferred evaluation tool. The governance group has identified performance and outcomes measurement as a high priority for the coming designation period (five years).

Specific programmes and activities are monitored and evaluated in accordance with programme proposals and funder specifications. Measures could include:

- Number, location and duration of programmes
- Number of participants
- Participant feedback
- Resources developed and distributed
- Changes in KAB (knowledge/attitudes/behaviour)

High-level indicators are monitored to identify trends, changes. These include:

- Police crime statistics

Overall reported crime in the Western BOP dropped 10.8% in the calendar year to December 2012. In the twelve months ended 30 June 2012 the reported crime rate reduced by 17.4%. In the calendar year to December 2011, the reported crime rate reduced by 13.8%.

Western Bay of Plenty area commander Inspector Clifford Paxton said most positive was the decrease from eight homicides in 2011 to two last year and the fall from 122 sexual assaults in 2011 to 97 in 2012.

The streets were also safer last year with the number of public order offences and disorders down 26.1 per cent.

H6.1 Are the methods used sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

ASSAULTS

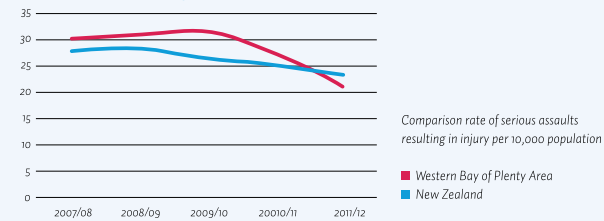
	Tauranga City	NZ	5 YR TREND
Serious assaults resulting in injury rate ^{1,2}	21.42	23.38	▼
Public place assault rate ^{1,2}	24.93	25.67	▼
Dwelling assault rate ^{1,2}	41.33	56.38	▼
ACC injury claim rate ^{2,3}	66.67	66.04	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ^{2,3}	3.95	4.12	▼
Number of days lost productivity ³	4,587	257,686	▼

¹ = New Zealand Police recorded offences for Western Bay of Plenty 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

SERIOUS ASSAULT INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS



The Western Bay recorded the Bay of Plenty's largest drop in drug offences, down 14 per cent.

Theft and dishonesty, the largest category of offending in the Western Bay, also decreased by 11.4 per cent last year. While theft was down, burglary was up.

Figures obtained from Statistics NZ reveal the number of crimes committed by Western Bay youngsters aged 14 to 16 fell from 1404 in 2009 to 999 in 2012 - a decrease of 405, or 29 per cent.

“ BOP Times: 17 June 2013

Less than 10 per cent of the 474 young people who appeared in Tauranga Youth Court over the past three years were convicted of a crime.

The Ministry of Justice figures, released under the Official Information Act, showed that last year there were 141 youth court appearances in Tauranga, slightly up from 138 in 2011, and significantly down from 195 in 2010. Of these, 42 were convicted of a crime.

Tauranga police officer in charge of youth services Nga Utanga said youth court appearances had dropped in the Western Bay of Plenty due to hard work by police and the community.

- Alcohol-related

Monday, 10 June 2013, Operation Prohibition saw police officers stop and breath test 4394 drivers – 27 were processed and 25 were charged with drink driving related charges. Two people were charged for driving whilst under the influence of drugs. Seven people had their licence suspended and seven cars were impounded.

Police report that over the last few years since the Traffic Alcohol Group was established, the number of vehicles stopped annually has increased yet the number of drink drivers has steadily decreased. A notable trend is the number of drivers that have consumed alcohol but then passed the roadside breath screening test. This means that they have had a drink but then stopped so that they can still drive.

Off Licence Alcohol Accord Poster



James & Ella go to the ball posters



Community Profiles

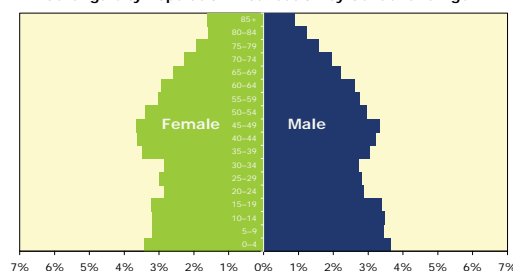
Alcohol Profile - Tauranga City 2011



Demographic Overview

	Tauranga City	New Zealand
Population	114,270	4,367,780
Male	54,970	2,144,600
Female	59,300	2,223,180
Unemployment Rate (by Region)	7.8%	6.6%
Deprivation	5.6	5.5

Tauranga City Population Distribution by Gender and Age



Demographic

Population information is from Statistics NZ for the period of 2010, it is classified by Territorial Local Authority (TLA) (66 TLAs in total given the exclusion of the Chatham Islands and the combination of Auckland-area TLAs into the supercity).
Unemployment rate is from Statistics NZ from 3rd quarter 2011, it is classified by region (12 regions in total).
Deprivation information is from Ministry of Health (MoH) for the period of 2006.

Alcohol Availability/Accessibility

Alcohol Available for Consumption and Licensed Premises

	Tauranga City	New Zealand
Licensed Premises per 10,000	30.4	34.0
On Licenses per 10,000	18.6	18.5
Off Licenses per 10,000	7.9	10.0
Club Licenses per 10,000	3.9	5.5
Alcohol Available for Consumption (L/person)	9.6	
Total Licensed Premises (District)	On Licenses	Off Licenses
	302	212
		90

Alcohol Availability/Accessibility

Licensed Premises data is from Police classified by TLA. There are three classes of license: on licenses, off licenses and club licenses. This data is current as at July 2011.

Alcohol Available for Consumption (L/person) is from Stats NZ for the period of 2010. This figure is only available at the national level.

Drinking Behaviour

National and DHB-Level Drinking Figures

	Tauranga City	New Zealand
Drinking Prevalence	85.2%	
Risky Drinking	61.6%	
Hazardous Drinking (at DHB level)	20.9%	19.6%
Drinking by Minors	79.6%	

Drinking Behaviour

Drinking Prevalence, Risky Drinking (Large Amt of Alcohol), Minors are from Ministry of Health (MoH) Alcohol and Drug Use survey for the period of 2007/2008. They are all available only at the national level.

Hazardous Drinking is from Ministry of Health (MoH) for the period of 2007/2008. It is at the DHB level.

Alcohol-Attributable Harm

Alcohol-Related Deaths and Hospital Discharges per 10,000

	Tauranga City	New Zealand
Alcohol Related Deaths, Wholly Attributable	0.2	0.4
Alcohol Related Deaths	2.0	2.2
Alcohol Related Hospital Discharges, Wholly Attributable	30.9	28.5
Alcohol Related Hospital Discharges	101.8	93.8

Alcohol Related Deaths (Wholly Attributable), Alcohol Related Deaths, Alcohol Related Hospital Discharges (Wholly Attributable), Alcohol Related Hospital Discharges are from Ministry of Health (MoH). They are calculated using MoH data and Alcohol Attributable Fractions (AAFs) sources from Connor and Jones et al. They are presented at the TLA level.

Injury - Per 10,000

Injury Statistics per 10,000 population

	Tauranga City	New Zealand
Alcohol Related Injury Hospital Discharges, Wholly Attributable	0.5	0.8
Alcohol Related Injury Hospital Discharges	55.0	50.8
Injuries per 10,000	2,972.3	2,537.5

Crime and Police Alcohol Statistics

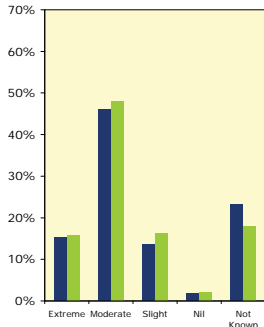
Serious, Dwelling and Public Place Assaults and Alcolink Offence

	Tauranga City	New Zealand
Serious Assaults by Police District, per 10,000	0.2	25.4
Dwelling Assaults by Police District, per 10,000	80.2	61.2
Public Place Assaults by Police District, per 10,000	33.7	28.1
Alcolink Offences by Licensed Premises, Police District	0.7	0.4
Alcohol Consumed Prior to Offence	30.3%	29.7%
Drunks Taken to Detox by Police Area, per 10,000	43.6	40.8

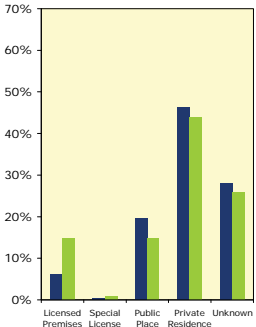
Serious, Dwelling and Public Place Assaults and Alcolink Offences

Assaults (Serious, Dwelling, Public Place) are from Statistics NZ. They

Level of Intoxication for Arrests, Where Alcohol Consumed Prior



Place of last drink for arrest, where alcohol was consumed prior



LEGEND: Tauranga City (dark blue), New Zealand (green)

Charts Above

This information is sourced from NZ Police. They are at the TLA level.

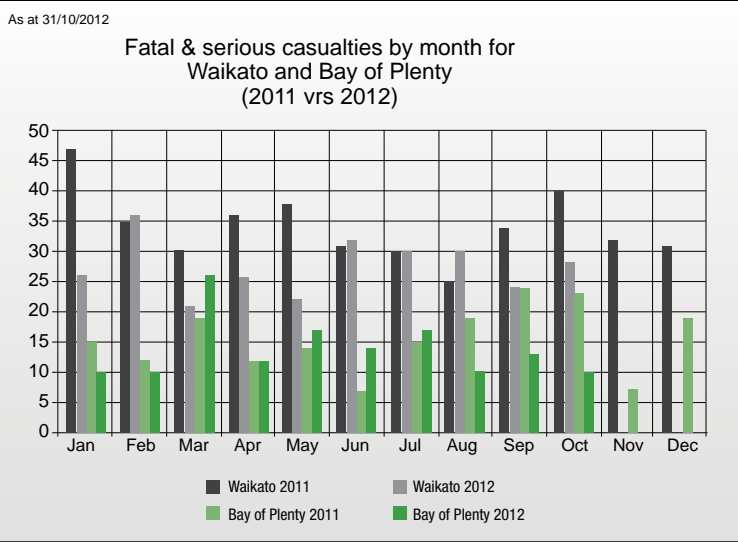
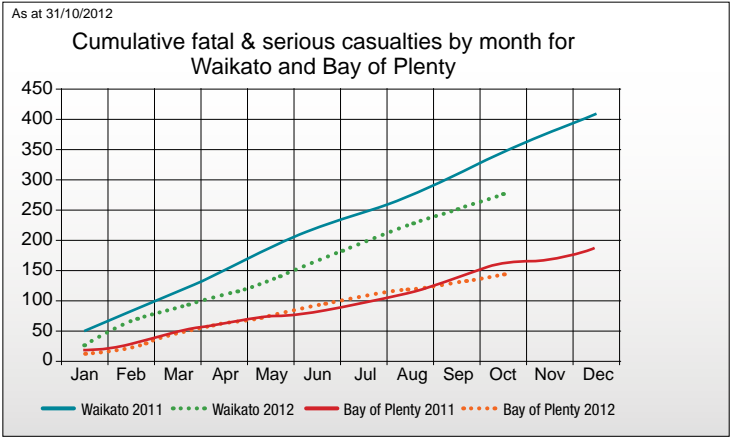
DATA NOTES

All figures underneath the Territorial Local Authority (TLA) heading are at the TLA level unless otherwise noted.

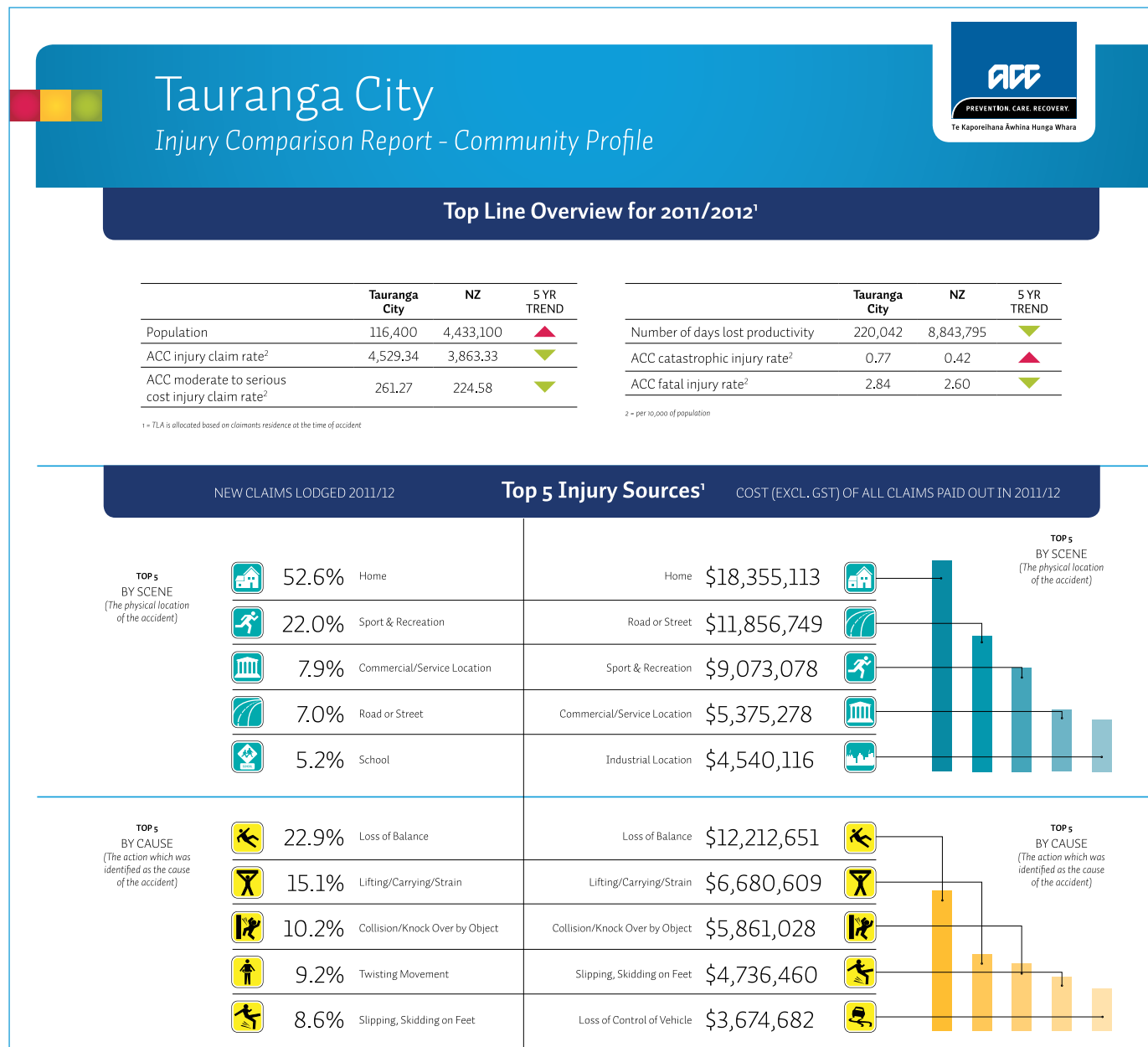
Alcohol-related deaths and hospital discharges are calculated using J. Connor's alcohol-attributable fractions for diseases and injuries where alcohol-drinkers have a higher risk.

Data is provided at the Territorial & Local Authority (TLA) level where available. If data is not available at this level, it is presented at the next-highest level available. Where the classification available does not allow direct mapping to a TLA, the most appropriate mapping is chosen. For example, some TLAs do not fall entirely within a region, and in this case the region which contains the largest geographical area and/or population is chosen.

Road crash data








- ACC Injury Claims Data



Tauranga City - Injury Comparison Report - Community Profile continued...

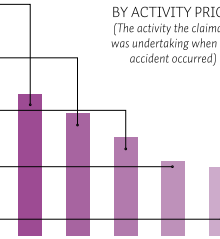
TOP 5
BY ACTIVITY PRIOR
(The activity the claimant
was undertaking when the
accident occurred)

	28.1%	Recreation/Sporting Activity
	27.3%	Walking or Running
	13.7%	Lifting/Lowering/Loading
	7.0%	Employment Tasks
	5.1%	Getting On/Off or In/Out






Walking or Running	\$10,294,850
Recreation/Sporting Activity	\$8,890,866
Driving or Riding	\$7,150,716
Employment Tasks	\$5,431,041
Lifting/Lowering/Loading	\$5,000,252



TOP 5
BY ACTIVITY PRIOR
(The activity the claimant
was undertaking when the
accident occurred)



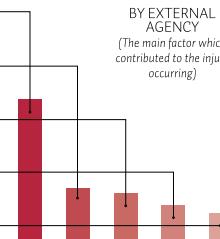
TOP 5
BY EXTERNAL
AGENCY
(The main factor which
contributed to the injury
occurring)

	23.3%	Ground/Path
	13.0%	Self
	9.4%	Person
	9.0%	Sport/Recreation Equipment
	4.8%	Floor

Ground/Path	\$10,393,955
Self	\$3,919,471
Person	\$3,528,646
Sport/Recreation Equipment	\$2,691,702
Health Professional	\$2,128,150



TOP 5
BY EXTERNAL
AGENCY
(The main factor which
contributed to the injury
occurring)



1 = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

1 = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

Tauranga City and New Zealand Injury Report Comparisons - Community Profile

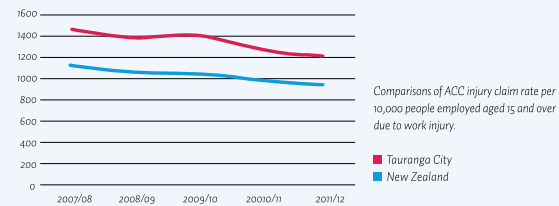
WORK¹

	Tauranga City	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate ²	1,204.74	946.80	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	149.28	117.71	▼
Number of days lost productivity	81,450	3,534,877	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate ²	0.62	0.09	▲
ACC fatal injury rate ²	0.62	0.47	▲

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 - CLAIMS



ASSAULTS

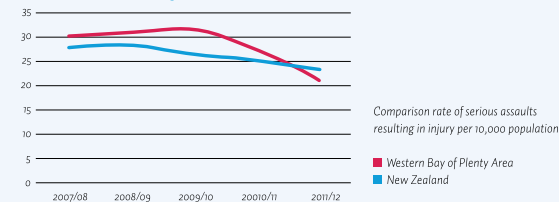
	Tauranga City	NZ	5 YR TREND
Serious assaults resulting in injury rate ^{1,2}	21.42	23.38	▼
Public place assault rate ^{1,2}	24.93	25.67	▼
Dwelling assault rate ^{1,2}	41.33	56.38	▼
ACC injury claim rate ^{2,3}	66.67	66.04	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ^{2,3}	3.95	4.12	▼
Number of days lost productivity ³	4,587	257,686	▼

¹ = New Zealand Police recorded offences for Western Bay of Plenty 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

SERIOUS ASSAULT INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS



FALLS¹

	Tauranga City	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate ²	1,714.35	1,496.16	▲
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	117.70	98.57	▼
Number of days lost productivity	73,005	2,909,488	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate ²	0.26	0.13	▲
ACC fatal injury rate ²	0.95	0.83	▲
Number of streets costing ACC over \$1m in claims ³	4	107	NA

¹ = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

² = per 10,000 of population

³ = Total cost (excl. GST) over the past 5 financial years (2007/08-2011/12) greater than \$1million, excluding Catastrophic injuries

FALL RATE INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS



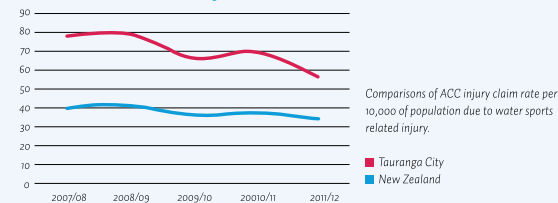
WATER SPORTS RELATED¹

	Tauranga City	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate ²	56.36	34.21	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	2.66	1.57	▼
Number of days lost productivity	2,613	56,678	▼

¹ = TLA is allocated based on accident location

² = per 10,000 of population

WATER SPORTS RELATED INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS



MOTOR VEHICLES¹

	Tauranga City	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate (excl. Motorcycles) ²	10.86	8.11	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate (Motorcycles only) ²	59.14	62.78	▼
Number of roads costing ACC over \$1m in claims ^{3,4,5}	1	113	NA
ACC claims per kilometre of road ⁶	1.66	0.32	▼
Number of days lost productivity	50,497	1,393,632	▼

¹ = TLA is allocated based on accident location

² = per 10,000 registered vehicles as at 31 December 2011 provided by NZTA

³ = Total cost (excl. GST) over the past 10 calendar years (2002-2011) 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 2011

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS



Notes

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- 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.

Western Bay of Plenty District

Injury Comparison Report - Community Profile



Top Line Overview for 2011/2012¹

	Western Bay of Plenty District	NZ	5 YR TREND
Population	45,700	4,433,100	▲
ACC injury claim rate ²	4,229.76	3,863.33	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	280.53	224.58	▼

¹ - TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

	Western Bay of Plenty District	NZ	5 YR TREND
Number of days lost productivity	104,169	8,843,795	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate ²	1.75	0.42	▲
ACC fatal injury rate ²	3.28	2.60	▼

² - per 10,000 of population

NEW CLAIMS LODGED 2011/12

Top 5 Injury Sources¹

COST (EXCL. GST) OF ALL CLAIMS PAID OUT IN 2011/12

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

	54.5%	Home
	17.4%	Sport & Recreation
	7.6%	Commercial/Service Location
	6.2%	Road or Street
	5.6%	School

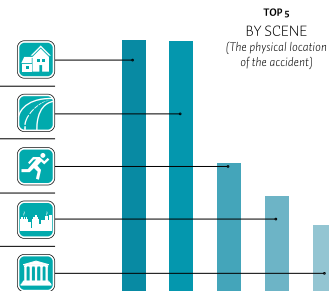
Home \$7,183,937

Road or Street \$7,156,769

Sport & Recreation \$3,683,288

Industrial Location \$2,747,943

Commercial/Service Location \$1,914,830



TOP 5 BY CAUSE
(The action which was identified as the cause of the accident)

	21.2%	Loss of Balance
	14.1%	Lifting/Carrying/Strain
	10.5%	Collision/Knocked Over by Object
	8.8%	Twisting Movement
	8.0%	Struck by Person/Animal

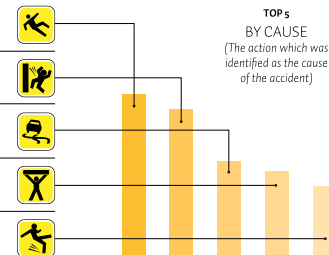
Loss of Balance \$4,605,173

Collision/Knocked Over by Object \$4,167,914

Loss of Control of Vehicle \$2,691,633






Lifting/Carrying/Strain \$2,413,688

Slipping, Skidding on Feet \$1,962,970

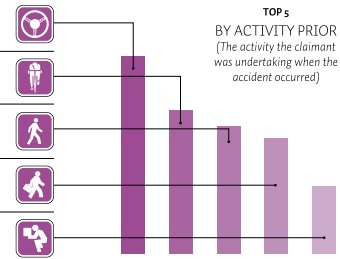


Western Bay of Plenty District - Injury Comparison Report - Community Profile continued...






TOP 5
BY ACTIVITY PRIOR
(The activity the claimant
was undertaking when the
accident occurred)

	26.2%	Walking or Running
	24.4%	Recreation/Sporting Activity
	13.3%	Lifting/Lowering/Loading
	9.7%	Employment Tasks
	5.2%	Getting On/Off or In/Out

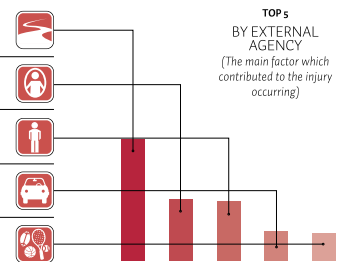
Driving or Riding	\$5,616,123
Recreation/Sporting Activity	\$4,096,686
Walking or Running	\$3,633,021
Employment Tasks	\$3,279,136
Lifting/Lowering/Loading	\$1,924,012



TOP 5
BY EXTERNAL
AGENCY
(The main factor which
contributed to the injury
occurring)

	21.9%	Ground/Path
	12.2%	Self
	8.2%	Person
	7.4%	Sport/Recreation Equipment
	6.3%	Live Animal

Ground/Path	\$3,460,290
Self	\$1,760,613
Person	\$1,703,954
Vehicle	\$826,029
Sport/Recreation Equipment	\$789,463



1 = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

1 = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

Western Bay of Plenty District Injury Report Comparisons - Community Profile

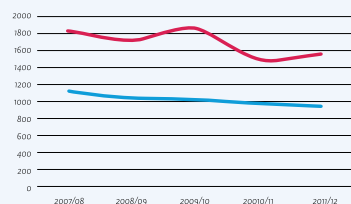
WORK¹

	Western Bay of Plenty District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate ²	1,574.01	946.80	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	203.39	117.71	▼
Number of days lost productivity	43,638	3,534,877	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate ²	0.56	0.09	▲
ACC fatal injury rate ²	0.56	0.47	▼

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 - CLAIMS



Comparisons of ACC injury claim rate per 10,000 people employed aged 15 and over due to work injury

■ Western Bay of Plenty District
■ New Zealand

ASSAULTS

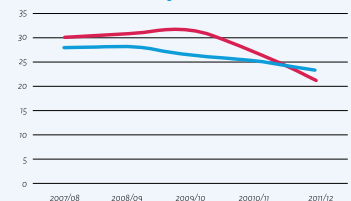
	Western Bay of Plenty District	NZ	5 YR TREND
Serious assaults resulting in injury rate ^{1,2}	21.42	23.38	▼
Public place assault rate ^{1,2}	24.93	25.67	▼
Dwelling assault rate ^{1,2}	41.33	56.38	▼
ACC injury claim rate ^{2,3}	52.52	66.04	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ^{2,3}	3.28	4.12	▼
Number of days lost productivity ³	1,938	257,686	▼

¹ = New Zealand Police recorded offences for Western Bay of Plenty 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

SERIOUS ASSAULT INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS



Comparison rate of serious assaults resulting in injury per 10,000 population

■ Western Bay of Plenty District
■ New Zealand

FALLS¹

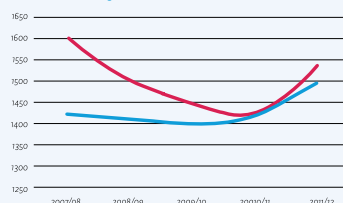
	Western Bay of Plenty District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate ²	1,536.32	1,496.16	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	119.04	98.57	▼
Number of days lost productivity	33,400	2,909,488	▼
ACC catastrophic injury rate ²	0.66	0.13	▲
ACC fatal injury rate ²	1.09	0.83	▲
Number of streets costing ACC over \$1m in claims ³	0	107	NA

¹ = TLA is allocated based on claimants residence at the time of accident

² = per 10,000 of population

³ = Total cost (excl. GST) over the past 5 financial years (2007/08-2011/12) greater than \$1million, excluding Catastrophic injuries

FALL RATE INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS



Comparisons of ACC injury claim rate per 10,000 of population due to falls

■ Western Bay of Plenty District
■ New Zealand

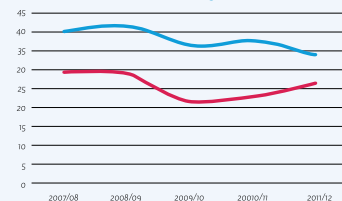
WATER SPORTS RELATED¹

	Western Bay of Plenty District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC injury claim rate ²	26.26	34.21	▼
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate ²	1.75	1.57	▲
Number of days lost productivity	215	56,678	▼

¹ = TLA is allocated based on accident location

² = per 10,000 of population

WATER SPORTS RELATED INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS



Comparisons of ACC injury claim rate per 10,000 of population due to water sports related injury

■ Western Bay of Plenty District
■ New Zealand

MOTOR VEHICLES¹

	Western Bay of Plenty District	NZ	5 YR TREND
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate (excl. Motorcycles) ²	3.59	8.11	▲
ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate (Motorcycles only) ²	0.00	62.78	▼
Number of roads costing ACC over \$1m in claims ^{3,4,5}	2	113	NA
ACC claims per kilometre of road ⁶	0.08	0.32	▼
Number of days lost productivity	3,725	1,393,632	▼

¹ = TLA is allocated based on accident location

² = per 10,000 registered vehicles as at 31 December 2011 provided by NZTA

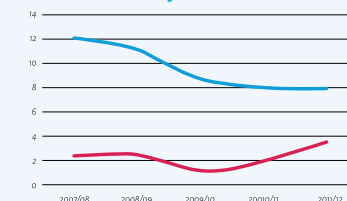
³ = Total cost (excl. GST) over the past 10 calendar years (2002-2011) greater than \$1million, excluding Catastrophic injuries

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 2011/12

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY COMPARISONS - CLAIMS



Comparison of ACC moderate to serious cost injury claim rate per 10,000 registered vehicles from motor vehicle injuries (excl. Motorcycles)

■ Western Bay of Plenty District
■ New Zealand

Notes

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- 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.

- Injury Hospitalisation and Fatality rates

National Injury Query System

2001 to 2011 New Zealand Public Hospital Injury Discharges,
all external causes, all intents, both genders, all age groups, Tauranga TLA

Age Group	Number of Discharges	Crude rate (per 100,000 persons)
0-4	978	1,207.6
5-9	977	1,221.8
10-14	1,003	1,227.4
15-19	1,290	1,672.1
20-24	1,008	1,582.5
25-29	808	1,248.7
30-34	867	1,200.9
35-39	827	1,033.6
40-44	845	1,021.4
45-49	777	972.0
50-54	723	1,002.1
55-59	727	1,112.6
60-64	695	1,162.0
65-70	767	1,432.3
70-74	878	1,795.3
75-79	1,069	2,476.7
80-84	1,314	4,065.7
85+	1,629	6,626.0
TOTAL	17,182	1,477.5

2001 to 2009 New Zealand Fatalities, all injury, all intents, both genders, all age groups, Tauranga TLA

Age Group	Number of Discharges	Crude rate (per 100,000 persons)
0-4	8	12.4
5-9	4	-
10-14	11	16.6
15-19	33	53.1
20-24	33	65.4
25-29	23	44.8
30-34	28	47.1
35-39	30	45.8
40-44	25	37.3
45-49	23	35.9
50-54	15	26.1
55-59	20	38.5
60-64	12	25.5
65-70	14	32.9
70-74	18	46.2
75-79	32	90.9
80-84	34	132.2
85+	75	401.4
TOTAL	438	46.9

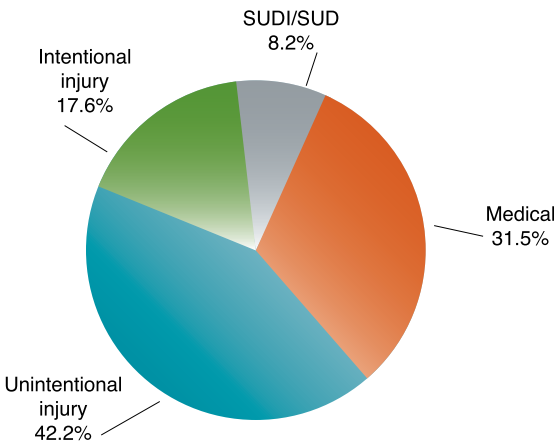
Fatalities: Age - Child and Youth Mortality Review Group

In the Bay of Plenty during the period 2002-2011, there were 391 deaths in children and young people aged 28 days to less than 25 years. When examined in five-year age groups, those aged 15-19 and 20-24 years had the largest number of deaths, followed by those aged 28 days to four years. There were no consistent gender differences amongst children aged 1-10 years; however a predominance of male deaths was evident amongst those in their teens and early twenties.

The most frequent causes of death were unintentional injury (42.2%) and medical conditions (31.5%). Within these categories, transport deaths accounted for 73.9% of unintentional injury deaths.

Mortality rates varied significantly by ethnicity, with Maori children and young people, and Pacific children and young people having mortality rates higher than that of European and Other children and young people.

Bay of Plenty



Drowning Data:

2010-2011 WSNZ Drownbase Data

Council	Age	Age Group	Gender	Activity	Environment
Tauranga City Council	24	15-24	Male	Underwater	Offshore
Tauranga City Council	58	55-64	Female	Other Activities*	Rivers
Tauranga City Council	76	65+	Male	Water Sport/Recreation	Beaches
Western Bay of Plenty District Council	60	55-64	Male	Other Activities*	Inland Still Water

*Other Activities refers to suicide, homicide and road vehicle accidents.

Surf lifesaving statistics: 1 July 2012 – 30 June 2013

Region	Total Hours Patrolled	Number of Rescues	Number of First Aids	Number of Searches	Number of Preventative Actions	Safety Interventions
Northern	80,048	643	789	134	37,196	131,610
Eastern	57,769	428	579	60	38,956	131,054
Central	41,817	348	433	102	18,684	36,159
Southern	32,344	226	178	61	19,397	51,004
SLSNZ Total	211,978	1,645	1,979	357	114,233	349,827

The Bay of Plenty is represented in the Eastern Region. The numbers of rescues, preventative actions and safety interventions as a proportion of total hours patrolled are the highest in NZ. Mount Maunganui Beach had the 3rd highest number of rescues in NZ.

Surveys

In addition, information from surveys, media reports, feedback from service providers helps build a comprehensive picture of trends.

- Public Health Survey Technical Report 2012

<http://www.ttophs.govt.nz/populationsurvey>

The computer assisted telephone survey interviewed a sample of private phone numbers listed in the White Pages phone book. A minimum quota of 250 randomly selected interviewees was set from each of four districts: Western Bay of Plenty (TCC and WBOPDC); Eastern Bay of Plenty; Rotorua; and Taupo. Sample population demographics closely approximated the national census data.

3.4 Alcohol

Two thirds of people agreed that there are too many places selling alcohol in their community. This represents a significant increase from the 2008 survey.

There was very strong support with over 80% of people agreeing that there should be a limit placed

on the number of alcohol outlets in an area. People aged 17-24 (71.9%) were least likely to agree.

Nearly two thirds of people supported more restrictions on advertising and sponsorship by alcohol companies. Less than one in five people opposed more restrictions.

Three quarters of people supported reducing the number of places that can sell alcohol. There is greater support and less opposition now compared to results obtained in 2008. Young people aged 15-24 were more opposed to reducing the number of licensed premises.

Almost three quarters of people supported changes to the alcohol laws to give councils greater powers to impose liquor bans and other alcohol restrictions; with only a small percentage (14%) opposed. Young people were more opposed to changes to the alcohol laws.

Most people preferred off-licence/bottle stores to open later in the morning. Elderly people supported 8.00pm closing while young people supported later closing at 10pm.

Over 80% of people support further changes with more regulation of the sale and advertising of alcohol, less tolerance for drink-driving and alcohol related offences and more social responsibility in the consumption of alcohol. Smokers were far less supportive of any changes and preferred to maintain the status quo.

3.7 Emergency Preparedness

Three quarters of people know what to do or where to go in an emergency or natural disaster, a quarter of people did not. Older people were the most confident however people aged 25-44 years, and younger people aged 15-24 years reported the least knowledge.

- Southern Cross Healthcare Group survey on the health and wellbeing of New Zealanders <http://www.bayofplentytimes.co.nz/news/survey-finds-tauranga-has-above-average-crime-worr/1643985/> December 2012

Rising crime topped the list of worries for Tauranga residents with 62 per cent admitting it was a concern compared to 55 per cent nationwide. This was despite police figures showing crime rates had dropped in the Western Bay during the last year.

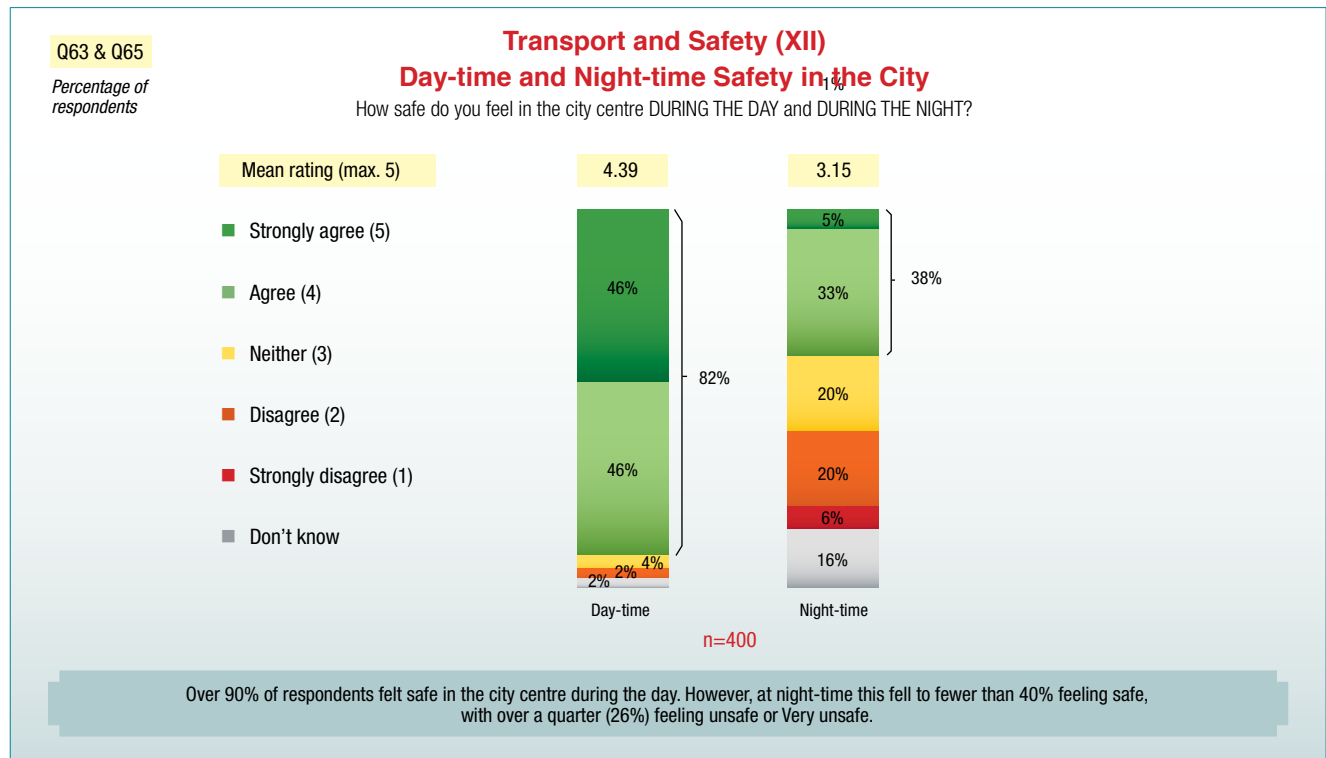
Clinical psychologist Leanne Dunne, of Tauranga Psychological Services, said one possible explanation for Tauranga people’s concern about crime was a large elderly population.

Age Concern Tauranga chairwoman Angela Scott said Tauranga was a safe community and worrying about crime was largely unjustified.

“When you look at the crime rates, I don’t think we should be worried. “It’s a perception rather than a reality,” she said.

“The number of people affected by crime is not very high.”

Tauranga Draft Residents Survey 2013



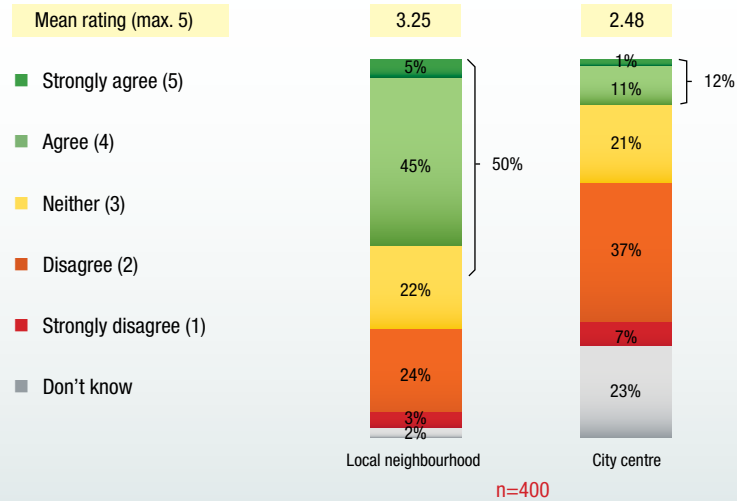
Q67 & Q68

Percentage of
respondents

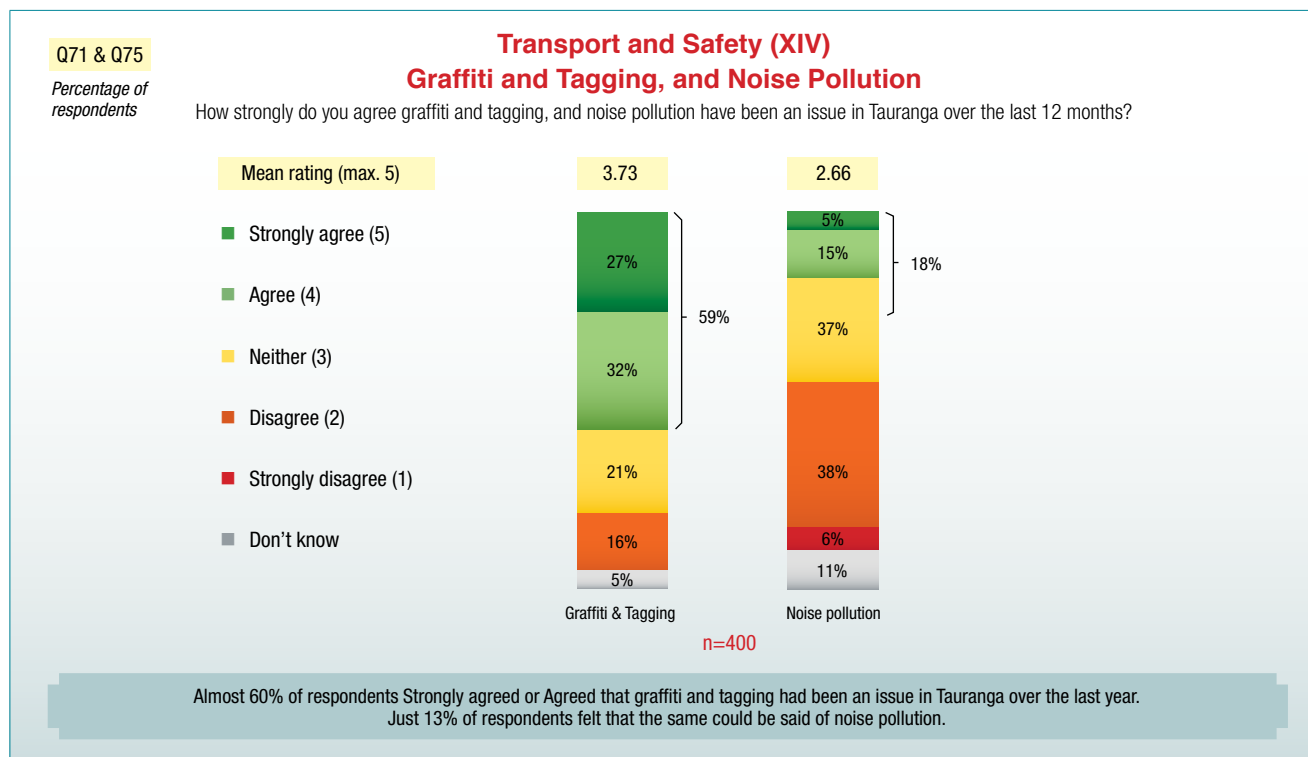
Transport and Safety (XIII)

Local Neighbourhood and City Centre Freedom from Crime

How strongly do you agree that your local neighbourhood, and Tauranga city centre are free of crime after dark?



Exactly half (50%) of respondents Strongly agreed or Agreed that their local neighbourhood was free of crime after dark. However, in contrast just 12% felt that Tauranga city centre was free of crime after dark.



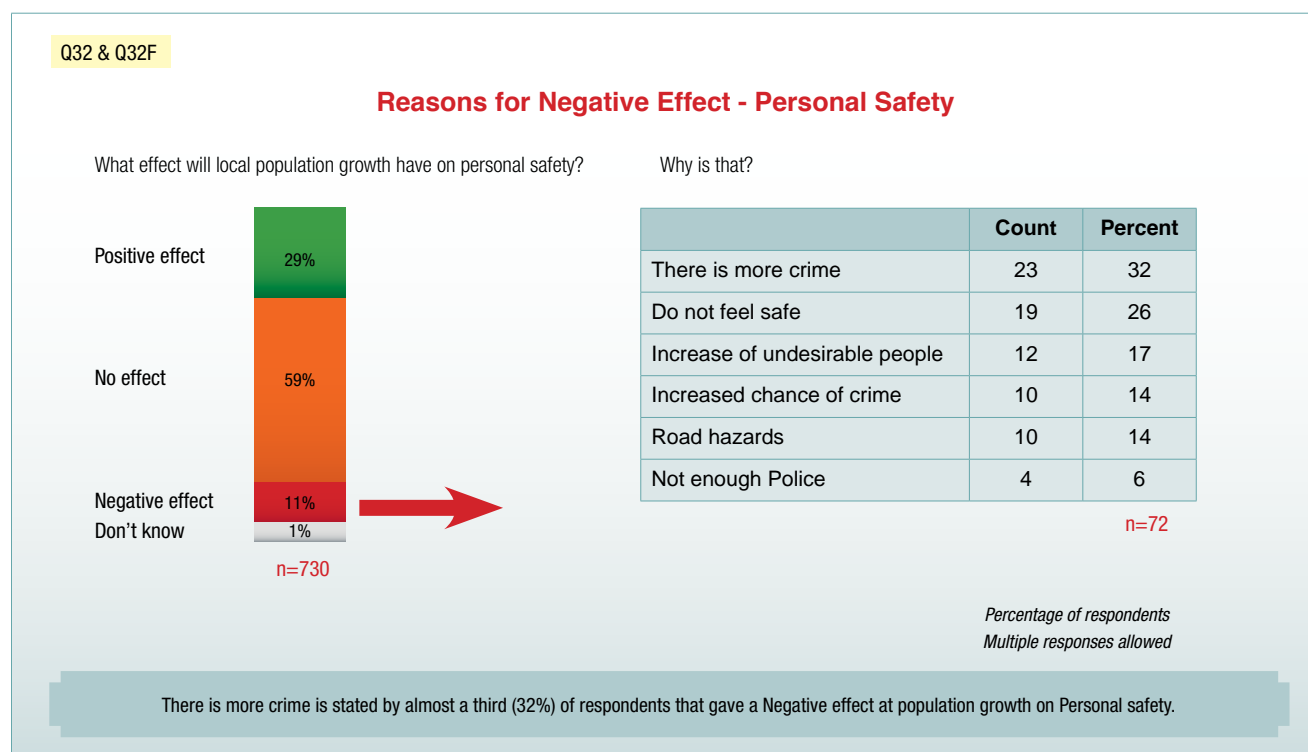
Transport and Safety

Levels of safety for people moving around the city and the Sustainability of the transport network

- Many respondents (40%) were unsure of the affordability of public transport in the Tauranga City Council area. However, 47% Strongly agreed or Agreed that this was affordable. Just 7% countered this view.
- Similarly, many respondents (33%) were unsure of the convenience of public transport in the Tauranga City Council area. However, 47% Strongly agreed or Agreed that this was convenient. Just 14% countered this view.
- Likewise, a sizeable proportion of respondents (34%) were unsure of the safety of public transport in the Tauranga City Council area. However, 55% Strongly agreed or Agreed that this was safe. Just 5% countered this view.

- While a majority of respondents felt safe in the city centre during the day-time (92%), this figure fell to just 38% when related specifically to city centre safety at night-time. Over one quarter (26%) of respondents felt Very unsafe or Unsafe in the city centre at night-time.
- A similar pattern was evident in relation to respondents' feelings about the local neighbourhood being crime free after dark (50% Strongly agree or Agree) when compared to feelings about Tauranga city centre being crime free after dark (12% Strongly agree or Agree).
- Graffiti and tagging was identified as an issue in the last 12 month by almost 60% of respondents. This compared with just 16% who identified noise pollution as an issue.

Western Bay of Plenty District Council Residents Survey 2011

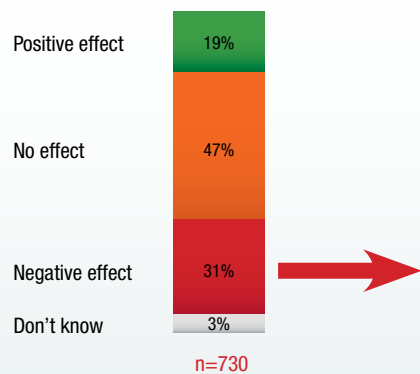


Q32 & Q32I

Reasons for Negative Effect - Road Safety

What effect will local population growth have on road safety?

Why is that?



	Count	Percent
More road users / traffic	80	36
Unsafe roads / unsafe drivers	62	24
Roads need improving / maintaining	30	14
More chance of accidents	25	11
More speeding	21	10
Need more footpaths	13	6
More congestion	10	5
It's worse now	4	2
Cyclist becoming a problem	3	1
Other	12	6

n=221

Percentage of respondents
Multiple responses allowed

Slightly fewer than a third of respondents (31%) feel that local population growth will have a Negative effect on road safety. More road users / traffic (36%) and Unsafe roads / unsafe drivers (24%) are the main two reasons stated for giving a Negative effect.

Personal Safety

- 11% of respondents feel that local population growth will have a Negative effect on Personal Safety.
- “There is more crime” is stated by almost a third (32%) of those respondents.

Road Safety

- 31% of respondents feel that local population growth will have a Negative effect on Road safety.
- More road users / traffic (36%) and Unsafe roads / unsafe drivers (24%) are the two main reasons stated by those respondents.

Periodically, the Councils and/or other agencies undertake surveys concerning particular issues:

Case study:

Views on Booze

<http://econtent.tauranga.govt.nz/data/documents/newsletters/ocv/434.13.12.2012.pdf>

In total **805 responses** were received. It should be noted that the survey was a self-select survey i.e. only people who wanted to complete it did so. Therefore it is not a demographically-representative survey. Some age-groups are over-represented and some are under-represented.

Summary of findings

The number of places which sell alcohol

- The majority of respondents believe there are too many or far too many places which sell alcohol in their suburb or area.
- Very few respondents believe there are too few places to sell alcohol in their suburb or area.
- Western Bay respondents are more likely to state there are far too many places which sell alcohol in their suburb or area than Tauranga respondents.
- Respondents are significantly more concerned about the number of off-licensed premises than the number of on-licensed premises in their suburb or area.

The location of places which sell alcohol

- Approximately 90% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that places which sell alcohol should not be close to secondary schools, primary schools and early childhood centres & kindergartens.
- Two-thirds of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that places which sell alcohol should not be close to places of worship, sports facilities and community centres & halls.
- Three-quarters of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that places which sell alcohol should not be close to other places which sell alcohol.
- Respondents from Western Bay of Plenty were more likely to be concerned about proximity issues than respondents from Tauranga.
- The most popular distances for places which sell alcohol to be located away from the facilities noted above were 500 metres and one kilometre.
- Respondents believe that there should be greater restrictions on the location of off-licensed premises than the location of on-licensed premises.

Opening and closing hours

- Overall respondents were reasonably evenly split between closing hours being 'about right' and 'too lenient'.
- Respondents were most likely to state that Tauranga CBD on-licence closing times (3am) and Tauranga off-licence closing times (midnight) were too lenient.
- Respondents favoured earliest opening times of 9am to midday for off-licensed premises in Tauranga, and 10am to midday for off-licensed premises in Western Bay.
- Respondents favoured earliest opening times of 10am to midday for on-licensed premises across the sub-region.
- One-way door restrictions
- Respondents supported one-way door policies by a ratio of four to one.
- Respondents were approximately evenly split between one-way door restrictions starting one hour before closing and two hours before closing for pubs, bars and clubs.
- Respondents were mixed as to whether one-way door restrictions should apply to restaurants and cafes.
- The Tauranga CBD was the place most likely to be mentioned as being appropriate for one-way door restrictions.

Other

- Dairies, corner stores and Four-Squares should not be allowed to sell alcohol.
- Supermarkets often noted as a special case (both for those in favour of supermarkets selling alcohol and those against).
- Alcohol availability is not the problem it is people's behaviour that is the problem. Personal responsibility not regulation is the key.
- Alcohol is a drug which causes significant harm in the community.

Civil Defence Emergency Management <http://www.bopcivildefence.govt.nz/media-releases/archive/more-residents-plan-for-survival-but-are-not-prepared/> 2011.

Recently published results of a national survey on people's preparedness for a disaster has revealed that Bay of Plenty residents are better prepared than ever before but there's room for improvement.

Chair of the Bay of Plenty Joint Committee for Emergency Management, John Forbes said the annual independent research revealed that two-thirds (66 percent) of Bay of Plenty residents have a survival plan for their household, which is a significant increase of 19 percent on the 2010 result.

“ Media Reports: Bay of Plenty Times: Friday Oct 18, 2013

The number of Tauranga residents who hurt themselves in the water last year was significantly higher than the national average, ACC figures show.

The figures come during Safety Week as ACC Minister Judith Collins warns people to beware of seemingly harmless everyday hazards.

ACC's district comparison reports showed from June 2012 to June 2013, Tauranga's local injury rate for "water sports" injuries was notably higher than the national average - 56 claims per 10,000, compared with 34 nationally.

Mount Maunganui Lifeguards general manager Glenn Bradley said the majority of local water-related injuries he dealt with were not serious. "What tends to present to us here more often than not is cuts and grazes."

Wounds suffered in the water were usually the result of contact with shells or rocks.

There were a small number of serious injuries, but not enough for a pattern to emerge, Mr Bradley said.

The Mount Maunganui track kept local lifeguards busier with first aid than any incidents in the water, he said.

"That's people tripping, falling, exhaustion, fainting ... you get a mix of accidents. We had one last weekend when someone fell about 6 metres. Luckily the injuries weren't too serious."

St John Western Bay of Plenty territory manager Ross Clarke said water sports injuries were a small proportion of their call-outs. "I would imagine a lot of those people would self present to doctors or the hospital and don't require ambulance transportation."

"We get the odd call-out when the power boat racing is on, that's quite an obvious one. The most common injuries for us are falls resulting in broken hips, lacerations, cuts, assaults, work- related accidents and vehicle accidents."

Tauranga Jet Sport Association president Leanne Brown said the club exercised extreme caution in their activities to prevent injury.

"With any sport comes injuries and with motor sport that is taken to another level. We follow all the maritime rules and if there are any issues, they usually come from people who aren't members of our club."

Ms Brown said like road rules, people could not be made to follow maritime rules and this was possibly why accidents happened.

Tauranga Yacht and Power Boat Club manager Christine Headey said she was also the health and safety officer and the only incident the club had in her four years as a member was when a child got hit in the head by a boom and was mildly concussed.

"It's pretty rare to have a bad accident, every now and then someone will get hit in the head by a boom but that's about it."

The cost of ACC claims in the region is dropping, with more than \$151 million paid to claimants in the wider Bay of Plenty in the year to June, compared with more than \$188 million in 2008/2009. The reports showed more than half of injuries in Tauranga happened at home, totalling close to \$18.4 million in claims. Sport and recreation injuries were the next most common, accounting for 22 per cent.

While accidents sustained in the street only accounted for 7 per cent of claims, they were among the most costly, accounting for the second highest claims bill of \$11.9 million.

Tauranga's injury claim rate - the number of claims lodged per 10,000 people - has dropped over the last five years to 4529, but is still about 660 higher than the national average. Nationwide, injuries cost the country \$7 million a day.

By the numbers

**ACC's annual report showed it accepted 1.7 million new claims in the 12 months to June 2013, for a total cost of \$2.6 billion.*

**Claims expenditure was \$208 million under budget.*

**Medical treatment accounted for \$449 million, while \$234 million was paid out for hospital treatment and elective surgery.*

**Compensation for lost wages was the highest cost, at \$759 million, while \$406 million was paid out for "social rehabilitation" like home help, child care, and house modifications like wheelchair ramps.*

- BAY OF PLENTY TIMES

Outcomes, Indicators and Performance Measures

The best outcomes are achieved through collaboration. High level indicators are seldom responsive to single interventions, but require the consistent application of a range of programmes and activities to achieve sustained results.

Results-based Accountability

Results-based Accountability or RBA as it is known, is an increasingly utilised tool for monitoring performance and outcomes.

RBA is a disciplined way of thinking and taking action that can be used to improve the quality of life in communities, and can also be used to improve the performance of programmes and services.

For communities the desired results may be: reduction in crime, improved community safety, reduction in the burden and cost of injuries, reduction in alcohol-related harm, reduction in family violence. The indicators are measured in statistics, surveys, and other data collection: reported crime data; quality of life surveys; calls for service (eg graffiti, noise complaints).

RBA makes a distinction between results and indicators which are determined at a community or population level, and performance measures that are linked directly to the programme or activity that is being delivered.

It is rare that a single programme or activity will have a direct impact on results/indicators particularly when that programme or activity is limited by time, funding, scope or other resource constraints.

Indicators/results are more likely to be influenced when there are a range of activities contributing: eg youth crime rates. Youth offending rates may be influenced through improved truancy/attendance services; access to counselling and mentoring/guidance services; effective youth justice processes; engagement in sporting, cultural and other recreational activities.

Performance measures are the tools for evaluating how well a programme or agency is working. For programmes, the performance measures are: how much did we do? How well did we do it? Is anyone better off?

Performance measures are developed for every programme delivered by Tauranga Moana Safe City, and are usually a requirement of the funder.

Tauranga Moana Safe City roles and examples of programmes/activities

Tauranga Moana Safe City actively monitors community and population indicators. These include:

Police reported crime statistics. Overall reported crime in the Western BOP dropped 10.8% in the calendar year to December 2012. In the twelve months ended 30 June 2012 the reported crime rate reduced by 17.4%. In the calendar year to December 2011, the reported crime rate reduced by 13.8%.

Crime data is analysed, and where particular trends or issues emerge, Police and other parties collaborate on crime prevention initiatives. Tauranga Moana Safe City is active in addressing alcohol-related offending, theft-ex cars, burglary, graffiti, and youth offending.

Tauranga Moana Safe City is represented on the Youth Offending Team.

Road traffic data: the Joint Road Safety Committee has overarching responsibility for monitoring road crash data and road safety planning. Tauranga Moana Safe City supports the Y11 Anti Drink Drive Expo.

ACC Injury data.

In 2010, there were 45 injury deaths in the home in the Bay of Plenty of which nearly half were in Tauranga. Tauranga Moana Safe City instigated the “Safe as Houses” project to address safety in the home through a partnership with Police, ACC and Fire Service. More than 500 homes in Welcome Bay and Arataki have been visited and home safety products distributed.

ACC Alcohol Harm and Injury data shows slightly elevated rates for hospital discharges for alcohol-related harm and injury compared to NZ statistics.

On the other hand, place of last drink before arrest (Alcolink data) shows that the rates for licensed premises is half the national average. This demonstrates that the bars and other on-licence premises are performing better than their counterparts in the rest of the country. Tauranga Moana Safe City together with the Police, TCC Liquor Licensing team and ACC have introduced bar/door staff training, radio communications and information and resources for bars on The Strand. In addition, supporting the actions undertaken by TCC with respect to the Liquor Bans and place management of The Strand environment.

Alcohol-related harm, including offences: There are no population indicators. Police and TCC liquor license monitoring shows a significant:

- Reduction in sales to under-age purchasers. CPOs (controlled purchase operations) in the past two years have netted one failure.
- Reduction in arrests on The Strand for alcohol-related offences
- Reduction in young people arrested for drink/driving
- Reduction in after-ball parties and related alcohol-related offending
- Massive reduction in serious assault injury claims

Tauranga Moana Safe City actively supports the Off-Licence Alcohol Accord; promotes and distributes information and advice to parents concerning the supply of alcohol to minors.

“100%Summer Without Substances” was a collaborative project involving more than a dozen community agencies to run holiday programmes in four locations throughout the city, and participate in Summerfest. More than 1,000 young people participated in the two-week programme, and many more visited the Facebook page.

Child and Youth Mortality Review Group: Data overview 2002-2011. In this period, there were 391 deaths of children and young people aged 28 days – under 25 years in the BOPDHB region. Although not specified, Tauranga accounts for approximately half of the statistics. The most frequent causes of death were unintentional injury (42%), medical conditions (31%), and intentional injury (17.6%). In young people aged 15-24 years the mortality rate was statistically significantly higher than the national rate. The rate for Maori was also significantly higher than for European. The rates for males aged 16 – 24 years was significantly higher than for females.

Tauranga Moana Safe City is represented on the Child and Youth Mortality Review Group. TYDT-VOYD Tauranga Youth Development Team and Voice of Youth Development have been set up to support youth engagement and resilience.

Anti-bullying programme. There are no community/population indicators.

In response to the increased public awareness and concern around bullying, Tauranga Moana Safe City formed a partnership with BOP Rugby Union to engage with the Steamers to present school-based programmes No One Likes and Bully and Bully No More. There are no statistics that show the levels of bullying so it is impossible to demonstrate a direct correlation with the programme. Measures are reported that show the programmes were delivered at 19 primary and intermediate school assemblies with more than 7,600 students. A further 2,500 students received the resources (not through an assembly). Three secondary schools had assemblies for a total of 1,280 students. 70,000 player cards were distributed – containing anti-bullying messages developed by a focus group of school students. 7,500 matchday tickets were distributed to students through the participating schools, and Steamers collateral was distributed: including rugby balls, drink bottles, tattoos, and notebooks. But it is impossible to quantify the impact of all the programmes and activities; the presence of the Steamers players and Steamie the Mascot. Feedback from the schools is overwhelmingly positive.

6.2 Describe how the results from the program evaluations are used

Programme evaluations are used in a variety of ways:

- Reporting to funders on programme activities and outcomes. This in turn may generate new funding proposals that build on or extend the programme.
- Informing the evolution, growth and reach of programmes. Learning from things that went well, and not so well, identifying gaps, exploring new opportunities
- Sharing information, activities and outcomes with other agencies, services, and districts

H6.2 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐

Yes

☐

No - If no, what is missing?

Case Study

“No one Likes a Bully” (refer E 3.1 for a programme description) uses a population health approach. The objective is to get as much information into as many hands as possible. The rationale is that any child may be the victim of bullying, and every child should have the ‘tools’ and resources to address it – if they experience it, or witness it.

In the first year, 2010, the programme focused on Intermediate and junior secondary school age groups. The resources were developed using youth focus groups. Feedback through the evaluation process indicated that there was a gap in resources in Te Reo Maori.

In 2011, the NLAB pamphlet was translated into Te Reo Maori, and the programme was launched in the Kura Kaupapa in the district. The feedback and evaluation from 2011 revealed that there was a pressing need to extend the programme to primary school level. The need to engage the BOP Steamers players more in the presentations was also identified.

In 2012, a new variation of the NLAB programme was developed: Bully No More. This was launched in the form of BOP Steamers Player Cards that were extremely sought-after. The target audience is primary school pupils. Focus groups were used in the development to ensure that the messages were relevant and age-appropriate. BOP Steamers players were trained to present the key messages in the schools. This had positive spin-offs for the children and for the players, who felt more connected with the programmes.

In 2013, the NLAB/BNM programmes are commencing in Rotorua under the auspices of a local youth trust. Rotorua falls within the umbrella of BOP Rugby Union and is a natural extension of the programme. The feasibility of extending the programme into the Eastern Bay of Plenty is also being explored.

In 2013, funding has been granted by MSD to develop a resource for parents/caregivers and other adults involved with children to help them “recognise the signs” of bullying. This is a further development of the NLAB/BNM programmes but with a focus on family/whanau and communities.

Bus back advertising



6.3 Describe the changes in pattern of injuries, attitudes, behaviour and knowledge of the risks for injuries as a result of the programs.

Evaluations are used to inform future projects and identify gaps, which need addressing. Agencies share information such as data and interventions. The changes in patterns of injuries, attitudes, behaviours and knowledge is a cornerstone of the results based goals and outcomes for Tauranga Moana Safe City. There are a number of specific examples of this throughout the document.

Case study

Drink Drive Expo

The following chart summarises the % difference in individual's values / behavioural driver's pre and post Expo (2010)

Value	Pre-Expo % Response	Post Expo % Response	% Difference
I have friends that drink/take drugs & then drive I think it is okay.	3	1	-2
Nothing bothers me & I'm happy to take risks.	4	1	-3
I don't consider the choices my friends make is any of my business	5	2	-3
I am not confident to stand out against my friends in an unsafe situation.	3	3	0
I would never travel with a drunk/drugged driver (including my parents)	22	22	0
I encourage my friends to think about making safe road safety choices	16	19	+3
I fully understand the effects of drugs and alcohol on my body	21	23	+2
I am a responsible good driver and so are my friends.	13	12	-1
People who take drugs, drink alcohol & drive make me really angry.	12	16	+4

H6.3 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?

SECTION I - INDICATOR 7

7.1 Describe how the community has joined in and collaborates in national and international safe community networks.

Representatives from TMSC attend the annual SCFNZ national hui.

The TMSC Coordinator is a practitioner representative on the Pan-Pacific Safe Communities Network

The TMSC Coordinator is engaged as a part-time Regional Advisor for SCFNZ, supporting existing, new and potential safe communities in the central North Island

7.2 Will the designation ceremony coincide with any international conference, seminar or other forms of international or national exchange?

No

7.3 Which already designated Safe Communities will be invited for the designation ceremony?

Rotorua and Taupo, as they are located within the Bay of Plenty Region

7.4 Which international conferences and national Safe Community conferences has the municipality participated in?

- International Safe Communities Conference, Christchurch 2008, and delivered two presentations
- ALAC Conference, Wellington 2009
- Youth Violence Symposium, Tauranga 2010
- ALAC Conference, Auckland 2010, and delivered two presentations
- SCFNZ national hui, Wellington 2010
- Alcohol and Sport Conference, Auckland 2011 and delivered one presentation
- Australian National Injury Prevention Conference, Brisbane, 2011
- World Safety Conference 2012
- National Safe Communities Workshop 2013

I7.1 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?

I7.2 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?

I7.3 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?

I7.4 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?

7.5 In which Regional Network for Safe Communities is the community a member or planning to seek membership? (Asian, European, Pan-Pacific, African or Latin-American Regional Network for Safe Communities)

Pan-Pacific Regional Network

WHO links to evidence- based interventions

Referring to the new Indicator 4, programs that are based on the available evidence. Please see the following publications published by WHO.

Violence Prevention Evidence Base and Resources

Violence prevention: the evidence http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/4th_milestones_meeting/publications/en/index.html

Child injury prevention:

World report on child injury prevention

http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2008/9789241563574_eng.pdf

Road traffic injury prevention:

World report on road traffic injury prevention http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/publications/road_traffic/world_report/en/index.html

Seat-belts and child restraints: a road safety manual for decision-makers and practitioners <http://www.who.int/roadsafety/projects/manuals/seatbelt/en/index.html>

Helmets: a road safety manual for decision-makers and practitioners http://www.who.int/roadsafety/projects/manuals/helmet_manual/en/index.html

Drinking and driving – an international good practice manual <http://www.who.int/roadsafety/projects/manuals/alcohol/en/index.html>

Speed management : A road safety manual for decision-makers and practitioners http://www.who.int/roadsafety/projects/manuals/speed_manual/en/index.html

17.5 Are the descriptions sufficient?

☐ Yes

☐ No - If no, what is missing?



Tauranga Safe City Strategic Plan 2010

Background

Tauranga City Council, together with Accident Compensation Corporation, Bay of Plenty District Health Board and Fulton Hogan, committed funding and resources in 2006 to establish Tauranga Safe City. A co-ordinator was appointed to create networks and develop initiatives, programmes and projects for Tauranga Safe City. The group developed a strategic plan for Tauranga Safe City and proceeded to work with other organisations to implement initiatives that would help to achieve the objectives of the strategic plan.

At the same time the Crime Prevention Group was in operation comprising representatives from Tauranga City Council, NZ Police, and the Ministry of Justice. This group developed a strategic plan to clearly outline how funding from the Crime Prevention Unit for crime prevention and reduction would be allocated in Tauranga.

It was recognised that there was strong synergies between the two groups and the projects and programmes that were being delivered, plus the role of the Safe City Co-ordinator often crossed over the two areas.

In 2008 Tauranga Safe City and the Crime Prevention Group merged to come under the one umbrella of Tauranga Safe City. The governance and management structure (see Appendix One) supports the delivery of the original Tauranga Safe City Strategic Plan, and the Tauranga Crime Prevention Plan. This Plan is the final requirement that signals that the two groups now operate as one, from one strategic plan, recognising the significant benefits and efficiencies of doing this.

In 2010 Western Bay of Plenty District Council formally joined Tauranga Safe City.

Tauranga Safe City - Vision

"That Tauranga and the Western Bay is a safe place to live, work, and play in"

Tauranga Safe City - Objectives

1. To develop and maintain partnerships and collaborate with the range of organisations and individuals that can help to achieve the vision.
2. To identify, support and advocate a range of programmes and projects that address the priority focus areas and that respond to local and national safe city and crime prevention priorities and initiatives.
3. To create a sustainable structure for Tauranga Safe City, including consideration of funding requirements, to ensure the long term future of this programme and the initiatives that it delivers.
4. To achieve ongoing recognition at a national and international level of the Tauranga Safe City Programme.
5. To improve the evidence base for the priority focus areas to enable opportunities for measurement of change brought about through Tauranga Safe City initiatives.
6. To educate the community on the importance of creating a safe city and the role that they can play in helping to achieve this.

Priority Focus Areas

Priority Focus Areas were determined by the Tauranga Safe City Steering Group in 2006, and formed the basis of the Application for Designation as an International Safe Community in 2008, and subsequent Annual Report 2009.

The Crime Prevention Plan 2007-2012 set out four priority areas that overlapped and linked with the Tauranga Safe City Strategic Plan.

The following set of Focus Areas is an amalgamation of these two sets of priorities.

Priority Focus Area	What it includes...
Alcohol and street violence	Situational crime prevention; youth access to alcohol; liquor licensing and enforcement; Off-Licence Alcohol Accord; host responsibility
Crime free – property and theft	CPTED; Neighbourhood Support and Community Patrols
Family violence	Support for TMAPS; White Ribbon; Pohutukawa Card; social marketing; 'It's Your Business' employer CD
Older peoples fall prevention	Support for ACC programmes; modified tai Chi; community forums and education, CCS Disability Action Tauranga Access Group
Road safety	Support for the Joint Road Safety Committee; Road Safety Coordinator; Travel Safe Coordinators; Anti Drink Drive Expo
Suicide prevention	Child and Youth Mortality Review Group; MISP (multi-level suicide prevention) Project, Otago University
Water safety	Regional Water safety Forum and Regional Plan; support for Coastguard, BOP Surf lifesaving and Harbourmaster water safety programmes; TCAL 'learn to swim' and 'schools in pools'
Workplace safety	Support for the Industry Safety Liaison Group
Youth development	Sexual violence prevention; youth access to alcohol; anti-bullying programme with BOPRU; graffiti prevention
Safety in the home	Support for programmes aimed at reducing injuries in the home including programmes initiated by Toi Te Ora Public Health, ACC, and community networks such as Te Manu Toroa Early Years Service and Toi Tu Te Whanau

Within each Focus Area, priorities are determined from time to time and reviewed annually that reflect:

- Changing/emerging local needs
- New central government programmes and priorities
- Opportunities to work in partnership/collaboration with other agencies

National and Local Framework

Increasingly, central government is taking the lead in developing over-arching strategies in the areas of injury prevention, crime prevention and community safety. These strategies form the basis for developing local area initiatives, and frequently set the parameters and criteria for funding.

Of particular relevance to this project are:

- Crime Reduction Strategy 2002
- NZ Injury Prevention Strategy 2003, and 2005/08 Implementation Plan

Other related national strategies include:

- Police Alcohol Action Plan 2006
- Fall Prevention Strategy 2005-2015
- Drowning Prevention Strategy 2005-2015
- Te Rito Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2002
- NZ Suicide Prevention Strategy 2006-2016
- Road Safety to 2010
- Workplace Health and Safety Strategy for New Zealand to 2015

At a subregional level our community outcomes identify the need to achieve a safe, healthy city and district through creating places that are not only safe but are perceived as being safe. We can start to do this by creating positive public places and spaces that support wellbeing and safety, actively promoting law enforcement partnerships and positives ways of reducing crime, and focusing resources on targeting crime in hot spot areas to enhance feelings of safety. The need to create safe public environments is seen throughout all Councils strategies, for Tauranga City Council this includes the Urban Design Strategy, Open Space Strategy and Integrated Transport Strategy. Western Bay of Plenty District Council similarly works towards safe public environments through their Community Safety Policy, Built Environment Strategy, Recreation and Leisure Strategy and Transportation Strategy.

Tauranga Safe City Coalition

The Tauranga Safe City Coalition is an informal network of agencies and services that have a focus on community safety. There is no formal membership and affiliation is voluntary. The Coalition reflects the diverse and extensive range of services.

The Tauranga Safe City Programme provides a coordinating role that:

- Convenes periodic Coalition Forums, workshops and other meetings
- Enables enhanced communication between coalition partners
- Creates opportunities to work collaboratively to address community safety issues and
- Provides a mechanism for feedback on issues and outcomes

Funding Approach

Tauranga Safe City receives funding for three purposes:

1. Funding for Coordination

Funding is contributed by partner organisations to fund the coordination of the Tauranga Safe City programme. In 2010/11 this is comprised of funding from BOPDHB, ACC and Ministry of Justice.

2. Funding for specified projects

Tauranga Safe City applies for funding from central government and other funders for specific programmes. This may be on behalf of a partner organisation. This funding is applied entirely for the purpose for which the funding was received.

3. Funding for discretionary projects

Within the Ministry of Justice annual funding, a sum is available for discretionary projects. This may be allocated to: projects delivered through Tauranga Safe City; or for activities by a partner organisation.

Decisions on discretionary funding are made by the Tauranga Safe City Steering Committee and determined on a case-by-case basis. The Committee must be satisfied that the funding is being allocated to a project that falls within one or more of the Focus Areas, and is targeting one or more of the priorities.

World Health Organisation Safe Communities Re-accreditation

Tauranga Safe City has as an over-arching objective to maintain accreditation as a WHO Safe Community. In order to maintain this status WHO Safe Community has identified six criteria to meet:

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

The criteria are largely reflected in the Tauranga Safe City objectives and priority focus areas to ensure relevance to the local context that Tauranga Safe City operates in. Tauranga Safe City maintains close liaison with the Safe Communities Foundation concerning the re-accreditation process.

The Tauranga Safe City Approach

1. Whole System

A 'whole system' approach recognises that there are many 'players' and many 'layers' and that there are real gains to be made by focusing on systems and processes to ensure that:

- Key agencies are properly engaged
- Priorities, plans and programmes are effectively targeted
- Resources are appropriated and deployed
- Outcomes are monitored

2. Data-driven and evidence-based

The expectation is that programmes and services addressing injury prevention and community safety will be targeted at identified needs/gaps/priorities on the basis of sound research and the analysis of available data. And, furthermore, that the interventions will be based (wherever possible) on programmes and activities that have already proven to be successful in similar circumstances. This is not intended to stifle innovative or new programmes. In any event, monitoring outcomes will establish a measure of the effectiveness of any intervention.

3. Statutory Responsibilities

The project supports activities undertaken as required under legislation. In particular:

- Local Government Act 2002
- Resource Management Act 1991
- Health Act 1956
- Sale of Liquor Act 1989
- Crimes Act 1961
- Children, Young Persons and their Families Act 1989
- Land Transport Acts 1998

4. Systems Analysis

In order to achieve long-term sustainable outcomes, it is essential to have:

- Appropriate structures/mechanisms (right people/right table/right information)
- Efficient processes (decision-making/ targeting/planning/ resourcing/monitoring)
- Effective implementation/intervention (programmes/projects/activities)

5. Flexible

There inevitably will be programmes, projects and opportunities that arise that have not been considered as part of the annual planning for implementation of Tauranga Safe City. It is important that this Plan and the Tauranga Safe City programme has the flexibility to respond to any new initiatives that arise throughout the duration of the Plan and funding agreements in place.

6. Education

An important part of creating a safe city is education and awareness raising. There is a need to ensure information is in place to educate the community on what role they can play in a positive way to contributing to a safe city and ensure that they know where to go to get help if required.

Monitoring and Review

The Strategic Plan will be fully reviewed in June 2012. The Action Plans will be reviewed on an annual basis.

An Annual Report will be provided to the Ministry of Justice to detail how funding has been allocated. This will be provided by 31 July of each year and will meet the monitoring and audit requirements set out by the Ministry of Justice.

An Annual Report will be prepared for Safe Communities Foundation in accordance with the ISC designation requirements. This Report will be presented to stakeholder organisations.

Tauranga Safe City Action Plan

Objective 1: To develop and maintain partnerships and collaborate with the range of organisations and individuals that can help to achieve the vision.			
Strategies	Lead Agency	Timeframes	Expected Outcomes
Support the establishment of sector networks eg TMAPS; Regional Road Safety Committee; YATA; YOT	Each network will have a lead agency	Each network will have their own schedule of meetings	Explore opportunities to extend and enhance the effectiveness of networks
Identify and promote partnerships between key agencies	TSC and other lead agencies	On-going	Develop new and strengthen existing partnerships to achieve priority outcomes
Continue developing the Safe City Coalition, an unstructured forum for government agencies and community organisations that have a focus on community safety	TSC	On-going	Ensuring there is active participation by partner agencies
Convene Coalition Forums each year	TSC	Two a year	Provide a focal point for partner agencies and networks
Revise the Communication Strategy. That includes: Web page and links Media strategy	TSC	2011 and then annual review to assess effectiveness and adapt to changing circumstances	Ensuring efficient and effective communication between partner agencies and networks
<p>WHO Safe Community and national criteria links:</p> <p>Programmes that target high-risk groups and environments, and programmes that promote safety for vulnerable groups (Criteria 3)</p> <p>NZIPS: Integrate injury prevention activity through collaboration and coordination (Objective 5)</p>			

Objective 2: To identify, support and advocate a range of programmes and projects that address the priority focus areas and that respond to local and national safe city and crime prevention priorities and initiatives.

Strategies	Lead Agency	Timeframes	Expected Outcomes
Undertake an 'audit' of structures and processes, programmes and activities in identified priority areas	TSC	Annual Report	Maintain an up-to-date summary of the status of community safety structures, processes and programmes
Identify needs, gaps and deficiencies as well as strengths and positive aspects within identified priority areas	TSC together with Focus Area formal and informal steering groups	Annual Report	Monitor progress towards addressing identified needs/gaps. Promoting positive and successful achievements
Initiate specific programmes and activities to achieve community safety outcomes	TSC in partnership with other agencies and networks	On-going, and as determined by Steering Committee and/or funding availability	Provide leadership to initiate new programmes and activities that meet priorities
Advocate for funding and other resources, and acting as fund-holder	TSC on behalf of partner organisations and networks	On-going	Enabling community safety initiatives that might not otherwise happen
Evaluate and allocate funding for specific projects	TSC	On-going	Providing funding to support/enable community safety initiatives
Advocate and make submissions on community safety issues	TSC	On-going	Present submissions to Council and other agencies, including central government
Evaluate interventions to ensure they achieve planned outcomes	TSC and partner organisations	On-going	Ensure activities and resources are used effectively and in accordance with funding requirements

WHO Safe Community and national criteria links:

Long-term, sustainable programmes covering both genders and all ages, environments, and situations (Criteria 2)
Programmes that target high-risk groups and environments, and programmes that promote safety for vulnerable groups (Criteria 3)
Evaluation measures to assess programmes, processes and the effects of change (Criteria 5)
NZIPS: Develop and implement effective injury prevention interventions (Objective 7)
NZIPS: Ensure appropriate resource levels for injury prevention (Objective 8)

Objective 3: To create a sustainable structure for Tauranga Safe City, including consideration of funding requirements, to ensure the long term future of this programme and the initiatives that it delivers.

Strategies	Lead Agency	Timeframes	Expected Outcomes
Ratify TSC membership and governance structure	TSC	2010/2011	TSC Governance structure is adopted
Develop Terms of Reference. Review where appropriate.	TSC	2010/2011	Terms of Reference are adopted
Develop annual funding plans that clearly identify priority areas for the following year and potential funding approaches	TSC	Annual basis	Annual funding plans adopted and implemented, providing clear understanding of priorities on an annual basis
Develop long-term sustainable funding plan	TSC	2011/12	Long –term funding plan adopted

WHO Safe Community and national criteria links:

An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectional group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community (Criteria1)
 NZIPS: Integrate injury prevention activity through collaboration and coordination (Objective 5)

Objective 4: To achieve ongoing recognition at a national and international level of the Tauranga Safe City Programme.

Strategies	Lead Agency	Timeframes	Expected Outcomes
Maintain WHO Safe Communities accreditation (re-apply 2013) and extend to include Western Bay of Plenty District	TSC	2011 and 2013	Re-designation as International Safe Community
Liaise with Safe Communities Foundation (based in Auckland) Accreditation process Information and resources Variations to ISC status	TSC	Annual Report and as required	Stay informed and up-to-date on national and international safe communities news and information
Support national and international safe communities programmes and activities	TSC	As required	Maintain active membership in the International Safe Communities network

WHO Safe Community and national criteria links:

Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks (Criteria 6)
 NZIPS: Advance injury prevention knowledge and information (Criteria 6)
 NZIPS: Foster leadership in injury prevention (Objective 10)

Objective 5: To improve the evidence base for the priority focus areas to enable opportunities for measurement of change brought about through Tauranga Safe City initiatives.

Strategies	Lead Agency	Timeframes	Expected Outcomes
Analyse and utilise BOPDHB Emergency Department injury data annually	BOPDHB	Annual Reporting	Identify current and emerging trends in ED presentations for preventable injuries
Analyse and utilise ACC injury claims data	ACC	Annual Reporting	Identify current and emerging trends for ACC claims
Analyse and utilise Alcolink ¹ and other Police data including drink:drive apprehensions	Police	Alcolink data monthly	Identify current and emerging alcohol-related harm issues
Analyse Police Crime data	Police	Police crime stats six-monthly for preceding 12 month period	Identify current and emerging crime trends
Quality of Life and Customer Service surveys	TCC and WBOPDC	Every two years	Identify current and emerging issues and concerns for a sample of residents
Draw on available data and other sources to identify highest priorities: by injury types and by target groups	TSC and partner agencies	Annual Action Plan review	Ensure that resources and activities are targeting areas of highest priority
Explore links with tertiary education providers (eg university or polytechnic) as to opportunities for research in areas of interest to Tauranga Safe City	TSC and tertiary providers	Ongoing	Links are in place and research objectives identified and carried out
Establish a clear performance and monitoring framework for Tauranga Safe City and for capturing all the information obtained at a project level.	TCC, WBOPDC and TSC	2011	Clear identification of how TSC is achieving the vision and objectives of the Tauranga Safe City Strategic Plan 2010.
<p>International Safe Community and national criteria links:</p> <p>Programmes that document the frequency and causes of injuries (Criteria 4)</p> <p>NZIPS: Advance injury prevention knowledge and information (Objective 6)</p>			

¹ Alcolink – a project establishing systematic collection of alcohol related police offence data to identify the impact of alcohol in communities and who the high risk establishments are.

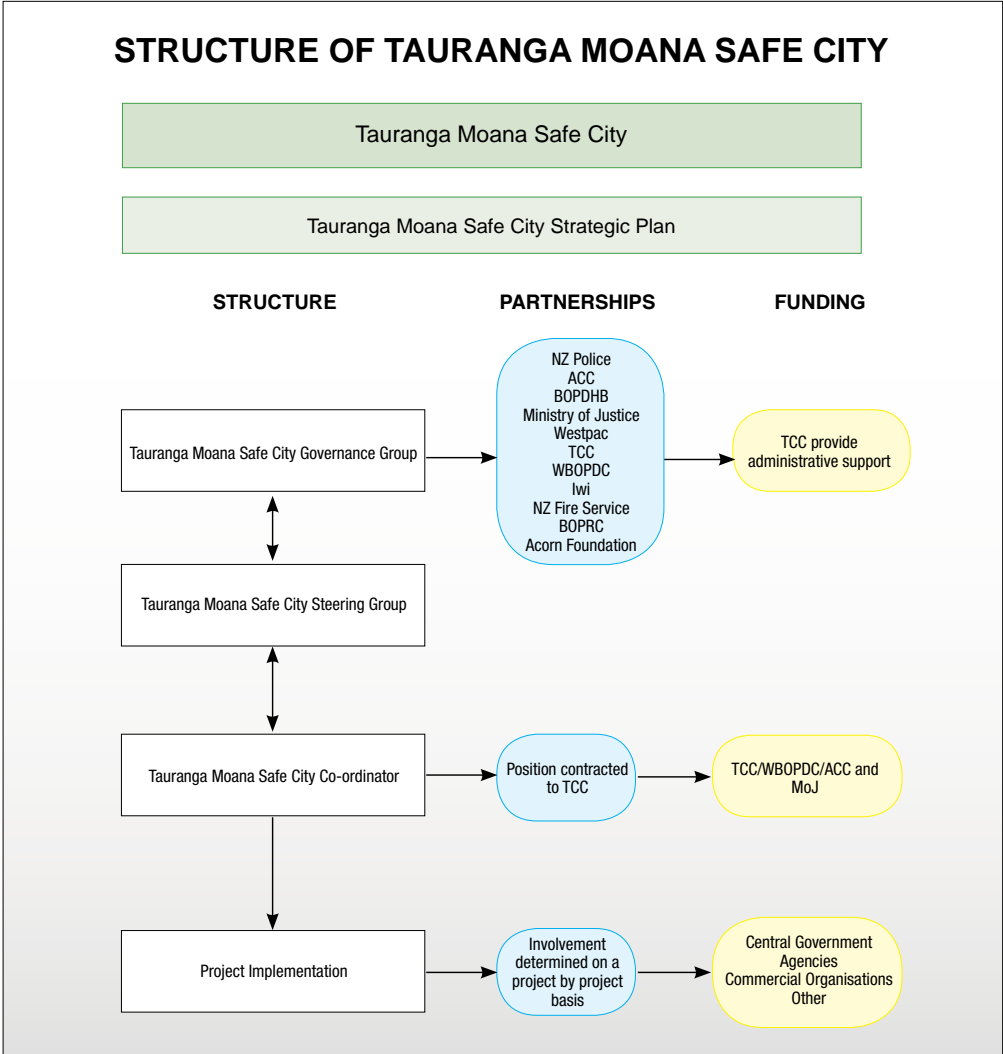
Objective 6: To educate the community on the importance of creating a safe city and the role that they can play in helping to achieve this.

Strategies	Lead Agency	Timeframes	Expected Outcomes
Promote targeted and general community safety messages	TSC	As determined by the Steering Committee and/or as funding permits	Raising community awareness around community safety issues
Use available media and communications tools to promote community safety messages	TSC	As determined by the Steering Committee and/or as funding permits	Using multi-media communications tools to reach target audiences
Advocate and support national community safety messages and campaigns	TSC and partner agencies	As determined by the Steering Committee and/or as funding permits	National campaigns are supported at a local level

WHO Safe Community and national criteria links:

Programmes that target high-risk groups and environments, and programmes that promote safety for vulnerable groups (Criteria 3)
 NZIPS: Raise awareness and commitment to injury prevention (Objective 1)

Tauranga Safe City Governance and Management Structure²



² Refer to Terms of Reference in Appendix Two for more information on the Tauranga Moana Safe City Governance Group and Tauranga Safe City Steering Group

APPENDIX TWO

Terms of Reference

The Tauranga Safe City Project is working towards making Tauranga a safe place to live, work, and play in. The Safe City Strategic Plan (2006-2008) and Crime Prevention Plan (2007-2012) outline the various objectives and initiatives that will be implemented through this Project.

This Terms of Reference outlines the structure, roles and responsibilities for the governance and implementation of the Tauranga Safe City Project.

Tauranga Safe City Governance Group

Responsibilities:

- Adopt and review Safe City Strategic Plan and Crime Prevention Plan
- Champion Tauranga Safe City Project
- Advocate for resources for Tauranga Safe City Project
- Monitor progress and delivery of Operational Steering Group
- Address issues and barriers at a strategic level
- Receive and note operational plans
- Receive information from Operational Steering Group

Core Representation: Fulton Hogan
Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)
Bay of Plenty District Health Board (BOPDHB)
New Zealand Police
Tauranga City Council - Elected Member(s)
Ministry of Justice
Western Bay of Plenty District Council
Tauranga Moana Iwi
TCC Environmental Compliance and Monitoring

Frequency of meetings: Quarterly

Operational Steering Group

Responsibilities:

- Co-ordinate delivery of Tauranga Safe City Project
- Develop and deliver operational plans and agreements
- Receive six weekly reports from Safe City Co-ordinator
- Report to Tauranga Safe City Governance Group
- Apply for funding, allocation of funding, and repository of funding
- Regular reports on progress (to key stakeholders and wider community)
- Regular monitoring updates to Tauranga City Council (through monitoring process)

Core Representation: New Zealand Police
New Zealand Courts
Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)
Bay of Plenty District Health Board – Toi Te Ora
TCC Environmental Compliance and Monitoring
TCC Strategic Planner
TCC Administrative Support
TCC Communications Support
WBOPDC Community Development Officer
Safe City Co-ordinator

Frequency of meetings: Six weekly

Key Stakeholder and Community Involvement

The Crime Prevention Community Forum and Safe City Community Forum will be merged into one group. An agenda will be set for each Community Forum meeting to enable organisations to decide whether or not their attendance is required. Where possible, key speakers will be brought in to provide a draw card for people to attend, and to add value and information sharing opportunities. Iwi organisations will be invited to attend the Community Forum. Nutech representatives will be involved at the operational and projects level as required.



APPENDIX THREE

Partner Organisations

Tauranga City Council

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Bay of Plenty District Health Board

Accident Compensation Corporation

Ngai Te Rangi Iwi (designated Iwi/Maori representative)

New Zealand Police

Ministry of Justice

Fire Rescue Service

Bay of Plenty Regional Council

Westpac Bank

Acorn Foundation



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